

The Connecticut Courant.

VOL. LXXI....NO. 3600.

HARTFORD, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1835.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

CONNECTICUT COURANT.
PUBLISHED BY
GOODWIN & CO.
FIFTEEN ROSS NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE-HOUSE,
HARTFORD.

Price Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance—a liberal discount made to companies.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar—every after continuation Twenty Cents.
No accounts will be opened for Advertisements sent from a distance.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH.	(C)	(R)	(S)	D. INC.	R.	S.
16 Monday	6	6	5 54	2 48	8 33	
17 Tuesday	6	5	5 55	2 50	9 40	
18 Wednesday	6	3	5 57	2 50	10 47	
19 Thursday	6	2	5 58	2 56	Morn.	
20 Friday	6	0	6 0	3 0	0 7	
21 Saturday	5	59	6 1	3 2	1 13	
22 Sunday	5	57	6 3	3 6	2 11	

First Quarter, 7th, 11h. morning.
Full Moon, 14th, 5h. afternoon.
Last Quarter, 20th, 9h. morning.
New Moon, 29th, 5h. morning.

CARPETINGS.
JOHN OLMSTED,
Is opening, in his new Carpet Room, his Spring supply of

CARPETINGS, comprising the most extensive assortment of new and old Carpets he has ever offered. Every article in the Carpet and Furniture Dry Goods line sold 10 per cent. cheaper than they can be purchased in New-York.

Also, a full assortment of Black and Colored SILKS, purchased before the late rise, and will be sold at old prices.
Will receive by first Boats his full Spring supply of Dry Goods. Customers desirous of purchasing Carpets or Silks, will do well to call before the assortment is broken.
March 2. 58

FRENCH GOODS.
The subscribers have opened a large assortment of BLACK and Colored SILKS, for Dresses, of superior quality, and at low as ever before offered in this market. Those who expect to purchase this spring, will do well to call and examine, and purchase before they rise.
CATLIN & CO.
March 2. 58

NEW GOODS.
H. B. CHAFFEE & CO.
Have this day received from New-York, an additional supply of

DRY GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season. Among them are a splendid assortment of Silks, Prints, Ginghams, Linens, Laces, Crevels, French Working Cotton, &c., &c.
CATLIN & CO.
March 2. 58

SHELL COMBS, &c.
AARON CLAPP,
Has just received a large assortment of SHELL COMBS, of various sizes, and of the finest quality, and at low as ever before offered in this market. Those who expect to purchase this spring, will do well to call and examine, and purchase before they rise.
CATLIN & CO.
March 2. 58

CARPETING.
4000 Yards, just received, and now on hand. The Patterns new and beautiful, selected for City trade, and will be sold less than New-York or Boston prices.
CATLIN & CO.
March 2. 58

HONEY.
THIS DAY RECEIVED, BY
LEE & BUTLER,
March 2. 58

CASH.
THE subscribers are prepared to make liberal advances on all kinds of Goods left with them for sale. Sales to be made at private sale or at Auction, according to the direction of the owner. Convenient storage can be had in a Ware Room in Pratt-street.
Large quantities of the following articles have been sold at Auction: Dry Goods, Hardware, Clocks, Household Furniture, of all kinds—Andirons and Stoves, and Tongs, Bellows, Books, Paper, Green Window Blinds, &c.
B. HUDSON & CO.
February 9. 6w55

SOAP AND CANDLES.
4000 Boxes old No. 1 Bar Soap.
200 Boxes Candles, assorted sizes.
100 Blbs. first quality Old Soft Soap.
WANTED,
Tried and Rough Tallow, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Ashes and Grease, for making Lard and Butter, received in exchange for Soap, as usual.
BENJAMIN FOWLER, Jr., Agent.
Commerce-street, ten rods south of the Court, in the Great Bridge, December 22. 13w-18

VEGETABLE COUGH LOZENGES,
Prepared from the Original Recipe, by
JOHN K. PALMER, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.
THIS valuable Medicine has been extensively used for the last fifteen years, in the form of Pills, by an eminent Physician, as a remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and all pulmonary affections, with the most astonishing success. The proprietor having long and constant experience in restoring the beneficial effects, and having seen patients apparently in the last stages of Consumption restored to health, feels desirous that the Medicine should be more generally known and the public benefited by it. He has therefore, procured the original recipe and put it up in the form of Lozenges, they being more pleasant to take than Pills, more convenient, and less liable to accidents than in a liquid, besides this, the Lozenges by being slowly dissolved in the mouth, will better allay the irritation in the throat, which is the immediate cause of Cough.
This Medicine is composed of vegetables, and combines all the valuable materials contained in the different cough mixtures, in a more concentrated form. It is perfectly safe, and can be given to the youngest child.
For sale by
HARVEY SEYMOUR, Solo Agent.
Hartford, March 2. 58

VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
THE REV. B. HIBBARD'S Vegetable Family Bilious Pills, have proved of the highest efficacy in relieving and curing many obstinate and dangerous complaints, as well as eradicating many harassing and chronic symptoms of disease. The worst cases of Chronic Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Dyspeptic Constipation, have been entirely cured by them; also, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fever, Bloody Flux, Cholera, Diarrhea, the promitory symptoms of Cholera (of which many hundred cases have been cured), Dysentery, &c., &c. They exert a powerful and salutary influence in restoring the stomach and liver to healthy action—in removing all morbid obstructions, and equalizing the circulation of the blood—they are certain in their operation, and act without enfeebling the system, or causing pain. When once employed by families, they will be preferred for general use, as they can at all times be depended upon. Travellers and Seamen will find them equally invaluable—being convenient to carry, and are certain to ward off disease if taken when the first symptoms appear.
Price, 3s per box, accompanied with ample directions. All orders punctually attended to, by
T. R. HIBBARD,
Wholesale Agent, 228 Bowery.
New-York, October 13. 23w38

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of BISHOP & HASKELL, whose Notes or Accounts have become due, are requested to settle the same without further notice, and without delay.
ELI B. HASKELL.
East-Windsor, March 2. 58

COTTON.
Bales New-Orleans, Alabama, and Upper Louisiana, in store and shortly expected.
For sale by
DANIEL BUCK & CO.
March 2. 58

WANTED,
A Young Man, about sixteen years of age, as Clerk in a Store a few miles from this City, where a large business is done. A line addressed to C. H., and left at Hartford Post-Office, will receive attention.
March 2. 58

COMPOUND CHLORINE TROCHISCS.
THE manufacturer of this article having been a practical Dentist, has spared no pains to make it the most safe, efficacious, agreeable, and convenient compound, for preserving the Teeth and Gums, in a clean and healthy condition, correcting the taint arising from carious teeth or fetid breath, and entirely removing any unpleasant taste from the mouth or any thing offensive in the breath, whether smoking or chewing. It is put up in neat earthen boxes, and will be found more convenient, agreeable, and economical than wash or powder.
For sale by
HARVEY SEYMOUR, Solo Agent.
Hartford, March 2. 58

AT COST.
In consequence of new arrangements in business, the entire Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES in our Store is offered at Wholesale or Retail, at Cost, for Cash. The Boots and Shoes are fresh and in prime order. The assortment is very extensive, consisting of

Men's and Children's Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' Kid, Seal, East-India, and Leather Boots and Shoes.
Misses and Children's Shoes, of every description.
Rubbers, both Over Shoes, and lined and bound. Many of the above are in the original package, as received from the Manufacturer.
Country Merchants will find this a splendid opportunity to fill up their assortment from a desirable stock.
The Shoes will be sold, and the sale must be finished in a few weeks. Great Bargains given to all who will call soon.
LOVELAND & CO.
Hartford, under the Free Church, March 2. 58

NOTICE.
IN pursuance of an order from the Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, we the subscribers, Trustees of all the estate of BRAYTON WILSON, of Stafford, in the County of Tolland, an insolvent debtor, said estate having been assigned to us by said Willmore, do hereby give notice, hereby give notice, that we shall, on the 30th day of March, 1835, at one o'clock, P. M., sell at Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) all the real and personal estate, as assigned by said Willmore to us as Trustees, for the benefit of his creditors. Said estate consists of one Cotton Factory, and the following Machinery: 1 Mule with 180 Spindles, 5 Spinning Frames, 384 Spindles, 1 Drawing Frame, 1 Tau-ton Speeder, 12 Cards, 1 Warper, 1 Spooler, 1 Dresser, 10 Power Looms, 2 Pickers, 1 Iron Turning Engine, and other Apparatus; Cans and Tools, Stoves and Pipe, with about thirty acres of Land, four Dwelling-Houses, one Barn, one Store, one Blacksmith's Shop and Tools, and one-fourth part of a Saw-Mill, together with Cotton Cloth, Yarn in the Works, and other articles, and pleasantly situated within one mile of Stafford Mineral Spring.
PARLEY CONVERSE, SAMUEL STRICKLAND, Trustees.
March 2, 1835. 58

NOTICE.
BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Berlin, will be sold at public sale, on the 10th day of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Clock Shop of OLIVER CHENEY, in Berlin, in the County of Hartford, the personal property of said Olcott Cheney, for the benefit of his creditors, viz:

380 Wood Clocks, also, Clock Weights, Balbs and Hands, Wheels, Pignons, &c.; wood materials for making Clocks, Old Brass, &c.; rough materials for 500 Clock Cases, Locks and Hinges, Varnish, Mahogany and Cherry Plank, and 250 Sold Watch, five Silver Watches, six Patent Hanging Lamps, with various other articles.
ELISHAMA BRANDIGE, Trustee.
Berlin, March 3, 1835. 58

NOTICE.
I hereby give to Levi Goodwin, Horace Goodwin, Joseph Ellsworth, George C. Skinner, estate of Charles Burdige, Ashbel Cowles, Elihu Millard and Chauncey Bryant, Frederick Bunge, estate of Benjamin Risley, Joel Porter, Joseph Roberts, Abigail Taylor's heirs, William Taylor and Pomp Egbert's heirs, residents and non-residents of the Town of East-Hartford, whose Town and State Taxes on Levy of 1832 and 1833, remain unpaid, that so much of their Real Estate as will be sufficient to settle the same, with legal cost and charges, will be sold at public auction, in the public square, in East-Hartford, on the 4th day of May 1835, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon.
JOSEPH C. TREAT, Collector.
East-Hartford, March 2, 1835. 58

WANTED,
A New Milch COW, if in every respect a first rate. Enquire at the Sign of the "GOOD SAMARITAN."
March 2. 58

STANLEY'S PATENT ROTARY COOKING STOVES,
For Wood or Coal—For City or Country.
THIS Stove can be used with as much economy in Summer as in Winter, and is warranted superior to any other in use, whether utility, simplicity, or economy be consulted.
The subscriber having taken a Store in Main-street, opposite the State House, under U.S. No. 1, and being the only Agent in this vicinity, invites the public to call and examine for themselves. There are four sizes of Stanley's Patent, the largest of which is designed for extensive Public Houses.
The subscriber has also for sale, Russia and English STEEL PIPES, at the lowest prices.
The Copper, and Sheet-Iron Work, done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
BENJAMIN CASE,
Hartford, December 15. 1747

GEORGE RIPLEY & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER.
Thirty rods east of the New Stone Bridge, offer for sale their Lumber Yard and Saw-Mill, on reasonable terms.
1200,000 Rived and Sawed Shingles.
1000,000 Merchantable Boards and Plank.
400,000 Clear and Merchantable Clapboards.
100,000 Clear Board and Plank.
200,000 Joist and Scantling.
200,000 Square Cheamut and Pine Timber.
150,000 Round Timber, to saw to order.
100,000 Eastern Lath.
1,000 Feet Posts.
Hartford, January 5. 36w50

GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR EARLY SOWING.
EARLY Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Broccoli, Egg Plant, and Tomato Seed, with a full assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds.
For sale at the Sign of the "GOOD SAMARITAN."
March 2. 58

BUCK-WHEAT WANTED.
WANTED Bushels BUCK-WHEAT wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, if delivered soon at the Mills of the subscribers, twenty rods west of the Stone Bridge.
FOR SALE,
300 Tons of Fresh Ground PLASTER, by the ton or bushel, of as good quality as any in the United States, and as cheap.
Wheat, Corn, and Buck-Wheat taken in exchange for Plaster.
Rye Flour, Indian Meal, and Provender; Burr and Pitched Mill Stones.
Farmers and Dealers who may be in want of any of the above articles, are respectfully invited to call before they purchase elsewhere.
NICHOLS & DANIELS.
Hartford, February 2. 13w51

AGENTS WANTED.
FOR 30 Active Men, to circulate three very valuable publications. Great encouragement will be given, and constant employment.
HUTCHINSON & DWIER, Or
B. B. BARBER.
Exchange-Buildings, February 9. 1755

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
A Lot on Main-street, opposite Mr. Roderick Terry's, and next east of Mr. Oliver C. Phelps, 40 feet front, and 144 deep.
A delightful Lot on Main-street, next south of the late residence of Judge Peters, deceased, 100 feet front and rear, and 160 deep.
Also, the Lot on Morgan-street, next west of John Smith House, so called, about 91 feet front by 160 feet deep.
Easy terms of payment will be offered, on application to
WILLIAM ELY.
Hartford, February 23. 1757

GIRL WANTED.
A Girl, of good character, and who is acquainted with doing House-work, is wanted by the subscriber to do work in a small family, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire at the Store of T. M. & J. ALLEN, Asylum-street.
Hartford, March 2. JOB ALLYX. 1758

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having formed a connection in the Dry Goods Business, No. 6, Cedar-street, New-York, hereby requests that all Accounts not settled, may be closed soon as convenient with Mr. C. D. Cowles, at the Store lately occupied by the subscriber; and would respectfully invite those who have favored him with their liberal patronage, to call on his successor, Mr. C. D. Cowles, who will bring a general assortment of Staple Goods, and will be at Plainville Accounts will be found at the Lumber Yard Office, near Steele's Tavern.
A. F. WILLIAMS.
Farmington, February 9, 1835. 6w56

N. RUGGLES,
CAN accommodate eight or ten genteel Boarders, on moderate terms, at the House he formerly occupied, in Main-street, lately occupied by Col. E. C. Cutler.
Hartford, January 5. 1750

NEW BOOKS.
R. WHITE, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Has now opening a general assortment of the most approved SCHOOL BOOKS, which are offered on the most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail. Merchants and teachers who are in the way of supplying Schools, may find it for their interest to call before they purchase elsewhere.
R. W. continues to offer on the same favorable terms as usual, a full assortment of Theological, Classical, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books.
He also publishes a QUARTO FAMILY BIBLE, on one paper, with Cantabrigia References, which is offered much less than the usual price.
R. W. receives subscriptions for the celebrated PENNY MAGAZINE, and PENNY CYCLOPEEDIA, new publications received as soon as published, a number of which are received this day.
Exchange-Buildings, South Front. 1750

PAPER & SCHOOL BOOKS
GOODWIN & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
2000 Reams Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folia Post, Foolscap, and Letter Paper, of a great variety of qualities, from the finest down to the more common kinds, which they offer in quantities, or at retail, on the most reasonable terms. ALSO,
WRAPPING PAPER, a great variety of kinds, together with CARTRIDGE and BONNET PAPER.
They likewise have for sale an extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS,
Embracing the various kinds in use in this part of the country, all of which they are selling in quantities or at retail, at the lowest prices.
November 10. 1742

FIRE FRAMES, PUMPS, &c.
At the State-street Iron Foundry.
THE subscribers are manufacturing Fire Frames, of various sizes, and from most splendid Patterns. The above article will be generally kept on hand, and on short notice, will be ready to call.
CAST IRON PUMPS, of different patterns. These wanting Pumps, for Wells or Cisterns, can be supplied with a new and superior article.
Also, can be found by enquiring at the above Foundry, a first rate Mill Wright, one that has had much experience in building and putting up Machinery in Mills and Factories, and a Man who can be relied on.
SHEPARD & WOODRUFF.
Hartford, December 8. 166

GRINDSTONES.
200 Pieces Water Grindstones.
1500 do. small Blue Sheet do.
For sale by
S. TUTTLE & SONS.
January 5. 1750

THE HARTFORD, STATE-STREET, IRON FOUNDRY.
RICHARD SHEPARD, having admitted SAMUEL WOODRUFF as a partner, the business will be conducted under the firm of
SHEPARD & WOODRUFF.
Iron Castings, for Mills and Factories, of every description, made to order, at short notice.
Plough Castings, of various Patterns, constantly on hand, made by the most experienced workmen.
Patterns of all kinds, made to order on reasonable terms.
Orders from abroad will be punctually attended to.
WANTED,
In the above business, an Apprentice. One who can come well recommended, will receive good encouragement, and one from the Country would be preferred.
Hartford, September 3, 1834. 1733

WONDERS AND MURMURS.
BY S. C. HALL.
Strange, that the Wind should be left so free,
To play with a flower, or tear a tree;
To rage or ramble where'er it will,
And, as it lists, to be fierce or still;
Above and around, to breathe of life,
Or to mingle the earth and the sky in strife;
Gently to whisper, with a morning light,
Yet to growl like lightning, at the night;
Or to love, and cherish, and bless, to-day,
What to-morrow it ruthlessly rends away.

Strange, that the Sun should call into birth
All the first dews and fruits of earth,
Then bid them perish, and see them die,
While they cheer the soul and gladden the eye.
At morn, its child is the pride of spring—
At night, a shrivelled and withering thing!
To-day, there is hope and life in its beams,
To-morrow, it strikes to a useless stream,
Strange death it hurls, that the sun should joy
To give life alone that it may destroy!

But, stranger than all, that man should die
When his plant is green and his hopes are high:
He walks forth a lord of the earth to-day,
And the morrow beholds him a part of its clay;
He is born in sorrow and cradled in pain,
And from youth to age—it is labor in vain;
And all these twenty years can show,
That he travels a path of care and woe;
That he travels a path of care and woe;
Who drinks of the poisoned cup of life.

Alas! if we murmur at things like these,
That reflect on the hand of our God—
That the wind is not ever a gentle breeze—
That the sun is often the bearer of death—
That the ocean wave is not always still—
And that life is chequered with good and ill;
If we know 'tis well such change should be,
That an erring path will lead us to—
Should not wonder nor murmur—but hope and trust.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY
SAMUEL A. FOOT,
GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

IN every age and nation, where the true God has been known and worshipped, Fast-days have been considered a religious duty, and have received the sanction of Divine Authority.

In conformity to the long established usage in this State, as well as of individuals, and in pursuance of an all-wise, powerful and merciful Providence, I recommend, that FRIDAY, the seventeenth day of April next, be observed as a day of public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. And I earnestly invite the good people of this State, to their several ministers and teachers, to assemble, on that day, in their usual places of religious worship, and with true Christian humility, presenting their united supplications to Almighty God, imploring the pardon of our numerous sins—our ingratitude for his distinguished favors—our neglect and abuse of the high privileges we have enjoyed, and our forgetfulness of his love and mercy to the fallen race of man—beseeching Him graciously to bestow upon us the influences of His Holy Spirit—to enable us to review our past lives, and reform what is amiss, to give us a spirit of true repentance and holy obedience; to make us more faithful in the discharge of our duty; to change our hearts from selfishness to benevolence; and to grant us that true faith in the Redeemer, which will afford us comfort in life, peace in death, and endless happiness in heaven.

At the same time, to invoke the blessing of God upon our State and Nation—that He would preserve and perpetuate our civil and religious privileges, and the diffusion of the light of the gospel; restrain the angry passions of men, and make truth and justice the stability of our times—religion and piety the glory of our land. That He would direct and bless the President of the United States, and all the officers in the National and State Governments, and all the members and fiduciaries of the several States, in the discharge of their respective duties, and in the fear of God; bless our legislative councils, and enlighten them with true wisdom to discern and promote the public good; avert the consequence of every error, and give us from national judgments; continue to us the blessings of peace and internal tranquility, liberty, and union; and that He would bestow on us and extend equal blessings to the whole family of mankind.

Given under my hand, at Chesire, this 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By the Governor,
THOMAS DAY, Secy.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.
HELD IN NEW HAVEN, FEBRUARY 11th, 1835.
President—JEREMY HOADLEY,
Vice Presidents—ADAM LARABEE,
DANIEL TOMLINSON,
Secretaries—TIMOTHY T. MERWIN,
JOHN T. WATT.

NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
SAMUEL A. FOOT.
For Lieutenant Governor,
THADDEUS BETTS.
For Treasurer,
ISAAC SPENCER.
For Secretary,
THOMAS DAY.

FOR CONGRESS.
EZEKIEL JACKSON, JR.
NOYES BARBER,
JOSEPH TRUMBULL,
SAMUEL TWEDDY,
BENEZER YOUNG,
JOHN M. HOLLY.

ADDRESS
TO THE
WHIG ELECTORS OF CONNECTICUT.

The above list presents to you the names of men, before honored by your suffrages and now deserving of your support. They are 'good men and true,' and, if elected, will do their duty.

In the approaching election, like that of last April, offers an issue between the people and the office-holders. Few of you remember the days when your fathers, the republicans of the old school, took their stand against the alien and sedition acts. They were few in number, but determined in purpose. They differed with the federalists as to the quantity of power, which could be bestowed on the Executive, consistently with the constitution.

On the decision of this great question, connected with others of less importance, THOMAS JEFFERSON was advanced to the Presidency.

Compared with this question, what is that which now agitates the people of these States? It is not Jackson gold, or the removal of the deposits, but it is, whether the president, in his progress of reform, shall reform us out of all our rights, and become, as Napoleon was, in his single self, the GOVERNMENT!

The Post-Master General, with more than thirty thousand officers or agents under him, has, in the form of contracts, extra allowances and otherwise, scattered

illegally several hundred thousands of dollars of the people's money, under the immediate eye of the President, of which offence he has been convicted by a committee of the House and condemned by the entire Senate; yet a hundred persons are daily dependent on the will of the President, for the continuance of their official life and support, and not a man of them is suffered to continue for an hour, if he has been found at large without his collar, and especially if he has neglected to bring his official influence to conflict with the freedom of election.

The President has declared the Constitution of the United States to be binding only as every man understands it, thus pronouncing it to mean any thing or nothing, and absolving himself from the execution of all decisions of the Supreme Court, except when he may consider them constitutional, thus arrogating to himself the high office of supreme arbiter of the laws! To the repeated and wanton exhortations of Van Buren, nearly made himself supreme legislator!—Under the power of appointments, he claims the right of controlling all officers in the execution of their official duties or of removing them for contumacy; and if the Senate will not sustain him in these high prerogatives, he reserves the right, at any rate, to exercise the power of insulting them by protests. He has seized, with a giant's grasp, not only the Treasury of the nation, but all the patronage of office, and turned it to the advancement of his own views and those of the man, whom he has named as his successor!

No King of England has ever dared to do what our President has done; yet our opponents of Van Buren, who support the cause in both branches of the Legislature, and had cheerfully and disinterestedly voted appropriations of public money for meritorious objects of the nation in all parts of our common country. That State had, however, in its own right, a right to the benefits of the system, and if it refused to do so, they now professed, were not worthy of the favorable consideration of Congress, they could scarcely hope to entitle themselves to it, by any which they could proffer hereafter. This application was not new to the House; it had been presented to the Committee on Commerce, who had provided for it in another bill now on the table, upon which the House of the House was at this late period of the session very uncertain. Nor could it be regarded as strictly a new and original work, as upon the surveys which had been heretofore made and submitted to Congress, a bill had heretofore passed, for appropriating the sum of \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Connecticut river, which was rejected by the House, on account of the demerits of this particular provision, but because the bill happened to embrace other and very different objects which the President deemed objectionable.

As was well known, Mr. J. said, that an active and extensive commerce was carried on upon the Connecticut river, flowing as it did through a fertile and cultivated, and thickly peopled country; and he would add, that very large expenditures of money had been made by the private enterprise of a company incorporated for the improvement of its navigation; all of which, he said, should not be neglected by the Government, but that it should be carried on by putting to sea by the shallowness of the water on the bar, which formed a serious obstacle to the successful prosecution of foreign trade. It was true that such a proceeding would not vie with some of the great and fertile States of the West, or present to this House such magnificent pictures of the all-merciful hand of God, which was carried down its waters, but it would be preceded that they regulated their claims accordingly; and, while other States received from the Treasury vast appropriations for internal improvements, Connecticut had limited her demands to a sum which every one must deem moderate in proportion to her contributions to the national revenue. If, then, a claim heretofore recognized by Congress, liable to none of the objections or scruples which the present Executive entertains respecting other classes of internal improvements, be on the contrary, coming entirely within the rules which he has laid down, he would not be surprised if the friends of the system here, it could be a just cause of complaint to the people of Connecticut, who cannot be expected, through their delegation, to continue the support of a policy whose operation is so unequal; which exacts from them a full measure of contribution to the National Treasury, yet denies, in its distribution, a fair and impartial share of the benefits of the numerical influence of a small State might not have much influence, when gentlemen should recollect that the limited but steady contributions of Connecticut, and would be felt by the friends of the system, and would be felt by the friends of the kind, until a more just and equitable provision should prevail, of proportioning the disbursements of public money to the amount of revenue contributed. He trusted, therefore, that, unless it could be shown that this appropriation was larger than the State of Connecticut had ever received, in comparison with those constantly made in favor of other States, or that the object contemplated was not so important as it had been represented, the friends of internal improvement, from whatever section of country they might come, would feel the justice and policy of sustaining the proposed amendment.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS—BANK UNITED STATES.
Remarks of Mr. WEBSTER, in the Senate, Feb. 26, on the bill to regulate the Deposits of the Public Money.
Amongst the amendments moved by Mr. Webster to the bill and adopted, was the following additional section, which was also adopted, viz:—

"Sec. 3. That all the warrants or drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, or such as shall be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, drawn on any Deposit Bank, shall be payable in gold and silver, if the holder desire to receive the same; and no such warrant, or draft, or any check, draft, or bill of exchange given or received in payment thereof, shall be expressed to be payable in 'current bank bills,' or in any other medium than the lawful currency of the country."

On offering this amendment, Mr. WEBSTER said, that, in discussing the provisions and merits of this bill, it was necessary so often to allude to the Bank of the United States, and the withdrawal of the Government Deposits from that institution, that he would take occasion to say a few words, and they should be very few, upon that subject. The first place he wished to say, that he considered the question of renewing the Bank Charter as entirely settled. It could not be renewed. Public opinion, he thought, very unfortunately for the country, had decided against it; and while there was a strong and prevailing sentiment in the minds of the community against its renewal, it was useless to move such a measure. For himself, he should take no part in an attempt, to renew the charter of the Bank. The People have decided against its continuance, and it must expire.

Nor should he, if he remained in public life, join in any attempt, at any time hereafter, to establish a new National Bank, or to restore to the country the means of satisfying the country of its great utility or indispensable necessity. That the time would come when the country would feel the fullest conviction of this necessity, he did not doubt; but that conviction, he thought, was likely to be brought about only by experience. If, while he remained here, there should be a general call of the country for a new National Institution, he should of course be ready to aid in its establishment, on principles which had been proved to be safe, and with any amendments which experience may have suggested. But, for himself, it was his stated purpose to do nothing more in relation to a National Bank than a decisive lead should be given in that direction by the public opinion.

In the next place, he wished to say, that the "Experiment," upon the success of which gentlemen had facilitated themselves, had not, in his opinion, undergone any trial at all. It had not been put to a test.

There are two public objects, both of great importance, said Mr. W., in the accomplishment of which the Bank of the United States, in his opinion, has been generally successful. I mean the transmission of public funds, and other facilities to the operations of the Treasury, as one of those objects; and a safe, cheap, and admirable system of internal Exchanges as the other. These objects were both attained, by the skillful administration of the Bank, to such a degree, as to be completely, facilitated to the operations of the Treasury, and that they could, and would also, furnish a general currency, as sound and as well accreditated; and that they could and would be able to conduct the internal exchanges of commerce as safely and as cheaply. Of all this I have doubted; but the day of argument is

Mr. JACKSON remarked that the parties on the great question of internal improvement were so strongly discriminated, that the friends of the system, on the one hand, while he had no right to expect aid or favor from the enemies of the system, he certainly had the strongest claims upon his friends to afford their countenance and support to the amendment offered by his colleague. It was true that the point should be understood and settled, how far the friends of internal improvement in this country, should be prepared to support the measure that House might depend upon each other for the support. The Connecticut delegation had uniformly sustained the cause in both branches of the Legislature, and had cheerfully and disinterestedly voted appropriations of public money for meritorious objects of the nation in all parts of our common country. That State had, however, in its own right, a right to the benefits of the system, and if it refused to do so, they now professed, were not worthy of the favorable consideration of Congress, they could scarcely hope to entitle themselves to it, by any which they could proffer hereafter. This application was not new to the House; it had been presented to the Committee on Commerce, who had provided for it in another bill now on the table, upon which the House of the House was at this late period of the session very uncertain. Nor could it be regarded as strictly a new and original work, as upon the surveys which had been heretofore made and submitted to Congress, a bill had heretofore passed, for appropriating the sum of \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Connecticut river, which was rejected by the House, on account of the demerits of this particular provision, but because the bill happened to embrace other and very different objects which the President deemed objectionable.

As was well known, Mr. J. said, that an active and extensive commerce was carried on upon the Connecticut river, flowing as it did through a fertile and cultivated, and thickly peopled country; and he would add, that very large expenditures of money had been made by the private enterprise of a company incorporated for the improvement of its navigation; all of which, he said, should not be neglected by the Government, but that it should be carried on by putting to sea by the shallowness of the water on the bar, which formed a serious obstacle to the successful prosecution of foreign trade. It was true that such a proceeding would not vie with some of the great and fertile States of the West, or present to this House such magnificent pictures of the all-merciful hand of God, which was carried down its waters, but it would be preceded that they regulated their claims accordingly; and, while other States received from the Treasury vast appropriations for internal improvements, Connecticut had limited her demands to a sum which every one must deem moderate in proportion to her contributions to the national revenue. If, then, a claim heretofore recognized by Congress, liable to none of the objections or scruples which the present Executive entertains respecting other classes of internal improvements, be on the contrary, coming entirely within the rules which he has laid down, he would not be surprised if the friends of the system here, it could be a just cause of complaint to the people of Connecticut, who cannot be expected, through their delegation, to continue the support of a policy whose operation is so unequal; which exacts from them a full measure of contribution to the National Treasury, yet denies, in its distribution, a fair and impartial share of the benefits of the numerical influence of a small State might not have much influence, when gentlemen should recollect that the limited but steady contributions of Connecticut, and would be felt by the friends of the system, and would be felt by the friends of the kind, until a more just and equitable provision should prevail, of proportioning the disbursements of public money to the amount of revenue contributed. He trusted, therefore, that, unless it could be shown that this appropriation was larger than the State of Connecticut had ever received, in comparison with those constantly made in favor of other States, or that the object contemplated was not so important as it had been represented, the friends of internal improvement, from whatever section of country they might come, would feel the justice and policy of sustaining the proposed amendment.