THE MADISONIAN.

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THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE MADISONIAN is published Tri-weekly during the sittings of Congress, and Semi-weekly during the recess, at $5 per annum. For six months, $3.

No subscription will be taken for a term short of six months; nor unless paid for *in advance*.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines, or less, three insertions, - $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - 25

Longer advertisements at proportionate rates.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent banks, *postage paid*, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed.

A liberal discount will be made to companies of *five* or more transmitting their subscriptions together.

Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper *gratis* for every five subscribers or, at that rate per cent. on subscriptions generally; the terms being fulfilled.

Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the *postage is paid*.

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

We commenced on Saturday last the publication of a weekly edition of the Madisonian, and shall issue the second number to-day. This edition will comprise a condensed report of the daily proceedings of both Houses of Congress, with all the editorial matter and much other political, statistical, financial, and miscellaneous reading comprised in the edition published every other day—filling the four sides of the sheet with reading matter, of an interesting and valuable character. This will prove a valuable acquisition, we flatter ourself, to all who would supply themselves with general information from the Capitol of the United States, in a cheap and convenient form, accessible to all. The present political period is an interesting and important one, and cannot fail to excite the attention of every one who seeks to be informed upon matters of general concern.

The price for the Madisonian, weekly, one year, is $3, payable invariably *in advance*.

December 16, 1837.

DWELLING HOUSE IN GEORGETOWN TO BE LET.

A handsome and commodious dwelling House, with small garden and stable, delightfully and healthfully situated in Georgetown, about twenty minutes walk from the Departments. The house is in excellent condition and already FURNISHED. For particulars, inquire at this office. mar 10—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—Just received a fresh assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, viz:

Painted Lawns and Muslins
Mourning do do
Silks, figured and plain
Mourning and other Prints
Super. French Bambasins
Thibet Shawls, embroidered white
Do do Victoria
Love Handkerchiefs, Blonde Demi Veils
Mourning Quillings
Knitting and Darning Cottons.

Also, for gentlemen's wear, the following, viz:
7-4 wool-dyed black Cloths, French Merinos, French Bombasins, and Summer Cloths
Shalley Vestings, London Wiltings
Super. white and colored Marseilles
White, colored, and ribbed Drills
Grass Linens, brown and striped
Gentlemen's heavy Silk Gloves
Do do Linen do
Do do Lisle Thread do

The above will be sold low, at the store of the subscribers, D street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

may 1 RICARDS, GIBBS & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.—We have to-day opened—
50 pieces hadsome stripes for boys
100 do American nankeen
112 do plain and twilled linen drillings
20 do bleached grass cloth
75 do summer cloths, (all colors)
50 do Marseilles vesting, (some very cheap)
20 do superfine 6-4 bombasins
20 do splendid ribbed drillings
ALSO,
300 do cloths and cassimeres
30 do black satin vestings.

april 28 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

THE LOVE CHASE, a Comedy, by Sheridan Knowles; and Ion, a Tragedy, by Sergeant Talfourd, are just published, for sale by F. TAYLOR. Price 37 cts.
Also, the Wrecker's Daughter, by Sheridan Knowles.
The Star of Seville, a Drama, by Fanny Kemble.
The Dutchess de la Valliere, a Drama, by Bulwer.
Francis the First, a Tragedy, by Fanny Kemble.
The British Drama, 2 vols., octavo, handsomely bound, containing 110 of the best plays in the language, [other than Shakspeare's,] price $4 50; about 4 cents for each play. may 10

DR. CHURCH'S TOOTH POWDER is recommended by the patentee for the following reasons:
It is excellent for giving the teeth a beautiful white polish and preventing their decay; for causing and preserving a sweet breath and pleasant taste to the mouth; and is also an infallible cure for the tartar which collects on the teeth, wholly removing it, and at the same time hardening the gums and causing them to be reinstated in their proper place.
The loss of nearly one half the teeth which are extracted, is owing to the tartar eating away the gum, thereby causing the teeth to become loose and rendering their extraction necessary.
A supply of the above is just received from the patentee, and will be warranted genuine. For sale, wholesale or retail, by
may 1 F. TAYLOR, Bookseller.

SPLENDID SHALLEYS.—Just received, 10 pieces very superior wide white and colored ground Shalleys, Mourning do.
may 1 RICARDS, GIBBS & CO.

CHEAP NOVELS—Tylney Hall, by Thomas Hood, complete, for 37 cents. Ivanhoe, 37 cents.
The Charity Sister, and other Tales, by Mrs. Norton, 37 cents.
Ledore, by Mrs. Shelley, author of Frankenstein, 37 cents.
The Cruise of the Midge, 3 volumes in one, 50 cents.
The Tor Hill, by Horace Smith, author of Brambletye House, 37 cents.
All well printed, and upon good paper. Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.
april 24

SOUTHEY'S NAVAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, by Robert Southey, Poet Laureate, 1 volume of 366 pages, price 62 cents, is just received and for sale by
april 14 F. TAYLOR.

HASSLER'S ASTRONOMY.—A Popular Exposition of the System of the Universe, by F. R. Hassler, T. A. P. S., in one octavo volume, with an accompanying atlas of plates, diagrams and tables. Price for the whole $1 25. Just received by
F. TAYLOR.
Also, Hassler's Analytic Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, 1 volume, octavo. Price 87 1-2 cents.
Hassler's Elements of the Geometry of Planes and Solids, 1 volume, octavo, with many engravings. Price 87 cents.
Hassler's Elements of Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical. Price 37 cents. Together with a valuable collection of Mathematical, Mechanical, Engineering, Architectural and other Scientific Works, to which large additions have just been made. For sale at the lowest prices by the advertiser. april 10

BY THE PICKWICK CLUB.—Oliver Twist, by Boz, 2 volumes in one, with 12 engravings. Price 87 cents.
The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency, 2 volumes; and an additional supply of Alice, together with other new publications, are this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately opposite Gadsby's Hotel. may 5

THE LAWS OF ETIQUETTE, or Rules and Reflections for Conduct in Society. By a Gentleman.
Etiquette for Gentlemen, with hints on the art of conversation. Published in London—1838.
Etiquette for Ladies, with hints on the preservation and improvement of beauty.
Madame Celnart's Book of Politeness and Propriety of Deportment, addressed to the youth of both sexes; 5th American, from the 6th Paris edition. Price 50 cents. Just published, and for sale by F. TAYLOR.
Also, Lord Chesterfield's Advice to his Son; 1 vol. of 300 pages, full bound. Price 37 cents. may 12

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, On Military Bridges, in one octavo volume.
Stratton's Reports, new edition, complete in one volume octavo.
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book, for 1838.
Parkinson's Fossil Organic Remains.
Burnett's History of his own Times, new and beautiful edition, complete, in one volume.
Nicholson's Builders Director, 1 quarto volume.
Ferguson's Mechanics of Fluids.
Gallery of Portraits and Memoirs, 7 volumes.
Together with many other valuable English books, of which the list will be continued in a subsequent advertisement, are just received, for sale by
april 14 F. TAYLOR.

PROPOSALS,

☞ For publishing a Daily Morning Journal in New York city, under the title of the NEW YORK TIMES AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER, to be devoted to Politics, News, and Commercial Intelligence.

The well known fact that the Republicans of this city are destitute of an organ to promulgate their opinions, and advocate their principles in connection with the Democratic Press of the interior, has been a subject of reiterated complaint and regret. Circumstances of a favorable nature conspiring measures have been adopted to commence the publication of the *Times and Commercial Intelligencer* upon a footing calculated to ensure its independence and permanency.

The political character of the *Times and Commercial Intelligencer* will be strictly *Democratic Republican*. It will adhere to the principles of the party which brought into existence, and sustained the late administration. It will labor to define the ancient land marks, and to maintain in their prime vigor the ancient usages of the party which, whilst they were observed, rendered it invincible, and secured a simple and constitutional administration of public affairs, at the same time that they promoted in the highest degree the undivided welfare and happiness of the people.

In marking out this line, which both duty and inclination will prompt us to pursue, we desire to be understood as conceiving that certain measures and points of policy entertained by a portion of the friends of the present general administration, form no part of the Republican creed of binding influence, but as mere questions of expediency rest upon debateable ground, and may be opposed according to the dictates of conscience and judgment. This paper will therefore be found in opposition to the "*untried expedients*" of the day. The country needs repose from the agitations or demagogues and empirics. It is time that a period of depression unexampled in its duration, and in its disastrous consequences should give way to the return of confidence and the resumption of the ordinary pursuits of trade and industry. If the measures of the government shall be found at variance with the suggestions of sound policy, or are brought into collision with public sentiment, every consideration for the public good cries aloud for their abandonment. To convince our rulers, that they mistake, in some sense, the indications of the public will, and to embody the scattered rays of that will in a sensible and tangible form, will be deemed to come within the legitimate province of our Journal, and to compose prominent objects in the prosecution of our design, of great importance and interest to every class of the community.

We cannot resist the conviction that the Republican party of this State has been placed towards its opponents in a false position—a position which exposes it to eminent hazards, which is daily and hourly weakening its energies, and which, in its threatened prostration, surrounds our country with the worst dangers ever apprehended from the ascendency of federal misrule. When we contemplate the havoc which has been made with the Republican legions in the short space of eight or ten months, and weigh the certain indications of Revolutionary movements in public sentiment, in states where elections are pending, we cannot regard it as either safe, just, or honorable to deviate further from the "republican track" marked by the footsteps of those distinguished Presidents who have in times past secured the triumphs of Democracy, we feel impelled to reject the Councils which bring us nothing but defeat and humiliation. *The Times and Commercial Intelligencer* will therefore endeaver to expunge the heresies which have been interpolated into our creed, and to rectify the errors into which they had betrayed our friends. To the genuine cause of Democracy we are sincerely wedded, and there is no power, whilst it remains pure, that can divorce our affections or fervor from it. But from the spurious faith of the *Loco-Focos* and destructives sought to be engrafted upon our principles, and to be substituted in our embraces we turn with abhorrence and disgust. *The Times and Commercial Intelligencer* will labor to restore the Democracy again to its former vantage ground—to re-organize its broken and dispirited legions—to rebuild its crumbling temples, and re-establish its ancient ordinances—and to behold it again flourishing and predominant, reflecting the moral influence of this great republic abroad, and protecting the interests of its numerous people at home. We shall rejoice to be permitted to contribute our efforts to this consummation. If our labors shall prove fruitless our admonitions shall not be wanting. We will make one more attempt to put the good ship before the wind, and to save her gallant crew and precious freight. If afterwards the madness of the few shall disappoint the hopes of the many, and the voice of destiny shall proclaim that "ROME MUST FALL, *heaven and earth shall witness that we are innocent.*"

The Times and Commercial Intelligencer, will recognize the organization of the Republican Party in this City as it was effected at the meeting of the City Hall on the evening of the 2d of January, 1838. The resolutions and address adopted on that occasion, will be referred to as consonant to Republican principles and adapted to the present crisis in our public and political affairs.

TERMS.

DAILY PAPER—Ten dollars per annum. *Semi-Weekly Paper*—Four dollars per annum, payable in advance, or five dollars, payable half yearly.

Persons at a distance wishing to subscribe, may enclose one Bill, and send the same by mail at the expense and risk of the Proprietor.

ADVERTISING—*half square Daily*—First insertion, 50 cents; second and third insertions, 25 cents; and 18 3-4 cents for every subsequent insertion. (*Seven lines is half a square.*)

SQUARE DAILY—First insertion, 75 cents; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. (*Fourteen lines to a square.*)

ADVERTISEMENTS, upon which the number of times for insertion *is not marked*, will be inserted and charged until ordered out.

☞ All advertisements marked for the *inside*, will be charged as new advertisements each day.

☞ Subscribers out of the city payable in advance.

☞ Address N. T. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor, No. 45, William steet, between Wall and Pine streets.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULT—Rochefoucault's Maxims and Reflections, complete, in one neat pocket volume. Price 37 cents.
april 7 F. TAYLOR.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, a Catalogue of Books in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Massachusetts, the catalogue itself making a large octavo volume, closely printed.
Also, Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. 1, published in 1820, 1 oct. vol.; and the second volume of the same work, published in 1836, in 1 octavo volume. april 7

BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE: HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, GARDENING, FARMING, &c.—F. TAYLOR has recently made extensive and valuable additions to that portion of his stock which ranges under the above classification. Too numerous for the limits of an advertisement, they will be shown to any who will call for that purpose, and sold in all cases at the lowest prices. Among those recently received and imported will be found
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture.
" " " Gardening.
" " " Plants.
" " " Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture.
Hayward's Science of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry, 1 vol., octavo.
Hayward's Science of Horticulture, 1 vol., octavo.
Smith, on the Building of Cottages.
The System of Agriculture reprinted from the Encyclopædia Brittanica, 1 vol., quarto, with many engravings. London price $4.
Randolph's Culinary Gardener, adapted to the climate of Virginia and Maryland. Price 37 cents.
Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, translated from the French.
Treatise on Cattle, published by Lord Brougham's British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
Hibbert and Buist's Flower Garden Directory.
Bigelows's Medical Botany.
American Farmer; American Orchardist; American Gardener.
Mowbray on Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals.
Thatcher on Bees, &c. &c., and many others; various works on the Grape and Wine making; on the Mulberry and Silkworm and Silks; on the Sugar Cane, Beet Root, &c. &c.; very numerous Botanical Treatises of every kind. Books on the Horse, Farriery, &c. &c. in great variety, making altogether what is believed to be the best collection of this class of science to be found for sale in the United States. april 10

HISTORY OF ROME—Translated from the German of Heeren and Schlosser, 1 vol. 8vo., is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

HAY'S LINIMENT.—No Fiction.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. Externally in the following complaints:
For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.
All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.
Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.
Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers, or colds.
Croup and Hooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.
All Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, curing in a few hours.
Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm."

The Piles.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

Caution.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also that of the Agents.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by one Druggist in every town in the Union.

All Editors who will insert the above 6 months, in a weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen of the article.
For sale by J. L. PEABODY,
may 19 Washington City.

HEADACHE.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it; it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured, although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Spohn's celebrated remedy.—One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agents to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are laboring under headache.

E. Spohn, M. D., Inventor and Proprietor, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden lane, 1 door below Pearl street, New York.

All Editors who will insert the above one year, in a weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen the remedy.
For sale in Washington by J. L. PEABODY.
may 15-1awly

NAVIGATION BY STEAM, by Sir John Ross, Captain Royal Navy—Being an Essay towards a system of Naval Tactics, peculiar to Steam Navigation, as applicable both to Commerce and Maritime warfare. Also, a History of the Steam Engine, 1 volume quarto, with plates. Just published in London, and for sale by
F. TAYLOR.
Also, Galloway and Herbert's History, Progress, Structure, Improvements, and Application of the Steam Engine and Steam Power; 1 vol. 200 Engravings—London.
Lardner on Steam Engine.
Renwick on do.
Gordon on Locomotion and Interior communication; the history, practice, and prospects of Steam Carriages; 1 vol., London, Engravings.
Pambour on Locomotive Engines upon Railways; 1 vol., London, plates—with a variety of other works treating on the same subject, and a valuable collection of the latest and most approved works in every branch of arts and sciences, (chiefly imported) to which additions are constantly making.
*** Books imported to order. may 26.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—A Portrait of Daniel Webster, engraved from a painting by Frothingham, is just published, and this day received, for sale by
F. TAYLOR.
Also, a mezzo-tint engraving of Mr. Frelinghuysen, a full length likeness of Daniel O'Connel, portraits of the President, of General Jackson, of W. C. Rives, and other public men.
The Gallery of Portraits and Memoirs of Eminent Characters of all ages, in 7 folio vols. (English,) a very splendid work, just received.
may 17

WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS, in seven large volumes, four of which contain all his novels together, with his tales from the Souvenirs and Reviews; the other volumes containing all his Poems, all his Histories, his Tales of a Grandfather, in 4 series; the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border; Border Antiquities; Demonology; Sermons; Paul's Letters; History of Scotland; Life of Napoleon; Life of Swift; Life of Dryden; Lives of the Novelists; and very many other of his minor works, pamphlets, and articles from the magazines not contained in any other edition. Strongly bound in cloth, and embellished with two beautiful portraits. Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. Price $17.
may 26

BOARDING SCHOOL, NEW HAVEN.—Miss ANGELICA GILBERT and Miss MARY E. EDWARDS, respectfully inform the public that they continue their school in the city of New Haven, assisted by several ladies, who have also taught a number of years, and by masters in French and Drawing; which, with the opportunity to those sufficiently advanced, of attending the Lectures of Professor Silliman and of Professor Olmsted, comprehends all the usual departments of female education.
Their house is sufficiently large to accommodate well about thirty boarders, a small number being generally preferred by parents.
The year is divided into three terms: that of the summer commences on the 1st of May; those of the winter, the 1st of October, and the 7th of January.
Reference may be given to parents and guardians of present and former scholars, and to the Rev. Dr. Croswell, of this city, or to the Rev. Dr. Hawkes and Alderman Woodhull, New York.
☞ A card of the expense will be sent, on request, by mail.
New Haven, Ct., April 2, 1838. april 7—3t&law3w

ANIMAL MAGNETISM—Practical Instruction in Animal Magnetism, by J. P. F. Deleuze; translated with large additions, by J. C. Hartshorn, of Providence; second edition.
Col. Stone's Pamphlet on Animal Magnetism.
Durant's Exposition of Animal Magnetism.
The Hamburg's of New York, by Dr. Reese, 1 volume.
Just published, and for sale by
april 28 F. TAYLOR.

LAST WEEK OF COOKE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.—The splendid paintings, originals and copies from the most celebrated masters, executed by G. COOKE, now exhibiting on 4 1-2 street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, will close on Thursday, the 3d of May.—Opens from 8 A. M. to sundown. Admittance 25 cents—Children 12 1-2. april 28

OSWALD'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, on a plan entirely new, especially adapted to teaching English composition, "by presenting the words of the language arranged according to their genera, and under their respective roots, thus removing the difficulty under which those unacquainted with the learned languages necessarily labor in ascertaining with clearness and precision the true and radical signification of words derived from foreign languages." 1 vol., handsomely bound and printed, 523 pages. Price $1.
Chambers' History of the English Language and Literature. Price 87 cents.
Just published, and for sale by
april 28 F. TAYLOR.

ANCIENT FRAGMENTS—Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, in one volume, a collection of old and rare Fragments, containing the Morals of Confucius, the Chinese Philosopher; The Oracles of Zoroaster; Sanchoniatho's History of the Creation; Voyages of Hanno round the Coast of Africa five hundred years before Christ; King Hiempsals History of the African Settlements; Translations from the Punic Books; The Choice Sayings of Publius Syrus; Egyptian Fragments: Writings of Manethey; Sayings of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, &c., 1 volume of 298 pages, handsomely printed. Price 75 cents.
Plato on the Immortality of the Soul, in one volume, [Dacier's translation,] with notes and a life of Plato, by Fenelon. Price 62 cents. may 12

BROAD GRINS, and the other Poetical Works of George Coleman, complete in one volume, is just received for sale by F. TAYLOR—price 62 cents.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following piece has been, for a time, mislaid.

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

If the Editor of the "Madisonian" has sufficient space in his valuable paper to spare, he would oblige me by inserting the following:

CHRISTMAS EVE.

I saw an humble cottage on a plain
Dreary and desolate;—the wind was sighing
Amidst the branches of a lonely oak
That grew beside the dwelling, and the snow
Was fast descending 'round. Dark was the night
And I had journeyed far since the bright sun
'Rose o'er the distant mountains. Spent, at last,
And too fatigued still to pursue my way
I sought for shelter and repose within
This humble tenement,—nor was denied.—
A cheerful fire burn'd upon the hearth
'Round which the happy family appeared.
Aged man sat here—there sat his dame,
Her spinning-wheel beside her, and her children
Gather'd about her chair. There was no sound
Within the neat apartment save 'twas that
Made by the wheel as swiftly it revolved,
Or the hard breathing of *grimalkin*, whilst
Before the glowing embers she reposed.
But now the aged man with greatest care
Laying aside the book he had been reading—
That best of books—the Bible—call'd his children
And, one on either knee, thus, then, he spoke:—

'Oh! cast aside thy wheel, my dearest,
'And give thy labors o'er
'For 'tis a time we should rejoice
'As shepherds did of yore;
'As those who watched the flocks of sheep
'Upon the plain at night
'When from the heavens an angel came
'To earth in brilliant light.

'He came! he came! 'twas to announce
'The Saviour of mankind;
'Jesus—whose word should heal the sick—
'Restore to sight the blind!
'Then, dearest, let us now rejoice
'As shepherds did of yore;—
'Come let us sing a song of praise
'And all our cares give o'er!'

The old man now arose and took his harp,
Passing his fingers swiftly o'er the strings
A moment, till they were attuned—then sang—
Joined by his cheerful dame—his boy and girl—
A song so sweet, it seem'd indeed of Heaven.
At length the gentle music of the harp
Had ceased:—but now the group had gather'd 'round
The rustic altar—each with hands up-raised,
Offering a pray'r to Him who dwells above.
'Twas mid-night when
Rising from pray'r the happy cottagers
Retired to repose.

WILFRED.

Washington City, March, 1838.

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

TO WILFRED.

Thanks, Wilfred! gentle minstrel of the heart!
My muse not yet hath fled, doth not depart,
To seek in silence that repose so sweet,
Where malice, discord, ne'er the ear can greet.
My strain in vari'd notes of rougher kind,
Wilfred, than thine, (such grace we rarely find,)
I sound in distance, where, unknown the name,
I sing my song, nor hear the echo'd blame,—
Not, that I feel the worldling's bitter tongue;
Oft *have I heard those harsh vibrations rung*,
And deem'd myself the victor ever where
I prais'd great virtue's truths, or sung the fair.
Long mays't *thou* strike the "Minstrel Lays"—
Breathe accents mild and win the Poet's bays.
Whilst "Oceola" sleeps 'neath the sear'd leaves
A wreath to deathless fame, lo! Wilfred weaves.
Or hurling far the "Poison'd Bowl" aside,
O'er "Hudson's" stream thy Clio doth preside;
Now praise to "Cowper" mete; next on the scroll,
Hymn joys to thy departed "Sister's" soul.

* * * * *

Oh, fav'rite Bard! if all were pure as thee,
My heart would yield its thoughts forever free.

S. F. G.

Washington City, May 31, 1838.

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

"And study'd affectation came,
Each limb and feature out of frame,
While Ignorance, with brain of lead
Flew hovering o'er each female head."

The absurdity displayed by some ladies to attract notice, and elicit attention, is only equalled by their excessive vanity. There are various kinds of affectation, and they are equally reprehensible; but to me, the most *petty, disgusting* affectation, is that of assuming airs and graces, which is practised by those who wish to appear *pretty*, and displays the miserable vanity and nothingness of its practitioners. If it succeeds in winning admirers, it is only among those who are equally ridiculous, while it never fails in gaining the contempt of the truly estimable. Those who are "practised to lisp and hang the head aside," are seldom "practised" to do any thing else; the Lydia Languish manner of extreme apathy they assume, does them little credit, as persons born for some wise purpose or real good; and were I ever disposed to question the utility of the Almighty's works, the only being I could select, would be a lisping, mincing, artificial show, as sluggish and indolent as the snail, "by some y'cleped a *modern lady*." There is not less affectation among men than women, but I despise it in the one, and pity it in the other.

But the truly tedious affectation is that which pretends to sway the tone of conversation, and in compliance with its rules, you must laugh when there is nothing to laugh at, and profess to think your companions very witty, when, in all probability, they are stupidity personified. There is a certain fastidiousness of conversation quite prevalent, which bids defiance to good sense, and wages war with all instruction. I have known young ladies to amplify an hour upon the end of their boa, or the feathers of their fan, who are really incapable of conversing seriously five minutes; and if a sensible subject be started in their presence, it casts a damp upon their circle, and is the signal for immediate separation.

Instead of carefully attending to persons of good sense, they amuse themselves with their unpolished manner, their quaint pronunciation, or contrive to find something which, in their opinion, condemns them as *vulgar, illiterate* people. Did they listen to their remarks, they would gain instruction; but either their outward appearance, or some little singularity of manner, render them at first sight *despicable*.

External appearance should have some weight; but when we go so far as to examine the texture of the cloth worn by an individual, as the test of their good understanding, it is giving to wealth rather too much importance. The best plain common sense, the happiest rules of self-government, and the least acquired manners, are seldom found in the highest ranks of society, but among the active classes, among those whose own industry and talent have raised them from poverty to independence, or among those who despise riches, except so far as they conduce to the comforts of life, and whose *dress* is the last object of their thought or care.

With what supreme contempt must the mentally great, regard such paltry distinctions—those who like Robert Burns,

"Tent-less, and want-less
Their roomy fire-side;
But hanker and canker,
To see their cursed pride."

Many a slovenly Johnson, who though he may never write the "Lives of the Poets," could write *letters* to these modern Chesterfieldians, which might ruffle their self-complacency not a little. But it is not the *matter* with which they find fault, not having depth enough to comprehend that, they employ themselves in ridiculing the *manner*; they are either so conceited as not to attribute it to ignorance, if they do not understand plain sensible people, or so malicious, as to hope to conceal their ignorance, by throwing contempt upon intellectual worth.

The unrefined and harsh treatment bestowed upon moral excellence, if it happen to be clad in a homely garb, is not always confined to the foolishly vain and affected. It is sometimes discoverable in superior understandings, among those who have enjoyed the advantages of a polished education, and where we should be prone to look for sagacity, benevolence and lenity, among those whose early instruction should have taught them to make allowances for those whose advantages in early years were limited, and not to take exception at little conventional deficiencies in etiquette, or petty blemishes which arise from inattention. But among the truly *good*, as well as great, among those whose acquaintance is worth the profession, those who feel that

"The *heart* aye's the part aye,
That makes us right or wrang."

We shall find that charitable extenuation, that honest benevolence which seeks and finds the merits, that more than over-balance the petty defects and trifling deviations from custom.

R.

REMARKS OF MR. DAVIS,

In Senate, May 17, 1838.—On the bill to extend the charters of certain of the District Banks.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that he had risen chiefly to correct an error. He had been informed than an expression which fell from him the other day in the debate respecting the banks of this District had been misunderstood. He had expressed some surprise that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) should condemn the Bank of Washington because it paid specie for its bills, and gave him to understand it was difficult to please one who was neither satisfied with nor without a redemption of notes in specie.—The Senator said this did not do justice to his views, for he complained that the bank did not put out its bills, and therefore had nothing to redeem, and its declaration was a mere pretension. Mr. D. in reply said he well knew that, so far as regarded active banking business, it was substantially a humbug. By the use of this phrase, it had been supposed that he concurred with the Senator in condemning the course of the bank. Nothing could be further from the truth, and he thought he explained himself so fully at the time that no one could misapprehend him, for he affirmed that the bank did all it could do. It was its duty to redeem its bills, and it had done so. This was just as it should be; but he added further, that in the existing state of things no bank pursuing this course could keep its bills out, for paper was less valuable than specie by several per cent. The Bank of Washington could not, therefore, safely issue a dollar of its paper unless it had a dollar of specie to redeem it. No bank could do business in that way without loss, for if as much money must lie idle in the vaults as is equal to all bills afloat, the loss of interest is exactly equal to the gain, and nothing is left to indemnify for risk or to defray expenses. The Bank of Washington had not, therefore, kept out its bills, because it could not work impossibilities, and moreover it was difficult to see how one as zealous for a specie circulation as the Senator, could be anxious to have a bank withdraw it from circulation, to give the public only dollar for dollar in paper. With his views, one would think it better to have the specie afloat than to make this substitution of paper. All this he had said, in substance, and supposed, of course, every one would understand what he meant by humbug: namely, that payment of specie was, under such circumstances, merely nominal, as the bank could not do business.

Now that he was up, he would add a few words more in regard to this bank, for he thought remarks unjust in their character had been made in relation to it. Its embarrassments in 1834 had been adverted to with great disapprobation, and urged as a reason for withholding confidence from it, and refusing to renew its charter. It was true it had been embarrassed, but, he thought, even that could be explained, without leaving upon the corporation any stain of dishonorable reproach. He would, however, content himself with looking at its subsequent conduct, and see whether it afforded evidence that it possessed the public confidence, and whether it had given proof of a design rather to stand fair with the Public than to make money. I had made no dividends for five years; not a farthing had the stockholders received during that time, but it had been sedulously employed in repairing and restoring its credit. It then had $21,000 of deposites; it now has $372,000—an amount actually greater than its capital. He had before him a statement of its affairs, then and now, both as to its liabilities and resources, by which it was manifest that, by prudence and economy, it had repaired its losses, and had justly entitled itself to the high confidence of the Public which it now possessed. It was the last among the banks to suspend payments, having redeemed over $40,000 of its circulation before it yielded to the pressure of the times. At the moment of suspension it had about $43,000 of bills in circulation. This event occurred in May, 1837, and, in August following, it resumed the redemption of its bills in gold and silver, having suspended for about three months. And, sir, there is a striking fact connected with this, illustrative of the great confidence felt in the ability of the bank. During this period of three months, it went on, like other banks, receiving its bills in payment of debts, on deposite, and in exchange for the bills of other banks; and how much of their circulation, think you, came in? Did the holders of bills rush upon them? Could those who owed the bank buy them up at a heavy discount, and thus pay their debts? All it was able to collect in, during that time, amounted to about $8,000, leaving in circulation, when it resumed, over $35,000, which has since been reduced to $13,000, or to a nominal sum, for it is probable most of this will never return. Is not this a triumphant refutation of all the slanders about its having defrauded the Public? Has it not forsaken its own immediate interest, and sacrificed all present advantages to the stockholders to strengthen itself? Has it not promptly met its liabilities? What has it omitted to do which it ought to have done, or what has it done that it ought not to do? If any institution can present itself with clean hands, does not this do it? If any institution can atone for losses or errors in business, has not this done it? It stands in no shape wrong, unless we exact impossibilities.

Mr. D. said, having now done this act of justice to the Bank of Washington and its officers, he would notice some misapprehensions which gentlemen labored under respecting the banks in Massachusetts. He then proceeded to show that, from the manner of conducting business in that State, the banks were necessarily made the collectors of the bills of each other, and, when thus collected in, they were withdrawn from circulation and exchange, so that the circulation, on paper, always appeared much larger than it really was; for the bills thus held, on an average, he considered as cancelling each other in the different banks. He then proceeded to prove, from the returns taken in this view, as compared with other States, that the banks of that State were in a condition beyond distrust; and he believed no bank could comply with the laws of Massachusetts, and fail to be sound. The system was guarded with great caution, but frauds will sometimes occur.

The following statement of the remarks made in the House of Representatives by Mr. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, before taking the oath of office, on Wednesday, has been obligingly furnished to us by one who was in a better position than our reporter for hearing him:

"As the Speaker was about to administer the oath, Mr. Prentiss remarked that, before being sworn, candor compelled him to inform the House, on behalf of himself and colleague, that they did not claim their seats by virtue of the recent election in Mississippi, but by virtue of the election in November last; that they looked upon the recent election as unconstitutional and wholly invalid.

"Mr. P. further said that his colleague and himself could not conscientiously take the oath under any other election than that of November, and that upon their consciences they should take their oath and seats, if they took them at all, by virtue of that election alone.

"Mr. P. said that a high sense of duty, both to himself and the House, called upon him for this avowal, that, if any wished to make objection, they might have the opportunity of so doing."

The *Journal of Commerce*, which is good authority on morals and manners, as well as trade and commerce, sums up in the following just and impartial manner the vexed question of the rights of the sex.

The Rights of Women.—Some ladies have distinguished themselves by declaiming against the oppression of women, which they say exists in our Christian land. They say women are kept in a condition of inferiority to men, and that of right they ought to be equal. We have been thinking the matter over, and have to come to the conclusion that the wrong is quite the other way; and that if rights ought to be divided half and half, we should be for a new division. Not on the ground upon which Miss Grimke goes, that men are not women, or permitted to engage in women's occupations, but because, when the simple question of superiority is at issue, the men always have to give up. If ladies and gentlemen meet on the side-walk, who has to turn out? If there are not seats for all the company, who has to stand up? When there is danger to face, who must go forward? If there is curiosity to gratify, who goes behind? If there is too much company for the first table, who eats at the second? Who has always the right hand and the most respectable position? We could mention a hundred other cases, in which, on the simple question of right, every thing is yielded to the women. But there are many cases in which the condition of men is still worse. For instance, if on any public occasion a pew at church, or a seat any where, be occupied by men ever so respectable or aged, a smerky little beauty trips along and presents herself at the top of the seat, and they must all jump up and clear out as if they had been shot. Especially ought it to be noticed, that when matrimonial negotiations are to be made, the whole burden of performing the delicate and often very embarrassing part of making proposals, is thrown upon the men, while the women sit and say no, no, no, as long as they like, and never say yes until they have a mind to. Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld may show a catalogue of equal grievances if she can.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Democratic Sentinel, an interesting Conservative journal published at Stamford, Ct., thus properly speaks of the late proceedings of the Conservative Republican Convention at New Haven, which we published in our last number:

Such sentiments as these resolutions put forth cannot but be responded to by every old fashioned democrat in our land. We look upon the doings of that Convention as the harbinger of much good to the democratic cause in this State. The necessity of *reform* is now fully and ably set forth, and it requires only a proper spirit of concession, in those who have been led away by a misguided zeal for their country's good, and a union of spirit and perseverance of all honest democrats, in sustaining the measures recommended by that convention, to establish the Democratic Party, in this State, upon an exalted and solid foundation, and give it the permanent control of our civil and religious institutions. Let the occurrences of the past, then, be forgotten or overlooked, and let all honest, true-hearted democrats unite in sustaining the reorganization of the