virtuous and useful.—But if this plan were carried out upon a large scale, it would defeat itself, and cut off all resources. If men were again to sit on the ground and eat without knives and forks, there would be no revenue from the chair makers or hardware dealers,—the industry of the world would stand still.

[N. Y. Mercury.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

To our surprise this morning, we find that we are in possession of the speech of his Majesty, King William IV. at the opening of the British Parliament. For this important document we are indebted to Captain Depeyster, of the packet ship De Rham, who waited two or three hours in Havre, on purpose to obtain a proof.—He had but a single copy (in French) and this he gave to our news boat, being the first which boarded him.—But by some means or other it escaped our notice, and we first learned that the speech was in our possession, at a late hour this morning, from Captain Depeyster himself. To this gentleman we desire to express our particular obligations. We subjoin a translation.

Letters from London of Nov. 2d, bring us the Speech of the King of England, pronounced that day at the opening of the British Parliament.—It is as follows:

Speech of the King of England at the opening of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It is with the most lively satisfaction that I see you assembled around me, to aid me by your counsels.

Since the dissolution of the last Parliament, events of the deepest interest have occurred on the European Continent.

The elder branch of the House of Bourbon has ceased to reign in France, and the Duke of Orleans has been called to the Throne, with the title of King of the French.

Having received from the new Sovereign assurances of his ardent desire to cultivate the most friendly relations, and to maintain inviolate the engagements made with this country, I have not hesitated to continue the diplomatic relations and the friendship which existed with the preceding government.

I have seen with profound regret the state of affairs in the Low Countries. I deplore that the enlightened administration of King William has not been able to preserve the States from revolt, and that his wise resolution to submit the desires and complaints of his people to the deliberation of a special session of the States General, has not brought about any satisfactory results.

I shall exert myself in concert with my allies, to re-establish tranquility, by all means which are compatible with the good state of the Netherlands government, and the society of other governments.

Simptoms of tumult and disorder have created anxiety in various parts of Europe: but assurances which I continue to receive of the amicable disposition of foreign Courts, give me just ground to hope that my people will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

Penetrated at all times with the necessity of preserving inviolate the engagements which have been made in the name of the nation, I am convinced that my determination to maintain, in connexion with my allies, the treaties upon which are founded the general system of Europe, will appear to you the best guarantee for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Up to the present time I have not accredited the Ambassador of the Court of Lisbon; but the Portuguese government having resolved to satisfy the claims of justice and humanity by a liberal and general amnesty, I think the time has come to re-establish, in behalf of my people, the friendly relations which for so long a time have existed between the two nations.

My profound solicitude for the welfare of my subjects, induces me to recommend to the immediate attention of Parliament, such arrangements as will secure the exercises of the royal authority, if it should please God to terminate my life before my successor shall have arrived at mature age.

I shall be most ready to concur with you in all the measures which may appear to you proper, for preserving inviolate the dignity and stability of the crown, and to assure more and more the guarantee of civil and religious liberty to my people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—I have ordered to be laid before you, all the statements of expenditures for the present year, which the preceding Parliament was not able to arrange before its separation. The estimates for the coming year will be made in conformity to the principles of rigid economy, which I have determined to carry through all the branches of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—I am deeply afflicted that in some districts of the country, my subjects have suffered in their property from combinations having for their object the destruction of machines, and that heavy losses have been sustained from the criminal acts of the incendiaries.

I have seen, not without chagrin and indignation, the perfidious attempts which have been made, to spread a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction among my people, and to interrupt the concord which has happily prevailed through the different parts of my dominions, the union of which is essential to the preservation of the general strength and happiness.

The great effort of my life will be to preserve the blessings which my people possess, and transmit them unimpaired to my posterity; and I have the more animating hope of being able to discharge the sacred duties which have been confided to me, from the wisdom and affection of Parliament and the support of all my subjects.

I am determined to employ to the full extent of my power, all the means which the Constitution and laws have placed in my hands, for the punishment of sedition, and the prompt suppression of disorder and revolt.

Amidst all the difficulties of the present crisis, I receive with high satisfaction the expression of loyalty and attachment from a vast majority of my subjects. I am sure that they will duly appreciate the great advantages of this happy form of government, under which, with the favor of Divine Providence, this country has enjoyed, during a long series of years, internal peace, commercial prosperity, real liberty, in short, every thing which constitutes public welfare, beyond any other nation of the world.

New-York, Dec. 27.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

TWENTY-THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Since their last publication, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London and Paris papers, the former to the 23d of November, and the latter to the 18th of the same month, with Shipping Lists, Prices Current, &c. These papers were brought by the packets, to wit:

York, Bursley, from Liverpool sailed November 2d.

Caledonia, Rogers, from Liverpool, sailed Nov. 18.

Charlemagne, Robinson, from Havre, sailed Nov. 21.

Hudson, Chaplin, from London, sailed from Portsmouth 23d of November, and Brings the latest advices.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND!

The Genius of Reform has shaken his wand over Great Britain, and the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues have been driven from their places by the irresistable force of public opinion. And if the rumors, as to the formation of the New Ministry prove correct, the Whigs have at least obtained full possession of the strong holds of patronage; power, and place. The following extracts from the proceedings of the two houses of Parliament, of 16th of November, contain the official annunciations of the resignation of the Wellington Ministers:—

House of Lords—Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Their Lordships met in considerable numbers at a quarter before 5, and several members of the House of Commons appeared under the throne. The Ministerial bench was vacant until the Lord Chancellor occupied the Woolsack, when the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, and the earl of Rosslyn, took their places. After the presentation of a few petitions against negro slavery.

The Duke of Wellington advanced to the table and said—'I think it proper to acquaint your Lordships, that in consequence of what occurred last night in the House of Commons, I have felt it my duty to wait on his Majesty, and to tender my resignation of the office which I had the honor to hold.—My Lords, his Majesty has signified his pleasure to accept of that resignation, and I now only hold the office until my successor be appointed.' The Duke after pronouncing these few words, which were heard, with marked attention, resumed his seat for a few minutes, and then withdrew.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who had entered the House after the explanation of the Duke of Wellington, was occupied in conversation some time with the Lord Chancellor.

Adjourned at half past 5.

THE NEW CABINET.

The arrangements for the new cabinet were not all completed as late as the 22d. Earl Grey succeeds the Duke of Wellington, as the Premier, and Mr. Brougham ascends the Woolsack as Lord Chancellor. He will be created Baron Brougham, and Vaux of Brougham in the county of Westmoreland.

The Globe of 22d Nov. states, that the King held a Cabinet Council that afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, at St. James' Palace the summonses for which, were issued by his command on the preceding evening.

All the members of the late administration attended, and resigned their respective seals of office.

The following is believed to be the new ministry, the official annunciation of which was to appear in the Gazette of the 23d.

Lord Grey, First Lord of the Treasury.
Marquis of Landsdown, President of Council.
Mr. Brougham, Lord Chancellor.
Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the Commons.
Lord Palmerston, Foreign Affairs.
Lord Holland, Duchy of Lancaster.
Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Lord Melbourne, Home Office.
Mr. James Grant, Board of Control.
Lord Durham, Privy Seal.
Lord Goderich, Colonies.
Marquis Anglesea, Ireland.
Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Stanley.
Duke of Richmond, Master of the Ordinance.
Mr. R. Grant, Judge Advocate or Sec'ry at War.
Mr. Denman, Attorney General.
Mr. Horne, Solicitor General.
Lord Hill, Commander in Chief.
Lord Auckland, of the Board of Trade.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Pennefather, Attorney General of Ireland, Mr. Edward Ellice, and Mr. Spring Rice, are to be joint Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Paulett Thornton, Treasurer of the Navy and Vice President of the Board of trade.

Mr. Pronsonby, Lord of the Treasury and Irish Vice Treasurer.

Lord John Russell, is to be paymaster of the Army.

Sir James McIntosh, according to some of the papers, is to be Judge Advocate.

STILL LATER.

REPORTED WAR IN EUROPE.

We gave in yesterday's Patriot the principal items of intelligence, and the details of the leading events in Europe, especially in England, which had been furnished by the several packets at New York on Sunday last. The advices by these arrivals were from London to 23d and Havre to 24th November. When about to re-examine our files with a view of gathering up the fragments, and bringing up the chain of events, in that interesting quarter of the world, during the long period which has elapsed since the date of previous advices, we are stopped by *another arrival* from England, which brings intelligence

EIGHT DAYS LATER.

The packet ship Columbia, Delano, at New York on Tuesday morning, left London on the 25th Nov. and sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st December. By this arrival the New York editors have received regular files of London papers to the evening of Nov. 30, inclusive, and prices current, shipping lists, &c. to the same date. Our selections are chiefly from the Daily Advertiser and Commercial. The intelligence by this arrival is of a more WARLIKE character than that previously received. It is stated that Russia and Prussia are collecting large military forces, and are about to march them on their several frontiers. And a passenger in the Columbia, who left London on the evening of the 30th after the regular papers were printed, reports that he saw an Extra issued from the London Courier office, which stated that Russia HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

The storm (says the New York Commercial) is fast gathering, and the muttering thunder begins to be heard in the distance. It *may* pass over without breaking forth; but the chances are more than two to one, that there will be a GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE. A letter from Paris, Nov. 28, breathes nothing but war. A letter from the Emperor of Russia to the King of the French, of an insulting character, is referred to, of which, however, we have no satisfactory particulars. If it be true that the autocrat has written such a letter, it is a dark omen. At all events, the indications are such that France is arming for a contest. And if the accounts from Russia be true, the former has cause for assuming a formidable defensive attitude. In an article from St. Petersburg, it is stated that Russia is collecting her forces, and that they are to be led by the victor of the Balkan, General Count Diebitsch.

The London Courier of November 30, refuses implicit confidence in this intelligence, and intimates, that the apprehensions prevailing in Paris at the last advices, were without sufficient cause. We quote the following article:—

'The German papers which arrived this morning, state that a Russian army of 200,000 men, divided into seven corps, with 400 pieces of cannon, is assembling on the frontier; but it is declared that the object is merely to make a demonstration for the purpose of maintaining peace. This may be true; but after the experience of the Cordon Sanitaire, we do not place much faith in the pacific assurance when connected with warlike preparations; besides, it is even admitted that the continuance of peace will depend upon certain proceedings in London and guarantees for the good behaviour of the French Government. The French, however, are not idle; a large army will soon be ready for the field, and the first hostile demonstration against Belgium will be the signal for pouring masses of enthusiastic Frenchmen into Italy, and overrunning Austria.—We do not believe that the Emperor of Russia and his immediate Allies will tempt the chance of such a contest. The command of the Russian Army is entrusted to Count Diebitsch, an officer who displayed great judgement in the war with the Turks, but who would be overmatched by any one of hundreds of the old French Army. The funds of Vienna are very heavy. The Metalliques have been as low as 80½; but on the 19th they were 81½, and the bank stock as 1 058.'

MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB'S REPORT.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington Nov. 30, 1830.

Sir,—In conformity with the instructions of the War Department, of the 7th of August last, I submit the following statements and returns:—

1. A statement exhibiting the organization of the Army.
2. A return of the actual state of the Army.
3. A return exhibiting the strength of the Eastern department, designating the posts and garrisons.
4. A return exhibiting the strength of the Western department, designating the posts and garrisons.
5. A general map of reference, exhibiting the relative situations of the military posts occupied by the troops.
6. A statement showing the number of recruits enlisted in the Army, from the 1st of Jan. to the 30th of Sept. 1830.
7. An estimate of funds required for the recruiting service for the year 1831
8. An estimate of the expenses of the head quarters of the Army, for the year 1831.

The Army continues to maintain its character for discipline and efficiency. The reports of the Inspectors General and of the Colonels of Artillery, represent the garrisons and arsenals which they have visited to be in good order.

Since my last annual report, the following movements and changes in the positions of the troops, have been directed.

Owing to the threatened hostilities among the several tribes inhabiting the country around the Prairie du Chien and which might eventually have led to unpleasant consequences, not only to themselves, but to our citizens on the frontiers, a detachment of four companies of the 3d regiment of Infantry, in conformity, to your instructions, was ordered from Jefferson barracks, to co-operate with the troops already at the Prairie and in its vicinity, in interposing the authority of the U. States, and obliging the parties to desist from carrying into effect their hostile intentions. The appearance of the troops among them produced the desired effect, by enabling the commanding officer at the Prairie du Chien to exhibit a force sufficiently powerful to induce the Indians to listen to the friendly advice which he was directed to communicate to them concerning their own interests, and to respect the intimation made to them, that the Government would not behold with indifference any disposition on their part to enter into a war that would involve, not only their own immediate welfare, but also the safety of our own citizens established near their borders. About the same time, advices were received, that a number of unauthorised persons had entered the country about Dubuque Mines in search of lead, in violation of the laws. The same detachment was employed in removing them. After fulfilling that duty, the detachment relieved the garrison at Rock Island, and returned to its quarters at Jefferson barracks.

Misunderstandings having been manifested among the tribes on the frontier of the Territory of Arkansas, the commanding officer at cantonment Gibson was, in conformity with your instructions, directed to use his endeavors in pacifying the Indians in his vicinity, and if necessary to employ the force under his command for that purpose. The Indians were informed by him of those instructions, and they yielded to his counsel and advice.

The troops which had been previously assembled upon the frontiers of the Creeks and Cherokees, in Georgia and Alabama, in consequence of the disorderly conduct manifested among those tribes, and to prevent collisions between them and the white people were eventually marched into the Cherokee Nation, in conformity with your instructions, to guard against the difficulties which, it was apprehended, would grow out of the conflicting operations of the Cherokees and the lawless intruders upon the mineral district within the limits of the state of Georgia.

Having fulfilled the instructions of the Government, the troops were directed to retire for the winter to their respective quarters.

In conformity with the appropriation for that purpose at the last session of Congress, preparations have been made for the military occupancy of Key West and a company of the fourth regiment of infantry has been ordered to take post on that Island.

Fort Jackson, at the Balize, near the mouth of the Mississippi, having been reported to be so far completed as to be in a condition to receive a garrison by the beginning of January next, a company of the second regiment, of artillery has been ordered to occupy it. The tower constructed last year for the defence of the Bayou de Pri having been finished, it has, in a like manner been garrisoned by detachments of the same regiment from forts Wood and Pike.

Agreeably to your instructions, two companies of the third regiment of infantry from Jefferson barracks have been ordered into the Choctaw nation; and four companies of the same regiment, and from the same station, have been directed to proceed to the Red river, to strengthen our positions, and to preserve quiet amongst the Indians in that quarter.

In consequence of the application of the Governor of Louisiana, the troops stationed at Baton Rouge, and at the posts within Louisiana, had been directed to co-operate with the authorities of that State in suppressing any insurrectionary movements that might be discovered. A battalion of the fourth regiment of infantry assembled at New Orleans, and made a demonstration along the banks of the Mississippi, which produced a salutary effect.

Some of the principal fortifications on the seaboard being in a condition to receive their armament, I feel it my duty to bring the subject to your consideration, as they are, at present, without any means of defence, and but little preparation made towards a supply of ordnance and ordnance stores. As the guns required for these fortresses must principally be of very heavy metal, and few or none of which are, as yet, cast, it must naturally require not only large appropriations, but a considerable time to furnish them. At the rate at which the Ordnance Department is now proceeding, many years must elapse before a sufficient supply can be furnished for the defence of the sea coast: in the mean time, circumstances may arise which would place us in a very awkward predicament; for, if our strong holds should fall into the hands of an enterprising enemy, bringing with him the necessary means for completing their defence, the works will become, instead of our protection, the means of our annoyance.

It appears from the report of the Ordnance Department of November 30th, 1829, that the usual annual appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars would not complete the armament of the new fortifications short of twenty years, while most of the works will have been completed in 1832.

It was my intention to have noticed, in this report, the evil consequences resulting from the allowance of ardent spirits to the troops, as a part of their daily ration, but your late order, directing the abolishment of the issue of that portion of the ration has anticipated all my wishes in that regard. The most sanguine hopes are entertained that, as soon as the excessive use of ardent spirits can be restrained, the most happy result may be anticipated in the melioration of the physical and moral condition of the rank and file of the army.

Respectfully submitted,
ALEX. MACOMB,
Maj. Gen. Commanding the Army of the U. S.
To the Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Another Chapter in the History of Indian Wrongs.

The last mail from the South brought us intelligence that the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, has passed the bill for surveying and disposing the Cherokee lands, by a vote of 76 to 55! We would gladly be excused from recording or commenting upon an act of such flagrant injustice; but so long as we are able to hold a pen, we will not see our country disgraced, its faith violated, and a community of unoffending people sacrificed upon the altar of insatiable cupidity, without raising the voice of remonstrance, however unavailing it may be to arrest the progress of the evil. If this dark page is to be written in our history, we will wash our hands from all participation in the guilt, and it shall be known in other countries and in other times, that there were at least some, who looked with horror upon the transaction.

The Arch enemy himself could scarcely have devised a more effectual plan to defeat the ends of justice and blunt the feelings of humanity, than that which has been adopted, of distributing the lands by lottery—thus presenting before the eyes of each individual the hope of sudden wealth, and making it his interest to trample the rights of the Cherokees under foot. It will be seen from the subjoined abstract of the bill taken from the Milledgeville Recorder, that the drawers of lands not in actual occupation by the Indians, are to enter upon the possession of their estates immediately after the drawing is declared, while the 'fortunate drawers of improved lands, in actual occupation of the Indians, are not to obtain possession until the title of occupancy is extinguished.'

The bill (says the Recorder) has undergone many and various amendments. In the shape it has been adopted, it is left discretionary with the Governor, when he shall see fit to call the surveyors and proceed to the survey. The territory is to be divided in square lots of 160 acres; all under 130, are reserved to the State, the others to be prizes of the lottery. The improvements of the Cherokees are to be included in the survey and distributed. But the fortunate drawers of improved lots, and in actual occupation of the Indians, are not to obtain possession until the title of occupancy is extinguished. If such fortunate drawers, previous to the extinguishment of such title of occupancy, interfere with the Indian occupants, or by threats or force, attempt to dispossess them of the land they occupy, these fortunate drawers are to forfeit their title to such improved lots.

We have a more copious abstract of the bill in the Savannah Georgian of the 8th inst. bro't by the brig Othello, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

The 28th section requires the Governor 'as soon as he shall deem it expedient,' to cause the surveyors to proceed, with as little delay as possible in the execution of their duties, and when the surveys are returned he is further required to notify the Lottery Commissioners to proceed with the drawing forthwith.

The 29th section provides that resident Indians who have made improvements shall be protected in their peaceable possession, until the General Assembly shall enact to the contrary, or they shall voluntarily abandon their improvements; but they shall not dispose of them unless to the persons who shall have drawn said lot or lots, or to the State or the United States for the use of such drawers, who are not to be allowed to disturb the occupants thereof—provided, the benefits of the act shall not extend to those who have made new settlements in the gold region within the present year, for the purpose of occupying and working the gold mines, but they shall be allowed to return to, and occupy their former residences, as others are provided for under this section.

So it appears that even the 'improvements' made by the Cherokees upon their lands are only to be held by them during the pleasure of the General Assembly of Georgia;—that some of these improvements are to be immediately outlawed;—and that *none* of them can be sold, except to the drawers of the lots on which they are situated, or to the State of Georgia or the United States.

Let those, if any there be, who have supposed us too earnest in our remonstrances on this subject, and who have soothed the public mind by assurances that Georgia would certainly do no wrong to these defenceless Aborigines,—let them decide whether we have erred by our earnestness, or they by their remissness. Even without the bill the Cherokees are almost ruined; they are deprived of their Councils and laws, their gold mines, and a considerable section of the territory guaranteed to them by solemn Treaties; they are subjected to the laws of others, contrary to their will and consent; and every day reveals some new instrument of torture to render their condition more intolerable. Should this bill become a law, as it probably will, their misery will be consummated. A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian says, 'I have no hope of its being arrested in the Senate.' The time of its execution will depend solely upon the will of the Governor, who, it is said, is in favor of some delay. This however, is a matter of small importance. If the Cherokees are to be sacrificed, it is of little consequence whether it be done to-day or to-morrow.

Here is a practical illustration of the doctrine avowed in the first Message of President Jackson, where he says, 'It seems to me visionary to suppose, that in this state of things, claims, can be allowed on tracts of country on which they [the Indians] have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain or passed them in the chase.' Strange language this, in the lips of a Magistrate with whom rests the execution of the Treaties of Holston and Tellico. By the former it is declared that 'the United States solemnly guaranty to the Cherokee Nation all their lands not hereby ceded;' and by the latter, executed seven years after, that they 'will continue the guaranty of the remainder of their country, forever, as made and contained in former treaties.'

Where then is the faith of the nation? Where is the fulfilment of these 'solemn guarantees'? Alas! it is only to be found in a total abandonment of the Cherokees, and in actual encouragement afforded to the Georgians to take possession of their lands. What American can hereafter hold up his head in the presence of foreign nations whose faith has never been violated?

"THIS COLD."

A disease is quite prevalent in our city, which would puzzle Galen, or the society of Physicians who conduct the Philadelphia Journal of Health, to assign to its proper class in the catalogue of 'ills that flesh is heir to.' We have heard no name for it, except 'this cold,' and sometimes, 'this shocking cold. Every second man you meet in the public highway has either just emerged from his chamber where he has been laid up a week with 'this cold,' or he is hurrying home to take an emetic and soak his feet in hot water to cure him of 'this cold.' A lady, who is well and audacious enough to make a few morning calls in such weather as we are favored with, rings at a door and asks if Miss A. is at home? The answer is Yes—but she is too sick to see her friends. What is the matter? I don't know ma'am—but I believe it's this cold. If you notice the meeting of two men on Change ten to one, you will hear one or both complain of 'this cold.' The best preventive that we know of against this or any other cold, is to thrust your feet into cold water when you rise in the morning, and give them a smart rubbing with a crash towel. If notwithstanding this precaution you have caught 'this cold,' you must take a hot bath before going to bed and drink any quantity less than a gallon of hot herb drink, or wine whey. N. B. Those who have not signed the Temperance rules sometimes take whiskey punch. But this we would not recommend, lest some people should take 'this cold' rather oftener than would be expedient

[Bos. Courier.

We learn from a distinguished friend abroad, that the United States will shortly be honored by a visit from an illustrious traveller, who cannot but excite as much interest and curiosity among us, as he will feel himself, in the novelties of our western republic. This is no other than the accomplished Persian, whose long residence in England, as Ambassador from his Persian Majesty, formed the basis of the amusing volumes of Haji Baba, and other works of satire and light literature. He has since resided, as the representative of his sovereign, at Constantinople. The curiosity of a Persian court has been excited by our fine ships, our commerce, and the occasional presence of an American traveller, to learn something official about the *Yankee Duneed*, or new world. This gentleman, whose residence at Paris and London has given him an acquaintance with the languages and maners of Europe unrivalled in the higher circles of the east, has been selected for that purpose. He does not, however, come in an official character, though, in fact, sent by his court to see the whole length and breadth of the land, which he will do with the eyes of a good traveller, as well as a good Persian. He will probably be here, by way of England, some time next fall.—N. Y. Post.

ALABAMA SENATOR.

Gov. Moore is elected to the Senate of the U. States for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of John M'Kinly.

One of the greatest pests of society is an ignorant and corrupt magistrate—who poisons justice at its very fountain head—who considers his office merely as a source of emolument, and whose heart, having no connexion with the public good, is fixed in hopeless and immoveable selfishness.

LADY'S BOOK.

THE sixth number, which completes the first volume of the Lady's Book, is now before the public. The proprietors impressed with the many obligations which are due to their patrons for the liberal encouragement bestowed on the work, feel themselves induced to avow their determination to prosecute its publication with a zeal and fidelity deserving so great and unexampled success. From the prospect before them, the proprietors entertain no doubt that when their plans have been more fully matured, they shall have no difficulty in competing with the best works of the kind got up in London or elsewhere. It is worthy of remark, that when this work was comparatively in embryo, six months only having elapsed since it commenced, so generally was its appearance and style approved, that in a very short time, an edition of two thousand copies was called for, and at this moment not one remains on hand. For a new work, a patronage of such rapid increase is certainly rare and probably unprecedented.

THE JANUARY NUMBER, A NEW VOLUME.

Many names have been received during the last two months whose calls for the work it was impossible to comply with—these have been added to the list for the first of January, 1831, when a new and more handsomely embellished volume will commence, and in order to meet the probable demand, the edition will be considerably augmented. It should be recollected, for the fact has been sufficiently promulgated, that no second edition will be published; the great expense and delay in issuing the regular numbers of the work, renders this advisable.—Many who supposed we should republish the former numbers, delayed their subscriptions in consequence; and now offer double the first cost of them to be furnished with complete copies. This circumstance induces us to be urgent in our request, and to repeat this timely notice, that all such who feel a disposition to patronize the Lady's Book, will perceive the necessity of sending their orders immediately, that we may have the satisfaction of supplying them with our January number, and also by a liberal extension of our list be induced to add to the embellishments, and render the work otherways considerably more attractive.

The publishers being impressed with the opinion that their selection of subjects to beautify the former numbers of the Lady's Book has been generally received with approbation are justified in believing that their intentions for the future, in regard to this important part of their work, are thus so fully explained, as not to need a more particular elucidation. As an earnest of their intention they will in the ensuing No. for January, give two splendid figures of the Philadelphia Fashions; the one a walking and the other an evening dress, engraved by one of the first artists in this city, and beautifully coloured. Ladies at a distance will in a few days after publication, be supplied with the latest fashions adopted in this city, and with sufficient explanations attached thereto, to enable them to follow implicitly the reigning Philadelphia mode. The fashions, elegantly engraved and coloured, are continued quarterly—which may be considered sufficiently often for the fair of this country, who are not understood to make dress the primary object of life.

CONDITIONS.

This work is issued in numbers on the first of every month, comprising fifty-six large octavo pages; printed on fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Every number will contain a piece of Music, one Copper-plate Engraving, and at least four Wood Cuts, illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest Fashions.

The subscription price is $3 per annum, payable in advance; 25 per cent., semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears.

Great attention will be observed in forwarding the work to country subscribers, that they may receive it uninjured by mail transportation.

Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publisher, will be allowed 15 per cent discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work.

Postage must be paid on all orders sent by mail. Notes of solvent banks, of a less denomition than $5, will be received in payment for subscriptions.

Agents are requested to settle their accounts semi-annually. The publishers are satisfied, from long experience, that to succeed in the satisfactory prosecution of a work, much depends upon the punctual remittance of sums due on subscriptions; they, therefore, solicit a uniform compliance with this request.

All letters and communications concerning this work will be promptly attended to. Address L. A. GODEY & CO.,
Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

jan 4 eo3

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2847-0230.jpg