

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Creole Mutiny--Seizure of American vessels--The Bankrupt Law--The Tariff, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1841.

In the Senate, Messrs. Henderson and Morehead appeared in their seats to-day.

Mr. Barrow presented a memorial from the New Orleans Insurance Company, stating that they had insured thirty-eight slaves—the cargo of a vessel bound from Richmond to New Orleans, which by storm having been obliged to put into the port of Nassau, New Providence, in the British colonies, was boarded by British soldiers, and the slaves taken and liberated. The company now asked indemnification. Mr. B. considered this an important matter, involving the question of peace or war with Great Britain, and it should be acted on immediately by Congress. He moved the presenting of the memorial, and its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A cursory debate there arose, in which Messrs. Calhoun, King, Preston and Rives participated, and in which reference was had to several of the late seizures of American vessels by British subjects, and the necessity was urged of our Government taking up this subject, and placing itself on high and decided ground for the maintenance of its rights. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Several private bills were introduced and petitions presented.

On motion of Mr. Preston, a resolution was adopted to appoint a Joint Committee of Three Members from each House to superintend the placing the Statue of Washington in the Rotunda, and direct as to the Pedestal.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill authorizing the attorneys of claimants under Treaties between three Powers to receive pay from moneys accruing thence to the Treasury.

Mr. Pierce reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of D. Pettibone, deceased.

Mr. Woodbridge offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of arranging with the British Government for the arrest of fugitives from justice, escaping from the United States into the British Provinces.

Mr. Woodbury moved a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a general statement of the imports and exports for the year ending 30th September, 1841.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Law to July next, so as to bring in another bill to include banks and money-dealing corporations.

The bills for the relief of Samuel Crapin and Margaret Jamieson were ordered to be engrossed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Barton, of Va., having been unsuccessful in obtaining the floor on the question of the Tariff, gave notice that he should introduce a resolution amending the rule of giving the Speaker the power of naming which of two members rising at the same time shall first speak. He considered it as a despotic power given to the Speaker, and was evidently in much passion.

The Speaker replied promptly that it was now as the gentleman wished—the House could reverse the Speaker's decision whenever it thought proper.

Mr. Talliferro subsequently explained, and said that his colleague's Mr. Barton's disagreement with the Speaker arose from misunderstanding.

Mr. Marshall then spoke for an hour and a half on the reference of the tariff part of the Message. He was listened to with much interest, both by members and crowded galleries. He advocated the reference to the Committee on Manufactures, and argued decidedly for protection, expressing the wish to see the time when the United States would produce every article they consumed, which he should hail as the consummation of our independence.

Mr. Rhett by offering a slight amendment to the amendment, directing the Committee, (of Ways and Means) should they deem it expedient to discriminate, so to discriminate as not to operate in favor of any particular class of the industry of the United States, succeeded in making his second speech on this subject, into the general scope of which he entered, in deadly opposition to the principle of protection, and in reply to various preceding arguments.

Mr. A. W. A. took the floor and the House adjourned.

Closing scenes of Life.

The last words of Mr. Jefferson, who died just half a century after the passage of his immortal Declaration of Independence, were, "I RESIGN MY SOUL TO GOD, AND MY DAUGHTER TO MY COUNTRY." The dying words of John Adams the same day, were still more characteristic of the man. A few minutes before he died, being roused by the firing of a cannon, and told that his neighbors were rejoicing for the 4th of July, he exclaimed, "IT IS A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DAY!" and expired with the words, "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER!" on his lips. President Monroe also died on the morning of our National Independence.—When the firing began at midnight, he opened his eyes inquiringly, and when the cause was communicated to him, a cheerful intelligent smile indicated that he understood what the occasion was; although speechless. Gen. Harrison's dying words will never be forgotten.—"I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT—I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT—I ASK NO MORE." In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

Postmaster General's Report.

The Intelligencer contains the Report of Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General. It is quite brief, filling only two columns of that paper. In excuse for a lack of details, the Postmaster General urges the short time he has been in office.

The financial condition of the Department is not as prosperous as the demands upon it require. The fluctuations of business, the increased facilities for the transmission of letters by private conveyance, the great extension and abuse of the franking privilege, the recent establishment of private express upon the mail roads, and the frauds practised upon the Department are mentioned as the prominent causes of the embarrassments under which it labors. Its financial condition is thus stated:

"The total gross revenue of the Post Office for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1840, and terminating on the 30th June, 1841, was \$4,379,217 78; the total expenditure for the same time was \$4,567,238 39. In this year the expenditures exceeded the revenue by the sum of \$187,920 61. A statement of the expenditures, more in detail, will in due time, as required by law, be reported to Congress.

"The precise income and expenditure of the General Post Office cannot be known in any year, until the close of the fiscal year, and the settlements of all accounts have been completed. Consequently, any statement of expenditure and income, for the present year, is liable to the fluctuations and changes always incident to the peculiar character of the service.

"The expenditures and income of the Department for the current year may, upon estimate, be stated in round numbers as follows:

Total amount of revenue derived from postages, fines, and all other resources,	\$4,380,000
Expense of mail transportation,	\$3,145,000
Commission to postmasters, if the rates of percentage remain unchanged,	1,015,000
Ship, steamboat, and way letters,	90,000
Incidental expenses, including blanks, stationary, printing, &c.	310,000
Total estimated income,	4,490,000
	4,380,000

Total deficiency, \$110,000

The Postmaster states that he has essayed the most rigid economy in the administration of the service, and yet he is satisfied the expenditure cannot be reduced within the income. Under the circumstances, he has thought it necessary to re-adjust the commissions allowed to Deputy Postmasters, by which about \$100,000 will be added to the revenue of the Department. Should Congress not approve of this step, it can be prevented by reducing the amount of mail service before it goes into effect. Rigid inquiries have been instituted, not only into the capacity of the Deputy Postmasters, but also into the solvency of their securities.

Mr. Wickliffe does not recommend a reduction of postage on letters, but a modification of its rates, so that it shall conform to the smaller U. States coin, and a revision of the laws regulating newspaper postage. He especially urges attention to the mammoth periodicals, which increase the weight of the mails and the expenses of transportation, without adding to the revenue.

He invites the legislation of Congress to regulate the establishment of private expresses. The exclusive right to post-roads for post purposes he thinks should be held by the Government.

The United States Mail was transported on railroads and steamboats 3,946,450 miles at the cost of \$583,843; on horse and in sulkeys, 12,088,862 miles at a cost of \$781,807; in stages and coaches, 18,961,213 miles, at the cost of \$11,79,635—making a total aggregate of annual transportation of 34,996,525 miles, at the rate of cost of \$3,159,375. The part of the Report relating to the transportation of the Mails upon railroads we have already published.

Embarrassments in the free transit of the mail over the Cumberland road in Virginia have been experienced, incident to a right assumed by the State to impose a tax on each coach transporting the mail.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Woman and the Serpent.

The New Orleans Crescent City gives us an account of a young lady, who, having said her prayers, (young ladies then do say their prayers in that city) read over her lover's last letter, and wet it with her tears for the fiftieth time, because, cruel, hard hearted man! the Secretary of the Navy, or the Commodore, would not allow him to leave his ship, and fly on the wings of love and steam to her arms.—warmed her pretty little feet, and wrapped them up nicely in flannel, turned down the clothes, when lo! there lay nicely coiled up the arch enemy of woman. The pretty young lady screamed, as she was in duty bound to do, which soon brought assistance, and the serpent lost his life for his presumption.—U. S. Gazette.

Singular, Very!—There is said to be a young lady living near Lexington, Ky., from whose thumb has grown hairs, some of them twenty-six-inches in length. The hairs grow from the inner side of the thumb, and sometimes under the nail; some of them are soft, others like bristles, and they vary in color, size, and length.

COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED—A man named Buckwalter, has been convicted in Lancaster, Pa., of counterfeiting Spanish 12 1-2 and 6 1-4 ct. pieces. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Coach Body Varnish.

5 Barrels Coach Body Varnish, warranted not to crack, just received and for sale by JOHN DICKSON, Druggist. Easton, March 31, 1841.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

STOVES! STOVES!!

Cheaper than ever, of various patterns and sizes with boiler tops, from one to three holes, for cooking, also Stove-pipe, and all kinds of Sheet Iron work will be attended to at the shortest notice, by the subscriber.

BENJAMIN TOCK, Stroudsburg, Oct. 18, 1841.

A NATURAL REMEDY,
Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease will be found in the
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
OF THE

North American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions, than medicine concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,
viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES—
by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,
disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper however to offer the following opinions of the public press, together with a few extracts from letters of Agents, merely to show, that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills, is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.
From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attracting great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.
From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel, and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops, are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient; as a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia; as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.
From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to" than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston. Several instances we know of where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent Physician of the city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community, a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and

the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

Extract of a letter from Peter Christ, Uniontown, Carrol County, Md., Nov. 17th, 1838.

Dear Sir:—About two months ago, I had business in Baltimore, and called at your office, and bought a few boxes of the Indian Vegetable Pills; and upon trying them I found them to be far superior to — Pills, or any other medicine I had ever used. I had been subject to a cough for five years past, and during the time have taken a variety of medicines without any relief, until I got the Indian Vegetable Pills, and by taking four doses, the cough began to leave me; and I now enjoy better health than I have done for years past. After I found them to be a valuable medicine, I immediately sent to Baltimore for a large supply. I have received so much benefit in using the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS that I cannot help but recommend them to every invalid I see and think so well of the medicine that I have sent two dozen boxes to my invalid friends, in the State of Indiana.
Signed,
PETER CHRIST.

From G. C. Black, New York.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—you will please to forward as soon as possible, some of your Indian Vegetable Pills; as we are almost out of the article, and they appear to be getting into general use here. We have a great call for the medicine at present, and those that have used them, speak very high of them. One gentleman attributes his being cured of Dropsy to the use of them; and another has been cured of DYSPEPSIA, solely by the use of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and is willing you should publish his case if you think proper.

G. C. BLACK, No. 1 Chatham Square, New York.

Extract of a letter from Mr. A. Larrimore, Indiana.

Dear Sir—Having some knowledge of your most excellent compound INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and not knowing how to get a fresh supply, my stock being nearly exhausted, and wishing to always have them in my family, I take this method to open a correspondence with you. The pills alluded to are well thought of here and very much wanted. I wish to make arrangements with you for a constant supply, as I think a very great quantity could be sold in this section of the country.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Griffith, Stewarttown, York County, Pa.

Mr. W. Wright—Dear Sir—I am selling the Indian Vegetable Pills by the dollar's worth, and at that rate the stock of Pills, left by your travelling agent, will soon be out.

I am pleased to find they are such ready sale. Those who have used them, speak in the highest terms of them. Many have already found great relief from their use, and when the cures are finally effected, I shall do you the justice to inform you of the same.

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—You will have the kindness to forward me as soon as possible, too or three gross of the Indian Vegetable Pills. The sales have, for the last two months, increased rapidly; those who buy, generally remarking, "that they are the best pills they have ever used;" and my opinion is that they will in a short time supercede all others in this city.

ROBERT FARNHAM, Washington City, D. C.

Extract of a letter from Lycoming County, Pa.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—On being appointed Agent for the sale of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS in this place, we only took one gross on trial; but it would have been better if we had taken a half dozen gross; for on a fair trial they have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In fact so much so that we have been obliged to send to Mr. Zimmerman, at Lancaster, more than a hundred miles from here, for ten dozen; but these will last but a very short time, the way we are selling them since they have been fairly tested. In the first place, I gave some to our Physicians, to make trial of since they have purchased a number of boxes, and highly approve of them. A few days ago, there was a lady sent 30 miles to get a box of the Pills, she at the time was very low, and unable to turn herself in bed; but in two days, my informant says she was able to help herself.

We could mention many other cases, but deem it unnecessary at this time; but would merely say; that as the season is fast approaching when there will be a great demand for the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS; and if we only could get a supply of the medicine, we could establish other agents, which would be of immense advantage not only to the NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH; but to the public generally. Please let us know your views on the subject, and any directions relative to the same, will be promptly attended to by

Very respectfully, your friends,
S. WINCHESTER & SON,
Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa.

AGENTS for the sale of the above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS:—

CHARLES BOYS, Stroudsburg, Monroe county.

JOHN LANDER, Craigs Meadows, Monroe co.

JOHN LAFORGE, Milford, Pike county.

STOLL & DIMMICK, Dingman's Ferry, Pike co

PETERS & LABAR, Bushkill, Pike county.

MYERS & EDINGER, Tannersville, Monroe co

OFFICE AND GENERAL DEPOT,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
169 RACE STREET, Philadelphia,
August 25, 1841.—1y.

PROTECT EACH OTHER.

WAYNE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL Persons insuring in this company are members equally interested in its welfare and in the election of its officers.

In order to become a member of this company and thereby be insured, the applicant gives a premium note, the amount of which is in proportion to the amount to be insured, and its degree of hazard, thus: If \$1000 is to be insured, at 5 per cent., he gives his note for \$50. If at 10 per cent. he gives his note for \$100, and in that proportion for a greater or less sum, according to the rate of hazard, on which note he advances 6 per cent. and an additional sum of \$1 50 for survey and policy. He then becomes a member on the approval of his application and is insured for five years. The aggregate of the premium notes constitutes the cash fund, chargeable first, with the expenses, and second, with the losses of the Company; and should it prove insufficient to pay both losses and expenses the money to meet the losses, (should any occur) is borrowed agreeably to the act of incorporation, and paid. An assessment is then made to repay such loan upon the premium notes, in proportion to their respective amounts, and in no case to be made but once a year, notwithstanding several losses may happen.

At the expiration of five years the note, if any assessments have been made and paid, is given up, and the insured may renew his application.

Policies may at any time be assigned or surrendered and cancelled, and the premium notes given up, according to the by-laws of the Company. No more than three fourths of the cash value of any property will be insured, and all great hazards: such as Cotton Factories, Powder Mills, Distilleries, Machine Shops, Manufactories for Printer's Ink, and all establishments of the same class of hazards, are not insured upon any conditions whatever, and that no one risk is taken over \$5000, it is considered much more safe and less expensive than in Stock companies, where they insure large amounts and hazardous property.

STOGDELL STOKES, Agent. Stroudsburg, Monroe co., Dec. 15, 1841.

MILFORD ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Milford Academy respectfully inform the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. EDWARD ALLEN, to take the superintendence of the above Institution, who will have associated with him, Teachers of the first order, both for the male and female departments.

In consequence of an appropriation from the State, for the benefit of its inhabitants, the terms of tuition for all pupils that may attend the Academy from Pike county (Music excepted) will be per quarter from \$1 to \$2 00

Terms for others will be, for Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, per quarter \$2 50

With the above, for History, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Astronomy (with use of the Globes) Chemistry and Rhetoric, per quarter \$3 50

Drawing, Painting, with the higher branches of the Mathematics \$4 00

French, Latin and Greek languages, each \$5 00

Music with the use of Piano, \$6 00

Board with washing can be obtained in very respectable families for \$1 75 per week.

School will commence about the first of October next. The Institution will be furnished with an excellent apparatus.
By order of the Board.
HORACE L. WEST, Sec'y.
Milford, September 30, 1841.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers respectfully inform those engaged in the Mercantile business and Hotel keepers, that they have constantly on hand at their manufactory on Elizabeth street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, a large and splendid assortment of

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

manufactured from the best Leaf, and warranted to be good, which they will sell wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms (with credit.)

Orders for Tobacco and Cigars will be strictly and immediately attended to.

Those who come in or pass through the place will please call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to use our best exertions to accommodate the public, and merit a liberal share of their patronage.

EYLENBERGER & BUSH, Stroudsburg, July 14, 1841.

Stoves.

C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER, have on hand a large assortment of

COOKING & BOX STOVES,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Milford, November 1, 1841.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and firm of

Cornelius W. DeWitt & Brother,

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business. They will be found at the store lately occupied by C. C. D. Pinchot & Co., where they will be happy to wait upon all who will favor them with a call.

CORNELIUS W. DEWITT,
HENRY DEWITT,
Milford, Oct. 4, 1841.