WASHINGTON: MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1833.

GALES & SEATON.

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#### DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

REMARKS OF MR. DAVIS, (OF MASSACHUSETTS,) On the bill making appropriations for the collection of materials and purchase of sites, and to commence the construction of certain Fortifications, and for other purposes.

#### TUESDAY, MAY 24.

Mr. DAVIS said it was late in the day; and though the Senate seemed to be exhausted, literally worn out with this subject, as in one form and another it had occupied much of the session, he hoped they would bear with him a short time, while he explained the principles which would guide him in all the votes he should give. The proposition now is to increase the appropriation for a fort at Salem, from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to divide it equally for the two coming years. It seems to be understood that, as this fortification is in Massachusetts, I shall not have the courage to oppose it, even in this un-precedented form. In this gentlemen are mistaken, greatly mistaken, for I ask no indulgence for this State beyond what I am willing to concede to others. I hope no sound rule of policy will be violated; no unnecessary or wasteful expenditure of the public money will be proposed with an expectation that I shall vote for it, or that the people of that State will approve of it, because the money is to be disbursed in one of its harbors. No, sir; gentlemen need not flatter themselves with success in any such schemes, for they will not triumph by mercenary appeals to a people that have not triumph by mercenary appeals to a people that have at all times, and under all circumstances, defended them-selves and maintained their liberties without fortifications. Serves and maintained their interfers whole formations. You may make such appeals to the weak, the timid, such as seek protection behind stone and mortar, and the brisas seek protection behind stone and mortar, and the bris-tling bayonets of a trained soldiery, but it will be treated with scorn by those who have the manly courage and pa-triotism to meet fearlessly whatever crisis may come, and to trust in their own strong arms and stout hearts, instead of the embattled hosts of this Government.

Sir, this is called a fortification bill to enlarge the defence of the country by the erection of new works. This purports to be the object upon the face of it; but if one may be allowed to judge from all he sees and hears in this cham-ber, from the repeated and urgent application to the Depart ments to ascertain the greatest sum that can be expended, from the reiterated prophecies that there will be no surplus found in the Treasury, from an apparent determination to make appropriations two and three years in advance, there is some object beyond fortifying the country, some ulterior purpose which is not openly avowed, while it is secretly and ardently desired. When extraordinary measures are urged upon us, we have a right to look for extraordinary motives; and what motive is there for lavish appropriations at this moment? For appropriations two and three years in advance? It seems to me that one object is to squander the public money, lest there should be a surplus to go to the People; another, to secure the use of it to the deposite banks as loans, without interest, for them to speculate upon, while it is thus gradually wasting. Who does not perceive that if a million and a half of dollars is appropriated by this bill for 1837, it will be left in these banks, and that they

or \$120,000, as a clear gratuity? These banks now hold about forty millions, which gives them a clear income or gift of more than two and a half millions of dollars annually under any the most unfavorable view of the matter, to secure the allegiance and fidelity of the stockholders to this The effect of this upon the mercenary is fearful, and I shall give no vote to perpetuate it, either under pretence of defending the country, or in any other way, for we have no right thus to bestow the use of the public money upon individuals, to the exclusion of the People.

I will not detain the Senate with this view of the matter. but will consider the measure as it purports to be—a bill to fortify certain places—and examine its merits in that point of view. We have, for a long time, heard the cry of defence, of alarm, of fortification, as if some imminent peril Yet it is a time of peace and tranquillity, so far as regards the maritime frontier, and promises to continue so. It is but a short year since no entreaty could prevail on the House of Representatives to grant a dollar to mount a gun for the defence of Boston, where the forts are totally dilapirate to the militia, which ought and was designed to be our great reliance for land defence and protection at all times, except dated. Where was this glowing patriotism then, while a war with France was impending? We heard nothing then of the bleeding country and the cries of its distressed inha-Nothing of the urgent necessity of surrounding ourselves with walls! This, again, would seem to indicate some fresh impulse, some new motive for appropriations. While I protest against passing fortification bills to empty the treasury into the banks, I am decidedly friendly to de-

upon our frontiers and upon our treasure. I hat the country must be defended can admit of no doubt: but I trust our patriotism is not to be measured by the height and length and breadth of the walls we advo cate for that purpose. There are other more sensible me

fending the country against all assaults within and without

thods of testing our love of country, and, above all, our love of public liberty and free government. Sir, I am no military man, and make no pretensions to military science and skill; but we are required as public men to judge of the propriety and expediency of the mea-sures submitted to us, and for one I can no more yield my judgment or submit to leading strings in settling the fundamental principles of defence than in any other matter. The defence of the country is not a new thing, a tion of this session, as some seem almost to imagine but it is an affair towards which the country has occasio ally turned its attention, when its necessities were quite a urgent as at this time; and there are some things to be considered besides pouring out all the treasury in the erection of walls and batteries. What are they? In settling this question with ordinary sagacity, we must inquire, who is to be our probable enemy? How he isto approach us? What is his situation? What natural obstacles stand in the way? What use we may make of them? And, above all, what kind of preparation is suited to our country, and congenia institutions? These are considerations that should be weighed with the greatest care before we adopt the ordinary European tactics.

We are then about to fortify our maritime frontier; and who is to assail us in this quarter? There is no Power upon which we need bestow a thought short of Europe. An enemy from that hemisphere must approach us been, and the broad Atlantic, three thousand miles wid roll's between us, and must be passed before we can be assailed. This great natural barrier is in itself a better defence than armies. Aside from the dangers of a long voyit is no easy matter to transport an army that distance with its necessary material of war and provisions. We have it from good authority that it employed four hundred ships to transport the French army of 40,000 men into Egypt. What hope of any permanent or considerable success could 40 or 50,000 men have to invade this country against a population of fifteen millions, with all their resources around them? It would be the extreme of folly and madness to make the attempt; while we are a united People, no nation, not England herself, with her thousan ardous undertaking. The disadvantages under which ararmy moves, when three thousand miles from its resources are incalculably great, and are seldom encountered excep for some object nearly certain of accomplishment. Whatever army invades us will assuredly meet with the fate of Burgoyne and Cornwallis; and if, in that day of small things, with a population of three millions and no resources, we could subdue seven thousand, what with like resolution

and our present resources, may we not do? But, sir, we are a commercial people, having property to a vast amount scattered every where upon the surface of future hopes, may not be abandoned. The militia, if pro-

forth upon this great highway and maintain our right to be there. We must protect our property affoat, keep oper the channels of communication between us and nation with whom we have amicable relations, compel our adver sary to concentrate his forces and to move cautiously, and

this ocean the great theatre of conflict. All these considerations point to a Navy as the first great available means of defence against European aggression. Could there be greater folly than to incase the countries of try with fortifications, and sit down behind them to wai the approach of an enemy at his leisure, who, if in un for the approach of an enemy at his leisure, who, if m undisputed possession of the high seas, would spread his ships out in every direction, and make an easy prey of your commerce? What gallant high-minded people could consent to abandon their property, their countrymen, and their rights to the seas, and sit waiting for the ravages of war to be brought to their own frontier? Not those who have proudly borne the flag in triumph to the remotest portions of the earth amid dangers and perils that seemed insurmountable. Not those who claim and are willing fearlessly to assert their right to the great highway of nations. by to assert their right to the great highway of nations. Sir, we cannot be so unwise as to abandon these great natural means of defence. We cannot suffer our commerce cuting much; so much, that we have no occasion to de

every community that mingles with an array of soldiers every community that mingles with an array of soldiers. We see little of a navy. It is by itself; and, whatever of the despotic spirit of military rule may belong to it, belongs to it alone. This is doubtless a principal reason why Great Britain has enjoyed a greater share of public liberty than the continental Powers. The absence of armies has permitted liberal principles to expand with the growth of the nation, and the increased knowledge and civilization of an improving country. Not only is this force kept by itself, but no admiral attains to civil distinction. They are neither made ministers, the governors of provinces, or placed in any high stations. A sailor is seldom heard of except in defending the honor and redressing the wrongs

of his country.

But, further, look at our own country; at achievements which filled every bosom with surprise and joy, which redeemed the honor of the nation, and acquired for it a fame task illustrious and imperishable as will be the history of our naval victories. In all times and under all circumstances, our naval history is almost without blemish. The valor, the intrepidity, and the skill of our countrymen come near the bears of a free Government. A stending army enjoys no liberty, and knows not how to appreciate it; it is acquainted with nothing but obedience and dependence; it feeds from the public crib, and is too often faithful to the master that deals out its daily bread, or promises it an optoble in the public crib, and is too often faithful to the master that deals out its daily bread, or promises it an optoble with the public crib, and is too often faithful to the master that deals out its daily bread, or promises it an optoble with the public crib, and is too often faithful to the master that deals out its daily bread, or promises it an optoble with the public crib, and is too often faithful to the master that deals out its daily bread, or promises it an optoble with the public crib, and the semant to be no way instances. to being all we could desire; and their magnanimity, patriotism, and disinterestedness have never, I am confident the deck upon which he has trod, or has tarnished the flag that waved over his head? To no other class of me can the honor and interests of the country be more safel confided, for they pour their blood out for us as freely a water. And to their honor he it said, and let a gratefu water. And to their honor he it said, and let a gratefu country acknowledge it, they ask nothing in return bu the monthly wages we by law promise to them. They de mand no places of honor, of trust, or emolument. The claim no stations as a reward for public service. The touch not a foot of your public lands; and though you tables here (I speak it without reproach, for no one feels more grateful for valuable military services) have for years ground under the weight of pecuations for public when have you ever heart among them the name of soilow? Sin was grayer in the trust of this disinterested

sailor? Sir, as a singular illustration of this disinterested lofty patriotism, petitions have for more than ten year been pending on your files for remuneration for that gallant achievement, the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli; and I believe not one of that devoted band has ever put his name to any of these or any other papers, asking for the bounty of this Government, though the sum proposed to be given has never been less than a hundred thousand dollars. It is enough for the sailor to sustain the honor of the country, and t its liberties. All he asks in return is the proud distinction of having borne her flag in triumph to the remotest corners of the earth without soiling a fold of it.

Sir, we have little to fear from such a class of men; and yet even for the Navy I want no extravagant, lavish ap propriations of money, no unnatural growth, but a firm steady advance in strength, which will enable us to com

reliance for land defence and protection at all times, excep in cases of actual invasion. Yes, to the militia. Perhap the word itself may strike some ears with surprise; for, this long debate, this endless discussion about the defence thought of. I beg permission to recall attention to that class of men, to the armed citizens, who seem to be cast by as unworthy of notice among the splendid preparations for war. Let us not forget that those who achieved our independence thought the citizen soldier the most suitable defender and guardian of their rights, the only force in harmony with our institutions—a force (however fashionable it may be to laugh and jest at) which has fulfilled the highest hopes of the country, by proving its courses and skill of the country, the militia have neither been mentioned no est hopes of the country, by proving its courage and skill equal to every great crisis which has occurred from the battle of Bunker's Hill and that of Saratoga to this day. The name of a million and a half of armed men is worth more than a wall of brass. It is a living fortification that no enemy will disregard. Who, without an overwhelming force, will venture upon an armed, organized population? It is this organization which, at all times, has saved the country from inroads, from its earliest settlement. And has the day come when in the pride of power in our zeal has the day come when, in the pride of power, in our zeal to be defended, we are about to abandon the militia, and ubstitute a regular Army? Sir, we have always been taught that military power in a free Government is dan-gerous; that it does not harmonize with republican institu-tions; that it is arbitrary and violent in its character; tha its lessons are obedience and submission, and all its elements the opposite of popular liberty. We have been instructed, also, that the militia, in other words, armed citizens, can be trusted, because they are the protectors of their own firesides; because they are the People themselves, doing service in time of peace, as a patriotic and not selves, doing service in time of peace, as a patriotic and not as a mercenary act; and because their interests are identified with the preservation of peace, the perpetuity of popular rights, and the dominion of law. They mostly hold the elective franchise, and thus constitute part and parcel of the elements of the Government itself. Thus bound to us by every tie of affection and interest, and exempt from all dependence on the Government, they constitute a force on which we may safely rely; a force that can have no motive to follow an ambitious leader or the acquarate libertic. tive to follow an ambitious leader, or to conquer the liberties of the country. They are, in truth, the People themselves, who become soldiers for no other purpose than to preserv the country. This force constitutes a part of our organi zation; a part of our republican system. It is the strong arm on which the framers of the Constitution relied; and are we about to pass it by as of no account in the defence of the country? Sir, we have fallen upon new, if not unpropitious times. Efforts have been made here, year af-ter year, to give some encouragement to the militia. We have been entreated by the States to turn our attention to the matter, and to place this force upon a more respectable and a more honorable footing; but, as far as my memory serves me, we have never even condescended to take the out an exhortation to increase the Army, or to enlarge the out an exhortation to increase the Army, or to emarge the fortifications. Sir, I have a confiding reliance on a gallant, patriotic People, that they will never suffer their country to be dishonored; and when they cease to justify that trust, they will cease to have a Government in which they will participate. It is plain to me that our fathers re lied upon a navy and the militia for the protection and do

fence of the country, except in great and urgent emergencies; and I feel an earnest desire that their great principles

which must add greatly to our military strength and secu-ity. Indeed, the expediency and wisdom of relying upon his force was never, at any moment, more apparent than

While I contend for these as leading matters of a defence fortifying to some extent. The chief cities and places ommercial business ought to have some protection; but I bject to such fortifications as that at Old Point Comfort, containing over sixty acres of land, and costing about two millions of dollars. This is a system of defence belonging to standing armies and burdenseme taxation. Our Republic should shun both. I would construct at important points forts of suitable dimensions and strength to guard against surprise or sudden assaults by an enemy. For the rest, I would rely on the emergency. Sir, if the whole coast is to be fortified, and the fortifications are to be of this gigantic playareter is not this present in the this reservation to be the standard or the standard of the superior of the standard or the character, is not this preparation to be the apology standing army, and for an annual expenditure that will oppress and bow down the People under burdens grievous to be borne? If the People would see what comes of splendid Governments, let them look into Europe, and see to be broken up, and our property wasted, without an effort to inflict like injury upon our adversary. Our experience demonstrates that small means are capable of exemples of exemples of the laborer toiling through a life of poverty and wretchedness to sustain them. Let them see the inexorable decree which binds him to the earth, and fleeces him with tithes

spair, and little more to fear any attempts at invasion.

But, sir, maritime defence recommends itself to us for greater and more urgent reasons. A navy is more congenial to our institutions than an army. It consorts better with a republican Government. This kind of defence is kept upon its own element, and is separated from the people. They therefore experience little of that vicious influence and corrupting power which insinuates itself into enee and corrupting power which insinuates of the draw when the People, or the People's representatives, are saptivated with military glory; when the tap of the drum is heard daily in the street; when a military spirit has seized us; when our thoughts run upon the achievements when upon its own element, and taxes.

Sir, when the People, or the People's representatives, are approximately marked with military glory; when the tap of the drum is heard daily in the street; when a military spirit has seized us; when our thoughts run upon the achievements when upon the achievements when the People, or the People's representatives, are aptivated with military glory; when the tap of the drum is heard daily in the street; when a military spirit has seized us; when our thoughts run upon the achievements when we become belligerent in our feelings, quarrelsome and overbearing towards our neighbors; when we are for drawing the sword and unfurling the banner to settle every controversy; when, in a word, we begin to play the bully, and to rely on our strength, instead of dealing justly and temperately, the signs of the times must be viewed as ominous of evil, for our institutions are peaceful viewed as ominous of evit, for our institutions are peaceful in their character, and always suffer when touched by the jarring elements of war. Let that state of sentiment be aided by a concentration of public affection in military leaders and a standing army, and we may read our fate in that of Athens under Pericles, republican Britain under Cromwell, and republican France under Napoleon. The transition is easy, and the history of the world shows that, under those symptoms, it is certain, from a free Government to a military despotism. Names usually remain unment to a military despotism. Names usually remain unchanged, but the power is shifted from the many to one. Let me, then, entreat the Senate to be no way instrumental in creating a necessity for a standing army, which is quainted with nothing but obedience and dependence; it feeds from the public crib, and is too often faithful to the master that deals out its daily bread, or promises it an opportunity to plunder others. All example teaches us, by the melancholy fate of others, to shun this certain destru I would listen with strong distrust to all propositions to increase the Army, or to erect works which will make such an increase necessary, and so will the People of Massachusetts. Do gentlemen suppose that a people who have been nursed in the cradle of liberty—a people whose soil was once stained with the tread, and whose churche were descrated by the sports of armies brought here to de-end the royal Government, will be seduced from their principles by a proffer to spend in their harbors one or two nundred thousand dollars? Sir, you must come with neavier bribes if you would tempt the mercenary spirit of that people, or seduce them from their steady, firm, and un chapenable low of mildig ther the Kevenushi meldre yo will succeed in teaching them that standing armies are i placing a fort in each State, will not recommend to us down le and triple appropriations, or a lavish waste of public

money. The object and the effect are apparent.

No one doubts, Mr. President, that, if you insist on finding out how much money can be spent, the military bureaux will send you projects that would absorb the revenues of the earth. Look, sir, at the monstrous sums which this report proposes to disburse for the Army and the Navy. Sixty-two millions for the former, and seventeen for the atter, making about eighty millions. Sir, such proposi ions are not to be listened to for a moment. ows? According to the annunciation just made by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, these esti nates are not large enough by one-third or more. hould then have forts enough to employ one hundred housand men in time of war, and how many in time of peace, I know not, but an army at least to absorb like a sponge the carnings of the laborer.

Sir, let us abandon this lavish spirit, and return to the

ne delusive cry of defence, defence. An honest, uprig It is the noisy tone of brayado that demands defence. generally makes it necessary. Let us proceed upon the old and safe principles—deal justly, and cease to hunt for injuries and to give provocation, and we shall have few wrongs to redress. I have no objection to beginning new works where they are necessary, as I believe most of those in this bill are; but I cannot vote for these long and extravagant sary; and in proof of this, and that nothing urgent presses upon us, I do not recollect that any town, however poorly upon us, I do not reconcer that any town, however poor, fortified, was ever entered by an enemy's ship, from the settlement of the country to this time, except in the war of the Revolution, when the British had in the outset pos session of most of the important posts. And yet we win colonial times, involved in long and bitter wars. The ought to be worth something. The history of them fur nishes a striking contrast to the present day—a contrast humbling to our pride. The spirit of chivalry that sustained a feeble community has vanished, and, like tortoises, we are crawling into shells. For one, sir, I have no distrust of he manly courage and patriotism of the People; they will come what may, save the country from dishonor, unler you teach them to rely for protection upon standing armie I have another objection to the present plan of operation

tions. The apology for anticipating the demands for future years is to enable the engineers to make long contracts. This is the most unpropitious of all times to make long contracts; every thing is run up to the highest price, an nothing could be more unwise than to make long contract that the state of labors and materials. at the present value of labor and materials. works now, when there is no pressing emergency, would not only be a great waste of public money, but if extensive new works are commenced, then the United States becomes bidder for labor and materials against other public work nd improvements, as well as against individual operation and, sir, it requires no sagacity to predict that the weake party must yield. It has been said that no such effect ca be produced, because millions upon millions are expendir in New York to rebuild the burnt district, and no such re sult has followed. Sir, I have before me evidence provinch this course has pressed so heavily on other portions of

the country, as actually to suspend works under contract I have, sir, as all know who have observed my publi course, been the unwavering advocate of the laboring class of the Public. My most sincere desire, at all times, he been, that they should realize a just and liberal compens tion for their work, for no other state of things can give igorous prosperity to the country. These opinions rema naltered. I am still under the firm belief that labor mu unatered. Tails tim under the firm beher that have have be well paid, to make a happy and well-regulated community. But how is labor best encouraged? How is it that employers in this country can afford to pay higher wages than are paid for like services in Europe? One great reason is this: public improvements here have been pushed forward to an extent unexampled. The canal, for exam leason was a line of water community. ple, from Lake Erie to Albany, opens a line of water communication thousands of miles in extent, and brings int ction the resources of a vast country which before we rom the Lakes at New York at less expense of transport tion than a like transit of fifty miles over land in German Here, then, labor acts with a power of production unknown in Europe. It can make more grain, send into the mar

the high seas; and this is not to be abandoned unless we are willing to give up our trade and intercourse with foreign nations. Our course then is plain if we adopt a system of defence adapted to our condition. We must go forth upon this great highway and maintain our right to Every line of railroad opens new resources, gives employ ment to new capital, and to labor invigorated action, be cause it has more material at cheaper rates to work upon. How deeply interested, then, are all laborers in internal improvement! How anxious ought they to be to advance them! With these views, I have felt a most anxious soliunded upon enlightened views of our position and our citude to prevent the public money from being lavished publican Government, I by no means deny the propriety away on objects that will yield little lasting benefit to the Public, when it may be distributed among the States, and be made instrumental in advancing the interests and prosperity of the People. Sure I am, if the States should have a little aid in this way, great lines of rapid and cheap communication would soon penetrate them, infusing fresh vigor into agriculture, manufactures, and all the multifarious objects upon which labor acts. If you give to a man two acres of fertile land to cultivate, instead of one, it will be his fault if he does not produce more and make his situation better. I must, therefore, be permitted to say that the interests of the People demand, imperiously demand, the distribution of the surplus in the Treasury, to be expended for their benefit, instead of being lavished upon unnecessary measures of the control of the sary measures of defence.

sary measures of defence.

Sir, in the course of this debate I have heard the surplus heavily and bitterly denounced, and fortifications recommended in its stead. The People themselves have been harshly characterized as scrambling after the public money. The People scrambling after it; after their own property! You took it from them, have no need of it, and now they call on you to return it. This is described. now they call on you to return it. This is denominated scrambling! Sir, the People are not scrambling; but the scramble is here, in these halls, and among the pet banks, to keep the People's money from them, by devising new schemes of defending the country, and by making appropriations years in advance. The scramble is to keep what does not belong to you; and, sir, the Public are not so blind as not to comprehend this. They understand to whom this money belongs, and will not be satisfied to have a few favored individuals enjoy the use of it. There must, sir, either be a surplus, or such a profligate and wasteful expenditure as has never been witnessed. This cannot be dismissed. disguised. It must be met, and gentlemen must choose the alternative they mean to take. On this point I join issue with all who favor lavish schemes, to waste the pub issue with all who favor lavish schemes, to waste the public money under the guise of defending the country. It is to keep the money from the People, to prevent their being benefited by it. It is declaring to them they cannot be trusted with their own property; but the Government, ay, the Government, as their guardians, must hold it and waste it, to advance selfish schemes, and to enlarge its influence, by the all-subduing and corrupting power of money. What stockholder of all these banks, when his property has been advanced from par to thirty were cent advanced from party to thirty were cent adperty has been advanced from par to thirty per cent. advance by the public deposites, will not be silenced in his opposition to all abuses of power? Talk of corrupting the People, and their scrambling after the money! It is now employed in a more effectual way than to diffuse its benefits among the whole Public. Its seductive power is now felt, for it works out certain conversion: and the question is, shall it perform this corrupting office, or shall the People have it? Let this be the issue; let the People under stand that this is the reason for double and triple appropria

Our true policy is to return to the old and safe course of policy. Give up the double and triple appropriations. Keep the expenditures on a reasonable footing, and let the People have the benefit of the great balance which will remain. It is theirs, and they know how to spend it; and allow me to say, they will see and understand where the

tions in advance, and for preventing the distribution under

Washington that he has just returned here with a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Stocks, of the latest and most approved patterns, and taken lodgings at Mr. Guista's, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite to Gadsby's Hotel, where he may be found until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day in the week, Sunday excepted. Mr. D. has on hand, besides the articles mentioned above, a good assortment of Silk Socks and Gloves, and superior Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, all suited to the season.

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an be had for any where in this city, or in the District of Co

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	GRAI	ID MA	MMO'	TH SC	HEME			
1st Cap	ital pri	ze		-		\$100,000		
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E. BADGER, ap 30—d&c6w

Late of the City Hotel.

DUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ES-TATE.—Under power of attorney from Saml. C. McPlson, Esq. of Charles county, Maryland, we will sell to the hiest bidder, on Thursday, the 30th day of June next, at 10 o'cl est bidder, on Thursday, the 30th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following very valuable property, to wit: The Faur on which Mr. McPherson lately resided, being about six mile north of Port Tobacco, and lying immediately on Port Tobacco run, containing about 500 acres of land of very fair quality and very susceptible of improvement, with an excellent an comfortable dwelling, and every other improvement in buildings. The Farm lying about two miles north of Port Tobacco, on the same stream, known as the "Green Spring Parm," containing about 500 acres of very good land, and plentifully wooded, be sides two other small Farms or Tracts of Land lying in the sam county. All of which will be sold on the following terms, the same stream of the sold on the following terms, the same stream of the same stream of the same stream of the same stream of the same stream is the same stream of the sam county. All of which will be sold on the following terms, it: One-half of the purchase money on the day of sale, are other half in twelve months thereafter, with interest fr

A few line Mich Cows
1 pair of very fine Oxen
2 horses
1 very good second hand Barouche
About 14,000 lbs. unstripped Tobacco
50 or 60 barrels Corn
A few fine Hogs
With the whole balance of unsold persona property of said

McPherson, after the sale of December last.

The latter property will be sold on a credit of only thre months. The sale of the whole property will be held at the late residence of Mr. McPherson.

JNO. G. CHAPMAN,

DESEAR OF THE SEAR AS THE SECTION OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. WHITE, (of FLORIDA,) On the Indian Appropriation bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Mr. WHITE, of Florida, said: I understand the propo tion now before the committee to be, whether this House vill sanction two amendments of the Senate to the Indian ppropriation bill, providing a fund of one million of dollars or the removal of the Creek and Seminole Indians to the ountry assigned them on the west of the Mississippi river This sum has been proposed by the Secretary of War, in two his House, in which it is stated that the measure now r ommended is essential to the peace of the frontier, a dispensable to the security and preservation of the Indian

he amendment of the Senate, the chairman of the Cornittee on Indian Affairs has told us that it is hardly a issible to expect the removal of these Indians until they e subdued and conciliated. It does not require much nowledge of the Indian character to understand that chassement never produces conciliation, though it may prouce submission. Whatever may be the feelings of thes ndians, or the consequences resulting from them, the Uni-ed States are bound by the most powerful considerations of policy, as well as the solemn stipulations of a treaty, the most them, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must, to the country they have contracted for.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the history of his Seminole war, in regard to which the gentleman from Vermont has entertained the House for the last two hours, must notice one of the preliminary observations, in which he says this House have no authentic information of a me twenty-five Creeks assembled. He further intimate from the affrighted and flying inhabitants, whose misfor tunes and distresses have, upon several occasions, been made the subject of jeering, derogatory, and debasing remarks, in official despatches, as well as speeches on this

Sir, what evidences have you of the existence of a war? Sir, what evidences have you of the existence of a war? We have the official reports from the Governors of Georgia and Alabama; letters from Major McIntosh, commanding at Fort Mitchell; reports from the postmaster at Columbus; requisitions from the Secretary of War for appropriations; the actual calling out of four thousand troops from Alabama and Georgia, and a brigade from Tennessec; with the movement of all the regular troops. In addition to these evidences, you have actually made an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to suppress these hostilities; and yet we are asked for proof that there is a war; or that twenty-five Indians have ever been assembled at or that twenty-five Indians have ever been assembled a ny one place! You have had information through the official journal at

his place, of the seizure of the public mails, and that the nail route from Chattahoochee to Line creck was strewed with mangled bodies of murdered victims of savage ferocity You have seen that 400 armed Indians have taken the town Roanoke, and captured two steamboats; and when me ires of protection and defence are asked for, we are coolly erstand the object of all this manœuvring perfectly well t is to censure the Executive for not having made a direct emmunication on this subject. Whether this be within his constitutional duties or net, is not for me to decide Whether he has done his duty or not, I trust will not be

I have one word to say on the subject of these unfortu nate sufferers, who are represented as a panic-stricken, fly ate sufferers, who are represented as a paint-stricker, hyng population, not stopping to see whether they are pursud by "squaws or by warriors." These people live in deached neighborhoods in a sparsely populated country, havng no large settlements to fall back upon, and no fortified
blaces to retreat to; are driven by the feelings of natural ffection, first to place their wives and children out of the each of a treacherous, barbarous, and bloodthirsty savage reach of a treasherous, harbarous, and broodthings savege enemy, who disregard all the principles of civilization and humanity. It is an easy thing at this distance, and with the security of a thousand miles from the operations of such an enemy, to talk about fighting and pursuing them, instead of retreating to a place of safety until a sufficient number can be assembled to meet them with some prospect of resistance. In the best days of the Roman Republic the life of one citizen was considered of sufficient conse quence, not only to produce a sensation throughout the capital, but in the remotest provinces. Here, it appears that more sympathy is felt for the imaginary rights of the Indians, than for our butchered women and children, who

ing on your frontiers. I proceed, however, without further remark, to the ques I proceed, however, without further remark, to the question put by the gentleman from Vermont. He demands, as preliminary to voting this money, that this House should decide "whether our quarrel be just?" He proceeds then to make a statement which deeply implicates the honor of the nation, and subjects this Administration, if true, to the condemnation of the just and liberal throughout the United States. Sir, it is not my province to defend the present Administration. Neither I, nor the People I represent, have much reason to enter into their defence. I have but one rule, however, on this subject, and that is, to defend this or any other Administration from improper imputations, or unjustifiable abuse. I have, however, a much higher, and, I trust, nobler motive than a miserable party conflict, in vindicating the honor of my country against conflict, in vindicating the honor of my country against harges of punic faith, of violated treaties, and of heartless pression of these miscrable, despicable, and degraded vages. The gentleman from Vermont attempts to main avages. The gentleman from verniont attempts to man-ain two propositions: 1st, that the treaty with the Semi-noles is not, and never was, binding upon them; 2dly, that he treaty itself was forfeited for a non-compliance with he conditions contained in it; and he proceeds to denounce ead various extracts from the negotiations between thes read various extracts from the negotiations between these Indians and our commanding officers, to excite commiseration for them, and public indignation against the Government and its officers. He has commenced his history of this transaction with the treaty of Camp Moultrie, in 1823, and has intimated that the Government did not produce "the state of starvation in which the Indians were found, out that they only took advantage of it." I propose to go back a little further into the history of these Indians that t has suited the purpose of the gentleman to go, and beledge myself to maintain before this House and the nation pledge myself to maintain before this House and the nation hat the conduct of this Government to these ruthless barbarians has been marked by liberality, forbearance, lenity,

nd magnanimity. The Florida Indians are the remains of that ancient an warlike tribe known under the designation of the Natche ribe on the Mississippi, which, being almost extirpated by the French, retreated along the northern coast of the Gulpf Mexico, and united with broken bands of Biloxies, Recall the control of Mexico, and united with broken bands of Biloxies, Recall the control of the Culpf Mexico, and united with broken bands of Biloxies, Recall the control of the contro ticks, and runaway Greeks, called Semineles. The wor "Seminole" signifies "a wanderer or runaway." The largest portion of these Indians are lower Crecks, and are

of the most dissolute, daring, and abandoned of that tribe.

During the wars that succeeded our revolutionary contest, they were pressed down below the Spanish line into the country then the dominions of Spain, and now the term ritory of the United States. Their force was greatly in creased by all who fled from the nation, when Genera Jackson invaded it in 1814. These Indians entered into

Jackson invaded it in 1814. I nese Indians entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Spanish Government, as early as the year 1784.

By this treaty they were incorporated into the Spanish monarchy, with certain reserved rights, depending chiefly

on the will of that Government.

By the treaty between the United States and Spain, of 1795, it was stipulated that the Spanish Government should restrain their Indians from committing hostilities agains United States.

In this state of things, the Floridas were ceded, in ful In this state of things, the Floridas were ceded, in full dominion and absolute property, to the United States, by the treaty of the 22d February, 1819. In this treaty there was no allusion to, or provision for, these Indians, in any manner whatever. The two provinces of East and West

Florida were delivered to the United States by the Spanish commissioners. The white population was confined to the tewns of St. Augustine and Pensacola, and the whole region between these two places, one on the Atlantic, and the other on the Gulf of Mexico, distant four hundred miles from each other, was occupied in some sort by these roving savages. The United States took possession of the country, and one of the first questions that occupied the attenion of the Administration, or of Congress, was, What should we do with these Indians? It was then representd, even at that period, that they were reduced to great extremities for the want of the ordinary articles of subsistence. They had nearly abandoned the chase, on account of the scarcity of game, and their idle, vicious habits, presented an insuperable obstacle to the cultivation of the soil.

No. 7293

To have acquired a territory of such extent, embracing one thousand two hundred miles of seacoast, to be left in possession of these Indians, was too absurd to merit one moment's consideration. 'The Secretary of War, Mr. Calnoun, on the 28th January, 1823, in answer to a call of the ndian Committee, at the head of which was General Metcalf, late Governor of Kentucky, communicated various reports and correspondence; among which were several letters from the present President of the United States, then Governor of Florida. In one of these letters from General Jackson, dated 20th of September, 1821, referring to a talk he had had with the head chiefs of the Florida Indians, he says. They acknowledge that it is just that there who resays: "They acknowledge that it is just that those who rejected peace when it was offered to them, and fled from their own country, continuing the war, ought to return to their own nation." The President proceeds: "I am of opinion, from the smallness of their numbers, and the shape of the Floridas, that it would be much better policy to move them all up, and amply to provide for them by an annuity."

General Jackson, in a talk to the Indians on the 18th September, 1821, told them, "those who fled from their nation, and joined in the war against us, must return to their country, where their chiefs are willing to receive them. They cannot be permitted to settle all over the Floridas."

The chiefs were satisfied with what was then commu-

The chiefs were satisfied with what was then comm The chees were satisfied with what was then communicated to them. By a letter subsequently addressed to the Secretary of War, he says: "The exposed situation of the Floridas imperiously demands that its frontier upon the coast should be immediately inhabited by white citizens." He states, "the largest portion of the Seminoles are a part of the Coach pation." and sales "with what pretence of of the Creek nation;" and adds, "with what pretence of justice can those who fled from the Creek nation, and kept up an externinating war on our frontier, until crushed by the arm of our Government in 1818, set up such claims!" After examining these documents, the Committee on In-dian Affairs of this House reported that, in their opinion,

the Indians, as a nation, own no land in Florida, except where it was granted to them by the Spanish authorities—that they stood in the relation of domestic dependent communities. This report was concurred in by the House, It was apparent, therefore, that it was the intention of the Executive Government, as well as of Congress, that the largest portion of these Indians should be sent back to the nation to which they belonged—being, as I have said, run-natury Creeks, and having no such attachments to the "bones of their ancestors" as is so often and so falsely ascribed to them; a more fancy, much better suited to poetry, fiction, and romance, than what we know of their senseless

and brutal characters.

Some time after this, a commission was authorized to treat with these Indians, and their negotiations led to this treaty of Camp Moultrie. It will be observed that, at this treaty, these very runaway Creeks, in direct opposition to the recommendations of General Jackson, and the deliberate views of Congress, as expressed in Governor Metcalf's report, were permitted, in conjunction with the others, to contract for and obtain the possession of about 5,000,000 acres of land in the permisula of East Florida. I admit that this treaty constitutes a guaranty of possession, until that this treaty constitutes as guaranty of possession, until charged for regional charges for the constitutes as guaranty of possession, until charged for the legislated and the constitutes as guaranty of possession, until charged for the legislated as the formation of the constitutes as guaranty of possession, until charged for the legislated as the constitutes as guaranty of possession, until charged for the legislated as the le

tion, and a large sum was appropriated by this Government. Ay, sir, a much larger sum than has been doled out by a reluctant hand to our own suffering fellow-citizens, who have a right to appeal to this Government for protection, and who were intended to be provided for under the generous resolution which passed this House with such unanimity at the commencement of hostilities.

In consequence of intimations given by these Indians, through their agent, that there was not sufficient game to upport them, I was appointed a commissioner, in the year 827, to offer them a country of sufficient extent to the west of the Mississippi, with a guaranty of title and possession forever, in exchange for the lands occupied by them in Florida. They were unwilling to go without an examination of the country, and I had no authority to enter into a contract to pay the expenses of a deputation; all which was reported to the Government. In 1831 or 1832, it was reported to the Government. themselves, that they desired to form a treaty with the United States, to exchange these lands for others on the west of the Mississippi. Colonel Gadsden was appointed the commissioner; and, in a council of all the head chiefs fully represented, at Payne's Land th of May, 1832, a conditional convention was enter-

In the preamble to this treaty it was recited that "the In the preamble to this treaty it was recited that "the Seminole Indians, regarding with just respect the solicitude manifested by the President of the United States for the improvement of their condition, by recommending a removal to a country more suitable to their habits and wants than the one they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida, are willing that their confidential chiefs should be sent to examine the country assigned to the Creeks; and should they be satisfied with the character of the country, and the favorable disposition of the Creeks to require with the Seminoles as one people, the articles of compact and agreement

nall be binding on the respective parties,"
By the first article of this treaty, which was thus to be binding upon the performance of two conditions precedent, the Seminole Indians relinquish to the United States all claim to land they occupy in Florida, and agree to emi-

rate, &c.
This same article provides for an additional extent of territory to be added to the Creek country for the Seminoles.

The second article provides that the United States shall make compensation for all improvements, and pay certain

The third article provides for goods to be delivered after their arrival. The fourth and fifth for blacksmiths and valuation of cattle. By the sixth article, the United States are to pay \$7,000

or slaves and other property alleged to have been stolen by

The seventh article provides for their removal within three ears, and that the expenses of the removal should be paid y the United States, with their subsistence for 12 months This treaty was signed by James Gadsden on the part of

he United States, and by fifteen chiefs and headmen from his vagabond Scminole nation.

The confidential chiefs and agents, in pursuance of the

convention entered into, visited these lands west of the Mississippi in the year 1833, and in a treaty then and there entered into at Fort Gibson, on the 28th of March, 1833, with hree United States commissioners, they express their sat-sfaction with the country assigned them; and the "favoraole disposition of the Creeks" was manifested by a treaty solemnly entered into, by which they agree that the Semiroles should be reunited with them. The treaty of Payne's Landing was to take effect upon

the happening of two contingencies—the expression of satis-faction of the confidential chiefs, and the favorable disposition of the Creeks; both of which were ascertained, reportl, and acted upon, and the treaty regularly presented by the President of the United States for the advisement and onsent of the Senate, and due proclamation of the ratifica on made in April, 1834. Now, sir, this is a faithful history of the relations and

negotiations between this Government and the Indians up to the period when this treaty was ratified, proclaimed, and published, and became the supreme law of the land; to execute which this appropriation has been proposed and passed by the Senate. The United States have set apart the lands, paid the annuities, and in every form and m executed with fidelity, and the most scrupulous honor, all their stipulations.

We are now told, for the first time, that this treaty is not

binding, and we are called upon to set it aside. We are called upon to set it aside. We are called upon, too, by gentlemen who complain most loudly against the nullification by Georgia of a decision of the Su-

execute an existing treaty, or to refuse to supply the subsistence to those Indians who have removed, or those who may go or be removed during the present year. House, by a unanimous vote, decided that, in their opinion, the French Chamber of Deputies had no right to refuse the appropriation to carry into effect our convention with France, and that the treaty must be *insisted* upon. I might ask whether any gentleman who voted for that resolution can consistently vote against an appropriation to execute this treaty? I say this treaty! Have we authority in this

indirect way to vacate it? I proceed, however, to examine the grounds on which it is attempted to be impeached, and I will show they are as deficient in sound argument, as they are fallacious in prin-

The first ground taken is, that this treaty is void because it was not presented to the Senate at the first session after its conclusion for ratification.

To this I have first to answer, that neither the Constitutions of

tution, the usages of this Government, nor the principles of international law, require any such thing. On the contrary, what is now contended for, for the first time, is condemned both by practice and principle. We have examples under this Government in which the Executive and Legislative Departments have, in their intercourse with foreign Government in their intercourse with foreign Governments. Departments have, in their intercourse with foreign Governments, maintained the reverse of what is now contended for by the gentleman from Vermont. The Florida treaty was concluded the 22d of February, 1819, and was not ratified by the King of Spain until late in the year 1821. We did not then argue that that treaty was void. On the contrary, the distinguished gentleman (Mr. Adams) over the way vehemently maintained that it was a treaty from the date of its signature by the respective plenipotentiaries, and the President and Congress maintained the same ground. the President and Congress maintained the same ground.

The French convention, which has so recently excited

such deep interest from one end of this country to the other, was signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, and a contest has been carried on for the last two years whether this was a treaty or not, without the confirmatory approba-tion of the French Chambers in the form of an appropria-tion. This House resolved unanimously to insist upon it

as a treaty.

Here, then, is a treaty, signed by the competent authori ties, dependent upon two acts, which the President and Senate, to whom have been confided by the Constitution the diplomatic relations of our Government, have decided to have been performed, the treaty ratified in due form o to have been performed, the treaty rathled in due form of law, and yet it is proposed to vacate and nullify it by a self-constituted "aula regis," which assumes to decide what the Constitution never gave them—the right to inquire into and to set at naught the supreme law.

I proceed, however, to the second ground alleged by the gentleman. If I understood him correctly, he maintained that because one-third of these Indians had not been removed in 1833, and one-third in 1834, the whole could not be removed in 1835, when the treaty required that the last

be removed in 1835, when the treaty required that the last of them should be removed. That they did not go and examine the country, and report their agreement, or dissent in time for one-third to remove in 1833, was their own fault or omission, which, upon any principle of national law they cannot claim as a release of their obligation. The final period fixed for the removal of the whole tribe expired in May, 1835. Whether the delay of the two preceding years was produced by the acts of the Indians, or the omisions of the Government, is a matter which in nowise inv lidates the obligatory effects of the treaty. It does not appear that the Indians, through their agent, complained, and

no one has a right to complain for them.

If it really be a hardship upon these Indians to execute their agreement, and remove to the westward, one-third of the ration has had the benefit of two years residence in Florida longer than was contemplated and agreed upon, in consequence of their omission and of course cannot comin consequence of their omission, and of course cannot complain of the Government for this forbearance and indu The treaty was ratified in 1834. The period ar rived when, by the expiration of three years, the tribe were to remove. They manifested some reluctance to execute this contract, and, after various equivocations, delays and impositions, they were told they must go. Yes, si this cruel and inhuman Government, who were urged of by some gentlemen who are now opposed to this appropriation to make war on France for a delay in not executing their contract, signified to the Indians, as they did to Louis Philippe, that we insisted upon the treaty; they were further told that if they longer delayed to perform what they had promised, after they had accepted the annuities and considerations stipulated by this Government, they must be forced. This is the cruel injustice so much complained of by the gentlement from Verment. After some tenestrances and petitions on their part to the commandigeneral, they entered into a new agreement with his which has been printed and placed on our tables, comm

nicated by the President in a special message, which I will read:

"We, the undersigned chiefs and sub-chiefs of the Seminole tribe of Indians, do hereby, for ourselves and for our people, voluntarily acknowledge the validity of the treaty between the United States and the Seminole nation of Indians, made and concluded at Payne's Landing, on the Oklawaha river, on the 4th of May, 1832, and the treaty between the United States and the Seminole nation of Indians, made and concluded at Fort Gibson, on the 28th day of March, 1833, by Montfort Stokes, H. L. Ellsworth, and J. F. Schermerhorn, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the delegates of the said nation of Seminole Indians on the part of the said nation; and we, the said chiefs and sub-chiefs, do, for ourselves and for our people,

provisions and stipulations.
"Done in council at the Seminole agency, this 23d day of April, 1835. is Signed by Sixteen Chiefs and Sub-Chiefs.

"D. L. CLINCH, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

"A. C. W. FANNING, Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A.

"C. M. THRUSTON, Captain 3d Regt. Artillery.

"T. W. LENDRUM, Captain 3d Regt. Artillery.

"Joseph W. Harris, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.
"WILEY THOMPSON, Superintend. to remove Sem.Indians It appears by this agreement, thus voluntarily entered in to, that a further time of nearly one year was given to them, upon a solemn pledge that they would execute their agreement, in conformity with the provisions of the treat by a removal to the land assigned them. This agreement

was signed by sixteen chiefs. me time after this, Powell, who had made the greatest Some time after this, Powen, who had agreement volunta-difficulty, came in and signed the same agreement volunta-rily, as detailed in the report of the War Department, rily, as detailed in which I will read:

"General Thompson, in a letter of the 3d June, reported tha Powell, one of the most influential chiefs of Seminoles, had behaved so badly in his office that he was put in irons and confined. On the next day, however, he signified his regret, and his ed. On the next day, however, he signified his regret, and his willingness to sign the agreement and emigrate. To test his incertly he was released, and had five days given to him, whill at liberty, during which he could come forward to affix his name to the instrument the others had signed." "True to his professions," says the agent, "he this day appeared with seventy-nin of his people, men, women, and children, including some who had joined him since his conversion, and redeemed his promise. He told he means of his feinds, were out hunting when he He told me many of his friends were out hunting, whom could and would bring over on their return. I have no dou of his sincerity, and as little that the greatest difficulty is su

Between the 25th of April and the time of gathering their crop, the whole period was employed in preparation for war. The period arrived at which, by this new agreement, the Indians were to remove. It will be observed that this was the third contract, signed by all the chief with the prolongation and indulgence I have referred to In violation of these promises and conventions, the commenced open hostilities against the unoffending inhabitations and conventions. itants of Florida, laid waste and desolated three counties destroyed more than a million of property, and massacred one hundred of your best officers and troops, before any force could be called into the field to resist them.

Now, if the validity of this treaty is to be determined by this House, according to the rule prescribed by the gentleman from Vermont, upon an inquiry whether "our quar rel is just," I ask every member of this committee whether

before God and all mankind, our cause is not just?
You have seen that, under the Spanish Government these Indians, as a nation, owned no lands in Florida. You have seen that, by a treaty with the Spanish Government they had acknowledged the Spanish King as the lord and sovereign of the country; and that his Catholic Majesty had ceded the provinces to the United States without any stipulation for these Indians. I have referred to the message of President Monroe, and the communication of the Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, in 1823. I will now read a part of the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, made at the second session of the seventeenth Congress, in pursuance of the opinions then entertained and expresse by the Administration of Mr. Monroe.

The committee say "By referring to the documents which were communicate to the committee by the honorable Secretary of War, it will be found that, previous to the cession of Florida to the United State the Indians were incorporated among the subjects of his Catho lic Majesty, and that each Indian had a right to land as well as and on the same footing with, white, free black, and colored sub jects, in any part of the province; a right to lands individually

of the recommendations of General Jackson, then Governor of Florida—in the face of all these, a treaty was made with these Indians, guarantying to them the possession of five millions of acres of land in East Florida; and that from their lazy, indolent, and vicious habits, when they were a state of actual starvation, they were relieved by the char ty of this Government, until, by their own act, and upo their petitions repeatedly presented, they surrendered, h treaty, this country, thus improvidently granted to them the first instance, and, after two ratifications of the same they commenced a barbarous, unprovoked, and ferocious war upon men, women, and children; and we are now in this Hall called upon to decide whether our "quarrel bust," before appropriations are made to force them to execute this treatment.

I have thus given you a history of the acts of this Gov ernment in reference to these Indians, by which it will appear that, from the period of President's Monroe's Admin stration to the present day, the conduct of this Government has been marked by forbearance, moderation, and and assassins, in whose favor some sympathy and comm eration is attempted to be excited, at a moment when the omahawks and scalping-knives are recking with the bloom of innocent women and children, and when your whole southern frontier is agonized by this ruthless and unpro

We are told that the first act of hostility abrogates al treaties; and, after the most unsuccessful military operations, in which we have failed to chastise this banditt that we are to inquire whether it is not better that the Government shall abandon the idea of compelling, by for cible means, the execution of this treaty thus made, ratified and sanctioned. This would, indeed, be adding disgrade to misfortune, and prove that this Government, like that c Rome, after Augustus, had at this carly period become a

Sir, if we are to abandon this whole frontier and sea coast to this miserable gang of desperadoes, there is not power on earth that will not despise us for our impotence

The gentleman from Vermont has read papers detailing the conduct of our Indian agent in cashiering and depos-ing five chiefs; which act he omitted to tell the House was disapproved, condemned, and censured by the President and Secretary of War. He has also referred to other acts of this agent and Gen. Clinch, which seem to me to be aly referred to in odium of the Government. What ver may have been the good or evil deeds of this agent, h has gone to his last account—falling a victim to that treach grous hand which, in token of friendship, received from nim the rifle which became the fatal instrument of his own

The language of General Clinch was that which he was nstructed to use by the President of the United States and what was that language? It was to inform these d with their contract they should be forced to it. some gentlemen on this floor who were prepared to use thi language to that gallant and high-minded nation with whom we were recently on the eve of a serious difficulty It has been intimated that this difficulty was precipitate he has been intimated that this difficulty was precipitated by an attempt to secure by some means, fair or foul, the negroes that these Indians had stolen from the citizens of Georgia many years ago. It has been said, too, that ap plication was made to the Indian office, and an intimation given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that, not withstanding the intercourse law of 1802, individuals without license could be permitted to purchase these negroes. It has been said that individuals acting upon this opinion had proceeded to the agency, and although they ere not permitted to enter the nation, that they intimate which, being communicated to the negroes of the nation was one of the primary causes of this violation of the treaty

was one of the primary causes of this violation of the treaty, and of the desolating war which succeeded.

Of this, I know nothing. But I have prepared a resolution calling for this information, which, if true, may call down upon those concerned in it the consequences which must follow from such a development.

I must here notice a letter which has been read from the Governor of Florida, dated in March, 1835. Of the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the contract of the letter which has been read from the letter which has been read

Clerk, at the instance of the gentleman from Vermoni This letter, as I understand it, expresses the doubts of th Governor of the validity of the treaty of Payne's Landing

in 1832. It proceeds to warn the Government of the consequences of attempting to enforce it. The Government about the last authority that I should appeal to for the correct construction of, or an enlightened opinion upon, a treaty of this Government, even with an Indian tribe. He will find himself in a new position when he sees himsel quested by those who proves acknowledged his authority or quoted by those who never acknowledged his authority of any other subject, to assail the Administration, and to impeach one of its treaties. I do not know whether I car quote the precise words in the hasty manner in which the letter was read; but if I understood properly a sentence in that letter, it was, "that the people want the land of th Indians, and will urge their removal, per fas et nefas." This is a grave charge, if the Governor understood the meaning of the terms. I undertake to say that the people of Florida have never desired the lands of these Indians, and have never urged their removal, and that they are incapable of so base an act as that of urging their removal The Governor proceeds to say that the speculators ar

anxious to get possession of the "big swamp." No he did know, or ought to have known, that this mp" is owned by a most estimable and honorable gen the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a valid S nish grant; that court having decided that the title of lands was in the Spanish crown, which was competent to convey by grant, the fee, and that that was not incompate ble with the Indian right of occupancy. Now, I will ver ture to say that this gentleman, the proprietor of the lan has never expressed even a desire to any officer of the g-neral or local Government to get possession of this land and I know him to be incapable of doing it *per nefas.* He h dways believed, as every sensible man must believe, th was impossible that the Indians could remain in that leation; and that both the policy of the Government an the preservation of the Indians, as well as the security of that whole frontier, required their removal. He woulhave had an undoubted right to demand of this Government the possession of his land, confirmed by the treaty with Spain; and being, at the date of the treaty of Camp Moul-trie, private property, could not be appropriated to the use of the Indians, without a violation of the Constitution and

I will not charge, positively, any other than a patriotic notive for this letter, though we might find in the position motive for this letter, though we might find in the position of the Governor a much more forcible reason than he can assign for this disreputable charge on the people of Florida, by the supposition that he may have desired the continuance of the Indians, upon which his salary as superintendent depended. He urges either their continuance or further negotiations. Upon one a salary depended; and upon the other, as the Governor is always ex-officio commissioner, as well as ex-officio superintendent, he was to receptive at the retact of eight dellars our day, and in either egotiate, at the rate of eight dollars per day; and, in either nt, was an interested witness against this treaty.

The President is not a man for new negotiations, when plain contract has been made and violated. His maxim of maintaining "what is clearly right," applies here. My only regret is, and my suffering constituents will participate in it, that the Government being forewarned, was not orearmed for this conflict. The Secretary of War, animated by his elemency and humanity, from the purest mo-tives of a kind heart and charitable disposition, was for using persuasion and expostulation, instead of placing at the disposition of General Clinch a force sufficient to chas-

se these contumacious savages.

The gentleman from Vermont, in reading from one o the documents, of which he has such a mass before him has given us the true secret of the hostility of these In-The fact there developed, combined with the at tempt to get their negroes, gives us the clue to this disas trous affair. He states that some of this confidential dele gation informed a portion of the tribe in Florida that the Creeks would compel them to account for that portion of the negroes in their possession which had been stolen be the Creek nation from citizens of the State of Georgia Here, sir, is the denouement of the whole plot. The Creek nation of Indians, by the treaties of Shoulderbone, Gal phington, and Augusta, and, perhaps, in some subsequer ones, stipulated to pay for all property destroyed by their men belonging to the citizens of the State of Georgia. It appears that this nation had destroyed and stolen from the appears that this nation had destroyed and stolen from the people of the State of Georgia property to the amount of about \$250,000; and that, in a treaty subsequently entered into with the Creek nation by the United States, this Government received from that nation lands, and consented to pay, in exchange for them, the Creek debt to the cities of Government and the consent of the consent of Government and the consent of the consent of the consent of Government and the consent of the consent of the consent of Government and the consent of the consent of the consent of Government and the consent of the consent of Government and the consent of Government and the consent of the

preme Court, made in support of the rights secured to Indian under their treaties with this Government. I demurate the purisdiction of this House, and deny its authority to vacate or annul a treaty ratified by the Senate, and proclaimed by the President as a law of the land. I go further: I deny the authority to withhold an appropriation to find the House of Representatives, concurred in by the House; the House of Representatives, concurred in by the House; of the recommendations of Government and the said State, in relation to slaves. It must be seen at a glance that emission to call these hardened criminals to account for having fled within the Spanish territory with these slaves stolen from the people of Georgia, for which the Creeks had paid in the manner I have before meximent. You have seen that, notwithstanding these opinions of the principle which gave rise to the Missouri controverses to the Missouri controverses to the House of Representatives, concurred in by the House; of the recommendations of Georgia, for which the Creeks had paid in the manner I have before meximent. You have seen that this simple dewithin the Spanish territory with these slaves stolen from the people of Georgia, for which the Creeks had paid in the manner I have before meximent. You have seen that this simple dewithin the Spanish control of possession to call these hardened criminals to account for having fled within the Spanish territory with these slaves of the ware leaded within the Spanish territory with the salves of the said State, in relation to account for having fled within the Spanish territory with the said state, in relation to account for with the attempt of others to get their negroes, is, no doubt, he cause of the war. We may add one additional reason, and that is the impossibility, with their habits, of obtaining sistence without plunder

It will be seen that these desperate rogues, in their treaty of Payne's Landing, anticipated the possible identification of some of the slaves they have stolen, and they proide, to quiet such and leave them in possession of this lundered property, that the United States shall pay \$7,000

get rid of the claims. I must here remark, sir, that the history of this Govern ment does not furnish an instance in which a border population has lived in so much peace and harmony and quietude as that of the people of Florida, in the vicinity of these Indians. There have been no criminations and recrimina indians. There have been no criminations and recrimina-tions or collisions in ten years, except the one referred to by the gentleman from Vermont. The Indians have re-peatedly crossed the lines, and stolen the cattle of the in-habitants. The sufferers have chosen rather to pass these trespasses by, than to trouble this Government with peti-tions, or to come in conflict with the Indians. They preferred to bear and forbear, as long as it was practicable to preserve the peace of the frontiers; and what has been their reward? The destruction of all their property by these ferocious savages; and we are now to debate the question, whether our cause is just, before we decide whether an appropriation is to be made to carry into effect this treaty.

It is even denied that it is a treaty. The question, in fact, is, however it may be presented, whether we shall take part with the Indians, or with our Government and

I set out with three propositions, which I think the docu-ments and arguments I have referred to and employed will prove to the satisfaction of a large majority of this House. The first is, that these Indians have been treated with enity, humanity, and indulgence by this Government. Upon this point I do not propose to make any further ob-

I maintain, in the second place, that whatever may have I maintain, in the second place, that whatever may have been their rights of soil, or of occupancy under the Spanish Government, and by virtue of the treaty of Camp Moultrie, such right was extinguished by the treaty of Payne's Landing, and their ratification of it at Fort Gibson. I have shown that the Senate have ratified, and the President proclaimed, this as a treaty. I deny that the House of Representatives have the constitutional power, in this informal and incidental manner, to inquire into, or vacate that which the President and the Senate have proclaimed and published as a subsisting treaty. I go further: the House of Representatives themselves have acted upon this or the annuities of the Indians stipulated in it. Two co rdinate branches of the Government, whose duty it is t ing obligation, by all the sanctions of solemn legislation; and I have shown that it cannot be impeached under ny provision of the Constitution, or laws of nations. The destion then presented is, are we to confess ourselve peaten; acknowledge that we were in fault; "sue for peace" in a more humble attitude than Oscola did to General

The breaking out of war puts an end to treaties. This war is commenced by the Indians. Are we to yield, or are we to maintain that these Indians have, by treaty, surrendered all the lands they own in Florida, and that we will compel them to execute this treaty, or annihilate them by orce of arms? I am sure, if this question is presented the American People, there can be but one answer; an that is, that, as long as we maintain among the nations o the carth a character for justice, and honor, and courage we are not to be bullied, whipped, or driven, into such a debasing alternative. I appeal to all those gentlemen who represent districts of country which have long since been happily freed from such an annoyance, whether there is an tance in the whole United States in which more lenit has been used, and whether this is an occasion in which any misplaced and sickly sentimentality can be employed, when a savage enemy, who has violated your treaties, and is destroying your countrymen, is to be indulged, either to assail the Administration, or to prevent an appropriation

assait the Administration, or to prevent an appropriation for carrying into effect your treaties?

In the third place, I maintain that this House has no jurisdiction, under the Constitution, to annul a treaty; and that you cannot refuse to appropriate money for the removal and subsistence of the friendly portion of the Seminole Indians, or of those who may be subdued in the progress of this unfartentee and ill conducted was reliable to the constitution. this unfortunate and ill-conducted war, which is to recon nence when our troops leave their "summer quarters."

der the Constitution and the treaty. It is not my province to speak of the origin and causes which led to this Creek difficulty. There are individuals here who represent the States in which this war is now raging. It is for them to defend the course of the States of Alabama and Georgia. Whatever irritation may have been produced by speculations in Creek lands, I am satisfied that the true cause of this Creek was not to the course of the contract o fied that the true cause of this Creek war arises from the circumstance of the great extremity to which the nation is reduced for the want of provisions, and that it is a war waged for plunder, and to prevent starvation. Under these circumstances, I am satisfied that both sound policy and humanity require that this appropriation should be made

REMARKS OF MR. BRIGGS, (of MASSACHUSETTS,) Upon the amendment offered by Mr. Adams to the bill for the admission of Arkansas into

the Union.

Mr. BRIGGS said: After having sat here twelve Mr. BRIGGS said: After having sat here twelve hours, he left the House, exhausted, at ten o'clock last evening. At daylight this morning he was notified by one of the messengers of the House that his attendance was again desired. When he entered the Hall, he learned that the committee had just taken up the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union. His respected colleague across the way (Mr. Adams) was upon the floor, having just offered an amendment to the bill. That amendment related to an article in the Constitution of Arkansas on the subject of slavery. He knew the commitkansas on the subject of slavery. He knew the commit-tee had dragged out a long, a weary night, and were worn down with their protracted labors; yet such was the mag-nitude of the subject, he felt himself impelled by an imperious sense of duty to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the committee. He was fully aware that thi subject of slavery was one of extreme delicacy, and its dis ussion in any form was calculated to awaken the sensibil s of gentlemen from the Southern portion of the Union but he hoped he could speak of it in a manner and with the feelings of any gentleman on this floor. Members from the South had spoken of the institution of slavery, and expressed their opinions upon it with the utmos freedom. Of this he did not complain. The opinion which they held, he did not doubt were honestly enter which they had grown up with them from their infan-ey, and they had their origin in the deep-rooted institutions and laws in the midst of which they were born. He, and those whom he represented, entertained opinions directly the opposite of those to which he had alluded. They enertained them with as much sincerity, and with as profound a conviction of their truth and correctness, as actuated those who differed from them. He claimed for himself and those who agreed with him, the same right and privilege, of maintaining their views by fair arguments in this House, as he conceded to those who were opposed to them, and nothing more.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr.Wise) who preceded

him, had said that the amendment offered by his colleague was substantially a revival of the Missouri question. He differed from the gentleman upon this point entirely. The proposition embraced in this amendment was altogether un-like that which raised a tempest in this Capitol, and shook this Union to its centre, in the discussion of the Missouri question. He should regret to see the ill blood and fearful agitation of that day again produced. There is nothing in this amendment calculated to lead to such a result. In that controversy there was a direct proposition to impose upon the State of Missouri, as a condition of her admission into the Union, a positive restriction against the rights of power to half allows within the limits of here the right and power to hold slaves within the limits of her

But what, sir, is proposed by the amendment of my colleague? The people of Arkansas have assembled in convention, and formed a Constitution. They have come to this Congress, and presented their claim for admission into

ed to pay, in exchange for them, the Creek debt to the citizens of Georgia. As these roving Seminoles and fugitives had taken their portion of the plunder within the Spanish territories, and have concealed these negroes within the depths of that almost impenetrable forest, the Creeks were

ry and the emancipation of slaves." It must be seen at a glance that this simple, plain declaration contains nothing of the principle which gave rise to the Missouri controversy. In that case, a restriction was imposed upon Missouri, which denied to that State certain rights and powers, that, under the Constitution of the United States, were possessed by other States. The advocates of the State contended that Congress had no authority to enforce that restriction, or limitation, upon her sovereignty. This amendment does not, in the slightest degree, abridge, restrain, or in any manner interfere with the prerogative or power of Arkansas as an independent State. If adopted, it will not postpone her admission into the Union a single day. It does not ques-tion the right of her citizens to any species of property re-cognised by the Constitution or laws of the State. It im-It simply denies that, by the act of admitting her into the Union, with this article incorporated into her Constitution, Congress gives its assent to the principles of that article. t least, an implied assent to this extraordinary constitutional provision. Whilst such an approbation would be of no use or benefit to that State, it would be in direct violahis House, and the known sentiments of the People which why this amendment should not be adopted? Are gentlemen prepared to say by their votes, to reject this mo conable proposition, that this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to the article in the Constitution of the State, in relation to slavery and the emancipation of slaves? Will not such an inference be the natural and necessary result of such a vote? I ask gentlemen, whose opinions I know coincide with my own upon this subject, to consider well before they take a step which cannot be retraced.

Mr. Chairman, the word slave or slavery is no where to be found in the Constitution of the United States. Whilst

that instrument, by its various provisions, guaranties to the People of the States their rights to property acknowledged by the laws of the several States, its patriotic framers most autiously avoided the use of terms which would admit hat man could be made the property of his fellow-man. If, in the course of events, the People of every State in this Union shall abolish slavery within their own limits, and the time shall come when there will not be a bondman n all this great and free Republic, generations who shall succeed us will find no evidence in this Constitution that

uch an institution as slavery ever had an existence.

The People of Arkansas have used less caution than did
he framers of the Federal Constitution. Though their Constitution was to be presented to a Congress for its approval, composed of members a majority of whom, in both branches, represent constituents opposed to slavery in every form, it contains an article, the design and effect of which is to make involuntary servitude perpetual within her limits. This is much to be regretted. If she had pursued a different course, the difficulties which now present themselves would have been avoided, without any prejudice to her rights or her wishes. Can it be expected that the Reheir assent to this exceptionable article? In justice to those whom they represent, can they do less than to express their dissent from it? It has been shown that this amend ment can have no injurious effect upon the rights of the People of Arkansas. Will members on this floor, coming from States whose People are known to be hostile to the principle of this article in the Constitution presented for their approval, be faithful to the trust reposed in them, if they fail to declare their disapprobation of it? I call upon gentlemen from the non-slaveholding States truly to relect the sentiments of their constituents, and support their well-known opinions upon this subject, by voting for the amendment now before us. Can they, with propriety or consistency, approve of a principle universally condemned by their constituents? I appeal to the candor of gentle-men from the slaveholding States, and ask them if, in their pinion, it would be just or reasonable to desire us to do his? Whilst they stand by their constituents, and manfully maintain their rights, and defend their interests, shall we be recreant to our duty, and fail to avow and defend the doctrine of those who honor us with their confidence

Sir, I hope not.

Mr. Chairman, to the utmost of my powers, I will, here and elsewhere, support all the rights of all the States of this Union, defined and secured by the Constitution of the United States. I regard them all as equally sacred and inviolable. That instrument was the result of a compromise of conflicting opinions and conflicting interests; of mutual concessions and mutual pledges. It is my duty to stand by and maintain it in all its parts. It is the supreme law of the land and its provisions are alike binding upon law of the land, and its provisions are alike binding upon all the citizens and all the States of this Confederacy. With those rights secured by that binding charfer I will never

interfere.

But, sir, upon this subject of slavery I cannot go the breadth of a hair beyond the obligations imposed upon me by that instrument. I never can consent, with the views which I now entertain, to give a vote, or do any other act, which shall sanction the principle, or extend the existence of human slavery. In the deep conviction of my own mind and heart, I believe it to be politically and morally wrong. With all my soul I approve of, and believe in the truth of that great principle avowed and proclaimed to the world in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." I do not look upon that declaration as the mere publication of a truth, beautiful in theory only, and not capable of a practicable application. On the contrary, I believe it may be, and in all free Governments should be, carried out in practice. It is based on the prin-ciples of eternal truth and justice, and will abide when all decayed and passed away. Holding these opinions, sir, how can I give my sanction to that highly exceptionable article in the Constitution of Arkansas, presented for our al; and which, by the bill before us, we do app of, and assent to, unless we negative that assent by some amendment as the one under consideration?

In doing so, I should violate my own sense of propriety In voting for the amendment of my colleague, shall vindicate my own, and the undivided sentiments of my constituents, without impairing any of the guaranties of the Constitution, or impairing the rights of any State in this

The gentleman from Virginia challenges a discussion upon the question, whether the Constitution of Arkansas is republican in its character. A debate upon that question cannot be necessary to the settlement of the proposition immediately before us. At this untimely hour, and before his committee, wearied out by a continued session of mor ism of that article in the Constitution of Arkansas which isin of that article in the Constitution of Arkansas which dooms a large portion of her present and future population to unconditional and interminable slavery. I will only say, sir, that my notions of republican liberty are widely different from the principles of that article.

DAROUCHES AND HORSES.—On Tuesday after noon, in front of Brown's tavern, I shall sell at auction thing, in addition to the handsome Barouche and Harness

as advertised, viz.

1 Philadelphia built Barouche and Harness, with elliptic springs, baggage rack, &c. made to order, and but little used.

Also,
1 Barouche or light Carriage, with a pair of young active bay Horses; to be seen at Pumphrey's.

EDW. DYER, Auctioneer.

TATE OF VIRGINIA. - Just published, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, an extensive and valuable Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Also, Mitchell's newly published Map (1836) of Virginia and

ter, distances, &c.
Map, on a very large scale, of the mining district of Virginia, by Jackson, of Virginia, and Tanner, of Philadelphia.
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia; Wirt's British Spy; Swallow Barn, a sketch-book of the Old Dominion; Paulding's Cavaliers of Virginia; Hawk's History of the Rise and Progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Virginia; Jefferson's Writings; Marshall's Life of Washington; Wirt's Patrick Henry; Life of Captain John Smith, &c.; Virginia Reports; Virginia Conventions, &c.; with meny others, too numerous to mention; the Writings, Portraits, Memoirs, &c. of various of the eminent men of Virginia.

the eminent men of Virginia.

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of Gadsby's Hotel.

june 27

of Gadsby's Hotel.

June 27

ANCY ARTICLES.—W. FISCHER has just received, by the Schooner President, from New York, a great variety of handsome articles, comprising, in part, Beautiful Musical and other Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Portfolios, with locks, Fancy Stands for the Toilet, I case Shell Work, very handsome, Superior Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Fine Gilt and Silver Pencil Cases, Fine Gilt and Silver Placques, Shell, Pearl, and Ivory Card Cases, Bronze, China, and Cut-glass Inkstands, Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors, Silk and Bead Purses, and Guard Chains, With an extensive assortment of Perfumery, Pocket Books,

With an extensive assortment of Perfumery, Pocket Books, Brushes, Combs, &c. &c. for sale, on the most reasonable terms, at Stationers' Hall.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1836.

On motion of Mr. SWIFT, the Assistant Doorkeeper Mr. Haight, was excused from attendance for the residue

of the session, on account of the sickness of his family. Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pension reported a bill from the House for the relief of Ann Evan ithout amendment, and a bill for the relief of E. A chmuck, with an amendment.

the relief of Robert Smith, without amendment, and also reported against the bill for the relief of James A. Coffin. Mr. PRENTISS, from the same committee, reported a bill from the House for the relief of William Pattie, with out amendment.

Several resolutions and reports lying on the table were

taken up and agreed to; amongst which was the following, moved by Mr. Robbins:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Navy Board e, and hereby are, authorized and directed to report to the next session of Congress a plan for a Navy establishment in the waters of Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, with all such works, and at such points as are proper therefor, to make it one of the principal naval establishments of the United States; and also to report an estimate of the expense thereof: *Provided*, That said Commissioners shall be f opinion that such a naval establishment is necessary and

Mr. MANGUM introduced a resolution to pay to S. Haight an extra compensation of \$300; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and

vas afterwards passed.

On motion of Mr. TOMLINSON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the pension bills, and the follow-ing bills were considered, and ordered to be read a third

A bill for the relief of W. Hughes.

A bill for the relief of Elisha Lucas.

A bill granting pensions to certain persons therein named A bill for the relief of Samuel Cole. A bill for the relief of Peter Dimick. A bill for the relief of Samuel Kincaid. A bill for the relief of Richard Martin. A bill for the relief of Francis Beckford A bill for the relief of W. Lawrence. A bill for the relief of George Elliott. A bill for the relief of Wm. Steel. A bill for the relief of Davis Hunt. A bill for the relief of Relief Harris. A bill for the relief of Henry Keefer. A bill for the relief of James Taylor.

A bill for the relief of John Dal.
A bill for the relief of Theophilus E. Beekman.
A bill for the relief of Peter Cook.
A bill for the relief of Bernard Pompilly. A bill for the relief of John Smith.

A bill for the relief of James Stevens.

A bill for the relief of Thaddeus Tuttle.

A bill for the relief of John Bennet.

A bill for the relief of Samuel Hunt. A bill for the relief of John Packard. A bill for the relief of Stephen Tallmadge. A bill for the relief of John Herrick. A bill for the relief of Thaddeus Porter.
A bill for the relief of Wm. Foxworthy.
A bill for the relief of Walter Dyer.
A bill for the relief of Godfrey Vaught.
A bill for the relief of Jeremiah Goldsmith. A bill for the relief of Joseph Tuttle.

A bill for the relief of John Lent.

A bill for the relief of Patrick M'Ewen.

A bill for the relief of Jonathan Dow. A bill for the relief of Mathias Travers bill for the relief of James Scott, Derick Leonard, and N. Leonard.

 Leonard.
 A bill for the relief of Joseph Danforth.
 A bill for the relief of John Boone.
 A bill for the relief of Jacob Wallace.
 A bill for the relief of Benjamin Parkhurst and Daniel Havens.
A bill for the relief of John Ruland.

A bill for the relief of Job Daniels.

A bill for the relief of Ebenezer Dewey A bill for the relief of Daniel Trabuc A bill for the relief of Andrew Gay. A bill for the relief of Samuel M. Asbury A bill for the relief of Singleton Ketcham

A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Sw. A bill for the relief of W. Warden. A bill for the relief of George Beale, A bill for the relief of John Logan. A bill for the relief of George White. A bill for the relief of John Collins. A bill for the relief of Francis F. St. Cyr. A bill for the relief of Luke Voorhees. A bill for the relief of Peter L. Allen. A bill for the relief of John Conkin.

A bill for the relief of Benjamin Coit. A bill for the relief of Travis Fritters. A bill for the relief of John Miles.

A bill for the relief of Balaam Bowers. A bill for the relief of Daniel Granger. A bill for the relief of John Daw. A bill for the relief of John Scott.

A bill for the relief of Henry Maggart A bill for the relief of Daniel Stoddard A bill for the relief of Ebenezer Hickox.

A bill for the relief of Ephraim Page.

A bill for the relief of the widow of Peter Smith.

The various bills which had been reported against were ejected.

The bills on the table ordered to a third reading were

read a third time, and passed.

All the pension bills ordered to a third reading were read Mr. WRIGHT moved the Senate to take up the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at New York;

Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend the bill so as to make i

Mr. WRIGHT indicate a fill now in existence to the sufferers who had paid their bonds previous to the passage of the act, and whose losses exceeded \$1,000.

Mr. WRIGHT explained that there had been bonds paid by sufferers to the amount of \$405,115 before the passage. age of the act.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered

to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved the Senate to take up a bill naking appropriations for certain roads in Arkansas—ayes Mr. BENTON moved to postpone the previous orders

Mr. BENTON moved to postpone the previous orders, and to take up a bill to grant certain gratuities of land to the States therein named—ayes 14, noes 10.

Some discussion arose on this bill, in which Mr. BENTON, Mr. WALKER, Mr. MANGUM, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. BLACK took part; when

Mr. MANGUM moved to lay the bill on the table. Mr. WALKER asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and the question was decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton,
Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight,
King, of Georgia, Leigh, Mangum, Page, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Web-

SIGT—222.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Hendricks, King, of Alabama, Linn, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Porter, Rives, Robinson, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall,

Mr. PRESTON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making compensation for horses lost in the service of the United States: which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the Senate proceeded to onsider the amendment of the House to the bill to provide or the due execution of the laws of the United States in he State of Michigan. The amendment struck out the salary of \$2,000 appro-

priated by the Senate bill for the District Judge of Michigan, and substituted \$1,500.

The question being on the motion of Mr. CLAYTON to strike out \$1,500 and insert \$1,800,

Mr. CLAYTON withdrew his proposition, and the

mendment of the House was concurred in.
On motion of Mr. CLAY, the bill to settle the claim of the executrix of Richard W. Meade was taken up, for the purpose of making a slight amendment. The motion was agreed to, the bill was amended, and

read a third time, and passed.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved the Senate to take up the bill to increase the pay of the Marine Corps.

The bill being taken up, Mr. BUCHANAN moved to amend the bill so as to place the marines on the same footing with the infantry companies in the Army, and in case they are called out to sea, they shall be entitled to the same privileges as officers of the Newr

rivileges as officers of the Navy.

The amendment was lost—yeas 14, nays 14.

Mr. BUCHANAN (the bill having been reported to the

Senate) renewed his motion to amend, and asked for the

Senate) renewed his motion to amend, and asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., Knight, Leigh, Linn, Mangum, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster—27.
NAYS—Black, Clayton, Moore, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wright—10.

An amendment was moved by Mr. SOUTHARD, and agreed to.

hird time.

The District bills from the House, with amendments, were referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. MOORE, a bill to create a new land flice in Alabama, was taken up, and ordered to be en-

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House o the resolution concerning the Smithsonian institution. On motion of Mr. KNIGHT, the Senate proceeded to e consideration of the bill for the relief of Joseph Grant ut, before any question was taken, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY'S EVENING SESSION (JUNE 24.) The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Lincoln in the chair.) the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for certain harbors for the year 1836."

Mr. PATTON moved to strike out the enacting clause On this motion a long debate took place, in which Messrs. GILLETT, GARLAND, of Virginia, GAL-BRAITH, SMITH, SUTHERLAND, E. WHIT-FLESEY, TURRILL, CAMBRELENG, BELL, BOON, UNDERWOOD, EVERETT, DENNY, MER CER, BRIGGS, HANNEGAN, REED, HARPER ROBERTSON, PEARCE, of Rhode Island, LOVE and WISE took part.

Mr. WISE closed his remarks about 9 o'clock, and the

question being then taken, the motion to strike out the en-acting clause was rejected by a vote of 59 to 89. Mr. MERCER moved to amend the bill by inserting an item of \$20,000 for the Dismal Swamp canal, and it was

agreed to.
Messrs. VINTON and CARTER offered amendments, which were rejected.

Mr. SUTHERLAND moved to amend by inserting an

item of \$5,000 for improving the harbor of Norfolk, in Virginia. Agreed to.

Mr. MERCER moved to insert an appropriation of \$100,000 for continuing the improvements of the Tennessee river by the construction of a canal around the Muscle Shoals; which was agreed to.

Shoals; which was agreed to.

Mr. PEYTON moved to amend by inserting an item
for the improvement of the Cumberland river, in Tennessee, upon which he spoke at some length. The motion was rejected. Several motions to amend were offered and rejected, and,

at a quarter before 11 o'clock, the committee, without coming to any conclusion on the bill, rose, and
The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

After several motions relating to the priority of business, which were rejected,
The House resolved itself into a Committee of the
Whole, (Mr. Loyall in the chair,) in execution of the
special Order of the Day, for the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia.

The committee took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of charges incurred for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia for 1835; which was amended and laid aside.

The joint resolution from the Senate, to apply the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Potomac bridge to the improvement of Maryland avenue, leading thereto, and for other purposes, was then considered,

amended, and laid aside. The following bills were considered and laid aside:
The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the corporation of

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the conjugate of the city of Washington;
The bill to organize the several fire companies in the District of Columbia;
The bill to incorporate the Howard Institution of the

city of Washington;
The bill to amend the charter of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company;
The bill to authorize the corporation of Georgetown to

close certain streets in said town;
The bill amendatory of an act incorporating the Provident Association of Clerks;
The bill authorizing the officers and managers of the

The bill authorizing the officers and managers of the Washington Monumental Society to erect a monument to the memory of George Washington, on the public mall; The bill giving the assent of Congress to an act of Virginia, to amend an act incorporating the Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad Company, passed February 2, 1836; The bill for the relief of Frederick C. De Krafit; The joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to assert and prosecute with effect the right of the United States to the bequest of James Smithson.

of the United States to the bequest of James Smithson, late of London, deceased, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge, &c.

On motion of Mr. W. B. SHEPARD, the committee

then rose, and reported all the above bills to the House, except that to amend the charter of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company, upon which the committee had leave to The bills reported without amendment were severally ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The amendments reported to several of the bills were

onsidered and concurred in, and with the bills respectively were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading
The bill to provide for the payment of charges support of the penitentiary was amended, in the House, on motion of Mr. HARPER, by striking out the provision for the compensation of the inspectors of the penitentiary for the years 1829 and 1830; and the bill, as amended,

vas ordered to be read a third time. The bills were then severally read a third time, and Mr. WASHINGTON moved to suspend the Rules till half past two o'clock, for the purpose of taking up and considering the bill from the Senate to extend the charters of

the District banks. Lost.
Mr. CONNOR moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of proceeding in the consideration of the bill to change the organization of the Post Office Department. Lost.

Mr. THOMAS was constrained, he said, in consequence of the urgent applications made to him by members from the West, to move the suspension of the Rules, in order to enable him to submit a resolution making the Section 1981. nate bill, to extend the Circuit Court system of the United States, the special order after the execution of the present special order. Lost.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS. In further execution of the special order, the House, at one o'clock, on motion of Mr. SUTHERLAND, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Linconn in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for certain harbors for the year 1836." Several amendments were offered and rejected, without

Mr. HAWES moved to strike out the item of \$40,000, for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, on Lake Erie.
After a debate in which Messrs. HAWES, HAZEL-TINE, SUTHERLAND, and GALBRAITH partici-

pated, the motion was lost, by a vote of 63 to 79.

Mr. CARTER offered an amendment, appropriating 10,000 dollars for the improvement of the Muscle Shoals.

Agreed to.
Mr. PARKER moved to strike out the item for the icebreaker at Staten Island; which was opposed by Mr.
GIDEON LEE, at some length.
After some remarks from Messrs. PARKER and GILLETT, the hour of half past two o'clock having arrived, the House took a recess.

REMARKS OF MR. BLACK, (of Mississippi,) In the Senate, on the bill to grant certain gratuities of lands to certain States .- June 25.

Mr. BLACK said he would not detain the Senate by entering into the discussion of the principles upon which similar grants had been made to several of the new States, and upon which this donation of land is asked. The bill had been many times before the Senate, and the principle had been acknowledged and sanctioned by the land bill.

I (said Mr. B.) was one who voted for the land bill, between acknowledged and sanctions are the land bill, between the land bill, between the land bill, between the land bill between the land bill, between the land bill between the land bill.

cause, as I have, on another occasion, stated, I was fully aware that there would be on hand, after the proper disbursements of the money, a large surplus on hand—a surplus of some thirty millions of dollars. This surplus, every one must see, could not and ought not to be permitted to remain

port and countenance of my colleague in favor of this bill for I remember, in discussing the land bill, he declared h would not accept a five hundred thousand acre grant on the conditions prescribed, which are the same as this bill, word for word. This was said in disparagement of the land bill. I am glad that it is looked at in a different light since the passage of the general distribution act, now a law. By the land bill, Mississippi would have got a million and a half of dollars, during 1837; by this bill, not one-half that sum, besides resigning this valuable grant. Sir, I am in hopes the representatives will turn their attention to this matter; and to the figures of the case.

#### TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: In the very brief sketch you have given of my remarks on the Harbor bill, on yesterday, your reporter represents me as saying, "I was not for swallowing any of these doses in any form in which they could be put by the

present Administration."
I was speaking of the various projects of internal im provement, in the various forms of clearing out rivers, im-proving harbors, and making roads and canals, showing that they all depended upon the same reasoning, and could only be justified by the same arguments; contended they ought all to be put in the same bill, and stand or fall to ought all to be put in the same bill, and stand or fall together; protested against taking the physic in broken doses
and said: "I was not for swallowing any of these doses ir
'any form in which they could be administered; but if they
must be gulped down, I thought they ought all to go to
'gether." I said nothing about the present Administration, but to indicate my thanks for so much as it had done to arrest the system of internal improvement, and to hope i would persevere in the ground already taken, and even go objectionable form of internal improvements proposed b the harbor bills, as I thought it ought to do upon the principles it avowed.

This correction is the more necessary, inasmuch as my remarks were entirely unpremeditated, and none of the reporters, I believe, took full notes of them, so that I hardly expect a full report of them will be made.

Your obedient servant, JNO. M. PATTON.

### FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Messas. Editors: A writer in your paper of the 24th instant has not only undertaken to instruct the House of Representatives in the performance of their duties as legislators, but expresses his conviction that, although the gislators, but expresses his conviction that, although the new act relating to the granting of patents for useful inventions has passed the Senate with unusual unanimity, it has done so "without the deliberate approbation of one-tenth of that body on constitutional grounds, or principles of policy;" an assumption which most certainly would not befit any one who has not "had some experience in the business of legislation." Without claiming the prerogatives conferred upon "Jefferson" by his legislative experience, and his judgment in constitutional matters, I offer for publication in your paper a few hiref remarks mon the subject in nis judgment in constitutional matters, I offer for publica-tion in your paper a few brief remarks upon the subject in hand; aware that the occupation of your columns at this period will forbid an extended discussion of it. In doing this, my credentials are, considerable experience in the operation of the Patent Law as it now exists; some ac-quaintance with the wishes of those most interested in it, and much thought bestowed upon the best mode of remedy ing the evils resulting from the present system.

The first law passed by Congress for the granting of pa-tents for useful inventions established a commission to detents for useful inventions established a commission to de-termine upon the merits of an application; but this com-mission, consisting of the Secretaries of the Executive De-partments, found the duties imposed upon it to be such as it could not efficiently execute, and the law, in consequence, became a dead letter. To this state of things we owe the passing of the act of 1793, which adopted the English sys-tem in all its essential features. It will be seen from this statement that it was not understood that the constitutional nower in the Government to grant patents included or was power in the Government to grant patents included, or was founded upon, any admitted right in an inventor, or supposed inventor, to demand one as an inherent right. So much for the constitutional ground.

The system, as now carried out, is one admitting, and practically encouraging, a wide-spread course of fraud and imposition, which it is not in the power of the office to arrest course.

or control. Let a patent be taken for any thing that is really new and useful, and this patent is invariably follow. really new and useful, and this patent is invariably followed by the obtaining of others for what is substantially the same, although somewhat altered, in most cases, so as to make a colorable difference. I could cite numerous in stances in which the bona fide inventor has been so overwhelmed by patents surreptitiously obtained, as to be compelled to succumb under the load, a practical legal remedy being beyond his reach. Is this, gentlemen, the "encouragement of the useful arts?" If it is, piracy is honorable commerce, and swindling fair trade. It was to arrest this commerce, and swindling fair trade. It was to arrest this system of fraud and peculation, that a committee of the Senate, exemplary for the persevering industry with which it has examined the matter, and has sought information from every available source, reported the bill which the pseudo "Jefferson" says is calculated to "obstruct the useful arts."

The fact is, that the present law works badly for the real inventor, and well for those unprincipled and numerous prowlers who prey, not only upon the talents of others, but upon the public credulity, obtaining the seal and the signature of the Government upon their fraudulent papers. As the law now stands, a man may take to the Patent Office a verbatim copy of the description and drawings of an invention patented long since by another, and obtain a new patent in his own name, and that in defiance of the remonstrances of those having charge of the office Ought this state of things to be any longer tolerated

That the proposed new system is perfect in its details will not be pretended; nor is it possible to make it so upor paper. Its practical operation must be seen, and its defi ies may then be supplied, and its defects cured. Abu dant evidence exists to show that such is the general d sire of those interested in the passing of a law which shall really encourage the useful arts. The number of patents issued is no proof of their flourishing state, although it is the result of it; contributing to their advancement about as much, however, as land peculation does to the progress of hashenday.

A word more, and I conclude. I have seen with regre that a member of the Senate, distinguished for his devotion to the useful arts, has thrown some obstacle in the way of the proposed new building for the Patent Office. Had his other engagements admitted of his examining this point. fully, he would have been one of the foremost in promoting the measure proposed. We have not, in our country, s useful a practical display of mechanical resources as th model room would furnish, could the models be properly arranged. From them an experienced mechanic miol derive more information than from a month's poring over derive more internations. the papers and drawings.

A Friend to the Useful Arts.

FOR BOSTON.—The regular packet-brig ES THER, R. Newcomb master, will sail on Thursday, 30th inst. For freight or passage (having superior accommodations inst. For freight or passage variations. For freight or passage variations apply to the master, on board, or to

WILLIAM FOWLE & CO.

Alexandri

june 27-3tif The 27—3th Alexandra.

The Contrague's BALM, an Indian remedy for the Toothache.—The established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth, and relieves the soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth realess.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not u pleasant; and the large number of persons in various section of the country that have already experienced such delight and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready bear (for the public good) their tesimony to its unrivalled qua

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpected ly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the red man of the woods.

For sale by the subscriber, only agent in Washington,

W. GUNTON.

and P. L. MASSEY,

ADGER'S BRUSHES.—Just received from the mr. nufacturer, a good assortment of Badger's Hair Brushe flat, of various sizes, from 1 to 4 inches wide. Also, very suprior Sash Tools, and Russia Bristol ground Varnish Brushes, fs sale at Stationers' Hall.

WM. FISCHER. june 27 (Tel)

District of Columbia, Washington County.

LILIAM GREER has applied to the Hon. William of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District Columbia, on the second Monday in July next, at 9 deloa. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors a was well as the control of the count of t

## WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1836.

The passage of the Deposite and Distribution Bill seems to have given very general satisfaction throughout the country. In some instances, indeed, the Administration press, unprepared for the sudden turn which things took at the Capitol, and supposing, no doubt, that they were safe in following the lead of the journals most in confidence of the Executive, are at a loss what face to put upon the matter. We have no doubt, however, that they will all come right in time, and that even the Richmond Enquirer and the Albany Argus will join in the chorus of St. John's, and Colonel Warren that between the St. John's doubt, however, that they will all come right in approbation, although we have seen thos etwo leading prints, within the last week, denouncing the measure; the latter, as late as Wednesday last, after it had passed the Senate, declaring it to be a measure "fraught with great and serious danger to the welfare of the Republic."

In New York, we observe, preparations are making for a great public meeting to express the general joy at the auspicious event of the passage of this wise and beneficent law.

Mr. EATON, Minister of the United States to Spain, (late Governor of the Territory of Fiorida,) has arrived in this city, on his way to his European destination.

Col. SAMUEL P. CARSON, Secretary of State of the recently constituted Government of Texas, of Florida, speaking of the conduct of the war, arrived in the city a few days ago.

Brigadier General J. E. Wool has been appointed to the command of the regular, volunteer, and militia force that may be called into service in the Cherokee nation, and has left Washington for Tennessee, to enter on the discharge of his duties.

WHARTON RECTOR, of Arkansas, has been confirmed by the Senate as Lieutenant Colonel of the second regiment of United States Dra-

The Fredericksburg (Virginia) Political Arena thus closes some sound remarks upon the passage of the "Deposite and Surplus Bill:"

"We consider it on the whole a subject of felicitation to every lover of his country. We believe it will give a new lease to the Constitution and the Government, by wresting from the federal authorities the power of corrupting the People with their own money. To the cause of State rights it will be of incalculable service, not only by enabling the States to much forward create showed. bling the States to push forward great schemes of internal improvement, but by raising up in them barriers against the patronage of the National Government. The disbursement of money—no matter how judiciously and honestly expended—involves patronage. Twenty or thirty millions, therefore, transferred from the National to the State Governments. therefore, transferred from the National to the State of the therefore, will have a vast influence in arresting the tendency of our system to consolidation. The bill is limited to the present year's surplus, but no doubt can be entertained of its re-enactment, as long as there is a redundancy in the Trea-

"We are unable to conjecture what amount will be distributed. Benton and Wright contend there will be no surplus, and the latter is doing all in his power to verify his predictions by pressing a wild scheme of fortifications onest profuse expenditure, a large sum—say from ten to fifteen millions—will have to be divided. Some have even carried it as high as twenty millions.

SUGAR BEET SEED .- The whole of the first lot of packages of the above seed, received by Dr.T. P. Jones, has been distributed, and he has written to Philadelphia for a fresh supply. On Wednesday, the 29th inst. Dr. J. hopes to have the pleasure of attending to the requests of those gentlemen who have applied, or may yet apply

A communication bearing the signatures of some seventy or eighty of the citizens of Georgetown, (D. C.) has been addressed to the Mayor of that city, requesting him to call a meeting of the citizens, as also of the citizens of that portion of Washington county which is west of Rock Creek, to be held in Georgetown, with a view to deliberate upon the question of retrocession, and to devise measures for re-conland. The letter, thus signed, expresses the conviction that no alternative, consistent with General's Office. their interest and self-respect, is left them but that of a re-connexion with Maryland, their 'ancient parent," and thus to restore to them, at least in part, the right of "self-government." In accordance with this requisition, the Mayor has issued a notice inviting a public meeting in that city, on Monday evening next.

The Metropolitan declares, in reference to this question, that the "bold measure" of retrocession, which used to meet so much opposition, is now generally advocated among the citizens of Georgetown.

THE "Union Agency."-Many of our readers will have seen in the Washington papers, within the last six months, some odd advertisements of "the Union Agency," &c. by G. K. Myers, Agent. It was apparent to almost every body that the individual, who rented an office, and hoisted sign with this device, who was going to loan money to all the world, and promote general happiness, and secure perfectibility, was, upon this subject at least, a man deranged in his intellect, not having exhibited wisdom enough for a knave. Some persons, however, were, it appears, weak enough to place money in his hands; and, failing to profit by it, or to recover it back when called for, the unhappy man who, himself insane, deluded others, was arested, indicted, and, a few days ago, tried before the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. We learn, from an account of the trial in the Metropolitan, that the jury, taking into consideration all the circumstances, returned a verdict of " Not Guilty; it appearing from the evidence that the defendant was insane when he committed the offence

charged in the indictment." A man named A. C. Connor, from New York, was found dead in his bed at the Mechanics' Hotel, Washington, on Wednesday morning. A jury of inquest gave verdict " That the deceased came to his death by an act of Providence, from some cause to the jury unknown."

We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th nstant, that HUBBARD, a person charged with having set fire to the Treasury building at Washington, some three years since, was arrested on the previous day, while in the New Orleans post office, by a police officer from New York

At a wedding party of a Mr. Rising, near Oneida, an illiterate guest was called upon for a toast—he hesitated, and gave, "The rising generation."

A writer in the Charleston Courier, in reply to 1 the question "upon what authority Gen. Scott avs there were just five Indians who produced the consternation, &c.?" answers, "On the authority of Col. Gadsden, Quartermaster General of Florida, who was in the vicinity, and stated that, among other facts, in a letter to General Scott, and who did his utmost, unhappily without success, to allay the panic and to stay the fugitives."

The same writer publishes the following Letter from the Governor of Florida to Gen. Scott

" Тарданаявел, Мау 26. "Sir: I have the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and a copy of your Or der No. 48, by express.

ore your return from the field, having heard that the Indians had re-appeared in Alachua, I ordered Colonel Sanchez, of that county, to call out the whole available strength of his regiment, and Colonel Warren to send fifty and the Suwanee rivers, with authority to each of thos officers to call, from the respective districts, such number of men as would effectually hold the enemy in check, and of their as would electrary note the electry in circles, and give security to the settlements. The population of that county (Alachua) was fully adequate, with the aid of the regular force, to perform this duty. But it appears they have retired, without resistance, leaving the enemy in undisturbed possession of their homes. A panic highly distantiant to the whole country has spread over the land when, by one manly effort, the enemy might have been repulsed, and their homes and property defended. I shall adopt the necessary measures to hold the officers accountable for their neglect in not executing my orders, &c. "Very respectfully, your obedient servant

"R. K. CALL 'Major General W. Scorr, "Commanding the Army in Florida."

We presume that, had Mr. WHITE, of Florida seen this letter of the Governor of the Territory before he complained, as he did, to the President of "Order 48," he would have left the question to the parties concerned in the Territory In a subsequent letter, addressed to the People and in reference to General CLINCH, he says:

"He was superseded without any consultation with me The was superseded without any consultation with me; and I was only called upon to attend at the War Department to see the orders which had been prepared for Gen. Scott, and to make any further suggestions that might occur from my knowledge of the country. I could not, of course, make any objection, after it had been decided upon by the President, to a commander whose courage and talents were so unougationable and whose former service in ents were so unquestionable, and whose former service in the field had shed so much lustre upon the history of our country. I knew, too, that objections would have been unavailing. My regret then was, that a man so competent, in every respect, as General CLINCH—with a perfect knowledge of the country—accustomed, from a long residence, to the climate, and identified with the interests and prosperity of the Territory, should be superseded by an

Upon the supposition that the amount of surplus revenue to be distributed on the 1st January next, will be \$20,000,000, an accurate friend of the New York American has calculated for us, in round numbers, the apportionment according to the electoral college ratio, that is according to the representation of each State in the Senate and House of Representatives. [The left column gives the result as the bill now stands -that on the right, the result that the bill as originally reported in the Senate would have produced; that is, according to the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. This was altered by inserting "Senate," so as to include the representation in both branches.

	M2 - Charles Should Talk (1915) His Talk (1916)	1	resent Bill,	Original Bi
200	Delaware,			
	Michigan, each -		204,000	82,600
No.	Rhode Island,		or the second	
NO.	Mini in in		dea rior	for poly
4	Mississippi, each		272,000	165,300
0.60	TITIOSOUTH,			
	Louisiana, leach		340,000	248,000
	Illinois,		010,000	210,000
	New Hampshire,			
al Maria	New Hampshire, Vermont,		476,000	413,300
1000	Alabama,			
	0		200 2005	gland
	New Jersey, each	-	544,000	496,000
į	Indiana,		612,000	579,000
	Maina )		Service Control	319,000
	Maryland, each -	-	680,000	661,000
	South Carolina, Carolina, Carolina, Carolina,	-	748,000	744,000
MAN				
	Massachusetts, -	- 2	953,000	992,000
	N. Carolina,			
i	Tennessee, } each		1,020,000	1,074,700
	Kentucky,			
2000	Ohio, -		1,429,000	1,570,000
	Virginia,		1,555,000	1,736,000
	Pennsylvania, -		2,041,000	2,314,000
No.	New York, -		2,857,000	3,306,000
SHEET		336	~,001,000	0,000,000

The copy of the annexed list, which we took from the Globe last week, was so full of errors necting that portion of the District with Mary- that we have been requested to republish it from an official copy furnished from the Adjutant

> The captains and subalterns of the 2d Regiment of Draoons have been assigned to companies by the Colonel, as

COMPANY A.—Captain W. Gordon; 1st Lt. T. Grimsley; 2d Lieut. W. H. Ward.
COMPANY B.—Captain J. Dougherty; 1st Lieut. H. Grooms; 2d Lieut. C. Kerr.
COMPANY C.—Captain J. F. Lane; 1st Lieut. J. Gra-

COMPANY C.—Captain J. F. Lane; Ist Lieut. J. Graham; 2d Lieut. Z. M. P. Maury.
COMPANY D.—Captain J. A. Ashby; Ist Lieut. C. Spalding; 2d Lieut. S. B. Thornton.
Company E.—Captain J. L. Bean; Ist Lieut. J. W. Hamilton; 2d Lieut. W. Gilpin.
COMPANY F.—Captain S. H. Anderson; Ist Lieut. M. S. Howe; 2d Lieut. J. W. S. McNeill.
COMPANY G.—Captain W. W. Tompkins; Ist Lieut. G. A. H. Blake; 2d Lieut. J. H. P. O'Neal.
COMPANY H.—Captain H. W. Fowler; Ist Lieut. T. Dade: 2d Lieut. C. A. May.

Dade; 2d Lieut. C. A. May.
Company I.—Captain B. L. Beall; 1st Lieut. E. D. Bul lock; 2d Lieut. G. Forsyth.

COMPANY K.—Captain E. J. Winder; 1st Lieut. T. S
Bryant; 2d Lieut. C. E. Kingsbury.

FLAG OF THE UNION .- On and after the 4th of July next, the flag of the United States will be spangled with twenty-six stars, two being added in consequence of the admission of the States of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union. In 1818, the number of States then being twenty, an act was passed "that on the admission o every new State into the Union, one star be add ed to the Union of the Flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then succeeding such admission." The thirteen stripes, denoting the thirteen original States. were, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, increased to fifteen; but as the number of States was further enlarged, it was perceived that the Flag would not, eventually, admit of a stripe for each, and so an act was passed fixing the number at thirteen, as before. The last star added to the flag was on the 4th of July, 1822, in honor of the State of Missouri, which was admitted into the Union on the 10th of August, 1821. The star for Maine was added on the

4th of July, 1820. Forty-two acres of land in the outskirts of the village of Syracuse, in the Western part of New York, sold lately for \$42,000. Seven railroads terminate in this village.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE CITY GAZETTE, JUNE 17. STEAMBOAT .- Dreadful accident and loss of lives .- Below we give a letter from the clerk of the Rob Roy, detailing the consequences of the late disaster it met with on the 9th instant, a few miles above Columbia:

STEAMBOAT ROB ROY COLUMBIA, (ARK.) 10th JUNE, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that duty requires from us an exposé of facts most appalling to human feelings. The steamboat Rob Roy, H. Findran, master, left New Orleans on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, bound for Louisville, and proceeded on her voyage, performing well, touching at the different points when business required, until Thursday evening, the 9th inst. at 6 o'clock, at a point four miles above this place, (Columbia,) when one of the flues in the larboard boiler collapsed, tearing from the boiler head at both ends the steam and water rushing out care. r head at both ends: the steam and water rushing out, car-ied every thing before it, fore and aft. To give a descrip-ion of the suffering and destruction would be impossible. Annexed you will find a list of names, and the condi

ion of the wounded and dead.

The engineer on watch, Mr. Thomas Brown, says the rater was above the upper cocks in each of the side boilers which is evident from the manner the flue collapsed, being to oil the wrist and his hold by to obtain, as is the case when caused by want of water. The engine had been stopped to oil the wrist and hip bilge pump. The time from taking off and letting on steam was not more than two minutes. The boat was run ashore as soon as practicable, and every ossible exertion was used by the passengers, physicians f Columbia, and boat's crew, to relieve the sufferers. A o'clock the North America, Captain Breden, came along de, and towed us to this place. The sufferers are all a comfortable as circumstances can render; in good houses, ive doctors in attendance. The number now lost and dead is 17. How many more will die we cannot say.

ı	Boat & Crew.							
i	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	R	EMARKS.				
l	Levi Jackson, carpenter,	Jeffersonville,		dead.				
ĺ	Jno. Shane, cabin boy,	Louisville,		do.				
į	Jno. Lowgen, deck hand,		slightly	scalded.				
l	Felix Davis, fireman, col.	Jeffersonville,		dead.				
Į	Chas. Lowd, do.	Boston,		slightly.				
ł	J. Fletcher, do.	Virginia,		do.				
l	Geo. Williams, do. col.	Cincinnati,		lost.				
		Passengers.						
Į	Henry Snodgrass,	Parke co. Ia.		badly.				
i	Levi Hamblin,	Dearborn co. I	2	do.				
	Jno. O'Brien,	Ireland,		dead.				
i	Wm. Lynch,	Cincinnati,		do.				
į		Madison, Ia.		do.				
	Michael Reagan,	Ireland,		do.				
l	— Hentry,	Louisville,		slightly.				
ļ	John Cavenaugh,	Ireland,		dead.				
	Wm. Spears,	Pittsburg,		badly.				
	W. Southworth,	New York,		slightly.				
ļ	John Genard,	Ireland,		badly.				
Į	E. Ford,	Boston,		slightly.				
į	Richard Fulton,	Indiana,		do.				
I	Wm. Reagan,	Scott co. Mo.		badly.				
I	R. A. Braden,	Lawrence co.	Ponn	do,				
Ì	Mrs. Braden & 2 children,	do	L CIIII.	dead.				
ļ	W. McCreary,	Scott co. Mo.		slightly.				
ı	Tilden Hogg,	Randolph,		badly.				
ı	Sam. Vincent,	Highland creek		lost.				
Tenant Per	Four names not known,	riginand eleck	,	do.				
A STREET	The Daline in the win,	1. 1.4	141:					

will likely assist us to the mouth of the Ohio; from there we will try to dig along. We are very deep; nothing injured except the boiler of the boat; freight not injured. In great haste,

B. W. MARTIN, Clerk.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Creek Panic.—The present may justly be denominated the era of panics. It has been discovered that men's reasoning powers operate too tardily for the spirit of the times. Formerly, business and events went quietly along together, with a jog trot sort of motion, and every ody was satisfied; but now, owing to the application of steam power to all kinds of operations, or to some other cause which it is not worth while to stop to inquire into unless things go forward at a hand-gallop, nobody is satishanical world, so is this new-found power, called pani producing its effects in the moral world. Accordingly, have had some capital panies, growing out of the present difficulties with the Creeks. For instance, the stage, with difficulties with the Creeks. For instance, the stage, with sixteen passengers and a driver, is progressing along in the night, from Columbus towards Montgomery, when a discharge of rifles is heard. There is a most admirable panic among the passengers. The driver, instead of dashing on towards his destination, stops and takes his horses from the stage. In the mistakes of the night, eleven of the passengers strike off, with all speed, towards Columbus, and report that their five companions and the driver were all marroat that their five companions and the driver were all marroat that their five companions and the driver were all marroat that their five companions and the driver were all marroat that their five companions and the driver were all marroat that their five companions and the driver were all marroat that their five companions and the driver were all marroat that their five companions and the driver were all marroat that their five companions and the driver were all marroat that their five companions and the driver were all marroates a port that their five companions and the driver were all mur dered by the Indians. The five who take the road towards Montgomery report that their eleven fellow-passengers have all been murdered; and the driver, who has taken a direc an over inducted; and the driver, who has taken a driver tion different from all the others, reports that his sixteen passengers have all fallen victims. Then come public speeches, and editorials, and proclamations, and drums, and bugles, and guns, and "villanous saltpetre," and "all

the pomp and glorious circumstance of war."

That there have been outrages committed by the Creeks, and that there may be good reason for the military array in which Alabama and Georgia have placed themselves, is probable enough, and it is now apparent that State neces sity, if no other cause existed, is of itself sufficient to urge ie speedy removal of these Indians; but the excited sta he arts of designing men, or out of the natural pronen f people to be alarmed, has little or nothing to justify t first we had the whole Creek nation embodied agains ne whites. Now, those, whose fears still count ten for ever me that is in the field, think there may be six hundred

FROM THE MOBILE CHRONICLE, JUNE 11.
Mr. Editor: Through the medium of your paper, we hink it our duty to state some facts of a highly important

Last evening, the 8th of June, an Indian, who calls himself O-ha-ba-ta-ca, came into the settlement on Little river. He has been three days coming from Florida, rides a very good pony, and is on his way to the Ouachita tribe of Inlians near Red river. The day before he left the ha nock, called Meta or Bear Hammock, Powell and a you thief, Ho-pa-to-pha, had a personal fight. Powell received wound in the left side, near the heart, with a hatchet a wound in the left side, near the heart, with a hatchet, which instantly caused his death. The friends of the deceased were determined to kill the young chief, but he succeeded in making his escape. We questioned him respecting the disposition of the Indians. He stated that they would ever be unfriendly to the men who had taken their land. He also stated that there was much sickness among them, something like a cholera or a bad bowel complaint. These are all the facts of an important nature which we

JONATHAN R. WATSON, JACOB VICKERS.

Near the head waters of the Little River. June 9, 1836.

FATAL DUEL. FROM THE METROPOLITAN.

It becomes our duty to state, as we do with most poig-

mant regret, that a meeting took place yesterday evening on the farm of Mr. Arnold, in Prince George's county,

about two miles from the Eastern Branch bridge, between Mr. D. M. KEY, son of Francis S. KEY, Esq. District Attorney, and Mr. Sherburne, both of them Midshipmen in the United States Navy, which resulted in the death of Mr. KEY, at the second shot which those young gentlemen exchanged with each other. We are informed that Mr. Sheylwre was accompanied to the fatel fold by Mr.

men exchanged with each other. We are informed that Mr. Sherburne was accompanied to the fatal field by Mr. Mattingley, and that Mr. Coombs attended as surgeon. Mr. Key was accompanied by his friend Mr. West, of Prince George's county. Mr. Sherburne's ball entered the right side of Mr. Key, below the eighth rib, passed through the liver, and lodged in his left side. We understand that Mr. Key immediately fell, and died upon the ground in about half an hour after receiving the fatal shot. Dr. Hall was immediately sent for by Mr. Coombs, after Mr. Key was wounded; but he did not arrive until the unfortunate young man had breathed his last. We understand that this sad and fatal rencontre grew out of a quarrel which this sad and fatal rencontre grew out of a quarrel which these too young officers had during a late cruise to the Mediterranean, and which quarrel, it was believed, had been previously adjusted. It is almost needless to add that this melancholy affair has caused a very deep sensation in

and universal towards the afflicted family of the deceased

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 11. LATEST FROM TEXAS .- By a gentleman, who came pasenger in the steamer Native, eight days from St. Augus tine, (Texas,) we learn that Brigadier General Rusk has made a requisition for every third man resident in St. Au-

gustine, to supply the places of those men whose terms of service had expired, and for the purpose of continuing a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, whose retreat was much re arded by the numbers of their sick. General Filasola i commander-in-chief (at present) of the Mexican army, in Texas, and is concentrating his forces at San Antonio.

> [Advertiser. FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

Galveston Island Roads,
May 28, 1836.

My Dear Sir: I wrote to you the day before yesterday;
since which, I have been to see General Cos, who is with
the other Mexican officers prisoners here, except Santa
Ana and Almonte. He entered into conversation freely, nd spoke much of the virulence of the gacettas agains Santa Ana and himself, which were published in New Or cans, and, to smooth it over a little, said it was the same as of those published in Mexico against us. He said there were some who seemed to visit him for no other purpos than to tell him he had killed his brother, or his father, o some of the family, and hoped no more would do it; it was hurtful to his feelings. He said he had told them that he sym-pathized with them, but bullets had no respect for persons, and that in the late engagement one had killed his brother. He is, you may be assured, no ordinary man. He said a great deal about Santa Ana not at all understanding the people here; that, if he had, no difficulty would have arisen, and all might have been easily settled. The truth is, he is almost frightened to death, for fear he will be court-martialled and shot within a few days, and this he says by way

I hope in three or four days to see Santa Ana, who is at Our army is now across the Colorado, on their

I am your friend, &c.

FROM THE SAME PAPER. Extract of a letter from an American citizen at Metamoras.

"I tell you these people (the Mexicans) are determined to go into it stronger than ever, and are already raising re-'Many of the officers would not return who have expe many of the omeers would not return who have experienced some hardship, but others looking for promotion would. General Sesma has returned, and is here on his way to Mexico; he is appointed Secretary of War; Urrea and Garray are supposed to be at La Bahia, on their way to this place; General Flasola is at the Nucces, on his retreat to Monterey. That place is to be his head-quarters until he receives his advices from the General Government. Soldiers and officers are coming in daily, apparently worn out with fatigue and hunger, and hide themselves with shame. On their arrival, no firing of rockets, no rejoicing with bells, no balls given, no pomp and parade with escorts into the city; they sneak into town after night in as secluded a manner as possible, as if ashamed of what they have

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND INQUIRER OF FRIDAY. Extract of a letter dated at Velasco, 25th May and received this morning from a distinguished individual, whose situation in Texas gives him full opportunity to know every thing that passes in that country.

"We have General SANTA ANA still with us as a prioner, and I believe he will yet remain so for some time He has, however, made a compact with the Texian Government, the basis of which is-the evacuation of the erritory to the Rio Grande, solemn pledge not to take up rms against Texas, delivery of prisoners, and the libera on of Santa Ana himself when the Government of Texas shall deem it expedient. The People are much incenses gainst him, and the Government has, with difficulty, saved

"I believe the war is ended, and that the fate of Texa settled. Now we alone wait for the tranquillity of Mex-

Arrival of the United States sloop of war Ontario.—On Thursday evening the United States sloop of war ONTARIO, W. D. SALTER commander, arrived at New York from a cruise, having left Rio Janeiro 22d April, Bahia 7th May, Pernambuco 15th, and Maranham the 31st May.

By this arrival we learn that the latest dates from Para at Maranham were to the 16th May at which time that city was still in the posses sion of the insurgents, although its capture was

A fire was raging in the woods in Searsboro', and fast spreading towards Wilmington Hollow, Vermont. Three dwellings, a barn, two saw-mills, and two bridges, had already been consumed in its progress.

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED, JUNE 24. Brig Esther, Newcomb, Boston; general cargo to William

Fowle & Co.
Several bay and river craft, with lumber, coal, wood, &c.

WASHINGTON AND BALTI-WASHINGTON AND B MORE RAILROAD.—House parture changed.—On and after to June 27th, until further notice, the depart from the depot in this city at half pa-theo A. M. instead of half past 8 A. M. and at half past for P. M. instead of 10½ P. M. as heretofore. june 27—dlw&Stawtf (Alexa. Gaz. Metrop. & Mirror.)

FIRST RATE STORE TO LET, on Pennsyl A vania Avenue, between 16th and 11th streets, four door east of D. Clagett's dry goods store, a first rate stand for a mer hant tailor or any other business.

CLEMENT WOODWARD. june 27—3t (Globe)

EOGRAPHIA CLASSICA.—The last edition of Dr. Butler's Atlas of Ancient Geography is just received and for sale at low prices, by F. TAYLOR.

ALSO,
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, \$1 75.
Adams's Roman Antiquities, Potter's Grecian Antiquities, ennings's Jewish Antiquities, Cleveland's and Irving's Greian Antiquities, Travels of Anacharsis, 4 vols 8vo. price \$5 50.
All the various editions of the Classics in use in the Colleges fithe United States; with numerous valuable and latest improduced Levicens Grammars & &c.

ed Lexicons, Grammars, &c. &c. Several hundred volumes of the celebrated Leipsic editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, known and esteemed for their Also, translations of most of the above, both English and

merican editions. German, Spanish, French, and Italian Elementary Works. in great variety; together with a collection, to some extent, of the most celebrated writers in each language.

The lowest New York and Philadelphia prices will in all cases be strictly adhered to at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The

DARIUS CLAGETT & Co, was dissolved, by mutual conser on the 1st instant.

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make pay acent to Thornton B. Washington, in whose hands the books have een placed, and who is authorized to close the accounts. H

oay, at all times, be found above the store.

The business will be continued by Darius Clagett, at his old tand.

DARIUS CLAGETT,

june 3—dlmif

THORNTON B. WASHINGTON. CHEAP DRY GOODS.—The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Darius Clagett & Co. (which is very extensive and well assorted,) will dispose of it at reduc-

nong this stock may be found a great many very desirable taple and fancy goods, such as—
Brussels and ingrain carpetings
6-4 and 4-4 Canton mattings
Irish linens, sheetings, and table diapers
Damask napkins and towels
Handsome formed as the state of the sta

Handsome figured muslins and lawns

Chintzes and ginghams Figured and plain black silks DARIUS CLAGETT LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the Ship Spartan, Captain Bunten, arrived at New York on Thursday from Havre, whence she sailed on the morning of the 26th May, Havre papers of the 25th, and Paris of the 23d May, have been received. They do not contain any news of importance.

AN APPEAL To the Members of both Houses of Congress, the Officers of the Government, the Visiters and Citizens of the District

of Columbia, and others. Whatever has a tendency to enlarge and improve the sphere of education, morals, and industry, is worthy of the consideration of the Philanthropist, the Statesman, and the Christian, and is the peculiar province of the conservators

of the public weal.

General George Washington, on receiving his commission as Commander-in-chief of the Army of the U. States, made known to Congress that he would receive for his services nothing more than his actual expenses. During the eight years of the revolutionary war he kept a daily ac-count of his expenditure, including moneys paid for se-cret services. This account, in his own handwriting, concret services. This account, in his own handwriting, consisting of 54 folio pages, he exhibited to the auditing officers of the Government, which was admitted and settled agreeably to his statement. The account is neatly and accurately stated in correspondence with the mercantile system of keeping and stating accounts; it includes a seale of the depreciation of the Continental money, issued by Con-gress for the support of the war. There is also annexed a work of his in 1758, when; as a Colonel, he commanded the Virginia troops, in an expedition under Gen. Forbes of the British army, against Fort Du Quesne, (now Pitts-

An exact fac-simile of these works of Washington, taken from the archives of the Government of our country, is now presented to the Public for sale.

From the particularity of the charges and places of the expenditure, showing the movements of the army, it may be considered as an appendix to the history of the war, and a aluable relic of the Father of his country.

The profits of this work are designed to establish an Institution in the District of Columbia, to be called Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan ASYLUM.

An edition of 1,000 copies of this work has been publish-An edition of 1,000 copies of this work has been published; about 600 copies have been disposed of. When the remaining copies are sold, the profits will be rising 1,200 dollars. A society has been formed, consisting of Jas. E. Edwards, Thos. Sewall, M. D., Jno. Shackford, Michael Nourse, John Coyle, J. W. Hand, Jno. P. Ingle, J. G. Whitwell, Thos. F. Hunt, Peter Force, Jos. Thaw, Leonidas Coyle, and P. W. Gallaudet, to carry the plan into effect. They expect, from the profits of this work, and other sources, to be able to commence the Institution in the ensuing spring. The principles upon which the system of education will be established are to connect useful labor with science. It is intended for the instruction, education, and training up of orphans and others who are destitute of of rescuing many youths from ruln, and of converting them

Without descenting upon the benefits of that system of without descanting upon the benefits of that system of education which unites useful labor with science, it is sufficient to say that the fair experiments which have been made, both in Europe and this country, prove most incontestably its decided superiority over all others for popular instruction; and from the structure of our Government, it is peculiarly adapted to our institutions and the habits and enterprise of our people. In this enlightened Christian enterprise of our people. In this enlightened Christian age, when coulation is abroad throughout the world, strivage, when chulation is abroad throughout the world, striving to add to the sum of human happiness, it is confidently hoped that the patriotism and philanthropy of our own land will not linger in the rear of duty, and prove unmindful of the just appeals to their munificence.

Copies of this work may be had by applying to either of the members of the Society as above, or at most of the book-tests in Washington. Price \$2, 25, 50, or \$3, according to the society as above, or at most of the book-tests in Washington.

stores in Washington. Price \$2, \$2 50, or \$3, accord-

ing to the binding.
P. W. GALLAUDET, Agent.
Washington, June, 1836.

TASHIONABLE REPOSING CHAIR.—There is now exhibiting in the Rotundo of the Capitol, a Chair, invented by Mr. Andrew Woods, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, which has excited considerable attention. This invention, which has been patented, combines as many advantages as could be conveniently embraced in the same compass. It is particularly adapted to promote the confort of invalids and aged persons, and makes an excellent office chair. It is so g or old-fashioned English erect chair, with equal conveni-nce; and its fixtures are so readily moved as to allow the per-m occupying it to change his position at pleasure, from the ect or ordinary sitting posture to the reclining; thus convert g it readily into a reading or slumbering chair. It also has noveable desk attached to it, in such a manner as to be easily

DEREMPTORY SALE.—On Monday, 27th June, at 1 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of Edward Dyer, will be offered for sale at public auction the following real estate in the

A piece of ground situate on M street, comprising lots Nos. 19, 21, 22, of square No 117. It binds on M street 156 feet, and 110 feet deep, to an alley 23 feet wide, and is bounded on the

Ist by 20th street.

The piece of ground near the above, situate on M street, and ramed of lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, of square No. 140. It fronts on I street 150 feet, and is 110 feet deep, to an alley 23 feet wide. Each of the above pieces of ground has on it a two-story brick welling-house with basement.

3 As the above sale will be positive, it is worthy the attendance who fee a goald sum, wish to secure comfortable.

gs, which the houses can be rendered after a small out

Terms of sale.—One-fifth cash, and the residue in six, nine, and twelve months, bearing interest from day of sale on bonds or notes, with approved security.

For further particulars, apply to William Redin, Esquire, Reorgetown, or Charles F. Mayer, Baltimere.

EDWARD DYER, june 17—dtsif

June 17—dtaif

Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BAROUCHE AND HARNESS.
On Thesday, 28th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. I shall sell, in front of Brown's Hotel, a very light handsome four-wheel Barouche with Harness, brass-mounted; part of the body is made to fold back so as to furnish seats for four persons, or to contain two persons and baggage; it has a rack for trunks, &c.; is as convenient a carriage for the city, or for a journey, as has probably been seen in the District; was built last September, to order, of best materials, has been very little used, and is only sold for want of use. It can be seen at any time previous to

order, or best materiar, and the seen at any time previous to de at Maj. George Bender's, corner of H and 21st streets,

It will at the mean time be disposed of at private sale,
EDW'D DYER, Auct. Inquire of the ine 20—d&cpeots (Globe) VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE.—On Wednesday, 29th instant, I shall sell with-treserve at the residence of Jonathan Guest, Esq. on Tenth cret, north of F, all his very superior household effects, which te mostly new, and solected with much care, consisting, in part,

s follows, VIZ.

Handsome Pillar and Claw Card, Centre, and Dining Tables
Pembroke Tables and Cloth Covers Workstand and Secretary Splendid Vases and Shades for Mantel, Astral Lamp

Sprengid Vases and Shades for Mantel, Astral 2 Lounges or Ottomans 2 Recess Mahogany Sideboards Brass Andirons, Fenders, Tongs and Shovels Venitian Blinds Best Parlor, Hall, Step, and Chamber Carpets Heavy Cut Decanters Wines, Tumblers, Celeries, Dishes, Salts, &c.,

Best Silver Plate, such as—
Table, Dessert, and Tea Spionist
Fishknife, Ladle, &c.
Bronze and Gilt Candlesticks Plated Candlesticks, Plated Castors' Set Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets China Large and superior Liverpool Set Ivory Kuivos and Forks, Britannia Set Preserve Jars, Mahogany Bareaax 2 very superior Dressing or Toilet Bureaux Mahogany and Poplar Wardrobes Maple high and French post Bedsteadz Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses

Blankets, Fine Chintz Spread Washstands, Toilet Sets, Pier Glasses
Butler's Tray and Stand
Chintz Window Curtains, &c. &c.

A first-rate Rotary Stove and apparatus, with a complete set of Kitchen requisites, &c. &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash. The furniture can be examined on the day previous to the day of sale. june 14-ents. (Globe) EDWARD DYER,
Auctioneer

ICH SILVER WARE, manufactured by ROBERT

KEYWORTH, in all its varieties. Several sets are completed, and open for inspection, at his Store, between 9th and 10th streets, where orders will be thankfully received, and

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—The spacious steam packet WM. SEABROOK, Capt. Walter Dubois, having been properly fitted for the sea, will commence her regular trips for the summer to Charleston, leaving Newton's wharf on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at 4 P. M. and continue to run regularly, leaving Newton's wharf, Norfolk, every other Tuesday at the same hour. All baggage and parcels at the risk of the owners. at the risk of the owners.

MARSHALL PARKS, Agent.

MAIL EXPEDITED AGAIN to Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, &c.—The Southern mail will, on and after Monday, the 13th inst., leave the steamboat wharf in this city at 10 o'clock P. M., arrive at Fredericksburg the next morning by 6 A. M., at Richmond by 2½ P. M., and at Petersburg by sunset. Leave Petersburg at 1 A. M.; Richmond, at the office of the Railroad Company by 44 A. M. and arrive at Washington by 9 P. M.

dine at Potomac creek, on board the steamboat.

june 13—dlm

J. WOOLFOLK & CO.

The Globe, Telegraph, Baltimore Chronicle, and Alexandria
Gazette, will publish the above daily two weeks.

CANAL LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON
AND THE WEST.—United States Daily Mail
Line.—The Packet Boats run between Georgetown and Shepherdstown daily, Sundays excepted. Hour of starting, 4 o'clock

A. M. Fare through, \$3; intermediate distances in proportion.

Stages, in connexion with the line, will run regularly between the boats at Georgetown and the city of Washington, calling for passengers at the principal Hotels, and all intermediate points on Pennsylvania Avenue, at an extra charge of 25 cents.

Offices—In Washington, at the American Hotel, Fuller's; in Georgetown, at Von Essen's Refectory; in Shepherdstown, at A. Humrickhouse's, and Short & Harris's.

For the connexion of the line with the West, and with intermediate points, see the Company's cards and former advertisements.

J. I. STULL, Secretary,

May 20—don

Georgetown.

TEAM PACKETS SOUTH CAROLINA AND COLUMBUS.

The steam packets SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain Rollins, and COLUMBUS, Captain Holmes, will alternately leave Norfolk every Triursday afternoon for Charleston, and Charleston every Friday morning for Norfolk, and arrive on Sunday in time to take the boat for Baltimore. Passage and Gays 800. All because at the risk of the more. Passage and fare \$20. All baggage at the risk of the

DICKSON & HUNTER, Norfolk,
may 30—d2m Or JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore. NOTICE.—A line of Stages we leave Washington city, next door ear of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's Whitely the stages of Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M. for Warrenton and Gadsby's Hotel, daily at 5 o'clost A. M

Agent.

WALSH'S DIDACTICS.—An additional supply just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

For Rent, all that valuable Tavern and Livery Stable property of the late George Holtzman, in Beall street, in George town, D. C. This property is so well known as having the besrun of custom in the town for many years, that a description of it is not considered necessary. The business has been conducted, since the death of George Holtzman, by his widow, who, for the purpose of affording her successor an opportunity of retaining the boarders and horses at livery, as well as the transient custom, will continue the same until about the lst of June next, a which time possession may be had of the property. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. For terms, apply to ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN, ap 20—lawd& Now occupying the establishment.

PEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, situated one JAMES BROWN again respectfully informs the Public that the above celebrated watering place has been fitted up in a style of superior beauty and comfort, and is now fully prepared for the reception and accommodation of a very large number of visiters.

The bar and larder are furnished with the choicest lignors and VALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO RENT.-

for the reception and accommodation of a very large number of visiters.

The bar and larder are furnished with the choicest liquors and viands that the domestic and Eastern markets can afford. J. B. gives the assurance that no efforts on his part will be spared to ender his guests happy and comfortable, and flatters himself that his long experience and the attention he has bestowed in the selection of the best servants, will enable him to afford general satisfaction.

neral satisfaction.

ANCY GOODS.—10 pieces fine 4-4 Printed Jaconets
20 pieces fine 3-4 small figured Calicoes
10 do. 5-4 white Plaid Muslins, for ladies' dresses
3 dezen needle-worked Bobbinet and Muslin Capes
2 do. do. do. and do. Collars
10 pieces fine English Thread Edgings
12 do. do. Insertion and Cambric do.
6 dezen light colored ladies' best Paris Gloves
10 do. white, black, and colored plain and open-worked
Silk and Cotton Gloves
4 pieces 5-4 stout black and blue-black Gros de Paris
6 do. white and green 4-4 and 6-4 Thule.
Together with a large assortment of figured and plain colored
Silks and Satins, just received and for sale by
P. T. BERRY & CO.
june 24—eo3t

OLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY

CLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY—CHEAP.

A new edition in eight volumes, in elegant and durable leather binding, fancy colored, is for sale by F. TAYLOR; price only \$4 50 for the set, or 56 cents the volume, being considerably less than the usual cost of such binding merely. This edition is improved by the addition of a life of the author, index, chronological tables, &c.

Apply at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS.—Received thi Gold and Silver Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, at reduced prices.

june 24 (Tel.) W EISCUED

CITY HOTEL, New York.—The subscriber beg leave to announce to his friends and the Public generally that he has taken a lease of this well-known and favorite estal lishment for a term of years, and that it is now open for the reception of company. The house, its location, and advantage are too well known to require description; and the advertise has only to assure the Public that no efforts will be spared of his part, not only to sustain the high character which the hous has heretofore established, but to make such improvements a the customs of the day may require.

the customs of the day may require.

The whole establishment has been refurnished and refitted, and will in all respects compare with any other in the city, both in its arrangements and accommodations.
june 25-6t R. G. CRUTTENDEN.

OGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!—The Public are herel notified by the Police Constables, that the legal provisions in relation to Swine going at large in the City of Washing ton will be strictly enforced from and after the 4th day of July

BACON, FLOUR, SALT, &c.—Just received—
10,000 lbs. prime Western Bacon
200 bls. superior Family Flour
300 do superfine do
100 sacks fine Salt
50 bls. Whiskey

20 do Rye Gin 20 do N. E. Rum 10 boxes Plug Tobacco, &c. &c. GEO. & THOS. PARKER. And for sale by

A UGUST BOLDT has the honor to inform the Publi A in general that he has arrived in the city of Washington and is ready to undertake to polish old Furniture in such a manner as to appear like new. He hopes that those who should favor him with their patronage will find themselves gratified with the little expense it will cost them. He is ready to accept any call on the above mentioned subject. He resides on C street, between Ninth and Tenth, near the Market. june 25—3t between Ninth and Tenth, near the Market.

Calvert County Orphans' Court.

N application of James A. Chesley, administrator, with the will annexed, of John J. Brooke, late of Calvert county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by la for creditors to exhibt their claims against the said decease and that the same be published once a week for six successi weeks by advertisements, in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; National Intelligencer, at Washington; and Baltimor Patriot.

In testimony that the aforegoing is a true copy from the mutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court, I have hereun subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this 14 day of June, 1836.

JAS. A. D. DALRYMPLE, Register of Wills for Calvert coun

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John J. Brooke, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of December next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 24th day of June, 1836.

JAMES A. CHESLEY, Adm'r, june 23—law6w

ACKNIGHT ON THE EPISTLES .- A new only \$4, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

The New York Star says: "We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says: "The Saturday Courier is decidedly the best family newspaper ever published in this or any other country; and its value is duly appreciated by the Public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarks, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and reader ing, when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

Value."

THE QUARTO EDITION,
Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual The Token, and author of Pencil Sketches, and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of luable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c. whose talents have een so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and

been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved family newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seabord, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, railroads, &c. with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which, for six years nost, has been so generously extended to them, could warrant. Terms.—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarte edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper, of the same size as the New York Abion, will be put at precisely one-half the price of that valuable journal, viz. three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

爱 The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

may 24—eod2w&lawc1m

NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, including what the law allows, will be paid by the subscriber living about five miles below Piscataway, in Charles County Maryland, for taking and bringing home, or securing in jail so that I can get him again, my man, named JOHN HAMLET, but who calls himself, and is called by his associates, John or John Brooks, who absconded or went off about the middle o February last. He is about 31 or 32 years of age, a likely yellow fellow, of quite a pleasant countenance when in good humor,

lar, and a new twill only one sain in the back, and a roung contain, and a new twilled cotton shirt; his other clothing cannot be accurately described. He has a sear on one or both of his hips, occasioned by a sore; he has some knowledge of the rough carpenter's business. If he has left the neighborhood he is probably in the District of Columbia.

PHILIP J. FORD.

N EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE TAVERN OR PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.—The subscriber is just about finishing a three story brick building, one hundred feet square, with an open court in the centre. This building is subdivided into more than fifty rooms, all light and airy. Its location is in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. The national road passes in front of the building. This House is second to but very few in extent, location, or beauty in the Western country, Cincinnati not excepted. Any application made by letter, addressed to the subscriber at Springfield, Clark County, (Ohio,) will receive prompt attention. Gen. Sampson Mason, member of Congress, is acquainted with the premises, to whom reference can be under None need anothy unless than to whom reference can be made. None need apply unless the can give satisfactory reference. PIERSON SPINING.

june 16-2aw6w AND FOR SALE.—In pursuance of a decree of the county of Pairfax, State of Virginia, rendered April Term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, on the 18th day of July next—that being the first day of Court—at the front-door of the Court-house, the several tracts of land belonging to the late Albert Fairfax, deceased, of the county aforesaid, containing, in all, 2,458 acres, more or less, subject to dower right, &c. The said tracts of land being a part of the tract called "Toulson," of which a more minute description will be given in a week or two.

The terms of sale are as follows: one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months to be allowed on the residue, which is to bear interest from the day of sale; the purchaser to give bond, with security to be approved by the Court, for the deferred payments, and the tide to be retained until they are made.

ISAAC ROBBINS, june 6—2wts

june 6-2wts

WALUABLE POTOMAC LAND AND FISH-ERIES FOR SALE.—I will sell at private sale the farm on which I now reside, called Tulip Hill, situate in Prince George's County, Maryland, five miles from Alexandria, and twelve miles from Washington, adjoining the estate of the late Dennis M. Lyles. This farm contains six hundred acres, one twelve miles from Washington, adjoining the estate of the late Dennis M. Lyles. This farm contains six hundred acres, one hundred and twenty of which are well timbered; the arable part is composed of different grades of soil, all of which is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. and receives the application of clover and plaster with great effect. It is laid off in four fields, two ten acre lots and a beautiful upland meadow, a'll well supplied with water. There are also about forty acres of inexhaustible marsh land, a large portion of which is almost in a state for cultivation, and produces annually a very abundant crop of grass, and if thoroughly reclaimed, which might be done with little expense, would make this the most desirable grass farm in this section of the country. This farm bounds three-fourths of a mile on the Potomac river, and has attached to it two shad and herring fisheries, one of which has been regularly and successfully fished for many years, and will any season more than pay the interest on the amount I am willing to take for the property. There is a new and complete outfit for this landing, which will be disposed of if desired. In addition to the application of clover and plaster, these fisheries furnish a large quantity of offal, which acts powerfully as a manure, and will show its effects for years if properly applied. The great abundance of wild fowl, canvass-backs, &c. in their season, is not the least of the advantages which this farm possesses. The improvements consist of a small dwelling house beautifully situated, fronting the Potomac river, about 100 yards therefrom, on an elevated situation, commanding a view of every field, also the cities of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington; smoke house, ice house, carriage house, stables, corn house, large new fifty feet barn, overseer's house; a large and productive garden, well calculated for marketing, with a well of excellent water. In fact, this farm comprises all the advantages a river farm can possess, and p

A CINE MANUFACTORY and STEAM EN-GINE MANUFACTORY —Locomotive and Sta-tionary Engines, heavy Iron and Brass Castings, Church Bells, and Machinery of every kind. Gentlemen visiting Washington are invited to call and see the works.

THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.

Alexandria, March 1

is valuable Mill establishment for sale; with two engines, one or sawing, the other for flouring; two pairs of burns, running, with ower for four pairs; all in good repair and successful operation. The building is large and convenient, with two acres and a half f ground, and enjoying a custom not surpassed by any in the ountry. Terre Haute is a flourishing town, and is surrounded y one of the best wheat counties on the Wabash river. Two anals centre at this place, for which (with other works) ten fillions of dollars were appropriated by the late Legislature; beings which, it enjoys the advantages of the great national work, he Cumberland Road. Those wishing to purchase will, on exmination, find it the most eligible situation on the Wabash for uch, an establishment.

Terms—Half cash; balance in one and two years, with in rest J. S. WALLACE.

P. MAURO & SON.—By order of the executor of the late Thomas Law, deceased, we shall sell, by public anction, on Thursday, the 14th July next, at the auction rooms of the sub-

Thursday, the 14th July next, at the auction rooms of the subscribers, 11,862 dellars of the six per cent. stock of the corporation of Washington, in lots to suit purchasers.

This stock was issued for the purchase of the Washington canal, and the income of said canal is pledged, in addition to the general fund, for the payment of the interest half-yearly. The late law of Congress for the relief of the city renders this a safe and desirable investment.

nd desirable investment,
Sale at 5 o'clock P. M. Terms, cash.
P. MAURO & SON,
inne 22—w&ds
Auctioneers June 23—w&ds

OALE LOTTERY.—Notice of the Drawing.—
Persons interested in the drawing of this Lottery, and the Public generally, are informed that the Trustees have fixed on Wednesday, the 24th of August next, for the drawing of said Lottery. Persons having the custody of tickets are respectfully requested to state their accounts up to the first of August—to transmit the same to the address of E. J. Coale & Co., Baltimore—retain for intermediate sale the tickots that may then be on hand until the twentieth of August, and then forward such as remain unsold to the same address.

3 As the day of drawing is at hand, it is sanguinely hoped the scheme and catalogue of books will be examined, and that the few remaining tickets may be rapidly disposed of. Ladies are particularly invited to examine the scheme.

JOHN G. PROUD,
DAVID HOFFMAN,
june 22—w3t

Trustees.

june 22—w3t

Tristees.

DUCATION.—A gentleman qualified by education and experience, proposes to take a few children to Europe for their education. They will reside constantly in his family, at such place or places on the Continent as will afford the best advantages; and he will take the direction of their studies, and an entire and parental charge of their clothing, health, amusement, manners, and morals, and visit such objects of taste or utility as may be desired. The expenses will be kept within the most firugal limits, and the most devoted attention given to their improvement and welfare. Good moral character will be indispensable, and the engagement will be for three years.

For details, letters (post paid) addressed to Thomas A. Dexter, Esq. Boston, will receive immediate attention; and for character, the advertiser has the honor to refer—

At Washington, to Hon. John C. Calhoun, U. S. Sepate.

Hon. S. C. Phillips, Ho.Representatives.

Philadelphia—John Vaughan, Esq.

New York—Jon. Goodhue, Esq.

New York—Jon. Goodhue, Esq.

Philadelphia—John Vaughan, Esq.
New York—Jon. Goodhue, Esq.
Jacob Harryry, Esq.
Cambridge, Mass.—The Hon. Jossph Story, I.L. D.
Boston—His Excellency Edward Everett,
Wm. Tucker, Esq. Merchant.
An early application is desirable.
Boston, May 20, 1836. may 27—eoln

AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to rewho had been at fall, offers for sale the FARM on
adjoining the flourishing village of Leonard-town, Saint Mary's
county, Maryland. The soil of this farm is well adapted to the
growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, and susceptible of a high
state of improvement by the application of clover and plaster.
There are attached to it about eight acres of low ground, which
at an inconsiderable expense, may be made very profitable as a
meadow. The improvements are a large and commodious
dwelling, with an entry leading to the kitchen, a corn-house,
an excellent barn, stables, carriage-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. The terms will be liberal and accommodatsary out-buildings. The terms will be liberal and accommodating. G. N. CAUSIN.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, residing in Prince George's Co. Md. opposite Alexandria, about the 15th of August, 1834, a negro man by the name of SAM, or SAMPSON, 21 years of age, rather chunky, dark complexion, thick lips, shows his teeth a little naturally, wore rings in his ears when he left me, which he did for no provocation. I have been told he was persuaded away by his father, who lives in Georgetown, a free colored man, who calls himself William Williams, who was employed at the time of Sam's clopement at the point of Rocks, and who conveyed Sam to the Point of Rocks, where he continued until the following spring. was seen by several persons who knew him, in the city of Washington, under the pretence of being my marketer. I have no doubt the said Sam or Sampson is either secreted by his father in Georgetown or the City, or employed on some part of the caual, or has obtained a forged pass through his father. I will give the above reward if apprehended and brought home to the subscriber.

THOMAS BERRY.

june 6—tf

june 6—tf

LATIN GRAMMAR.—WM. MARSHALL & Co., corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, have just published a new edition of Adam's Latin Grammar, by Professor C. D. Cleveland. In this edition, which contains nearly one hundred pages of matter not found in any other, the following are some of the principal additions and improvements:

1. Old lists of irregular, defective, and redundant Nouns enlarged, and many new ones added; remarks on gender and on the force of the different cases; on an alphabetical list of nouns of the third declension that are irregular in the formation of the ablative singular, and of the noun, and gen. plural; lists of irregular and unusual comparisons; observations on proper names and reciprocal pronouns, &c. &c.

2. The verbs are conjugated with the perfect participle, which is generally used instead of the suppine, which is rarely found, though Dr. Adam generally gives it (formed by analogy) without authority. Whenever the supine, however, does occur, classical authority is adduced, as it is for the participle and other parts of the verb, which are seldom used, or which are in any respect peculiar. The classical citations are about three thousand.

3. The prepositions are treated of fully, both as used converted.

a. The prepositions are treated of fully, both as used separate and in composition. The original import of each is given, and neir secondary traced to their primary meaning.
4. In the Syntax, Dr. Adam's rules and observations are all reserved in their order, and about SEVENTY new paragraph.

early 20 pages) are added. To facilitate reference, every pa-

 The Prosody has been much enlarged, and the Horatic tres fully elucidated. Professors and Schoolmasters are invited to examine this edion, as it is believed they will find it far superior to any other dition of the same work. Copies of the Grammar will be furished gratuitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it.

SUPERIOR CUTLERY, direct from Joseph Rodgers and Sons.—W. FISCHER has received the residue of his fine Cutlery from the above highly celebrated manufacturers, consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bladed Penknives, in buck, ivory, pearl, and tortoise shell handles, Desk Knives, Erasers, Razors, and Scissors. Many of the Knives have been made expressly for the several Eventury Dengationals, and are inscribed nearly and Scissors. Many of the Knives have been made expressly or the several Executive Departments, and are inscribed accordingly on one of the blades. This Cuttery will prove on trial to excel any other for sale here. He intends to import regularly articles of this decription, and also Whatman's Drawing Paper, Bristol Boards, Quarto Post and Note Paper, Tissue and Tracing Paper, Terry's Parchment, and Brookman & Langdon's Drawing Pencils, direct from the manufacturers, and will the be enabled to supply the same at the very lowest prices.

OTICE.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by Prince George's County Court to value and lay off the dower of Margery Darnall in and to the lands of Richard Hill, deceased, late of Prince George's County, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will meet at the late residence of Mr. Richard Hill, on the 20th June, instant, or the presidence, at 11 c/clock A. M. to proceed in the business of ercabouts, at 11 o'clock A. M. to proceed in the business t which they are appointed.

WILLIAM F. DEAKINS, THOMAS HARVEY, WILLIAM B. GAILER, BENJAMIN O. LOWNDS,

BHILADELPHIA MIRROR.—26,000 Subscribers I.—The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto cition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest family newspaper in the United States, with a late to fear twenty-six thousand subscribers. The new feature recently introduced, of curricular of the publication and the states are considered in the context of the publication and the states are considered in the context of the con

ap 30—w8w Executor of Charles Magill, deceased.

AW INSTITUTION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The exercises in the Law School for the
autumn term of the academical year will commence August 31,
and will terminate on the 21st day of December following.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of
legal education for gentlemen intended for the bar in either of
the United States, and elementary instruction for gentlemen not
destined for the bar, but desirous of qualifying themselves either
for public life or for commercial business. The course of instruction embraces the various branches of Public and Constintional Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity, and Common Law,
with occasional illustrations of Foreign Jurisprudence.

The School is under the immediate superintendence and direction of Mr. Greenlear, Royal Professor of Law in the University. Mr. Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the
United States, is Dane Professor of Law in the University. Mr. Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the
United States, is Dane Professor of Law in the University, and
participates equally in the active labors of instruction when not
engaged in judicial duties. His course includes the principal
branches of Maritime, Equity, Commercial, and Constitutional
Law. The Royal Professor gives instruction in the Common
Law, and in all the other juridical studies. In every week of the
term there are at least six private lectures, and usually more, at
which the students are examined in their respective studies, and
oral explanations and illustrations are given by the Professors.
Public written lectures are also occasionally delivered upon the
more important topics of jurisprudence.

The course of studies is so arranged as to be completed in two
years; and, with reference to these studies, the students are
divided into classes, according to their proficiency; but students
are generally at liberty to join either class, in as many studies
as they may choose, according to their own view of their wants
and attainments.

divided into classes, according to their proficiency; but students are gengrally at liberty to join either class, in as many studies as they may choose, according to their own view of their wants and attainments.

The academical year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The first vacation is of two weeks, from the Wednesday before Christmas. The second is of two weeks, from the first Wednesday in April. The third consists of the six weeks next preceding Commencement, which takes place on the last Wednesday in August.

For the ensuing academical year the books read with Professor Story will be the following:

First, or Autumn Term. Marshall on Insurance; Long on Sales. Spring Term. Paley on Agency; Gow on Partnership; Story on Equity.

The following books will be read with Professor Greenleaf:

Autumn Term. Blackstone's Commentaries; Chitty on Pleading. Winter Term. Kent's Commentaries; Starkie on Evidence; Story on the Constitution. Spring Term. Chitty on Contracts; Stephen on Pleading; Angell and Ames on Corporations; Cruise's Digest of the Law of Real Property.

A mool court is holden every week by one of the Professors, at which a cause, previously given out and prepared, is argued by four students, in rotation, and an opinion is delivered by the presiding Professor.

Students may generally be accommodated with rooms in the spacious and convenient college buildings prepared for their use

presiding Professor.

Students may generally be accommodated with rooms in the spacious and convenient college buildings prepared for their use upon the same terms as under-graduates; and may, if they choose, board in Commons, as resident graduates, at \$1 90 per week. They may, at their pleasure, receive instruction in any of the modern languages at the price of \$10 per annum for each language studied. The rent of college rooms is from \$10 to \$17 per term. Rooms in private houses can be had at from 75 cents to \$1 per week, and private board at from \$2 to \$3 per week. Wood and coal, prepared for use, are delivered at student's rooms by the University at cost, varying with the market price, but usually at about \$7 50 per cord for wood, and \$8 per ton for coal.

The fees for instruction in the Law School are \$100 per and

on for coal.

The fees for instruction in the Law School are \$100 per annum, and proportionably for a single term; for which sum the students have the use of the lecture rooms, the Law Library, containing upwards of 4,000 volumes, the general Library of the University, containing about 36,000 volumes, and the privilege of attending gratis all the public lectures in every departbooks studied as class books in the School, unless they prefer their own, for the sake of making notes and references, with a view to future study and practice. Instruction is given for any period, not less than one term, which may suit the convenience of the student.

of the student.

No previous examination is necessary for admission; but every student is expected to produce satisfactory testimonials of good character, and some statement of his previous studies. Bonds in the penal sum of \$144 are given to the steward for the payment of all dues to the College.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by the University on all students who have completed the regular term of professional studies required by the laws and rules of the State to which they belong, eighteen months thereof having been passed in the Law, School of this Institution. In behalf of the Faculty.

SIMON GREENLEAF, R. P. L.,
june—14 3wcp

Cambridge, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—James River and Kanawha Canal.—Proposals will be received at the Office of the James River and Kanawha Company, in the city of Richmond, from the 15th to the 23d day of August, for the construction of all the excavation, embankment, and wallnter portion of the locks between Lynchburg and

The work now advertised embraces the twenty miles between Columbia and the head of Maidens' Adventure Pond, the eight niles between Seven Island Falls and Scottsville, and about wenty isolated sections, reserved at the former letting, between cottsville and Lynchburg.

The quantity of masonry offered is very great, consisting of out 200 culverts of from three to thirty feet pan, nine aque acts, thirty-five locks, a number of wastes, with several farm

General plans and specifications of all the work, and special ans of the most important culverts and aqueducts, will be und at the offices of the several principal assistant engineers n the line of the canal.

The work will be prepared for examination by the 25th of uly; but mechanics, well recommended, desirous of immediate

employment, can obtain contracts for the construction of a number of culverts at private letting.

Persons offering to contract, who are unknown to the subscriper, or any of the assistant engineers, will be expected to accompany their proposals by the usual certificates of character and ability.

Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Co.

Note.—The dams, guard-locks, most of the bridges, and number of locks and culverts, are reserved for a future letting errons visiting the line for the purpose of obtaining work would do well te call at the office of the Company in the city of the ci

Richmond, where say information which they may desire will be cheerfully communicated.

The valley of James River, between Lynchburg and Richmond, is healthy.

C. E. Jr. june 2-3tawtAug20

offers for sale a valuable COTTON FARM, lying in the county of Marengo, South Alabama, near the junction of the Warrior and Tombeckbee rivers, which afford steamboat navigation to Mobile, and immediately upon the line of location of the Mobile and Tennessee railroad. From the peculiar advantages which the "Limestone region of South Alabama" possesses and presents to emigrants in search of the combined advantages of health, society, facility of transportation, fertility and durability of soil, and adaptation to the production of the Southern staple, persons desirous of engaging in the culture of cotton will find that no portion of the Southwest presents these and other inducements in a higher degree than the district of country referred to. v referred to.

The Farm contains two and one-eighth sections of cane brake and, which cannot be exceeded in fertility; nearly five hundred land, which cannot be exceeded in fertility; nearly five hundred acres of which are open, under new fences, and in the culture of corn and cotton. The improvements consist of a good dwelling-house, new and very spacious gin, horse-mill, stable, barn, with well-built and comfortable cabins for the accommodation of from sixty to seventy-five negroes. Possession could be given by the 25th of December, or earlier, if the Situation of the present crop admit. The land will be shown by Dr. S. W. Vaughan or Mr. R. Clarke, living near the premises, or by John Burwell, Esq. of Demopolis, Marengo county, Alabama.

Terms: This estate is offered for one-third cash, the balance at one, two, and three years; and in payment for the last instal

t one, two, and three years; and in payment for the last instal nents the subscriber would accept negroes, or bonds due in the state of Virginia, and secured to his satisfaction. Communications addressed to W. M. B. Franklin Courtnouse, Virginia, will meet with attention.
may 7—wt1stO

EAT OF WAR.—A MAP (the largest ever issued) Florida, and the parts adjacent, is this day received by F. TAYLOR, containing about sixteen square feet, showing also the soundings along the whole coast, and separate plats, on an increased scale, of every port and harbor. For sale at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Georgetown, May 30, 1836.

N Election for Twelve Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 4th July next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, agreeably to the charter.

May 31—td

J. I. STULL, Cashier.

OTICE.—Scaled Proposals will be received by the subscriber, at the Washington Arsenal, until the 4th July, 1836, for the following work:

1st. For building an additional Work Shop, say 37 feet by

St. Fo.

36;

2d. For building a Gun Shed;

3d. For furnishing 828 perches Granite or Potomac blue Stone, and laying the same in a dry sea wall;

4th. For 156 square yards best flagging Stone, and laying the

ame;
5th. For building a brick Casting house for Cupola Fur-

The wood and brick work will be contracted for separately, as also the sea wall and flagging stone.

Specifications of the work required can be seen in detail, by applying at the office of the commanding officer, at the Washington Arsenal.

ington Arsenal. .

Bond with securities will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The proposals in each case to mention the names of the securities.

The work to be completed by 1st November, 1836, or soon f practicable.

JNO. B. SCOTT, june 23—d4J

1st Lieut. 4th Artillery Comm'g.

June 23—d4J

Ist Lieut. 4th Artillery Comm'g.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C. June 16, 1836.

TEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, &c.—To be sold at auction, at the Navy Yard in this city, on the 15th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz.

One low pressure Engine, built in 1831, of about 40 horse power, complete, and in good order, with the exception of the lever beam, fly wheel, and cold water cistern. The boiler is in good order, the size 6 feet 6 inches diameter, 18 feet long, with 3 flues, 22 inches diameter, designed to be set up in brick work. Also, the Cylinder, side Pipes, Piston and Rod, Air Pump, Condenser, hot water Chests, and Valve Gcaring, of a low pressure engine of 16 horse power, made by Bolton & Watts pressure engine of 16 horse power, made by Bolton & Watts-old construction.

old construction.

Also, a number of cast Iron Shafts, steam and water Pipes, bevel and spar Wheels, &c.

Also, one pair of new Cylinder Bellows, for a cupola furnace, 30 inches diameter, 3 feet stroke, with the necessary gearing and shafts, to be worked by horses, and might be put in operation at a very small expense.

To be published three times a week in the National Intelligencer and Globe of this city, Norfolk Herald, Baltimore Republican, the Pennsylvanian, the New York Times, and the Boston Statesman.

iune 18—3taw

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

Washington, (D. C.,) June 13, 1836. \$

ROPOSALS will be received, at this office, until three o'clock P. M., of the 15th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard in this City, the following materials for building a Timber Shed. The delivery must commence by the 20th of September, and be completed by the first day of January next, viz.

1,328 perchas of large size and best quality of foundation stone 362 barrels best quality Thomaston lime
2,500 barrels good sharp sand

2,500 barrels good sharp sand 130,000 best hard burnt bricks 35 logs yellow pine timber, 40 feet long, 12 by 12 inches diame

land, June 14th, 1836. ORDERED, by the Court, that Thomas Sasseer, administrator of Mackall S. Cox, late of said county, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims; and that the same be published once a week for

six weeks in the National Intelligencer. P. CHEW Register of Wills Prince George's County.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give no-cice, that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mackall S. Cox, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of December next; the will otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said

All persons indebted to the deceased are also requested make immediate payment to the subscriber.

THOS. SASSCER,
june 23—law6w Administrator of Mackall S. Cox.

EW MUSIC. - My Mary's no more, song, poetry by My beautiful Rhine, a celebrated Swiss ballad, music by Hol-

with handsome vignette. ere tidings, a beautiful duet, words by Bayley, music The light cigar, song and trio, with vignette.

The celebrated grand waltz, from the opera of Norma G. The Silesia march, by Zimmerman.
Light may the boat row, a popular duet, sung with the most enthusiastic applause by Mrs. and Miss Watson.
Ah, do not forget love, with vignette.

"The Lord's prayer," an anthem, arranged for the piano forte and published by Thomas Duncan.

Received the above this day at Stationers' Hall, where is constantly kept for sale the most extensive assortment of music in the District, and equal to any other establishment in the country. A liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the quantity.

W. FISCHER. quantity.
june 17 [Tel]

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, a bright mulatto man who calls himself WASHINGTON HERBERT, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with thick lips, a scar on his forehead, bushy hair, large gray eyes, and rather a disagreeable countenance when spoken to. His clothing was a brown frock coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, and fur hat. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house.

I have no doubt Washington has gone eastward, as he left home without cause, and has several brothers that have absconded in the same way. He rode a small Chickasaw mare from home, with a good saddle and bridle, which I suppose he left on the road.

the road.

I will give \$150 for him if taken in Maryland or the District of Columbia, and the above reward if taken elsewhere and lodged in Baltimore or Washington jail so that I get him again, and a liberal reward for the mare, saddle and bridle, if brought home to me.

WM. D. BOWIE, Near Queen Ann Post Office, Prince George's Co. Md.

oct 20-tf of a Log Cabin, is just published in two volumes with engravings; being Tales and Sketches collected during a trip to the Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior.

This day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

TWINE. -- Just received, and for sale by GARRET ANDERSON, 150 lbs. Twine, assorted sizes. june 22-3t

The Salmagundi, and News of the Day.—This periodical, since with shad on the reacht of the packed in an experience of the publisher with their packed in of the realty of the publisher with their packed in continued for one year; therefore, every subscriber will be cortain of receiving all the numbers of the most desirable and continued for one year; therefore, every subscriber will be continued for one year; therefore, every subscriber and manner of the work, at all events, will be and manded and the single and proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country; and its extensive novelty, and the vast fund offlumor and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, are calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated modern humorists, etchores, and engravers. The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having a salutary object in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offspring of genius and talent as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful illustrations, satirical essays in prose and verse, witty tales, with quips, quirks, anecdote, facetiae, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into another and more exhilarating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the 1st of July, and continued for one year; therefore, every subscriber will be cortain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes

The Salmagundi, and News of the Day.—This periodical, since its commencement, has had an unprecedented increase to its list of subscribers. It already circulates through nearly every post office in this country, and continues to multiply. It furnishes its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, and a humorous compilation of the numerous, lively, and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, have hitherto been lost to the reading world. The "Salmagundi" is printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is used by the largest and best journals of the day. It is calculated that more than 500 engravings will be furnished in this journal in one year; these, in addition to a choice selection of satire, criticism, and wit, contained in its columns, will form a literary banquet of a superior and attractive order. The "Salmagundi" is published at two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Clubs of four will be supplied with the paper for one year from the commencement, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

The "Salmagundi" is issued on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number contains—and the general interest it affords is enhanced by this arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid. Address Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Plaze, Philadelphia.

June 25—d&c3t

attested on the most delicate constitutions, and the most delica parts of the breast and sides, when pain has been very seven and always given certain and quick relief. It is remarkably well adapted to the use of those who are troubled with cold feet and hands—it will immediately impart warmth and comfort. It has

hands—it will immediately impart warmth and comfort. It has been successfully used to a great extent in Baltimore, NewYork, Boston, and many other places.

This Lotion is now offered to the Public, with the full belief that it will prove to be one of the greatest blessings ever offered to the human family. That it may prove so is the sincere wish of the Public's most obedient servant,

RICHARD EDWARDS.

Brice 11. For sole by:

WM. CUNTON.

Price \$1. For sale by june 25—eo5t WM. GUNTON, only Agent.

june 25—eo5t

\*\*DUBLIC SALE.\*\*—The undersigned, executors of Col. Wm. Ellzey, deceased, by authority derived from his last will and testament, will proceed to sell, on Wednesday, the 3d day of August next, if fair, otherwise, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, a GRIST, MERCHANT, and SAW MILL, lying in the county of Warren, (the new county recently formed out of Frederick and Shenandosh,) with One Hundred Acres of Land attached thereto, adjoining the lands of Marcus C. Richardson, Esq. and others; and Two Hundred and Fifty Acres on the mountain above the mill. The above property is situated at the foot of the Fort Mountain; the works are turned by Passage Creek, an abundant and never-failing stream issuing from said mountain, with a fall of twenty-five feet. There are in the mill a pair of large country stones, and two pairs of burr, (one of which belongs to the present occupant, but it is presumed can be obtained on moderate terms,) with a complete set of Evans' machinery.

The Saw Mill is first-rate, running on a carriage with iron ways or logs.
In addition to the above property there are a well-fixed Distillery, making forty gallons of Whiskey per day; a large Pwelling House, Miller's House, and Storehouse. It is supposed that a tolerably profitable business might be done by a store and

This property lies about two miles from the Shenandoah navigation, and eighteen from the commencement of the Winchester and Baltimore Railroad. Probably no property in the Valley of Virginia, or, indeed, in the United States, offers a finer situation for the establishment of iron works, furnace, forge, &c. In the immediate neighborhood of the mill the mountain is filled with immediate neighborhood of the mill the mountain is filled with iron ore of the first quality, which can be purchased for about one dollar per acre, the same supplying an abundance of timber for its refinement. The terms are, one-third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the property. If the purchaser desire it, the time for paying the money will be extended, he paying interest upon the several sums as above mentioned, after the period at which they would otherwise become due. Any information relative to the property will be given upon application, postage paid, to Marcus C. Richardson, Esq. living in its immediate neighborhood, (Portsmouth, Warren co. Va.) or to either of the subscribers, residing in Leesburg, Londoun county.

WM. H. GRAY,
THOS. L. ELLIZEY,

WM. H. GRAY,
THOS. L. ELLZEY,
Executors of Col. Wm. Ellzey, dec

MBRELLA LOST.—A dark Umbrella, with a silk cord and ivery top, (new,) was taken from the office of the Canal Company, doubtless by mistake. Whoever has it will Canal Company, doubtless by Inc.

Canal Company, doubtless by Inc.

W. S. NICHOLLS,

Georgetown, D. C.

ANTED to purchase, or hire by the year, a Female Servant, who is a good cook and washer, &c. to go to the country, a few miles north of the City. A liberal

go to the country, a few miles north or price will be given for one well recommended. Inquire EDWARD DYER

june 22—eod3tcp3t Auction & Commission Merchant.