WASHINGTON: MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1836.

PUBLISHED BY CALES & SEATON.
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hose subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time o ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly, at the option

## GALT HOUSE,

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WASHINGTON MUSEUM.—The Public are mo respectfully invited to call at my house, next door to the Episcopal Church, on 5th street, west of the City Hall, and examine this, as the beginning of a permanent Museum for Washington City, and oblige

JOHN VARDEN.

N. B. Hours of admittance from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to

P. M. Admittance gratis. 資量 Curiosities thankfully received. may 31—eotf

For terms, &c. apply to
june 3—2w

[Globe.]

I OR SALE, Lot number sixteen, in Reservation twelve,
fronting 20 feet on B Street, and immediately adjoining
the Depot of the Railroad, on Pennsylvania Avenue. On this
lot is a handsome two-story brick dwelling house.
Also, two small Brick Houses on 21st Street, near the residence of General Parker.

For terms, &c. apply to
june 3—2w

[Globe.]

JOHN PURDY,
Pennsylvania Avenue.

STALUABLE HOUSE & LOT AT AUCTION. Under deeds of trust, executed by the late John Gromwell, on the 17th February, 1832, and 7th June, 1833, and at the request of the Executrix, the subscriber will offer at public auction on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th of June inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., that valuable three-story Brick House and Lot at the corner of F street north and Ninth street west, being lot No. 1, in square No. 376, in the city of Washington; together with all the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale cash, and when complied with the subscriber as trustee, will convey to the purchaser all the right and title of the said John Cromwell, as given in the deeds aforesaid. june 9—dts

R'D SMITH, Trustee.

pine 9—dts

R'D SMITH, Trustee.

RICK STORE AND DWELLING ON 7TH

street, and Valuable Property.—On Monday, 13th
instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. I shall sell, at the auction store, the
following valuable property fronting on 7th street, viz.

Parts of lots 11 and 12, in square 455, with the improvements,
consisting of a three-story brick store and dwelling, recently
occupied by Miss Donohoo.

Also, one undivided 6th of the

Also, one undivided fifth of the three-story Brick House and premises, formerly occupied by Mr. McCutchen, now occupied by Mr. J. Campbell as a grocery store, north of the Bank of Washington, being in square 458, fronting on Louisiana Avenue a few doors east of 7th street, a most valuable business stand. Terms liberal, and to be made known at the time and place

PRAME HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION. On Tuesday next, 14th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. I shal sell on the premises, by virtue of authority vested in me by the will of the late Mary Ryan, late of Washington county, deceased the fellowing real estate, viz. Part of Lot No. 1, in Square No. 374, fronting about 20 feet on H Street North, and running bacl on 9th Street 85 feet, more or less, on which is a well-built twistory Frame Dwelling House, lately under rent for \$7 dollar ner month. Terms of calc cash

june 8-eo&ds MADEIRA, SHERRY, & OTHER WINES, BRANDIES, &c.—Received a consignment from the North of very superior Wines and Liquors, consisting of, viz.
Pale and Brown Sherry; Duff Gordon Sherry, in qr. casks and helf thing.

Very old L. P. Madeira, Port, and Teneriffe, do. do. do. Malaga, Marseilles Madeira, and Sicily Madeira do.
Pipes and half pipes Champagne and Cogniac Brandies,
Do. do. Holland Gin, &c. &c.
With various other Wines and Diquers, which will be so

w to dealers and tavernkeepers. EDWARD DYER, FOR SALE, Corporation Five per cent. Stock,

Wanted, Land Scrip. Inquire of june 10—3t JOHN F. WEBB, Broker. IVERPOOL SALT AFLOAT.—15,000 bushels of ground alam Salt

ground alum Salt,
1,200 sacks blown Salt,
On board ship Potomac, from Liverpool. For sale by
HENRY DAINGERFIELD,
Alexand

NOTICE. Messrs. Todd & Peabody are authorized to attend to all business for me during my absence from the city.

B. WASHINGTON.

BACON .-- Ten thousand pounds of prime Bacon hog round,) just received and for sale by june 9-3t J. LIPSCOMB, Georgetown.

TANDSOME CARRIAGE AND HORSES AT PRIVATE SALE.—A very superior brass-mounted Carriage and Harness, built in the very best manner, to order, with a pair of very handsome bay match Horses of fine action. Also, a fine saddle and harness Horse, I EDW'D DYER, Auct. Apply to june 10—eo3t (Glo)

FIVO WOOD MERCHANTS AND OTHERS .-It will sell from 300 to 400 acres of LAND, lying very nea the Potomac river, on the Virginia shore, my fishery, know by the name of Cockpit Point, only intervening. The most of the land is in valuable wood, and a portion of it heavily timber ed. The tract embraces some first-rate mendow land. Upon the premises is a neat frame dwelling, 18 by 36 feet, with a small farm. The right of way to the river will be secured to the purchaser. I would exchange this land, or, if desired, the wood upon it, for property either in Alexandria or Washington City; and if otherwise disposed of, the terms will be accommodating. june 10-eo3w&d1w

ONEY LOST.—Lost on Wednesday, the 1st instant on Ey Lost.—Lost on Wednesday, the lst instant, in or about the Capitol, a small roll of Patriotic Bank bills, amounting to 40 dollars. The notes were wrapped in a piece of white paper, with the name of Walter Brooke Hamilton, written on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the money at the office of the National Intelligencer, or at Mrs. Hamilton's, Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite Gadsby's.

OTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—Public notice hereby given to all persons charged with taxes on the books of the Collector of the 1st and 2d wards, that the time books of the Collector of the 1st and 2d wards, that the time allowed by law for obtaining the deduction of 8 per cent. for prompt payment, from the taxes of the year 1835, will expire on the 15th of the present month; after that day the full amount charged will be required to be paid.

W. W. BILLING,

Collector 1st and 2d Wards.

(Gl & Mir) CORPORATION TAXES.—Eight per cent. deduction yet allowed.—By a late ordinance of the Corporation, the time for allowing eight per cent. abatement from the tax of 1835, is extended to the 15th of June, instant. Resident

the tax of 1835, is extended to the 15th of June, instant. Residents of the third and fourth Wards wishing to make payment may find the undersigned at the Collector's Office, City Hall, every day until the 15th inst.

A list of property upon which more than one year's taxes remain unpaid is in preparation, and must be published in the course of next month, which will cause additional expenses.

A. ROTHWELL,

Collector Third and Fourth Wards.

OR RENT.—The large two-story brick House on Penn sylvania Avenue, east of the Capitol, formerly the residence of Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. and lately of Moses Tabbs, Esq. deceased. It is one of the most healthy and pleasant residences in Washington, and the rent low. Apply to

A. McWILLIAMS,
june 10—tf

Near the Navy Yard.

TEW SPRING GOODS.—C. ECKLOFF, MERCHANT TAILOR, Pennsylvania Avenue, has the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public, that he has just received his supply of elegant and fashionable Spring Goods, which he will make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reason-

able terms.

Helikewise continues to keep on hand a handsome and fashionable stock of Ready-made Clothing, equal in every respect to bespeke work, together with a large and splendid assortment of Fancy Articles. To all of which he respectfully calls their attention and assures them there is no doubt they can be suited in any and every article belonging to gentleman's wardrobe.

TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVEL-

Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad.

DAILY LINE.—The Public are formed that sixty miles of this road ar-completed and ready for the transportation of passengers and produce. A train of Cars leaves Portsmouth daily, at half-past seven coats not arrive in time, the cars will be delayed until nine clock,) and arrive at Margarettaville. there are regular lines of stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c. will be taken from the cars at Blackwater bridge by the steamboat Fox Returning, the coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M.

Returning, the coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M., arrive at Margaretteville to breakfast; leave Margaretteville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth, the same day, in time for the Washington and Baltimore steamboats. The advantages of this road are economy and despatch; the fare from Portsmouth to Halifax being only \$5, and the whole distance (84 miles) travelled by daylight.

Passengers will find this the cheapest, as well as the most pleasant, direct, and expeditious route. Leaving Halifax in the morning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia; or leaving Philadelphia in the morning, they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing evening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep.

In the course of the year, it is expected that the Railroad will be completed to Halifax.

CANAL LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—United States Daily Mail Line.—The Packet Boats run between Georgetown and Shep herdstown daily, Sundays excepted. Hour of starting, 4 o'clock . M. Fare through, \$3; intermediate distances in propor

tion.

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 advertise-

nediate points, see the Company's cards and former advertise nents.

J. I. STULL, Secretary, STEAM PACKETS SOUTH CAROLINA AND

COLUMBUS.

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

may 30-d2m NOTICE.—A line of Stages will leave Washington city, next door east of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's White in the Railroad cars to Balload Cars to Balload Cars to Balload Cars to Ballo Sulphur Springs, and return in time for the Railroad cars to Bal JAS. FOSSETT,

june 1-d1m June 1—dlm [Tel] Agent.

\*\*IMBER FOR SALE\*\*—Twelve to fifteen hundred of which are suitable for crooked timbers for shipbuilding, the balance very large, long, and straight body. 1,000 to 1,500 YELLOW LOCUST TREES, of good size and quality. Also, from 5,000 to 6,000 cords prime upland OAK WOOD. The above timber is on Grove Point, part of which is on the Chesapeake bay, and part on Sassafras river, it is 10 or 12 miles from the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and 40 miles from Baltimore. No part of the above timber is beyond a mile from either of the landings, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons disposed to purchase the whole or a portion of the above timber, will please apply to

Isposed to part of the part of DOSITIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE A AUCTION. By P. Mauro & Son. On Tuesd AUCTION.—By P. Mauro & Son.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M., we shall sell, without reserve the following very desirable improved and vacant property.

Part of Lots 2 and 3, in Square 729, on A street, (square easy of the Capitol,) with two comfortable frame tenements.

Part of Lot 4, in Square 730, at the corner of Second street East, upon which are two good brick dwellings.

Lot G, in Square 797, with a frame dwelling-house upon the same. Lot 13, in Square 1,023, unimproved.

Sale in front of the property, in Squares 729 and 730.
june 9-3t
P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION. mises, that very valuable LOT OF GROUND on the corner of L street south and Eighth street east, in square 929, in the sixth ward; together with the improvements thereon, which are, one two-story Brick and one two-story Frame House, with 4 rooms in each, and a passage. The buildings have but recently undergone a thorough repair, and are in every respect in good order. Their contiguity to the Navy Yard, and their eligibility as a business stand, render it one of the most valuable pieces of property now for sale in this neighborhood. The corner building has every convenience necessary for a storekeeper, such as shelving, drawers, &c. Title indisputable, and possession given immediately. Those disposed to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale are, one-half cash, the balance in equal payments of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with approved endorsed notes, bear-

f 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with appropriate from the day of sale.

Immediately after the above, will be sold a variety of articles of Household Furniture, belonging to a gentleman about to leave C. F. & G. W. ELLIS, Auctioneers.

Circuit Court, March Term, 1836.

N this case it is this 10th day of June, 1836, ruled by th Court that the defendant employ new counsel. WM. BRENT, Clerk. Z. COLLINS LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

OTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.--Notice is herel given to those persons charged with Taxes on the books of the Collector of the Fifth and Sixth Wards, that the time allowed for obtaining the deduction of 8 per cent. for promi the present ment, from the taxes of the year 1835, will expire on the 15th of the present month; after which day no allowance will be made. Persons that are in arrears for taxes are requested to make asympton within a short time, or their property will be advertispayment within a short time, or their property will be advertised for the tax due on the same. It would be well also for those persons that are interested in lots assessed in the name of Danie Carroll of Duddington, Esq. to examine, and, if any be due, to

Pay the tax and save the expense.

GEORGE ADAMS,

EPLY TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.—A Narrati of the Affair of Queenstown, in the war of 1812, with review of the strictures on that event, in a book entitled "No ices of the War of 1812," by Solomon Van Rensselaer. For sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,

ROPOSALS will be received until the 18th instant, by materials of the work, by making application to either of the commissioners.

S. DRURY,
Commissioner 1st Ward.
THO. HOLTZMAN,

F. B. PEYTON,
Assistant Commission OST.—The finder of a Green Purse with a steel clas containing a 20 dollar bill of the United States Bank, an

about three dollars in silver, shall receive a reward and the thanks of the owner on leaving it with Mr. Parker, at his Grocery Store, Pennsylvania Avenue. June 11—3t
OST.—A roll of notes, (either three \$20 and one \$50, or
four \$20 and one \$50,) all of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, rolled up in a receipted tavern bill. A reward of Twenty dollars will be given on the delivery of the above at the Bar
of Gadsby's Hotel. june 11—3t

COLTON'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to Constantinople and Athens, by Rev. Walter Colton, U.S. Navy, author of Ship and Shore. This day received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,

Navy Agent's Office. Washington, June 6, 1836.

20,000 BUSHELS RICHMOND COAL. ortion of the coal must be delivered by the 15th of July next ad the remainder on or before the first day of November nex Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully complied with, in addition the bond given for the faithful performance of the contract.
june 7 ELIAS KANE.

Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. Washington, June 6, 1836. OTICE.—The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company having failed to form a quorum for the transaction of business this day, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. INGLE,

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, May 26, 1836.

May 26

PATRIOTIC BANK, Washington, May 30, 1836. N Election for twelve Directors will be holden at the Banking House, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. GEO. E. DYSON,
Cashier.

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

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

may 31—td

J. I. STULL, Cashier.

FOR SALE.—The well-known tavern situated on the south side of 11th street, and immediately in front of the steamboat wharves, being 50 feet front on south G street, and running north on 11th street 126 feet 4 inches. The house is well built in the modern style, containing 20 rooms, exclusive of a commodious back kitchen, with convenient and guidelle cut hailding.

made out-functings.

Also, a corner lot on square 353, situated on south E and 11th creets, fronting on south E 25 feet, and running back on 11th

street 90 feet.

The above valuable property is offered at private sale until the 20th day of June next, and if not sold will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder. The title indisputable.

JNO. E. FOULKES.

ecived this day at Stationers' Hall, a few Transparent Slates, by the use of which children easily acquire a knowledge of trawing.

W. FISCHER.

THE PISTOL KNIFE.—The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing the receipt of the Pistol Knife, a new invention of Mr. Eglen, of Georgia, for which he has obtained a patent, and made by the unrivalled manufacturer Mr. N. P. Ames, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and which will remain a short time for the inspection of the Public, at Stationers' Hall. Also received for sale a few of the celebrated Bowie Knive FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Bousn, will sail as above about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to

ship will please to make early application to
ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co. from Baltimore, respectfully announces to the citizens of which are the has arrived here with a splendid assortmen of Spring and Summer Stocks, of the latest and most approve patterns, and taken lodgings at Mr. Guista's, Pennsylvani tvenue, nearly opposite to Gadsby's Hotel, where he may bound until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and after 3 o'clock in the

by the gallon, which will be furnished at New York prices.

W. FISCHER. good assortment of handsome Guard and Neck Chains, for sale at Stationers' Hall.

may 2 (Tel) - W. FISCHER.

CASH FOR 500 NEGROES, NCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices, in Cash, than any other purchaser who is now, or may herecome into the market.

FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD, mar 8—d&ctf.

Alexandri

CRIMINAL CODE, by Edward Livingston.

A Code of Evidence A Code of Reform and Prison Discipline

A Book of Definitions, ared by authority of the State of Louisians, by Edward Liv on; containing, also, Preliminary and Introductory Report ch. The whole comprised in one volume, for sale at the erly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby 1996 for the charge of the control of the control of the control of the charge of the control of the charge of the cha

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, May 3d, 1836.

RDERED BY THE COURT, that Geo. W. Mar riott, administrator of Thomas W. Hyde, late of said county, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published. P. CHEW, Register.

Notice to Creditors. - In pursuance of the above orde persons having claims against the said deceased are hereb warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the sub-scriber, on or before the 6th day of October next. GEO. W. MARRIOTT,

Administrator of W . Hy ARMER'S Map of Michigan, and Farmer's Map of Ouisconsin, on a very large scale, (quite new,) ex hibiting the land sections, &c. This morning received. For

obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Newman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the time, with the proper vouchers thereto, to the subscriber, redding in Washington, D.C. on or before the 14th day of Novemer next; they will otherwise, by law, be excluded from all be

WM. LLOYD. CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, Louisia-na Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, imme-diately north of Bank of Washington.—The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which will be disposed of low for cash, or on accom-

nodating terms for approved paper.
Old Furniture taken in exchange for new.
Also, a good assortment of Mahogany, which will be sold lov He has also for sale the celebrated Cabinet Sizing for man tetories, which, when used, will fill up the grain of any wood.

Also, the English Patent Japan Varnish, which will not crack r scratch by exposure to the weather or heat.

N. B. Having had considerable experience as an undertaker, prepared at all times to attend funerals.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

IFE OF GENERAL HARRISON.—A Memoi by James Hall: price 75 cents,
On sale by
On sale by

On sale by

On sale by

CEORGIA SCENES.—Georgia Scenes, Characters, Incidents, &c. in the first half Incidents, &c. in the first half century of the Republic, by a native Georgian, \$1 25. For sale at up 13 P. THOMPSON'S.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SPEECH OF MR. PICKENS, (OF SOUTH CAROLINA. On the Fortification Bill.

Monday, May 23.

Mr. PICKENS said it was not agreeable for him to tres pass upon the attention of the committee, and he trusted h ever could be induced to do so except from considera

Mr. Chairman: This debate has taken a wide range, and octrines have been advanced and sentiments avowed against which I feel bound to raise my most solemn protest. The chairman of the Committee of "Ways and Means" [Mr. CAMPRELENG] withdrew an amendment on a former bill embracing the same principles, but declared that he would consider the whole debate as open upon the present

vanced by other gentlemen, I propose to make a few observations on the general principles which shall govern my voton the bill immediately under the consideration of the com

As to appropriations towards those fortifications calculated to give efficiency and protection to our navy, I perhaps would be inclined to go as far as most gentlemen. I am in favor of those that are important for these purposes, and no other, so far as the Atlantic coast is concerned. I look upon it as one of the most idle and visionary schemes that has ever been conceived, to attempt a military line of forti has ever been conceived, to attempt a military line of fortifications on our Atlantic coast similar to those which European Governments have adopted. Our population, comparatively speaking, is sparse, and we have a coast equal in extent to the whole western coast of Europe. Under these circumstances, our resources would not justify an attempt to encircle ourselves with a system of fortifications on a plan similar to those which more populous and far less extensive countries have adopted. Besides, we have no border pow ers against which it may be necessary to protect ourselves We are remote from all other powers—with an immens and increasing commerce. Our physical position, and all the circumstances with which we are surrounded, proclaim a navy to be our only system of enlarged national defence. Our expenditures for fortifications ought to be made exclusively with a view to give protection and energy to our With our extensive coast, you may make fortifica tions for land defence, and have your system, as you may suppose, perfect; but give your enemy ascendency upon the ocean, and they will land their forces at whatever points

they may think proper. No commercial country can rely for defence upon any thing but a well regulated navy. Our true policy of defence is to increase and strengthen t by judicious points of fortification, so as to enable us to retect our whole coast by a stronger naval power than an nation would be able to concentrate against us. With thi view, and looking to the natural division of our coast int four great bays, as it were—the first from Passamaquoddy to Cape Cod, the second from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras the third from Cape Hatteras to Cape Florida, and the fourth to the Sabine—I would say that extensive navy yards with efficient fortifications should be established a the most suitable points between these different capes, s that an ordinary naval force, with brave and enterprisin men, could easily defend the whole frontier, and at the san time protect our commerce. For instance, I would hav such a navy yard with fortifications at or near Bostonthe same at or near New York—then at Norfolk and the mouth of the Chesapeake—the same at Charleston—and then at Pensacola, for the defence of the gulf and the commerce of the West. I would place these points on the best and strongest footing, equal to any in Europe, and make little or no expenditures on any other points, so far as our Atlantic frontier is concerned. as our Atlantic frontier is concerned

naxim that there is none but what can sed it is a militar those that were erected at Antwerp, with so much skill an labor, on the same plan of Fortress Monroe, and which Bo naparte himself pronounced impregnable; and what was the result? The French battered them to the ground in twenty four hours. The truth is, that for an invading force of land we must at last rely upon "high minds and bray hearts," with bayonets, and not fortifications. Beside sir, the genius of our institutions is at war with a standing army. But extend your visionary and wanton schemes of fortifications, and they call for an increased force to keep them in repair. Sir, I rejoice to say that I believe the majority of the officers of your present army are men worthy to be trusted with the liberties of their country. But increase your military points, and call for a corresponding increase of men, and then place all under profligate and an bitious rulers, and there is no patriot who will not trembl

for the consequences to his country.

Mr. Chairman, there has been a great change in the condition and resources of our country within the last few years. Under the application of steam power to our coast the energies of the community have been condensed. Ou weakness, arising from a sparse population, has been to a great extent overcome. If this be the effect of steam as apicable to the water, what must be the operation of thing ring the interior West to the seacoast by means of railcoast into that brave and enterprising country, for the pur-poses of defence, than all the fortifications your overflowing treasury can erect. For military purposes, heretofore, com-numities have been strong in proportion to the denseness of their population. But the recent triumphs of invention and art over nature seem likely to develop new energy and resources, and may change the whole scheme of military defences in an extensive and widely populated coun try. Under these views, I shall never vote for any fortification that cannot be shown to be necessary for the strength and support of the navy. I would desire to have but ferpoints, and place them on the most liberal and substantial It is nothing but a wanton waste of the public money to attempt to embrace too many interests, and cover too

But, sir, I will now look at the operation of this system in another point of view. While you have been expending for the last twenty years, millions upon millions in certain sections of this Union, other extensive sections have been to a great extent entirely neglected. When my colleague Mr. Thompson) some seeks since, with so much ability lemonstrated the unequal operation of your naval appro priations, he drew but a just picture of this Government in all its fiscal operations. As to our navy I am disposed to make some allowances for appropriations heretofore, from the fact that our tonnage has been owned in, and our large commercial transactions have, in a great measure, taken place in those sections where the demand and supplies for a navy and its appendages were naturally called for. But we have now reached a new era in our affairs, when other sections and other interests must be attended to. Hereto-fore your Government has been profuse in its expenditures for the defence of those portions of your country which you boast of being naturally the strongest, while you have neglected those portions which you have proclaimed to be the weakest. Is this the sound policy that should direct the energies of a fostering Government to protect equally the

xposed points of a united people; Let it not be supposed that we complain of the unequal isbursements merely for the dollars and cents involved. No; it is because the operation is deeply connected with the great principles of liberty. As a People under one Government, we present a different state of things from any other People. We are one for certain purposes, and separate for others. As far as the pecuniary and fiscal transactions are concerned, it is not to be disguised that we have certain purposes in the control of have sectional interests differently affected. As far as the States are concerned, we have in each peculiar sentiments habits, and feelings. To preserve these is the very essence of our separate independence and existence. No People can be free and independent who are habitually and systematically excluded from the favors and benefits of the Government that acts upon them. Let it become fixed as a settled policy, that the West and the South are only to

und are, to a great extent, consecrated in the feelings and nstitutions of every civilized community on earth. In those great struggles which ended in the overthrow of feudal barsm, the contest was for individual and personal liberty. But since the combination of the Holy Alliance, together ith all the improvements and schemes of modern society, wery thing seems to tend towards an amalgamation of all ristendom into one system of organization, and the great patest now is for the political independence of separate mmunities. This view becomes deeply interesting to us independent States. An habitual exclusion of any the fiscal ortion of the States of this Confederacy from the fiscal enefits of this Government, and power over its action. must end in a sacrifice of their political independence. Hence it is, that political power becomes deeply identified with political liberty. A people, to be free, must feel that

they are so.

Compare these great principles with what now actually exists, and what has existed for the last twenty years. In that period of time this Government has collected \$420,000,000; and after throwing out of the calculation the \$130,000,000 which have been appropriated for the payment of the public debt, we then have left \$290,000,000, or which \$210,000,000 have been dispused in the middle and which \$210,000,000 have been disbursed in the middle and northern sections, while only \$80,000,000 have been dis-

bursed in all the other sections.

Let not gentlemen suppose that the West and South are factious, when they oppose this system of disbursements.

No! they see involved in it the highest interests, and even

the liberties of their country.

I come now to what has been advanced by others in the progress of this debate. The chairman of the "Way and Means" observed that the revenue system which this Government had adopted for the last twenty years, was the most unjust and oppressive that was ever adopted by any civilized Government. In this, sir, I agree with him. He also said that the commencement of this system was the tariff of 1816. To a considerable extent I agree with him here too. But when he came to assert that the "compromise hill" was the consummation of that system, I confess Government had adopted for the last twenty years, was the nise bill" was the consummation of that system, I confess could not exactly understand him. There are principle in this bill which by no means receive my approbation.
The gentleman spoke of the evils complained of from the surplus in the treasury, and intimated that if it had not been for the "compromise," a system would have been adopted which would have reduced the revenue now down to the wants of the Government. All this sounded very well from the gentleman in one part of his remarks. But when he came to another part, where he was attempting to defeat the "Land bill," or any just distribution of this surplus among the States, I confess I was astonished to see the entleman labor so hard to prove that there was and would

He entered into a long calculation to show that there would be no more than the wants of the Government would require. At one moment, he denounced the "compromise" as producing the cvils of the surplus, to show how much better others could have done for the country; and then, when he desired to retain what was in the treasury from a distribution, he attempts to prove that the same compromise" has produced no surplus beyond what the Government will actually want. I leave the gentleman to [Here Mr. CAMBRELENG explained, and said he meant the

atiable articles would not exceed that amount, but admit-Mr. Pickens resumed, and said he did not so understand the gentleman before. But if the gentleman admits that burimportations will equal \$150,000,000, I am totally at a loss to perceive how he comes to the conclusion that our customs will then yield only \$10,000,000. The system is ments developing the resources of the interiory and enterprise invigorating the remotest quarters of our and—all, all proclaim the increasing means of a great Peo-ole with corresponding wants and demands. Under this prospect of things, I should be induced to think that in two prospect of things, I should be induced to think that in two years more our importations would reach \$170,000,000, and that our customs would yield \$18,000,000. Your exports in cotton alone, for the year ending on the 1st of last October, sold for \$73,000,000, and this year they will probably reach near \$90,000,000. This was the article which, in the plenitude of your wisdom, you pronounced over-produced three years ago, when we raised less than ten hundred thousand bags, and sold it for less than nine cents, and you declared that production had then outrundemand. Last year we raised above three hundred thousand bags Last year we raised above three hundred thousand bags more, and sold it, notwithstanding your over production for sixteen cents. No man can foretell the developments of this country under a wise system of free trade. No man an foresee the immense increase of importations and exportations of a free and unrestrained people, with the eshness of the virgin wilderness before them

figures. Even if all the reasonable expenditures that have been officially asked for be made, we will have on the 1st of January next at least \$46,000,000 of surplus in the treatment. on January next at least \$40,000,000 of surplus in a feet case sury, supposing the public lands to yield \$17,000,000; and many put them as high as \$25,000,000. Good faith and prudence demand that this should be deposited, not in the rporations of the States, but in the treasury of the sepa to States themselves, in proportion to their federal repre-ntation, they being responsible for its repayment. This buld give us the faith and credit of the States instead of he banks. But of this, and of the gentleman's argumen on the "Land bill," I will say more on another occasion. The gentleman, in his calculations to reduce the sur-

us, has placed \$7,000,000 to be appropriated for Indian treaties, and in this I suppose he is correct. He also put down \$5,000,000 for the Florida war. Mr. Chairman, will not say that this is too much, but I will say that it is four times as much as it ought to have been. I will here take occasion also to say, that this is one of the most disgraceful wars that has ever occurred—disgraceful in its graceful wars that has ever occurred—disgraceful in it origin, and of no credit to those who have had the termina tion of the first campaign. I am rather induced to believ that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wiss) has gives us the true causes of this war. It is not improbable that it was engendered by iniquitous authority given to agents and others, who, under the vile pretext of seizing fugitive slaves, and purchasing others, before the emigration of the lawless savages could take place, attempted, in some instances, to seize even the children of their chiefs for bondage and sale, and then committed imposition and outrage, until suffering nature could bear it no longer. I forbear to say more at present, for I may be misinformed, and I trust, for humanity, and for the honor of our Government, that I may be. But I will say, that whatever may or may not have been the treatment of the Indians, I believe that many of those who have volunteered to defend your border have been, to say the least, treated with coldness and neglect. I do not stand here to complain for them. What they have suffered and borne they have borne without a murmur, for a settled policy, that the West and the South are only to feel this Government in its exactions, while other sections are to feel it in its disbursements—let it be known that we are to be converted into Roman provinces, from which you gentleman, I take occasion to say that they volunteered

are to collect treasure and wealth to be distributed among | their services, not as the gentleman from Massachusetts hose who may be styled "Roman citizens;" and then, sir, f such a system is to last—if this state of things is to be "fat business," but to defend your exposed frontier, after continued—you will soon see, under it, our industry and enterprise droop and grow dull; you will see our spirits wither and die; genius will turn from lofty aspiration; our People will lose their burning feeling of patriotism; and wither and die; genius will turn from 1913, wither and die; genius will turn from 1914, with a pariod of patriotism; and from manly independence we will tamely sink down to become serfs and vassals under a mighty empire, where even the very boundaries of the States will be lost and forgotten amid the ruin and desolation thrown over a broken and disheartened country!

And what has been the fact? While they have gone forth to encounter hardship and exposure in vindication of your honor and your power, those who, some years since, were so eager to exhibit their patriotism, by volunteering in a civil war of extermination to be waged on the particular to their country. to let off the exuberance of their spirit, but have kept back in that silence which belongs to their servility. After all that silence which belongs to their servinty. After air that our citizens have done in this unfortunate savage war, it ill becomes the officer you placed there to command them, considering that he had but recently come fresh from the fields of his triumph in manæuvering and strategy—I

the fields of his triumph in manæuvering and strategy—I say it little becomes him to cast a sneer over them as "volunteers," and not "good troops."

But, sir, to return. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambrellens) to exhaust the surplus, has jut down \$10,000,000 for the war in which we will be involved with Mexico on our southwestern borders.

Mr. Chairman, to say the least of it, this declaration, coming from one who because of it, this declaration, coming from one who because he are the first this Helman.

coming from one who bears such a relation to this House and country as the gentleman does, was as imprudent as any thing could well be. Every thing relating to the affairs of Texas involves questions of the deepest and most delicate interest, and it does not become us at present to say or do any thing that may lead to embarrassment. I trust there will be no war to which the gentleman alludes. What-ever may be the power or policy of those governments that are in their nature unlimited, I hold that, under our Constitution, which we are sworn to defend, with its limi trust powers conferred on us for the interest and benefit of nis people, we have no right to go into a war, except purely for self-defence. There are certain great moral obliga-tions which should ever bind governments as well as individuals, and which, particularly under our peculiar insti-tutions, should never be forgotten on any occasion, no mat-ter how tempting. A war with Mexico for conquest would lead to a conflict with European Powers, the end of which it would not be easy to foretell. I have as much cause to feel sympathy as most gentlemen, for I had the companion of my boyhood—the friend of my maturer years—brave, chivalrous, and daring to the highest degree, inhumanly butchered in the fall of the Alamo. But I shall never suffer the feelings and sympathies of my heart to prompt me, er impulse, to do any thing calculated to involve others consequences the most serious, unless under a case of

gentlemen, the recent glorious and triumphant victory gained to the arms of Texas has entirely dispelled them. I deprecated debate heretofore, because I feared that it might lead to consequences calculated to embarrass the negotiating power of this Government. I frankly avow that it is an object near and dear to my heart to acquire Texas for this Union. Sir, I desire this, not as has been said, to extend the boundaries of slavery, but for the purpose of extending the boundaries of liberty. Who is there so cold and heartless that he would desire to limit the conso cold and heartless that he would desire to mint the confines of this great and growing Republic? If even all the nations of Christendom were anxious to adopt our Constitution, and cover themselves under its principles, is there a man here whose heart would not beat, and whose eye would not kindle with joy at the anticipation of syn an event? And who is there so narrow and contraced that would not extend our Union and protection to those who are our neighbors—who speak our language—identified with us, as they are, in interest and in feeling; who went from our firesides and from our altars—who are our ewn brethren and relatives? Who is there amongst as that would turn his hand upon the hardy enterprise of a brave

would turn his hand upon the hardy enterprise and daring people?

Yes, sir, they are ours by position—ours by all the sympathies of our nature—ours by all the bonds of interest—slaveholding States—I scorn to place it upon any such narrow grounds—but because I desire to nurture with our fostering care a noble empire for the free, just now quickening into life; because I desire that our banner may float aloft,

into life; because I desire that our banner may float aloft, and that the whole race of civilized man shall sleep in peace under its broad and benignant folds.

Mr. Chairman, I come now to examine some of the abstract doctrines which fell from the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambrelleng,) and which I heard with profound astonishment. The gentleman, after speaking of the triumphs of the democracy, proclaimed that he hoped the time was soon coming when the people would declare, is longuage not to be mistaken. in language not to be mistaken, "that no legislation should bind posterity." Sir, if this sentiment had been uttered only by the colleague of the gentleman on my extreme right (Mr. Moore,) it would have excited in me no atten-the most serious attention of this country. I am aware that this doctrine claims for its origin high authority—authority which in my opinion has been looked to with full as much reverence as it deserves. I am aware that it has recently been promulgated in an ingenious pamphlet from Ohio against all corporations, and that it is openly preached in the northern and middle sections of this Union, where in all probability it will soon become the popular

What, sir! no legislation bind posterity! Push this doctrine to its consequences, and where does it lead to? What becomes of your public faith? What becomes of your national honor? Let it be known that those treayour national honor? ties which bind you in your intercourse with the nations of the earth, are to be disregarded and defied by the whim, the interest, or the ambition of the ascendant party of today, and we must then necessarily be excluded from civilday, and we must then necessarily be excluded non-civilized society. No legislation bind posterity! What bore us in glory and in triumph through the war of our Revolution, but that legislation which bound posterity to redeem the debt incurred to sustain your armies upon the field of battle? What sustained us through the second war of our independence, but the power to pledge the resources of this nation for the great purposes of self-preservation? Is this Congress to do nothing that can bind those who are to come after us? Go back at once, and tear up your De-claration of Independence itself; scatter into a thousand pieces the parchment of your Constitution, and substitute, in the place thereof, the shouts of a mob proclaiming their triumphs of to-day, or the power of a lawless multitude waving over a blood-stained land the sceptre of anarchy to-morrow. No legislation bind posterity! Where is faith? Where is honor? Where is public law? Where is public law? lic morality? Sir, this is a docrine at war with peace, po-licy, and honor. It breaks down all that is venerable, virtuous, and consecrated in the institutions of civilization itself. If this be the doctrine of the gentleman, and the party with which he is identified intend practically to enforce it in this country, I can tell him that, when he attempts it, a hundred thousand plumes will wave over a hundred thousand lances, couched to vindicate all those sacred rights which have been acquired under the plighted faith

of this Government.

But, sir, the gentleman dropped another remark that struck me with peculiar force. He asserted that the time would soon come when the Government should sell the would soon come when the Government should self the public lands to none but emigrants who are actual settlers. Where is the right under the Constitution by which this Government would attempt to exclude any class of free citizens from purchases of the public domain? Where is the right by which you shall claim to distribute it amongst a particular class? If it be intended by this to feed the appetite and minister to the desires of that class who may have no peculiar ties or interests to bind them to the place of their nativity—if it be intended to catch that class who may have not proved the land from one end to the other, having move through the land from one end to the other, having no home, and feeling for no country, then it is vile agrarianism. Has it come to this, that a man is to be excluded from the benefits and privileges under this Government, benefits and privileges under this content is the about the cause, by industry, economy, or enterprise, he should be so fortunate as to accumulate property, or because he may happen to be associated with others who have? Are citi-

If this system of selling alone to a certain class be in tended by the gentleman as an equal division of the publi-domain, then he should remember that, when the Roman people came to receive their distribution from the public granaries, they became prostituted and debased. When their conquering Generals came loaded with the spoils of devastated provinces, and were enabled to deal out bread and bounties to this class or that class, then, through bri-bery and corruption, they bought their way to power over

bely and contention, they todget their way to power over the prostrate liberties of their country.

But the gentleman made another declaration, which I confess filled my heart with the most gloomy forebodings for the future. After speaking of the bloated state of things in the country at present, he concluded by declaring that "the whole nation was now one common gambling-house!" Considering the position he occupies in this House, and the relation he hears to the dominant party that now rules this Confederacy—considering that, from his residence, he must be intimately acquainted with the secret springs of speculation and commerce—I confess I heard this solemn declaration with no ordinary emotions. This nation one common gambling-house! And who made it so? Let those who hold the reins of Government answer this awful question. Mr. Chairman, next to the omnipotence and omnipresence of that superintending Providence that moves upon the affairs of the world, there is no power that exercises so great an influence over the feelings, the sentiments, and the very nature of man, as the Government that acts upon him, and those who administer its authority. Let an individual become abandoned and profligate, and the consequences of his vice and iniquity are, for the most part, confined to himself and those immediately around him; but let those who hold in their hands the destinies of a great people become corrupt and lawless; let them trample over the great fundamental principles of the Government; let them secome ambitious and profligate, and the consequences are felt in the remotest circles of society; the highest and the lowest come under this tremendous influence. Look over the world, and see its fallest portions where civilization, art, and refinement once held their soft and mingled sway, now laid low in ruin and decay; go walk by the broken columns of the Parthenon, or stand on the grave of Militades. The relief of the rules ltiades; go and visit the tomb of Virgil, or the villas o Tully, and why is it that you hear no longer the voice of the orator, or see no more the poet and the warrior? Is it because the uplifted hand of God has forever blighted those fairest portions of his creation? No, no; it comes from the iniquity of corrupt, *fallen*, ambitious *man*. It is his usurping hand that has laid these fair regions low, and made a degenerate, desponding, and broken-hearted people. And, sir, when it is now announced that our "nat

one common gambling-house," let those who sit on the seats of power tremble for the future. They may pass through this world, and receive its applause; they may problem in triangle. oclaim in triumph that they have received the approba conscience shall be felt, they may pour upon it the sweet unction that rises from the huzzas of a passing mob; but when they shall have gone through these scenes, and shall come to that last sad day when the secrets and recesses of the human heart shall be laid open before a tribunal that is never deceived and that never errs; when they rise before the searching eye of an avenging God, then let the ques tion be asked, who made this nation one common gambling house? and, it I mistake not, you will see them quake and tremble as did Babylon's corrupt and revelling crew when they beheld upon the wall the handwriting that announced

their guilt, and proclaimed their destiny.

Mr. Chairman, I propose to examine who "made us one common gambling-house." Another gentleman from New York (Mr. McKeon) took this occasion to pass a culogy upon the present Administration. He also exhibited the claims of the different capalidates for the Provincement claims of the different candidates for the Presidency, mak ing all merely sectional, except one, who stood upon broad and enlarged principles that embraced the whole Union who stood pledged to carry out the principles of the presen Administration. And this gentleman, at the conclusion of his remarks, with quite as much modesty as discretion thought proper to read us a lecture on parties, deprecating bill of so much interest. Yes, sir, this pharisaic God that they are not as other men, have the effrontery to call upon us to hold our peace, while they stand pledged to carry out the pinciples of the present Administration! Let us briefly look ack and see what are these principles.

One of the first avowals of principle was the indirect pledge made by the President in his famous letter to the Tenness Legislature, in which he laid it down that no member of capgress should be appointed to office during

member of cangress should be appointed to office durin his membership, and for two years afterwards. The nez great pledge made in the canvass was, that no man should be dismissed from the canvass was, that no man should be dismissed from office for opinion sake. This princip was indirectly wowed by the war made upon those where the princip was sure in which was the war made upon those where the covery line. The way is to be one in the princip of the covery line. every line. The "Augean stables were to d." Now, I hold that the public pledges which man makes before the world, are as binding upon him by at the principles of sound morality as his pledged honor in private, and he who would wantonly disregard the one would violate the other. Those public men who notoriously set at defiance all the pledges that they have ever made, go very far to set an example well calculated to produce looseness of morality and general profligacy, all tending to make the nation a common "gambling-house," where falsehood and treachery hold a triumphant sway. What has been the fact with reference to the first pledge

What has been the fact with reference to the first pledge to which I have alluded? More members of Congres have been appointed to office than under any three Adminnce the commencement of the Government and, as to dismissals from office for political opinions, I have only to state the remarkable fact that, in all the Administrations of this Government up to the present, all the dismissals together amount to only seventy-four, while in this Administration there have been upwards of nine hundred, and two hundred and thirty of them important officers. Is this the principle the gentleman (Mr. McKeon) would advocate? As to the reform pledged in the inaugural, we have had it. This modern reform has come over us with all its blessings. True, there has been a change, but it has only been a change from those who were in office to the vilest and most lawless crew that were ever raised up under the dispensations of Providence to scourge a degenerate and ungrateful people. Sycophancy and servility have taken the place of all the heroic and manly virtues. The rooks, together with obscene birds, have perched themselves in the high places of the land, and we sit here beneath, surrounded this with their fith and participal constraint. ed daily with their filth and putrified corruption. Office holders (now become miserable dependents) and office seekers infest every turn and corner; and let it be known that any man has influence from his being the tool of those who have patronage to confer, and he is overwhelmed with the bowing and cringing of these slaves and beggars. Crowds of miserable hungry beings creep and crawl, in the darkness of midnight, through the hiden re-

crawl, in the darkness of midnight, through the hidden recesses and gloomy avenues that lead up to the throne of royal favor. These creatures, generated as they are in despotism, are pervading the country, and becoming more loathsome than the creeping lice or "slimy frogs of Egypt" ever were in the days of God's judgments. This, sir, is the reform with which we are blessed.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot shut our eyes to what we see passing around us. The Government is virtually changed, and the People seem to be sinking into acquiescence. The dismissal of the first cabinet, upon the notorious principles involved, was an open avowal that arbitrary will should involved, was an open avowal that arbitrary will should govern even in private circles. The war waged upon al the constituted authorities of the land—upon the Supreme Court, upon the Senate, and even at first upon this House because they were favorable to a recharter of the United States Bank, and then the appeals made to the People as one aggregate mass—all, all, announced, in language not to be mistaken, that the Constitutional Republic of States was to be broken down, and that a simple democracy o

brutal numbers, with an elective and unlimited monarch, was to be raised over the ruins.

The President has habitually, through flattery, appealed to the passions and prejudices of all that is ignoble and low in society, to sustain him in his reckless career upon the institutions of his country. In this he has pursued the course of all those who have intended to usurp the liberties of the people. Cæsar, when he crossed the Rubicon, did it to bless the people and preserve the laws. He refused the crown that was urged upon him, and then took supreme power to please the people. By what authority is it that the President makes his appeals to the people, as contradistinguished from the laws and Constitution of his country? He was elected, not by a simple majority of the whole, but by majorities from the States. Every principle in the Constitu-tion is against making this a simple majority Government. It was made and can alone be altered by States. States are equal in one branch, and even the representation in this House is differently modified from Change this state of things, and convert it into a simple unmixed democracy, and you immediately raise one interest in society in deadly hostility against another,

which must end, as all simple democracies have done, in a

dictator or an elective but unlimited monarchy. To restrain

the Executive interest in all Governments, there must be

zens whose ties and interests may bind them to reside in of the Government. You have wisely abolished the next from the fact that he was supposed to inherit the one State, to be excluded from holding a freehold in anomalist aristocracy of the old world; but unless we substitute for sympathy that was then running so strong in favor of the aristocracy of the old world; but unless we substitute for it, in the action of this Government, the territorial interests of the States, to be felt in full effect through a co-ordinate branch, we have improved nothing on English liberty. The Executive, without this check, necessarily becomes the source of all honor and power, and absorbs all other interests.

Is this not the fact now? Is there a practical man here who does not know that the Executive is at this moment the controlling and unrestrained power of this Confederacy? Is it not proclaimed with triumph that he has a majority in both Houses? Where then is the practical check?

I maintain, sir, that the Government in fact is changed and has become absolute! Look at the history of the times and doubt it if you can! Some two years since the President issued a proclamation for the open purpose of bring ing down civil war upon an independent State of this Union. This extraordinary document declared that the were not and never were at any period sovereig of all history, for the Declaration of Independence itself announced that "these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." The second article of confederation declares that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence." And yet, notwithstanding this bare-faced falsehood, what was the result? This instrument, by which the sovereignty, pride, self-respect, and independence of the States were cloven down by a single dash, was received amid hallelujahs; and the very States that were disgraced by it, instead of calling up the spirit of the entombed Constitution, bowed down in subserviency, while the whole nation, by universal acclamation, seemed to join in the modern apotheosis of its nom inal author. Is there any man now, who looks back coolly that does not believe this to be the proclamation that changed the Republic?

And here let me refer to an instance as illustrating the

And here let me refer to an instance as illustrating the change of the times, and to show that the whole country, the high and the low, are sinking under delusion into the universal "humbuggery" of the day. Last summer Lobserved an account of a large meeting in the refued, polished, and hospitable city of Boston, called to attend the ceremony of presenting their distinguished and intellectual citizen with a silver cup, on which was inscribed "the defender of the Constitution." Who sustained the principles of the proclamation? Who embodied them in the "force bill?" Who carried that measure through, and placed it on the statute book, consecrating the usurgation of pies of the proclamation? Who embodied them in the "force bill?" Who carried that measure through, and placed it on the statute book, consecrating the usurpation of all power in the hands of the Executive? This "defender of the Constitution." And it is remarkable that he, in the very speech in which he returned his thanks, declared that the Constitution was virtually changed, and that all power was now in the hands of the Executive. I refer to this scene merely to show that even the intelligent and educated are falling under the delusions of the day; and if they be so blind, what must be expected from others who bask in power and live by deception? I hope there is no man now, who can look back upon these two measures to which I have alluded, and then see what he now knows to exist around him, without learning some impressive and solemn lessons as to the downward career of the Republic.

But to return. While triumphal arches were raised, upon which was inscribed "the principles of the proclamation, the principles of New England;" while he whose life had been an open war upon all law, was receiving in the halls of universities the flattering unction of "Doctor of Laws" poured upon his head, what was the remarkable fact? He was then actually penning the order for the lawless seizure of the whole treasure of the nation.

Considering the state of things, this was a sagacious and profound move, and those who relayed it well understood

Considering the state of things, this was a sagacious and profound move, and those who planned it well understood profound move, and those who planned it well understood the downward progress of events, and the recorded history of liberty. Usurpation upon usurpation had been perpetrated. The great principles of the Constitution had been subverted. This measure was absolutely necessary to sustain the power that had been acquired, and to transmit it to a successor. It diverted public attention from what had been done. Despotism and usurpation, in other countries, rely upon the sword and a standing army to sustain themselves; but from the nature of our institutions, they are selves; but from the nature of our institutions, they ar compelled here to rely upon leagued banks, money, office-holders and office-scekers, bribery and corruption. Law-ess power here relies upon deception and fraud, while else-

less power here reites upon deception and flatti, where it relies upon force.

I question very much whether, in this country, we can ever have even the privilege of an appeal to revolution. Each State has its own peculiar local interests and peculiar public opinion. This almost forbids all system and concert of action, and he who is at the head of affairs must concert of action, and he who is at the head of affairs must have little talent indeed, if, with his tremendous power and patronage, he is not able to play off one part of the community against the other. But there is another caus which I fear may prove fatal to the prospects of liberty, very much doubt whether the place of the place with our immense system of credit, extending itself into a state of the province of the place with our immense system of credit, extending itself into the province of the place of the part of the community against the community against the place of the place

all the ramifications of the community—with our serious society, and transacting business upon calculations made for the future—I say I doubt whether, under this vast and complicated system, the various interests of which man can fathom, even reform can ever take place. All those who may be directly or indirectly (and who is not? interested in this stungedous system, would apply the strength of the strength of the community of the strength of interested in this stupendous system, would prefer to ac quiesce under a despotism rather than to run the hazard o

change from reform or revolution.

Those who seized the moneyed resources of the nation well knew the resistless power they were to wield, controlling as it does, directly and indirectly, at least one hundred millions of capital. Other people have to submit to the sword drawn over them by a conqueror, who may at leas have the manliness of courage to command some respective but we have to submit to a mean and infamous despotisn sustained by a moneyed power, controlling, through bribery and corruption, all that is abandoned and profligate in society. No wonder that "the whole nation is one common

Let us now look to a more recent event as distinctly marking this great change in our Government. And or this point I will take the facts as stated with so much spirit by the gallant gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and which I have never seen the slightest pretence to deny. I allude to the last pight of the last of the last of the last pight pight of the last pigh allude to the last night of the last Congress, when see occurred of the deepest importance to the liberties of th country. It was then that the President, with the firs officer of his cabinet, and the second officer of the Government, came into the dark recesses of this Capitol, and through his vile minions and miserable tools, defea measure of vast importance before this House, for the note rious purpose of waging a popular war upon the Senate Cromwell went into the House of Commons at the head of armed men, and ordered its dissolution. But here, sir, we have a President, who comes not like a soldier, but at the head of his servile courtiers and sycophants, and practically asserts his ascendency over both branches of our Legislature by management and duplicity. Is this our independence under the Constitution? Is this the check that we ence under the Constitution? Is this the check that we were designed to exercise by the provisions of that noble instrument? Where is the spirit of our forefathers? Better, far better for us to be "dogs and bay the moon," or "toads and feed on the vapor of a dungeon," than to hold our seats here only to disgrace the memory of those who have gone before us. I know that we are apt to become indifferent and callous under the habitual contemplation of evils which seem almost to forbid a remedy. And it is from this that liberty is lost. We sit here and see things which we have not the courage or manliness to resist. what is now passing before this country in the history

f the day? An attempt is now openly being made to ex tage the Constitution, and drag down the Senate in mble penitence before a master, for having dared to ex ess an independent sentiment. If this succeeds, it will the consummation of our downfall. Sir, I am aware that under certain circumstances an in

ividual may desire that his crimes should be expunged come the memory of man. I am aware that there are thos from the memory of man. I am aware that there are those who would desire to convert the whole earth into one universal pandimonium, only that they might become prominent from their very iniquity, and reigh triumphant from their very guilt. But I am totally at a loss to understand the feelings that could prompt any human being to desire to see a whole body of men, intended by our ancestors to e exalted and independent, bowing around the throne of a wless and reckless man, bearing in their hands the Conitution to be burnt, that the smoke thereof may rise to satiate his vengeance, and appease his wrath. Sir, it is, it is the reign of Cæsar, and we are cowards, dastards, slaves if we submit to this state of things, and shall deserve to have our children raise before us their little hands, and

have our children raise before us their little hands, and shake their manacles, saying, thou did it, thou did it.

Mr. Chairman, I have said that this is the reign of Cæsar. Sir, I have read the history of the Roman people to little advantage, if I am to be deceived at this late day in what I see passing around me. We are now where that people were when the empire was to be divided between people were when the empire was to be divided between Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus. Casar had folded his robes, and perished under the dagger of Brutus. And although we may have none at present with the fine talents and acquirements of Antony, yet we have many with private profligacy and abandoned principles. As to Lepidus I read only point to the gentlemen from Kentucky. ed only point to the gentleman from Kentuck (Mr. R.M. Johnson;) but as he is a member of this House the Executive interest in all Governments, there must be created some independent and antagonist interest in society, which shall be habitually felt in the practical opera-

nent from the fact that he was supposed to inhere the sympathy that was then running so strong in favor of the fallen Cæsar. Wary, artful, and sagacious, he saw his position, and made the most of it.

We too have a modern Octavius, who, winding his way under the robes of royal favor, proclaims himself the true and anointed successor, pledged to carry out the principles of his master. What other earthly claim has the Vice President to his present position, except that he is supposed President to his present position, except that he is supposed to be the chosen favorite of him who has trampled over the liberties of his country? The gentleman from New York (Mr. McKeon) has declared him to be the only

candidate who has claims upon the whole Union.

For the present I pass by an investigation into his political principles, and shall only refer to one document, which speaks a language not to be mistaken, and develops ne feelings and the nature of the man—which writes his istory and his character more fully than all the volumes that can be composed by a flattering biographer. No man can read it without knowing its author. It is a letter writen from London, in answer to a committee in New York who condoled with him for his rejection as minister to the court of St. James. I will read from it the following extract in relation to General Jackson:

"In testifying to my public conduct, they are pleased speak with eulogium of me, as contributing, while in the cabinet, to the success of the present Administration. That signal success, I feel called upon to declare, is pre-eminently due nal success, I feel called upon to declare, is pre-enimently due to the political sagacity, unwearying industry, and upright, straightforward course of our present venerated Chief. All the humble merit I can claim is, that of having exerted myself to the utmost to execute his patriotic and single-hearted views. and of having sacrificed all personal considerations to insure their success, when threatened with extraneous embarrass-ments. That my exertions were arduous, painful, and inces-sant, I may without vanity assert; whether my sacrifices have not been repaid with unmerited detraction and reproach, I leave to my countrymen to determine. Still I shall ever re-gard my situation in that cabinet as one of the most furturate gard my situation in that cabinet as one of the most fortunate events of my life, placing, as it did, me in close and familiar relation with one who has well been described by Mr. Jefferson as 'possessing more of the Roman in his character than any man living,' and whose administration will be looked to in future times as a golden era in our history. To have served under such a chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is a sufficient glory; and of that, thank God, my enemies cannot deprive me."

Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly aware that many a man might have uttered such sentiments without any extraordinary degradation. If they had come from one who had nary degradation. If they had come from one who had forever retired into private life, it would have been of no great importance. If they had come from one who was humble and lowly, and had received private favors from a benefactor, it would have attracted no attention. But, coming, as they did, from one who was artful and sagacious; who had fixed his eye on the first office of his country, with an ambition that has never varied; who was gazing with eagerness for partisan support; I say, sir, that, under all the circumstances of the case, they are base, vile, degraded and degrading sentiments, which no freeman ever conceived in his heart, and none but a flatterer ever uttered. If I am to have a leader, in the name of all that is lofty and honorable, let him be one who has the feelings, the independence, the heart of a man. If I am to follow, let it not be one who cringes before, and fawns upon the hand of a master. Every feeling of my soul revolts with scorn and indignation at such sentiments.

But, sir, look around, and what is the glaring fact in the history of the day? These sentiments have had their weight. Is not the whole patronage and power of this Government, at this moment, wielded for the open purpose of rewarding their author? Is it to be disguised that the under the dictation of the President? Is there a man who has sagacity to perceive consequences, that doubts it I Let those things succeed, and it is idle to talk about a free Government. We may have the exterior of freedom, but it will be a whitened sepulchre, fair and beautiful to look on, but full of corruption and rottenness within.

I commit no man or no party, but I here take opportunity to lay down the doctrine, that he who comes into powr under such circumstances, comes in, to all intents and purposes, as much a usurper as if he had come in by the sword of revolution. Such a Government is to be obeyed merely from political expediency, and not constitutional obligation. What difference, in fact, is there between a Government brought upon the country by presidential dictation, fraud, and patronage, and one forced upon us b the arms of a conqueror?

In those countries where the succession may be fixed

by the hereditary laws of the land—where things have grown up from time immemorial, and become the fixed rinciples of the Constitution, a people can make claims treedom, if the succession take place consistent with their institutions. But in this country, where we have a writ-ten Constitution, every line of which maintains the free-dom of the elective franchise, from the highest to the low-est, if we submit to dictation on a way he are slaves in recr-ing and in fact, and shall deserve our destiny.

The janissaries of Turkey could at one time bow-string a sultan and enthrops his covers.

a sultan, and enthrone his successor. A Roman desp could at one time make his horse a consul, while his deg could at one time make his horse a consul, while his degenerate countrymen cowered beneath the imperial eagles waving along the lines of Prætorian bands. Cromwell anointed himself as one prepared to be a martyr, and called upon his roundhead followers to baptize him in the blood of Charles the First, that he might come out a saint fit to wear the robes of a dictator, and claim the sworn allegiance of a deluded and enslaved people.

True, we have no janissaries—no Prætorian bands—no army of the commonwealth, as yet. But we have what is

army of the commonwealth, as yet. But we have what is meaner, baser, and more degrading—we have a hundred thousand office-holders and office-seekers—moneyed corporations from one end of the Union to the other; we have the patronage of this Government, and the power and popularity of the President—all, all acting together in consent and devoted to the calculation of appointing a success. ert, and devoted to the sole object of appointing a succes sor, and transmitting ill-gotten power to those who will to receive it. I care not what may be the principle to be avowed by such an Administration, I make open unnpromising war against the mode and manner of apintment.

How long are these things to last? Are they to b borne by a free people? Think you that one-half of this great nation is forever to be ruled over by the other half, upon such principles as these? Think you that the intellectual and virtuous of a great people are forever to be trampled over and spurned by ignorance and brutal numbers? No sir it is not the property of the property o No, sir, it is not nature to bear it. that crawls in the dust will turn when trod on. And shall man, rational man, sink himself lower than the viles of creation? Sir, if these things are to be borne, go first and tear from the pages of history those leaves which transmit to posterity our glory and our honor—go first and gather together the Declarations of our Independence, and make of them a bon-fire—go first to the graves of our gallant dead, harrow up their bones, and scatter to the four winds of Heaven their dust and their ashes—tell our little hildren these men are unworthy to be remembered, and heir deeds to be imitated; we must then do more—chang he very names of our own children; ay, we must chang heir very natures; turn back the current that now run warm from their hearts, and run it into new channelsbull down the star-spangled banner, and trample it in the lust beneath your feet—then, and not until then, shall we e prepared to wear in peace the chains of slaves and the f bondsmen.

ivery of bondsmen.

Mr. Chairman, I am aware that I have uttered sentiments ill calculated to suit the public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which forever cut me off from all hope of favor from this Government, or with those who are destined to control it. But I stand here to speak that the present the public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which forever the public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which forever the public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which forever the public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which forever the public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which forever the public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which forever the public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which is a public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which is a public ear. I know, sir, that I have uttered sentiments which is a public ear. I know, sir, the public ear. I know it is a public ear. who are destined to control it. But I stand here to speak the truth to my country. What is a man born for? Is it that, through deception and sycophancy, he may wind his way to power? Is it that, for the day, he may catch passing popularity, that miserable mushroom thing, which springs up in the moisture and darkness of night, only to without and die under the beams of the nearly levels to without the beams of the nearly day single. ther and die under the beams of the noon-day sun ither and die under the beams of the noon-way sundo, sir, man lives that he may live hereafter in the hearts and affections of his countrymen, for haying vindicated heir interests, their honor, and their liberties. This, in my their interests, their honor, and their liberties. This, in my opinion, is the highest destiny that awaits an earthly

FOR RENT .- A convenient, well built two story frame House, on Sixth street, near the General Post Office, containing nine comfortable rooms. To a good be moderate. Inquire of POLKINHORN & CAMPBELL,

A SERVANT WANTED.—A good, steady man, slave, is wanted by the year, who is used to tend a garder and take care of horses. One from the country will be preferred. For such, a reasonable compensation will be given. In quire of POLKINHORN & CAMPBELL,

District of Columbia, Washington County.

LBERT J. K. BAKER has applied to the Hon. Wm.
Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District
of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the Columbia, on the first Monday in July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend, WM. BRENT, june 13-3t

REMARKS OF MR. JOHNSON, (OF KENTUCKY,) On the bill to pay money advanced by Charleston and other Southern Cities, to prosecute the Florida War, &c .- May, 1836.

It is not (said Mr. Johnson) to give utterance to indig nant feelings at the opposition to this measure, that I now address the House. It is not a party measure which is before us, but a measure which calls for concert of action with all parties. It is a subject of too great importance to admit of procrastination, by indulging in party invectives Our responsibilities are not to each other, but to our con stituents and to our country. Each member of this House holds the same relation to his immediate constituents, and am willing to refer the conduct of each to that tribuna each member; and to the test of public opinion throughout the whole country, each individual must submit; whether the award be censure or applause, there can be no evasion no appeal. It is our part to act, and the part of the coun y to judge of our actions. When this murderous savage war broke out in Florida

which has spread ruin and desolation to many families, and half depopulated some fair portions of that flourishing territory, the hostile trump was heard from Charleston to New Orleans; and the patriotic citizens of South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, not willing to wait the dull delays of this House for authority, while their fellow citizens were bleeding under the scalping-knife of the sava ges, flew to arms, and hastened to their protection. The service was national. It was no more incumbent upon these States to protect Florida, than upon other States; but without waiting to inquire whether justice would be done by the nation, they met the impending danger. They just-American family; and that was enough to kindle in the hosoms of the chivalrous southrons the fire of American patriotism. The palmetto was lost in the cagle; and his against their countrymen. The bill now before us makes provision to defray the expense. The emergency of the occasion did not admit of hesitancy, and moneys were advanced in the city of Charleston, and other towns in that and the other States, to meet the exigency. The great question now is, shall we authorize the payment? The shorr and future safety of the country require that there shall be no hesitancy nor delay. Even while we are wasting the time by cold [deliberation upon the subject, the threatening danger upon the Georgia and Alabama frontier may be bursting into a flame, and demanding similar advances upon the gredit of our serves of netional invites. advances upon the credit of our sense of national justice An awful responsibility awaits him who can make this th unfortunate occasion for party crimination, for censures against the Administration, and against the Committees of Ways and Means and on Military Affairs. To produce delay by complaints of irregularity, because the measure has been proposed by a committee, without an order from the aunication, or by motions and debates in favor of committal is in effect to oppose the bill, or at least to deprive it, without any countervailing benefit, of much of its utility.

It is not the method of proceeding on ordinary occasions, to start objections upon these grounds; and how can it be reconciled to a proper sense of the duty which we owe the country in a case like this, connected as it is with the Florida and the Creek war 2 da and the Creek war?
I have been (said Mr. J.) a member of Congress for many

years, and for more than twenty-five years have I been honored as chairman of some important committee; and during the whole of that period, the present mode of proceeding has been in practice. Whatever subject comes within the general scope of duties for which a standing committee is appointed, as well as subjects referred to them by the House it has been the wrifere exerter for the mittee to act upon, and report the result of such action to the House. This subject has in like manner been deliberated upon by the committee, and the result of that deliberation presented in the bill before us. It is simply to refund what has been liberally advanced in the hour of danger by those patriotic States, at a time when the honor and safety of our common country required the advance for the use of the nation, before the national coffers could be unlocked for the purpose. Whether that money was paid regularly, according to specified forms, or not, or whether he requisitions in which it was paid were drawn, verbating ratim, according to the usual forms, is to me a matter of no importance. If one of your family is perishing with starvation, and your friend will purchase food for his relief, you will not inquire into the form in which he made the payment; it will be sufficient for you to know that the

payment; it will be sufficient for you to know that the benefit was received. So in this case, it is sufficient for me to know that the money was advanced; that it was expended in the public service, and that the country received its value. Deeds of patriotism like this merit a public acknowledge with the imperative demand of justice. We should faithfully and promptly refund the last cent advanced in such a case. We should do it, because it is the distate of justice—because honor requires it—because the character of this House and of the whole nation demands it. We should do it to show to the world that the impulse of pas-We should do it to show to the world that the impulse of pa triotism is not despised by a Republic; and to inspire in ou citizens a confidence that voluntary sacrifices in the ex tremity of danger shall be cheerfully and promptly remu

The amendment proposed to the bill is merely to explain a former law of a similar character. It proposes to pay for the services of the volunteer militia who were called into service by the commanding General in the first moments of the Seminole war. The sudden rupture of the savages was like an unanticipated flame breaking out in the midst of a city, which requires the immediate exertions of the firemento subdue. A little delay would involve the whole town in irrecoverable ruin. So the ravages of the Indians, if permitted to pursue the work of devastation till despatches would be sent to the seat of Government, and an order Executive for calling out the militia, w ave completed the work of destruction through the whole of the country where it raged. The commanding General as in duty bound, called for militia aid to check the ravages of this desolating war, and the patriotic citizens volunteered their services. They were gladly accepted. These are the citizen soldiers, who have been braving the dangers and enduring the storm of that sanguinary conflict, whos services have been recognised by the Government, that th amendment proposes to pay. They made the first sacrific in their country's defence; met the danger at the threshold and voluntarily poured out their blood upon the altar of their suffering country. We intended to provide for their pay, and thought we had done so by a law already passed but, in the multiplicity of business, there was an accidenta but, in the multiplicity of business, there was an accidenta omission in the framing of the law to meet their case. Th amendment proposed is only to give such an extent to the application of that law as to embrace the case of these men application of that law as to embrace the case of these men, and so carry into effect our declared intention. Upon this bill and this amendment, subjects as plainly just, and as clear to the understanding as the simplest proposition that could be stated, we are consuming the day, and wasting the precious time of the House, in animadversions that have no direct bearing upon the subject. Is this the proper theme for introducing fastidious complaints and party denunciations against the administration of the Government? Or are there no questions that can arise, even upon the common measure of justice between citizens and their Go vernment, but what must be converted into party strifes
Among other complaints, imputations have been made se who are conducting the war in Florida, as i ur regular officers, whose business and whose duty it is to or regular officers, whose business and whose duty it is a bey the orders of any Executive, were political partisans. These censures are, at least, premature. The officers of the regular army are in command there; men who, on for mer occasions, have given incontestable proof of their valor mer occasions, nave given inconcestable proof of their valor, their devotion to the country, and their capacity to conduct military operations. Though at this distance it would appear that more ought to have been done, yet we are not acquainted with all the difficulties which they may have had encounter. The character which they have establishe ought to be regarded as a pledge of their good conduct in the present trial, and should at least shield them from censure till all the facts are known; and if it shall then appear that they have not done the best that could be done, of which we have as yet no evidence, it will not establish any harge against the volunteers who have obeyed the laws of the country by placing themselves under their command The regular army is otherwise provided for; this bill and i amendment have reference only to the volunteer militia Look at their character, and we cannot doubt their bravery nor their patriotism. The Southern volunteers have eve nor their patriotism. The Southern volunteers have ever sustained the high character of American soldiers. Their deep sense of honor; their disregard of danger; their nobleness of soulin the camp, and their chivalry in the field, are but their common characteristics; and after volunteering their services to meet the first shock of defensive war, we have the state of cannot presume that they would prove recreant to every thing dear to themselves. We know that they are incapable of it. They have unfurled their country's banner, and have marched under it to defend it from insult; and the result must show that they will have sustained its honor. It s our part to provide the means; to pay them the pittance o which their services entitled them, and they will not be to which their services entined mein, and they will not be sparing of their blood in the day of battle. Let us pass this bill, with the proposed amendment, without a moment's delay; and it will be time enough for us to complain after we learn that there is cause for complaint. Till evidence appears to the contrary, let us not indulge a suspicion that an officer, bearing a commission in the American service whether regular or militia, is deficient either in courage of Complaints, in advance of evidence, are alik lishonorable to our country and to the feelings of our ga ant officers and soldiers. Let us discharge the debt of jusce, and withhold our censures till a knowledge of fact

fice, and withhold our censures the a knowledge shall warrant them.

Much stress appears to be laid upon the fact, that for this amendment, which provides for the payment of the volunteers, no communication has been made to the House by the Secretary of War, recommending the measure, and that the subject has not been specially referred to the committee by the House. It appears to be a very recent thing with some gentlemen to have transferred all confidence from themselves to the Secretary of War, so as to be incapable themselves to the Secretary of War, so as to be incapable of acting upon the most simple proposition without his recommendation. I would remind them that the proposed amendment is founded on official information from the War Department, that the men who claim the pay have faithfully served their country as represented; and that no provision is made by which they can receive their pay. Now, sir, where is the independence of the members of this body, if they cannot at the independence of the members of this body. if they cannot act upon their own responsibility in matter of plain justice? When all the facts are before us, mus ve fear to act without the direction of an executive officer to govern us in legislation, and bear the responsibility of our measures? Our constitutional duty is to legislate, and hat of an executive officer to execute the law. the facts are made known to us, we must act upon our own responsibility; and, right or wrong, we must bear that responsibility, whether recommended or not. In the case now before us, there is no imposition, no deception. It is a plain proposition, founded on plain matters of fact; and the House must adopt or reject it. We must, in the case, do justice, or withhold the demands of justice; and every member will act upon his own responsibility.

It is wise, on ordinary occasions, to refer propositions to ommittees, that the information out of which they grow committees, that the information out of which they grow, and their minute details, may be more thoroughly investigated; but the decisions of committees are always subject to the House, and it is the right of any member to propose amendments to measures reported to the House by committees. The practice has ever prevailed; and to be deprived of this right would be to fetter legislation with a clog, which it could never hear.

t could never bear.

Independence in legislation by the representatives of the sovereign people, is of the first importance to the preserva-tion of our liberties. It is in this House that their voice is more immediately heard, than in any other branch of our Government. Its value cannot be over-estimated, nor it dignity too carefully preserved. The most sacred regard to justice should characterize all its measures. It is a convention of the nation itself; and, upon the purity, the intelligence, and the independence of this House, more than upon any other Department of Government, the liberties of this nation, the last home for more serviced.

It is always with reluctance that I trespass upon the time of the House; but, in defence of the Military Committee. from whom the measure emanated, I have been compelled to submit these remarks.

## CHAIN CABLE IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. P. M. of the first day of July next, for manufacturing, furnishing, and delivering, at the navy yard, Washington, D. c., the quantities, descriptions, and quality, of Chain Cable Iron herein specified and prescribed, viz.

18,900 links, I 11-16 inches dispress 2011. erein specified and prescribed, viz. 1,900 links, 1 11-16 inches diameter, 20 inches each in length. 30 end do 1 13-16 do do 22 do do do

es, 2 13-16 by 2 1-16 do do 24 do 10 anchor do 3 9-16 by 2 13-16 do do 34 do do 30 swivels, 3 9-16 by 2 13-16 do do 224 do do 10 boxes, 3 13-16 by 2 13-16 do do 10½ do do

10 boxes, 3 13-16 by 2 13-16 do do 10½ do do do 35 feet pin iron, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles
10 feet pin iron, 3 5-16 by 2 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and eleven-sixteenths diameter
4,500 links 1 9-16 inches diameter, 18 inches each in length. 56 end links 1 11-16 do do 20 do do do 20 connecting

20 connecting shackles, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do do 22 do 2 anchor do 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 do do 32 do 6 swivels 3 1-16 by 1 13-16 do do 20½ do 2 boxes 3 9-16 by 2 9-16 do do 9½ do 2 boxes 3 9-16 by 1 13-16 inches oval, i boxes 3 9-16 by 2 9-16 do do  $9\frac{1}{2}$  do do feet pin iron, 2 5-16 by 1 13-16 inches oval, in lengths

feet pin iron, 2 5-16 by 1 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles
2 feet pin iron, 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and nine-sixteenths diameter, 15 inches each in length, 36 end links 1 5-16 inches diameter, 15 inches each in length, 32 anchor shace.

2 anchor shoc.

2 do do do do do do de kles 2 11-16 by 2 5-16 do do 28 do do do do 6 swiyels 2 13-16 by 1 11-16 do do 18½ do do do do 2 boxes 2 5-10 by 2 5-16 do do 9 do do do do for for sinches pin iron, 2 11-16 by 2 3-16 inches oval, in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and five-sixteenths diameter 15,750 links 1 3-16 inches diameter, 14 inches each in length. 68 end do 1 5-16 do do do do do do anchor shac-

2 9-16 by 2 3-16 do do 25 do

8 swivels 2 9-16 by 1 9-16 do do 18 do do do louses 3 1-16 by 2 5-16 do do 8 do do do feet pin iron, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do. oval, in lengths of 10 inche for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inc and three-sixteenths diameter.

All the said Chain Cable Iron must be of American manufac

All the said Chain Cable Iron must be of American manufac-ture, without any admixture of foreign iron; must be manufac-tured from hammered bar-iron of the best quality, to be made from blooms; the links must be cut, piled and rolled to about two inches in diameter; they must be again cut, piled and rolled to the respective sizes and lengths specified and prescribed for the links and end links. Satisfactory proof that the iron is of the quality, and has been manufactured in the manner prescrib-the quality, and has been manufactured in the deliveries to be ast be furnished by the contractor with the deliv e, otherwise the Commandant of the navy yard will not au

norize the iron to be admitted to proof and test.

The iron required for the Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and the The iron required for the Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and the oval Pin Iron, must be wrought under the hammer to the respective sizes prescribed for the same, and to such shapes of models and drawings thereof as shall be furnished to the contractor by the Commissioners of the Navy, or by their authority and no portion of the said Chain Cable Iron shall be received that does not conform, in all respects, to the provisions and stipulations of the contract to be made, and that is not free from flaws raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which me lations of the contract to be made, and that is not free from flaws raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may impair its good quality, fitness, and adaptation to the purpose for which it is required. The pieces must be delivered it straight lengths. On delivery, the said iron will be inspected proved, and tested, to determine its quality, according to contract, and that it corresponds, in all respects, to the aforesaid provisions and stipulations, to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Commandant of the said nave variety.

or visions and supulations, to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Commandant of the said navy yard.

One-fourth the entire quantity of each of the sizes and denominations of the said Chain Cable Iron must be delivered on the before the first of October, 1836; in like manner, one-fourth must be delivered on or before the thirty-first of December, and the residue must be delivered on or before the first of the first of the comment of t 836, and the residue must be delivered on or before the first or completing the deliveries; but the contractor will be allowed to enriching the destrictions, but the conditions are the privilege of delivering the whole and entire quantity as much striker as may be convenient and practicable, at his option.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all pay

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of an payments on account of the contract to be made, as collateral security, in addition to the bond, in the amount of one-third of the contract, which will be required to secure its performance; and will not, in any event, be paid until the contract shall be complied with in all respects.

June 13—3tawt1stJ

ALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION. Will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 18th June instant, that valuable property at the corner of Four and a Half street and Pennsylvania Avenue, being Lot It four and a Half street and Pennsylvania Avenue, being Lot 21, in Reservation 10. The title is perfect, and the sale will be clear of all incumbrances. If sold, the proprietor will be glad o purchase a House in the same neighborhood, off the Avenue. Terms of sale: one-half cash, and the balance in one and wo years, with endorsed notes at interest, to be secured by leed of trust on the property.

Sale to take place on the premises, at 12 o'clock meridian.

By order of the owner:
P. MAURO & SON, iune 13-dts

AND SCRIP.—3,500 dollars of Land Scrip, receivable at any land office in the United States in payment for public lands open to entry at \$1 25 per acre. For sale by the subscriber.

J. MASON, Jr. EOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Just received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, illustrates y a map ten feet long, showing the geology, formation, mine al deposites, &c. &c. of the country from New Jersey to Texas The Geological Report of G. W. Featherstonhaugh, made for Government, and printed by order of the House of Repre Also, Tables and Notes by the Secretary of the Treasury

e cultivation, manufacture, and foreign trade of Cotton.

Both in pamphlet form, so as to be of easy transmission tail if required. Apply at the Waverly Circulating Librar mediately east of Gadsby's Hotel,

june 13

EW NOVEL.—Watkins Tottle, and other Sketches by Boz, in 2 vols.; price \$1 25. Flora and Thalia, a new edition, 24 plates. This day received by

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THE REVENUE FOR APRIL.

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN COMPLIANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE.

Sir: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 6th instant, directing me to report "to the Senate the amount of money now in the Treasury subject to draft; and, also, the receipts from both customs and lands, during

and, also, the receipts from both customs and lands, during the month of April, now last past, as compared with the receipts from the same sources, for the month of March last," I have the honor to submit the following statement:

The amount of money in the Treasury, subject to draft, on the 6th instant, as ascertained by the Treasurer's running account, was \$33,563,654.

This does not embrace any part of the Chickasaw fund, nor of the French indemnity received, as neither of them can be used for general purposes, and both are held but temporarily and in trust for others. On the other hand, nothing has been deducted for any existing appropriations, except so far as warrants have issued for actual payments. In respect to the other branch of the resolution, it ap-In respect to the other branch of the resolution, it ap pears, from the current returns made to this Department, and they are believed to be all complete, that the receipts in the month of March last were-

From customs, - And from lands, -Making an aggregate of -\$3,921,680 The receipts in April last were-

\$2,856,660 or about \$1,065,020 less in April than in March. I have the honor to be, &c

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury

Hon. M. VAN BUREN, President of the Senate.

From customs, - And from lands, -

Making an aggregate of -

#### THIS DAY.

Which Committee AT AUCTION, by Thos. C. Wright, Georgetown.—On Monday, the l3th day of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Auction Rooms on Bridge street, I shall offer at public sale the following valuable real estate in Georgetown and Washington, to wit:

Lot No. 219, in Beall's addition, fronting 60 feet on West treet by 120 feet on Montgomery street, with a frame House

thereon.

Lot No. 220, fronting 60 feet on West street. Lot No. 220, fronting but leet on west street.

Part of Lot No. 221, do. 10 do. do.

Part of Lot No. 253, do. 60 do. do.

Part of Lot No. 254, south half of lot, with a frame building.

Part of Lot No. 255, fronting 60 feet on Montgomery street, with a frame building thereon.

Part of Lots Nos. 146 and 147, fronting 60 feet on Green st.

d 120 feet on Gay street, opposite the residence of Mr. Wi

Lot No. 106, fronting 60 feet on Beall street and 129 feet on Montgomery street, with a frame building thereon.

Part of Lot No. 163, fronting 30 feet on Olive street.

Part of Lot No. 21, in Holmead's addition, fronting 120 feet on Bridge and 37 feet on Rock street.

Lots Nos. 171 and 172, fronting 120 feet on Green and 120 feet on Olive street, with a brick building thereon.

ALSO, the following Lots in the City of Washington:
Lot No. 9, in square 5, containing 6,412 feet.
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, in square 37, containing 10,610 feet.
Lot No. 11, in square 51, containing 4,100 feet
Lot No. 12, do. 54, do. 6,604 do.
Lot No. 2, do. 13, do. 8,255 do.
Terms of Sales A condition of the containing 5 and 5 and

Terms of Sale: A credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes with approved endorsers will be required; and if the terms be not complied with in three days after the sale, the property will be liable to resale, at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

THOMAS C. WRIGHT,

THIS DAY.

RUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PRO-PRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Washington County, in Chancery sitting, made in the cause of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgelown, and others, complainants, against the heirs, widow, and representatives of George French, deceased, defendants. The subscriber, as Trustee, appointed by the said Court in the said cause, will offer at public sale on Saturday, the 11th day of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the action rooms of Thos. C. Wright, on Bridge street, Georgetown, the following described valuable real estate, late the property of said deceased, viz. South part of Lot No. 4, in Molmead's addition to Georgetown, fronting 20 feet on Bridge street, and 120 on Georgetown, fronting 20 feet on Bridge street, and 120 on Montgomery street; west parts of Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, in Molmead's addition to Georgetown, fronting 67½ feet on Bridge street, with a large front on Montgomery street, and running to the Canal basin. Parts of the same lots, fronting 40 feet on Bridge street, with a large front on Montgomery street, and running to the Canal basin. Parts of the same lots, fronting 40 feet on Bridge street, with a large three-story brick dwelling house thereon, now in the occupancy of Mrs. French; part of the same lots fronting fifty feet on Bridge street. Also, the following lots of ground, situate in Washington city, and distinguished on the plan of said city as Lots Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Square No. 27. Also, Lot No. 3, in Square No. 79, in the city of Washington. All this property will be sold free from the widow's dowertherein.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, the residue payable in equal Terms of sale: One-tourin cash, the residue payable in equal instalments in one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser's notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee, will be required for the payment of the purchase money. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the trustee will convey to the purchasers, at his or their expense, a title to the property, which is believed to be good. Should the terms of sale not be complied with, the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the purchasers, upon giving five days' notice thereof.

ROBERT BOWIE, Trustee.

may 5—lawts

THOS. C. WRIGHT, Auct.

The sale of the above described property is postned on account of the inclemency of the weather, and will take ce this day, immediately after the sale of valuable lots ad-ROBERT BOWIE, Trustee.

THE POTOMAC PAVILION.

Piney Point.

Piney Point.

PHE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has taken charge of this popular bathing place, the accommodations of which have been greatly extended and improved by the new proprietors, and that it is now open for the reception of company.

tended and improved by the new proprietors, and that it is now open for the reception of company.

Piney Point, on which the Pavilion is situated, is a clear, open cape, (though wooded in the rear on the north and east,) jutting into the Potomac, near its mouth, where the river is eight or ten miles wide, in full view of the Chesapeake bay. The bathing is very fine, the water being nearly as salt as that of the oceau, and the air as pure. It possesses the advantage of the greatest abundance of the largest oysters, of soft and hard crabs, and all the varieties of excellent fish with which the waters of the Chesapeake abound.

sapeake abound.

Since the last season, the proprietors have made very extensive improvements for the accommodation and convenience of visiters. They have added fifty new Lodging Rooms, a spacious Ball Room, Billiard Room, Bowling Alleys, &c. all fronting the river to the south, within a hundred yards of the clean white beach. New bathing-houses have been erected for those who prefer them to the open surf; also, a substantial wharf for the steamboats to come up to, instead of landing and taking off passengers in the small boats, as heretofore; which, moreover, enables visiters to bring carriages and horses, if they choose

sengers in the small boats, as heretofore; which, moreover, enables visiters to bring carriages and horses, if they choose. Besides the salt water luxuries above named, every thing will be supplied for the table which the markets of the District and of Norfolk can afford, to which the steamboat lines furnish regular access; and the house will be amply provided with the best wines and other liquors.

The establishment has been well though plainly furnished throughout, including new mattresses and bed furniture.

Besides the steamers which will ply exclusively on the river, the lines between the District and Baltimore and Norfolk furnish to the inhabitants of those cities regular opportunities for

dsh to the inhabitants of those cities regular opportunities for isiting and departing from the Pavilion.

Last, though not least, it is determined that moderate charges

Last, though not least, it is determined that moderate charges shall constitute one of the advantages of the establishment; to this shall be added the most zealous efforts to please, and the subscriber trusts that these efforts, united to the experience acquired by him as keeper for several years of the Mansion-house Hotel in Philadelphia, will enable him to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit, june 13—eo2m CHESTER BAILEY.

PRAME SHOP, &c. in front of National Theatre. On Friday afternoon, 17th inst. at 5 o'clock, I shall sell at uction, on the premises, the large new frame shop, fencing, heds, &c. that now remain on the public square in front of the Terms of sale and conditions of removal made known at the

DOCK OF FLOWERS.—Just published, and this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR, illustrated with very numerous beautifully colored engravings, and bound and gilt in an elegantly embossed and ornamented cover, Flora and Thalia, or Gems of Flowers and Poetry,

""

Not a Tree,

""

Description but contains

A Plant, a Leaf, a Blossom, but contains

A folio volume"—
Containing The Language of Flowers, The Dial of Flowers,
Poetical Illustrations, Botanical Descriptions, &c. &c.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1836.

IN SENATE. Petitions were presented by Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. McKEAN, Mr. LINN, Mr. PRENTISS, and Mr.

Mr. PRENTISS presented a petition from a number of persons in Barnet, Vermont, praying for the abolition of

slavery in the District of Colu On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Committee or Public Lands were discharged from the further considera-tion of a resolution concerning a grant of 500,000 acres of land to the State of Louisiana

Also, from the consideration of another resolution con cerning grants of land in Missouri.

Mr. MOORE, from the Committee on Public Lands

reported a bill to establish a new land district in the State of Alabama; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.
Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee for the District

of Columbia, reported a bill to provide a time-piece for the Capitol; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. SOUTHARD presented a communication from the Navy Department, on the subject of the bill concerning navy rations; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. LINN offered a resolution calling for information or

the subject of depredations committed on an individual by the Mexicans.

Mr. HUBBARD offered a resolution on the subject of

post roads; which was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Senate took up the bill to change the mode of conducting the sales of public lands, and it was postponed till Wednesday next, and made the special order for that day.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill repealing the 14th section of the act to in-corporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,

cc.; and it was ordered to a third reading.
On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill in addition to an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; and it was ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were considered as in Committee House bill for the relief of Henry H. Hall. [Ordered

to a third reading.]

House bill for the relief of Daniel Smith. [Laid on the House bill for the relief of Archibald Small. [Laid or

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill in addition to an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen had been ordered to be engrossed. Mr. CRITTENDEN stated his object to be to strik out the words "rafts, flats," so as to exempt them from the tax of twenty cents per month for each person employed in navigating such craft.

After some observations from Mr. DAVIS and Mr. PORTER, the motion to reconsider was agreed to.
Mr. CRITTENDEN explained that he desired t amend the bill in the manner he had indicated. He wished the navigators of the flat boats and rafts to have the benefit of the hospital fund; but he thought this small charity might be allowed them without imposing any tax. It was melancholy to see the decay of this mode of navigation. Time was when the flat boat moved in stately grantom. deur down the Ohio, the monarch of the stream; but now the few of this kind of craft left were glad to slink out of the way of the steamboats which had usurped their sove-reignty. It was a melancholy illustration of the mode in

which old things are giving place to new.

Mr. DAVIS replied that the whole proceeds furnished
by the West towards the fund last year was \$4,000.

The committee had been satisfied that some negligence existed. There were facts to prove that the collector at Louisville had received between 5,000 and \$6,000 for the fund, but had rendered no account whatever. How much farther this negligence had extended could not now be known. He was happy to say that the Treasury Depart-ment had in this case removed the collector, and appointed another in his room. Steamboats were liable to this tax as much as vessels employed on the ocean, and it was but just that all who participated in the benefit of the fund should in some measure contribute to its support.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved a proviso to attain the ob-Mr. DAVIS said he was indifferent about the result Senate thought proper to adopt the proviso, he should

Mr. HENDRICKS desired the adoption of the provise and did not feel disposed to vote for the bill unless something of the kind should be inserted.

Mr. LINN wished to offer an amendment as soon as it should be in order.

The proviso was then agreed to.

Mr. LINN then moved his amendment, providing an appropriation for the erection of hospitals at such points in the West as the Secretary of the Treasury may indicate. Mr. DAVIS replied that only three hospitals had as yet been erected in the United States. Where there are no hospitals, there have been contracts with individuals for the purpose of taking care of any sick or disabled seamen which may require such care. He thought it might be desirable to increase the number of hospitals, but he was not now prepared to decide where they should be erected. He recommended the with drawal of the amendment, and expressed a hope that a liberal sum might be voted in the appropria

tion bill for the purpose of putting up hospitals.

Mr. LINN disclaimed any intention to embarrass the bill, and said he should vote for it, either with or without the amendment. He had no objection to withdraw his amendment, if another bill was likely to come before the

Mr. CLAY concurred in the object of the Senator from Missouri, believing that the Western waters had a strong claim on the liberality of the Government. A liberal appropriation ought to be made, but as it was suggested that the object might be attained in another way, he would not press the proposition. The bill was reported as amended, and the amendment

was concurred in After some further conversation between Mr. HEND RICKS, Mr. LINN, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. DAVIS the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the relief of Isaac Means and others, late owners of the schr, Elizabeth, was considered, and ordere

to be engrossed.

The bills supplementary to the act to establish the north ern boundary of Ohio, to provide for the admission of Mich

igan, &c.;
The bill for the relief of Seaborn Jones and Joel Craw

ford; and The bill for the relief of Daniel Steenrod, were read a third time, and passed.
On motion of Mr. BENTON, (1 o'clock,) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and after remaining for some time with closed doors, on re-open

ing them,
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

During the reading of the Journal, some disturbance was made by two individuals within the precincts of the House Cries of "Order!" "Order!" were heard from every quarter, and the Speaker commanded the Sergeant-at-arms to preserve order. On motion of a member, the party, who appeared to be the assailant, was taken into custody, an after some explanations from Messrs. GRANGER, CON NOR, and others, the other party was also ordered to be

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the journal by correcting its statement as to the excuse made by Mr. Hawes, at the last sitting, for his temporary absence from the House.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. ADAMS,
BOON, MASON, of Virginia, WHITTLESEY, of
Ohio, WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, MERCER, and
SPEIGHT took part,
Mr. ADAMS asked for the yeas and nays; which were

Mr. MANN, of New York, moved to lay the motion on the table, which, at the suggestion of Messrs. MERCER and SPEIGHT, he withdrew. Mr. SPEIGHT moved the previous question, which was

seconded by the House.

Several members were excused from voting, on the

ground that they were not present when the proceeding The main question was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 32, nays 133.

An amendment was then made by general consent, on motion of Mr. MERCER.

The reading of the journal having been concluded, Mr. E. WHITTLESEY and others directed the attention of the House to the breach of privilege for which two persons were now in custody.

Mr. JUDSON offered the following resolution on the

"Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be forthwith to in-

mire into an assault committed within the hall of the House of Representatives this morning, while the House were in session, for and on account of which two persons are now in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and said committee are to make their report to this House, and be authorized to administer oaths, and cause the attendance of

Some discussion took place on this proposition, in which Messrs ADAMS, BELL, MANN, of N. Y., VANDER-POEL, MILLER, C. ALLAN, CRAIG, and BOUL-DIN took part.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. BELL, moved the ollowing resolution as a substitute for that under consider-Resolved, That the two Reporters, Henry G. Wheeler and Robert Codd, who are now in the custody of the Ser

geant-at-arms, upon a charge of disorderly conduct, in the presence of the House, be delivered over to the civil auhorities, to be dealt with according to law. Resolved, That, in adopting the preceding resolution, the House are not influenced by an opinion of any deficiency of authority in the House to punish for disorderly conduct

ommitted in their presence. Mr. BELL explained his object to be to get rid of the difficulty for the present, without waiving the authority of the House in such cases. Out of one hundred lawyers in the House, no two would probably agree as to the mode of proceeding in this case, or as to the degree and mode of punishment for the breach of privilege involved in it. At this stage of the session, when the time of the House was so precious, he was anxious to get rid of the subject. At a future time, he hoped that some law would be enacted de-

fining the privileges of the House, and the mode of pun-ishing breaches of privilege.

Mr. HEISTER said that this subject had consumed three hours, and was likely to occupy the day. He there fore moved the previous question.

The motion was seconded, and the main question being

aken, Mr. Judson's resolution was adopted, without The following members were appointed as the select committee: Messrs. Judson, Bell, Williams, of N. C, Mann, of N. Y, Mason, of Va.

PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. WARDWELL, the Rules were sus-

pended for the purpose of appropriating the rest of the day to the consideration of the bills reported from the Committees of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensions.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr.

CRAIG in the chair) on the whole bills.

The bill extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution," was first

Mr. C. ALLAN moved to amend the bill by extending its provisions to all those who were engaged in the Indian wars from 1781 to 1795. After some discussion, in which Messrs, CHILTON ALLAN, WARDWELL, McKENNAN, and McKAY

ook part, the amendment was agreed to.
Mr. MANN, of New York, moved to amend the bill by striking out "three" months, and inserting "six" months, as the term of service entitling an individual to the benefits

The debate was continued by Messrs. PEARCE, of R. I., MANN, of N. Y., ANTHONY, and BOON, when the amendment was rejected. Mr. UNDERWOOD moved so to amend the bill as to

include pensions for the widows of those engaged in the In-After some remarks from Mr. UNDERWOOD, the motion was agreed to.

After some further proceedings and debate, the bill was The committee also considered about one hundred bills for the relief of individual pensioners. All the above bills were reported, and those to which no exception was taken, were, in mass, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. JUDSON, from the select committee on the subject of the disturbance which occurred in the House this morning, made a report in part, concluding with the following

time on Monday

"Resolved, That ROBERT CODD, having done no act in violation of the privilege or order of the House, be forthwith discharged from custody." The motion was agreed to.

It was suggested that, in order to justify the detention of the other person, the Speaker should issue a warrant. The SPEAKER said he considered it necessary to have the authority of the House for issuing a warrant.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, moved that the Speaker b

authorized to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms for the arrest and detention of Henry G. Wheeler, for a contempt and breach of privilege of the House by committed an assault on the body of Robert Codd, in the presence

the House; which motion was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. CARTER, by consent, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing John Manning, an invalid soldier of the late war upon the pen-

sion roll. On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, by consent, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making compensation to the heirs or representatives of Wm. B. Winston for his services during the war of the Revolution. The House then adjourned.

# THE ACQUITTAL.

AFFECTING SCENE.—On Tuesday night, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the city of New York, one of the most affecting scenes was presented to the crowded and anxious audience that ever occurred in a court of justice in this, or probably any other city. The case of Robinson had been given to the jury e of the judge, and they had retired. The auing that they would render a verdict within an hour, when the cry "Clear the way for the jury!" hushed the immense crowd, and a death-like stillness prevailed throughout the place. Rojinson was replaced at the bar, looking pale, but there was eviently a light in his eye that indicated how keenly and how pla y he felt what must be the verdict of a jury, who in eight mi tutes had decided a case of life and death. The names of the urors were called over amid the most awful and solemn silence, and the Clerk said, "Prisoner, look upon the jurors," "Jurors, ook upon the Prisoner." As these words were pronounced, all ook upon the Prisoner." As these words were pronounced, all who were inside the bar viewed with eager eyes the countenance of the unfortunate young man. Not a muscle stirred, not a sigh escaped him, which could indicate to any his feelings. Robinon stood firm and erect, and to all outward appearance as cool, is calm, and collected as he was even before this murder was

The Clerk pronounced the awful words, the answer to which was life or death to the prisoner; the answer to which would arry to his parents and his friends the welcome news of his acl, or the deathly information of his conviction; scarce puttal, or the deathly information of his conviction; scarce a preach was heard—one could almost hear the heart of his neighbor beat aloud. "NOT GUILTY," said the Foreman, in a clear sonorous voice, that ran through the hall; and as he spoke, Robinson, bursting into heartfelt burning tears, fell on the bosom of his weeping father, and there sobbed out his feelings. The cheerings and huzzas were tremendous: in vain the court escape of the property of the prop sayed to stop them, they might as well have tried to choke the our ent of a river with sand, as to put a stop to the hearty out-oursts of honest acclamation that rung again and again through

the hall.

Mr. Hoxie was in tears; the kind, the noble, the eloquent Mr. Hoffman could not restrain his tears; Price, the hard-featured, imperturbable Price, did not attempt to stop his, and the whole court room presented a scene such as may never occur again.

The clerk formally discharged Robinson, and he retired to one corner of the room, hanging on the arm of Mr. Hoxie, receiving, as he passed, the hearty congratulations of his happy friends. The court room was then cleared, and the jury discharged from all further duties this term. Robinson went with his father and uncle to Mr. Hoxie's, where he might pour into

is father and uncle to Mr. Hoxie's, where he might pour in heir ears, and theirs alone, the feelings of his heart, and his leep and lasting gratitude to the jury who had not sacrificed an nnocent victim on the altar of an abandoned woman.—Herald.

DY P. MAURO & SON.--Last chance for Barpains.—This evening—Fine gold lever Watches, Jewel-ry, solid gold Guard Chains, and Butter-Knives, will be sold this evening, and continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings, if not all sold, consisting of—

Gold and Silver Lever and Lepine Watches, Solid Gold Watch and Guard Chains, Gold and Shr.

Solid Gold Watch and Guard Charles.

Breastpins, Tassel Ear-rings,
Ever-pointed Pencils, Butter-Knives,
Music Boxes, fine Cutlery, on cards,
Fancy Work-boxes, Razor Strops, &c.

That private sale during the day at Auction prices.
P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers,
Opposite Brown's Hotel.

OHN VAUGHAN, Importer of Wines-

Duff, Gordon & Co.'s Sherries
Phelps, Phelps & Laurie's Madeiras
Burmester & Brothers' Ports
Claret, Champagne, and other Wines
All of the most approved brands, and imported direct by J. V.
No. 32 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ap 21-d&cwly

OR SALE.—A regular file of the tri-weekly Nationa Intelligencer, from the 1st of January, 1828, to this time Also, a file of the Globe for the three years last past. Apply to NICHOLAS CALLAN, F street, Bank Metropolis.

WASHINGTON.

biberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable.?

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1836.

The mails of yesterday brought us no papers rom south of Fayetteville, or west of Wheeling: so that we are without any further information from the Southern border, from New Orleans, or from Texas.

The only additional light we have upon occurrences in the latter quarter, since our last, is the suggestion, in letters from thence, published at Cincinnati, of a great coolness existing between General Houston and the Executive Government of Texas, which may, or may not, have been the cause of the command of the army having been relinquished by General Hous-TON, previous to his visit to New Orleans. One of the letters says that the General "is a most unpopular man with the Cabinet, who, with the President of the Republic at their head, have united their energies to prostrate him." The same letter adds that he will overcome this opposition, however, "and be, what he deserves to be, the head of the Government."

A curious error of the types in a part of our last impression makes Mr. Wise, after more than twenty hours of fatiguing session in the House of Representatives, protest against forcing a question upon a House "sleepy, timid," &c. The sense of the context so obviously calls for the word tired in place of "timid," that perhaps this correction of the error is hardly necessary. "Timid" was not the precise epithet which any one would have been likely to apply to a majority which carried out its purpose as boldly as that of the House did in its late memorable sitting.

Of the motives of the majority we had some scruple in speaking as plainly as we did in our last. But, from the language of the organ of that majority, in reference to this incident, we might have been justified in saying much more than we did: for, says the Globe of Saturday, "it became necessary to sit throughout the night, and conquer the Opposition, by giving them time to break themselves down by the process of bodily exhaustion!" This process is resorted to, be it remembered, and the success of the expedient exultingly proclaimed by the Executive organ, upon the first day's debate upon Bills proposing measures so important as the admission of two States into the Union. Necessity! The same plea has been used, before now, to justify the shutting up Legislative Halls, the suspension of the Civil Laws, and even the establishment of a Dictatorship.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

DRAGOON QUARTERS. Near Fort Gibson, May 8, 1836. On the eve of our departure for the Mexican rontier, I have sat down to drop you a line

touching our movements. The whole of the Southwestern frontier is on the move; seven companies of the 7th regiment of infantry left here yesterday, and the whole squadron of dragoons at this post leaves here at reveille to-morrow morning, mounted, armed and equipped, and in fine order. The four companies at Leavenworth, and three at Des Moines are also on the move. An express passed here a week since, from General GAINES, ordering the whole regiment of dragoons to concentrate at Fort Jesup, on Red river, near the Mexican line. This squadron and the 7th infantry are to meet at Fort Towson, and there be oined by a large party of Choctaws now waiting for us; 600 or 700 volunteers from this territory join us on our march, so that the command at Fort Jesup will be a respectable one, as the entire 6th infantry is there.

United States Bank .- In consequence of an application of between three and four hundred of the merchants and manufacturers of Boston and Salem, an agency of the United States Bank, lately chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, has been established in this city, and S. FROTHINGHAM, Esq. appointed agent Mr. F. has already commenced discounting drafts on the Southern and Western cities. The prompt compliance of the directors of the new bank, we hope, may be the means of immediate relief and permanent advantage to this community, as well as to the bank.—Boston Cent.

Our readers, by referring to the notice of the committee of the Union Literary, Society in another column, will perceive that this evening has peen fixed upon for the oration to be pronounced by RICHARD M. HARRISON, Esquire, at the Baptist Church on 10th Street, which has been postponed for some time on account of the recent nclement weather.

The exertions of this Society to progress in Literature, and their occasional orations for the gratification of the community, deserve the attention of the public as an encouragement to their efforts, and we hope that the Church will be well filled at the hour appointed, (8 o'clock,) as we feel well assured, from the reputation which the orator possesses, that it will be in an eminent degree entertaining.

From misapprehension it was erroneously stated that Lieut. Piercy had recently returned from sea when he offered his services for the Indian war. Lieut. P. had for some time been on duty on shore, but that circumstance does not detract from the gallantry which prompted him to incur the sacrifices and perils of a distant campaign in an unhealthy climate against a treacherous and savage enemy

LYNCHBURG, (VA.) JUNE 9. William Oury, son of Augustus Oury, Esq. the post-master at Abingdon, was a few days ago arrested and com-mitted to prison, on a charge of embezzling letters from the post office, and robbing them of their enclosures. The sulprit was detected by his father, who accidentally found purloined draft in a pocket of one of his vests. He im-nediately adopted legal measures to have his son arrested. But so strongly were the sympathies of the people of Abingdon excited in behalf of the aged father, who is one of the most respectable citizens of that place, that they per-mitted the young man, well mounted, to escape. Seem-ingly, however, indifferent to his fate, he travelled slowly and carelessly, and was retaken. He is about nineteen or twenty years of age. - Virginian.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship President arrived at New York on Wednesday night from London, bring ing papers to the evening of May 9th. The contain very little intelligence of interest.

A commotion had arisen among the shippin merchants in London, on the subject of a tol said to have been imposed by the Russian Government on all vessels entering the Danube from the Black Sea. The British Government had given an assurance that the toll would not be alowed on British vessels. It was generally believed that there was some mistake in the matter, and the alarm had subsided.

The French Chamber of Deputies had beer engaged upon a petition for the abolition of gaming houses. After some debate, the petition was referred to the Minister of the Interior and the President of the Council.

### LATER STILL FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Orpheus, Captain Bursley Liverpool papers have been received at New York, to May 16th, and London to Saturday evening, the 14th. They bring intelligence of an important engagement before St. Sebastian, occasioned by a sortie, which resulted in the defeat of the Carlists and the raising of the siege. The British troops were the principal actors on the side of the Queen, and received also the cooperation of two British steam vessels of war. The particulars of the engagement will be found

LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.—The arrival of vessels from fo reign parts have, during the last five days, been uncom-monly numerous. Among them are not less than twelve from India and China. All the docks are crowded, and reat are the activity and bustle among the quays.

UNSEATING OF MR. O'CONNELL.—The protracted inquiry into the Dublin election terminated on Saturday last, by the committee coming to the decision that "Messrs. O'Connell and Ruthven were not duly elected, but that Messrs. West and Hamilton were duly elected, and ought to have been returned; but it is added that the opposition was not frivelous or vexatious. Meanwhile Mr. O'Con ell, anticipating that the decision of the committee would against him, has addressed the electors of Kilkenny e seat for which has been vacated to make room for the iberator. The election will take place to-morrow. The Liberator. The election will take place to-morrow. The men at Kilkenny have come to the resolution to return Mr. O'Connell free of expense, and have requested that he will be clearly the clean the honorable not leave London to attend the election. The honorable and learned gentleman will, therefore, be able to resume his seat before the close of the present week."

An article from Toulon, confirming the report that the United States of America are about to form an establishment on the borders of Morocco, announces that the Styx steamer, lately arrived in that port, was under orders for Tangiers, whither she is to convey, with all possible haste, special instructions for the French Consul, either because the French Government desires that the Emperor of Mo occo refuse the concession of the territory demanded by the United States for its establishment, or to give explana ions respecting the proceedings of its army of Algiers.

Paris, May 12.—The reason for assembling a powerfu fleet at Toulon, a proceeding so puzzling to the speculator of this country, is now obvious. A war between Russi and Great Britain, in which France would necessarily b involved, appears but too probable. Hence the announc ment last evening of the appointment of Admiral Hugor to the command of "the French squadron of observation ssembled in the Mediterranean. BATTLE IN SPAIN.

Official accounts were on Wednesday, May 11th, received at the Admiralty, of the conflict of the 5th, at S Sebastian, between the British legion and the forces of Do Carles. It appears that about 4,500 of the legion, an about 1,500 Spaniards, moved out of St. Sebastian at day ight on the 5th, to attack the entrenched positions of the enemy. The insurgents had been engaged for more that four months in perfecting these fortifications, which, from their natural advantages and the great labor which had been expended on them, were regarded as nearly impregnable. They were gallantly carried, however, by the Britisl legion, in a manner which reflects the very highest credit on the discipline and bravery of these troops. was made in three columns, the centre being commanded Brigadier General Shaw, the first column by General Reich and the second by General Chichester. The most impor ant assistance was rendered by his Majesty's steam vessels the Phœnix and Salamander, which kept up a warm fir on the enemy's works. The fire from the Phœnix effected a breach in an angle of the principal redoubt, throng which two regiments of the legion were enabled to enter The number of killed, including rank and file, are 131, c vounded are 2 brigadier generals, 3 colonels, 2 lieutenar colonels, 9 majors, 20 captains, 22 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 33 sergeants, and 574 rank and file. Amongst these are Colonel Considine, of the 8th, and Colonel Tupper of the 6th, who are reported to be dangerously wounded. The total number of killed and wounded is 823. Of the Spanh force, returned among the wounded are 2 brigadier ger erals, 3 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 9 majors, 25 captains, 97 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 38 sergeants, 716 rank and file.

We subjoin extracts from two letters received from the

e enemy's works, through the centre of which ran the orad to Hernani, extended on the right from a considerable em inence up to the Uremea, above the San Bartolomeo convent, the chain of hills on the left, round which winds one of the road to Tolosa. Nature and art had combined to render this position. to Tolosa. Nature and art had combined to render this position, which was, moreover, defended by heavy pieces of artillery, which swept the ground in their front in every direction, extremely formidable. By three in the morning, the troops were formed in three columns, near the enemy's first line, which was immediately carried. The rifle regiment now pushed back the enemy's right, while the Chapelgorries, the 3d and 6th regiments, advanced against the centre of the position. But on this side no progress was made. The fire kept up by the enemy was incessant, and made fearful ravages in our ranks; it was, in fact, a complete battue. So incessant, so deadly was the fire. was incessant, and made tearful ravages in our ranks; it was, in fact, a complete battue. So incessant, so deadly was the fire that it completely beat back the head of the column, which thrice strove to penetrate the line. How the Lieutenant-General at this moment escaped is a miracle. He stood upon a barricade, amidist a shower of balls, urging on the troops; but all attempts to penetrate the enemy's position by that point were fruitless. In the mean time, Gens. Chichester and Shaw's bring the sight had good according to the control of the second of the s fruitless. In the mean time, Gens. Chichester and Shaw's brigades, on the right, had made considerable progress; they carried the works immediately above the Ajuda convent, and advanced against the last line of entrenchments. This line consisted of a strong redoubt on the extreme left, which was connected by a loopholed wall with the fortified villages and redults, which extended to the right of the line nearly a league in extent. Aware that this redoubt on the left was the tactical key of the enemy's position, Generals Chichester and Shaw's brigades, supported by two Spanish regiments, made three attempts to carry it, but in vain. The steep ascent, the muddiness and slippery nature of the ground, nearly knee-deep from the late heavy rains, gave the enemy, who fought under cover of his works, a great advantage. It was now ten o'clock. The Phænix and Salamander steamers, which had come into the harbor a few moments after the action commenced, and which brought round 1,300 men of the fourth and eighth regiments, opened their fire on the enemy's works. Such was the precision of the heir fire on the enemy's works. Such was the precision of the vertical firing, such the effect of the shells thrown at a distance of 1,500 yards, that they tore down an epaulement of the ene-my's works, and effected a breach, through which our men enmy's works, and effected a breach, through which our men entered. In the mean time, the 4th and 8th regiments had arrived on the ground. They were immediately formed in columns of attack by the Lieutenant-General in person, when they advanced and carried the redoubt at the point of the bayonet. At this moment, the Lieutenant-General and his staff, as he galloped up the steep ascent, were loudly cheered—the redoubt carried—the columns rushed down the road, carrying every thing before them; while the 3d, 6th, and Rifles, advanced from the right and centre, and menaced the works in their front, upon one of which the Carlists had hung out a red flag. Just as the last charge was made, the sun burst through the clouds, and the whole population of St. Sebastian was seen congregated on the Castle-hill, from whence they could behold every movement of the affair with as much facility as a looker-on does the moves of he affair with as much facility as a looker-on does the moves of game of chess. When they saw the effects of the vertical iring, the precision with which the shells were thrown, observed. I the columns of attack advancing up to the height, and hear leir wild hurrah floating above the din of battle, a shout of en usiastic admiration, I have been told, burst from the assemble

The following letter is from an officer on board the Salamander steamer, dated St. Sebastian, May 5.

"We arrived here at four this morning, when we found the Carlists and Queenites briskly engaged just outside the town, the Carlists having possession of all outside, their first line completely enclosing it; but they were driven from their posts

incipal strength a large building on the top of a hill, protect field-works, which they defended certainly in a galls de, and, I am confident, would not have been taken (exce yle, and, I am confident, would not have been taken (except ith very great loss of life) without our assistance. It was with at the range of guns from the citadel, and exactly the range of it shelts, with which, and our hollow shot, as well as shot from it 'Long Tom' forward, we plied them for nearly five hours; hen, having set the building in flames, and destroyed the rincipal part of their entrenchment, the legion darted forward the region of the havened, and completely drove them out of the region of the havened and completely drove them.

Further particulars I cannot inform you of respecting the "Further particulars I cannot inform you of respecting their novements. Our practice was excellent, five shells running and falling within their works. I think we fired 28 shells, exclusive of shot, and I have not the least doubt their effect was errific. The Spaniards had no idea of the range of our pieces. The Salamander arrived just in time to land 1,300 men from Sandard, to assist in taking their strong-holds. Before the first ne of the Carlists was taken, we had a few shots fired at us; ne struck the water between us and the Salamander. Had it allen on her decks, there would have been awful work, as her ecks were crowded." cks were crowded.

Among the Carlists killed in the engagement were Generals Segastabelza and Ibero. Their bodies passed through nerals segastibeiza and there. I her bodies passed through Tolosa on the 6th, along with 160 wounded, who were sent to Vergara, where the military hospitals of the Pre-tender are established. Gen. Evans, on the 9th, occupied the whole of the heights, from St. Sebastian to the Vents the whole of the heights, from St. Sebastian to the Venta of Hernani. A Bayonne date of the 7th says: "Before he penetrates into the interior, Evans must drive the Carlists from Irun and Fontarabia, and the more so as they might interrupt his convoys. The loss of the latter in the affair of the 5th seems to have been exaggerated, for later accounts make it amount to no more than 145 ki.led, and 230 wounded." On the 5th a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Llodio. It was supposed that General Cordova had an engagement with the Cerlists. On the 27th of April he was at Murguia with 12,000 men. A Bayone letter of the 8th says: "The famous 36 pounder Bayone letter of the 8th says: "The famous 36 pounds with which the Carlists battered St. Sebastian has been carried into town amidst the acclamations of the inhabi tants." The Christinos (Queen's forces) entered Estell on the 5th.

"The Carlists have evacuated the Cerdagne. Gurrea arri The Carlists have evacuated the Cerdagne. Gurrea arriv-ed at Marrinet only two hours after the departure of the Carl-ists, who were obliged to abandon part of their booty, after hav-ing destroyed a score of houses. On the 4th instant the same General attacked the Carlists at Alas, killed some of their men and set at liberty 108 prisoners. His brigade is now refreshitself at Seu d'Urgel. Colonel Sebastian is pursuing the ener in the direction of Fournol. On the 25th ult. Eguia, at the he f fourteen battalions, attacked General Espeletta in front dalmaceda; but this General, who had only eight battalion esisted until nightfall without losing his position. He was a acked again the next day without any better success, and received in the combat a slight wound. Eguia has sustained considerable loss. On the 30th ult. he was at Ll io. Cordova left Vi oria on the 27th, marching upon Orduna and Balmaceda wit 2,000 men, and was rejoined at Losa by Espeletta."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 14 .- We cont

asso nominally lower. Exporters have taken 550 bales of American. The import is 11,024 bags, namely, 10,438 from the United States, and 586 from Carthagena.

MONDAY, 16th.—We have had a quiet Cotton market to-day. The sales are estimated from 12 to 1,500 bales at yesterday's prices, chiefly American, from 10 to 11\frac{1}{4}d.

## FROM TEXAS.

Copies of Extracts of Letters published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, June 9.

Galveston Island, 8th May, 1836.

We have all the Mexican prisoners here, consisting of the President, Santa Ana, General Cos, Almonte, and a number of Generals, Colonels, &c. &c. I enclose you a list of them, their ages, &c. as also of the officers killed in bettle—the officers made it cut the way large for a little of the control of attle—the officers made it out themselves for me. Thes prisoners, as I expected, all came down in the first steam-boat after I left camp, and were landed last evening. Santa Ana, Almonte, and Secretaries have been placed on board an armed schooner in the harbor.

The Mexican troops are running out of Texas much faster than they came in. Thirty men who went on with Santa Ana's express came up with 200 Mexicans with 9 ieces of artillery, and they immediately surrendered, saving f Santa Ana and the officers were taken, there was no us n their fighting. General Wall, a Frenchman, came in from another division of the army and surrendered himself He said he did not wish to fight any more if Santa Ana was taken. He has been released and sent back. I sem with this a duplicate of Santa Ana's letter to Filasola. He handed it to me, with a request that I would endeavor to forward it, but as there is no chance that I shall be able to o this, I send it to you as a curiosity.

the neighborhood is intolerable. GALVESTON ISLAND, 10th May. I have this moment parted with Santa Ana and Almonte thom the Cabinet take with them to Velasco, which, for while, will be the seat of government. They are both under great apprehension for their personal safety—though I have no doubt their lives will be spared—and disliked leaving here very much. Santa Ana embraced me in the most cordicate of the same and the same are safety—and the safety dial and affecting Mexican manner on parting. He an Almonte were kept on board the Invincible until the moment of their departure. Notwithstanding his cruelties I could not help pitying the President of Mexico, as I es corted him from the side of the vessel to the steamboat. Hi eyes were suffused with tears. The steamboat was crowd ed to overflowing—music playing a quick American air— smiling faces all around, even among the lowest classes who had lost their all.

GALVESTON ISLAND, 12th May. The planters are all returning to their farms, who have no left the country altogether, and some will make nearly half s, and some full ones. The ground had been seede efore they left their homes; both cotton and corn wer growing finely, and have remained undisturbed in most in I have not heard of more than two cotton gin or farm-houses that have been destroyed by the enemy The best farming country was entirely out of their route. But notwithstanding, this country has received a shock that will be felt for some time. Hundreds have been ruined and hundreds have left that will never return.

The Cabinet are making constant changes. Colonel Lamar is now Secretary at War. Col. Collensworth, Secretary of State, (Carson absent.) Grayson, Attorney General.

Charles E. Hawkins, Esq. is Commodore of the Texas Navy. We have four vessels in commission—Invincible, Independence, Liberty, and Brutus. Two of which are here, and two in New Orleans.

All the Mexican prisoners (soldiers) are at work here at

fortifications. They are extremely servile, and express great gratitude that their lives are spared, and that they are well treated. FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE, JUNE 9. A private letter is in town from Galveston Bay, dated the 14th of May, from a person who was in the battle of San Jacinto. He states that the attack and route of the Mexicans were so complete, that they had no time to save a solitary article. The whole of Santa Ana's private cor-respondence fell into the hands of the Texians. The prihe time of his leaving Mexico to the day of his capture is now in town, or will be so shortly. It is full, we learn, of interesting incidents.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 27. Colonization.—We are much gratified to learn that the committee appointed at the late meeting in this city in aid of the American Colonization Society, to procure subscrip-tions, have already obtained pledges to the amount of about four thousand dollars, and that the subscription is still increasing. The Parent Society is in immediate want of resources, and its secretary, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, (at present in this city,) is on a visit to the Western and Southwestern States, in the hope that the thoughts and contributions of the wealthy and generous in this region will be extended to the great and benevolent objects of the society A respectable number of our citizens have heretofore ma iberal donations to this society, and there is in our com munity a growing regard for its object. The committee appointed at the late meeting are Messrs. S. J. Peters, Jno Nicholson, J. A. Maybin, John McDonough, Robert Layton, C. P. Jackson, James Porter, Robert McNair, Wm Christy, L. C. Duncan, Seth Barton, and J. S. Walton who will be pleased to receive subscriptions or donations. An institution, which in the brief period of fourteen years, with a scanty income, and in opposition to numerous prejudices and obstacles, has established upon a heathen shore six or eight beautiful Christian settlements, embracing about 4,000 emigrants of free colored persons, with schools churches, a well-ordered Government, and all the eviden ces of industry, enterprise, and improvement, must com-mend itself to the charitable judgment and energetic sup

A letter from Fincastle, Va. dated June 4, states that "Judge Taylor departed this life on last evening, (Friday,) at 9 o'clock. He had an attack of paralysis, and was confined but a few days."—Alex. Gazette.

port of all liberal and Christian minds.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION. The third annual exhibition of the Columbian

Horticultural Society, which continued two days, closed on Thursday night last at about 10 o'clock. This exhibition was equal in splendor and the variety and rarity of the floral productions brought to the hall, to any of the preceding exhibitions of the Society. Much of its beauty must be attributed to the industry, diligence, and taste of the Committee of Arrangements, aided by the female florists of the District, whose assistance, on this as on all former occasions, was obvious in the beautiful arrangement of the flowers in the vases, &c. on the tables. We noticed that the large pyramid of rare and beautiful exotics, or green-house plants, was, on this occasion, so placed as to receive the light from the windows on each side of the room, more directly than heretofore; and therefore rendered the fine plants more visible, and added greater splendor to the decorations of the hall. Among the plants in this beautiful and elegant pyramid of flowers was one from the collection of Mr. Feast, of Baltimore, the Cactus Splendidissimum, which attracted general attention by its rarity and beauty. The garden and native flowers tastefully arranged in the hall were numerous and beautiful. The amateurs had, on this occasion, exceeded their former zeal, and the members of the committee had made more than usual exertion to give additional charm to this exhibition, which seemed to be admitted to be equal to any former one of the Society. The show of Fruits was superior, and that of many of the esculents fully equal to that of the preceding years. The strawberries, gooseberries, currants, cherries, plums, &c. were uncommonly large, especially the two former, and fully illustrated the beneficial operation of the Society on the culture of these fine fruits. The exhibition closed on the evening of the second day with an excellent and very appropriate Address by D. A. Hall, Esq., the Acting Recording Secretary of the Society, which was listened to with great attention by a large and highly respectable audience. The visiters, during the last evening of the exhibition, were very numerous, and the whole scene, finely illuminated, breathing fragrance, and sparkling with beauty, was one that gave universal satisfaction, and with which all seemed to be in no ordinary degree delighted. The charm of this scene was increased by the music of the fine band of the Marine Corps, in this city, for which the Society was indebted to the kindness and politeness of Col. Wainwright. The visiters, though very numerous, observed the strictest order and decorum, and retired at about 10 o'clock, highly gratified with this splendid exhibition.

A more detailed account of this exhibition may be expected from the committee in a few

# MR. PETTRICH, THE SCULPTOR.

Mr. Pettrich, the sculptor, has presented for the inpection of the lovers of the fine arts, and particularly of culpture, in the room of the Committee of the Senate for sculpture, in the room of the Committee of the Senate for Foreign Relations, in the Capitol, a group, rather larger than life, representing Charity, which is intended for a niche in the front of a public building in Philadelphia. We lay claims to nothing like a profound knowledge of this noble art; but was a production is so generally admired as this group has been by all who have seen it; when its true character of benevolence and mildness, united with beauty of form, is so strongly felt and acknowledged, we cannot but regard it as a strong confirmation of the superior merit of a person who, although a foreigner, has, at the very seat of the arts, in the eternal city—in Rome itself, received from the Pope those honors and titles of istinction and nobility which were conferred on Canova, Thorwaldsen, Camullini, and the immortal Mosart, as rewards for their great merit and talents. The interest which is already felt for Mr. Pettrich, among men equally distinuished by their exalted stations in society and talents; the liberality and kindness manifested towards him, give us the strongest assurance that the number of those who have enlarged and liberal views of the importance, the benign and humanizing influence of the fine arts; who esteem the and numarizing influence of the fine arts; who esteem the artist and man of genius, not merely on account of the place or country of his birth, but regard him as the citizen of the great republic of letters and merit, and as such worthy of their friendship and patronage—we say we feel confident that the number of such men, the pillars and ornaments of their country, is, and always will be, large and owerful enough to secure success to transcendent genius, and that the slanderous cant that the fine arts cannot flourish in our country will soon be silenced, by the number and excellence of the works of our painters and sculptors

MARRIAGE. the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr WYATT, DAVID STEWART, Esq. to PRISCILLA, daughter of Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. all of Baltimore.

DEATH. On Tucsday, the 7th June, at the residence of his father, General T. E. Stansbury, Captain HAMMOND N. STANSBURY, in the 47th year of his age, after an illness of three weeks, caused by a fish bone in his throat. Captain Stansbury commanded different vessels for a number of respect to Political Captain Stansburg Capta ber of years out of Baltimore, and during the late war with England cruised against that nation, and had some severe actions and hard fighting with their packets, cruisers, and merchantmen, which resulted in the capture of fifty-two sail of their vessels; twelve of which were captured in the

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA. SAILED, JUNE 10. Schr. Mary, Robinson, Steamboat Columbia, Mitchell, No arrivals from sea.

The celebration of the 12th anniversary of the mion Literary and Debating Society, having been postponed om time to time, in consequence of the inclemency of the eather, will take place this evening, (Monday, 13th June,) in the Baptist church on 10th street, at half past 7 o'clock, when an ation will be pronounced by Mr. Harrison, one of the members. The cffizens, and strangers visiting Washington, are respectively invited to attend to the strangers.

Columbian Horticultural Society.—An adjourned neeting of the Society will be be held on Saturday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers of the Society for

Recording Secretary.

ITY GUARDS! ATTENTION !-An adjourned meeting of the first company City Guards will be held on Monday (this) evening, at 8 o'clock, at J. D. Clark's Office, for the purpose of electing officers, and completing the organization of said corps. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the committee. june 13

AFFILE—NOTICE.—The Raffle of the elegant Set of Jewelry (Massic set in Gala) which ennsylvania Avenue, south side, between 9th and 10th streets,

To fewelry (Mosaic, set in Gold) which was to have taken place at the auction rooms of Mr. Edward Dyer, was postponed on account of the inclement state of the weather till Wednesday afternoon, 15th instant, 6 o'clock, at the same place. A very few chances remain. Gentlemen having chances will lease attend, or be represented by some person present at the



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°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 4½ A. M., and arrive at Washington by 9 P. M. Passengers who leave Baltimore in the evening Railroad Cars, will, under this arrangement, sleep on board the steamboat,

vill, under this arrangement, sleep on board the steamboat, reakfast the next morning at Fredericksburg, and dine at Richand; on their return, they will breakfast at Chesterfield, and

dine at Potomac creek, on board the steamboat.
june 13—d1m
J. WOOLFOLK & CO.
The Globe, Telegraph, Baltimore Chronicle, and Alexandria
Gazette, will publish the above daily two weeks.

DUCATION.—A gentleman qualified by education and experience, proposes to take a few children to Europe for heir education. They will reside constantly in his family, a 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 frugal 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. Calhoux, U. S. Senate.

Hon. Daniel Webster,

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

Philadelphia—John V. Aughan, Esq.

Philadelphia—John VAughan, Esq.
New York—Jon. Goodhue, Esq.
JACOB HARVEY, Esq.
Cambridge, Mass.—The Hon. Joseph Story, LL. D.
Boston—His Excellency Edward Everett,
Wm. Tucker, Esq. Merchant.
An early application is desirable.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE in the village of Niagara Falls.—The subscribers, having completed the plan and survey of the village of Niagara Falls, will offer a large portion of it for sale at public auction, to be held at the Eagle Hotel, near the Falls, on These day, the 2d day of August next, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of, in lots comprising due proportions of building and water lots or mill seats, the latter of which are

bines more of those natural advantages which tend to invite, collect, sustain, and adorn a great population, than fall to the lot of any city in the civilized world.

Situated in a latitude most favorable to enterprise and energy, occupying the centre of a country of vast extent, and, in proportion to its extent, of unequalled fertility and beauty, to any part of which it has easy access, by a most extraordinary combination of water and land communications, radiating in every direction; possessing within itself a water power for mechanical purposes, which has no parallel, either in extent, uniformity, or safety, it will enjoy incalculable advantages for commerce as well as manufactures, in the immense field which is opened for the collection of raw materials of every species of manufacture, and for distributing, vending, and exchanging its fabrics.

To the North and East, it is now but seven miles to ship navigation at Lewiston, whence there is a continuous navigation to the Atlantic, through Lake Ontario, the Rideau canal, and the St.

gation at Lewiston, whence there is a continuous navigation to the Atlantic, through Lake Ontario, the Rideau canal, and the St. Lawrence, in one direction; in another, to New York, by Oswego, the Erie canal, and the Hudson. To the South and West it is only one mile and a half distant from a beautiful and safe harbor on the Niagara river, formed by Connor's island and the American shore, between which and Black Rock and Buffalo two daily steamboats, as well as other lake vessels, are now plying, and from which a range of ship navigation extends through all the upper lakes, connecting itself at various points with the Ohio and Mississippi by means of the numerous canals and railroads already made, and in progress of construction in tha direction. As soon as the contemplated canal around the Falls, which will commence at Connor's harbor, and, passing through the village of Niagara, terminate at Lewiston, shall be accomplished,

which it enters, by a lock, at the mouth of Tonnewanda creek.

Our principal connexions by land will be by three railroads, which are already far advanced, and will be completed during the present summer: one of them to the North, connecting with the Ontario navigation at Lewiston, a distance of seven miles; another at the East, uniting with the Eric canal at Lockport, twenty-two miles; and the third to the South, crossing the same canal at Tonnewanda, ten miles, and thence proceeding to Black Rock and Buffalo.

The beautiful formation and richness of the grounds at and in the vicinity of the Falls, combined with prospects of unrivalled splendor, and, above all, the proverbial licalthfulness of the inhabitants, will render his village the summer, and, in a short time, the permanent residence of gentlemen of fortune, from every part of the United States. Indeed, a great rush is already making for country seats along the banks of the river on each side of the Falls. The "Lake Fevers," as they are erroneously called, and other epidemic diseases common to the Western country, are scarcely known at the Falls, nor has a single case of the 'cholera ever occurred here, although it has repeatedly wisited and scourged the surrounding towns with which the inhabit rust are in constant intercourse. Its extraordinary salubrity is, probably owing to the pure and limpid waters of the Niagar and vigor, as well as a uniform temperature, to the atmosphere.

Most of the lands comprised in this village have been in the hands of two of the subscribers for more than thirty years.

Most of the lands comprised in this village have been in the hands of two of the subscribers for more than thirty years. They were purchased at a period when the whole country was nothing but a wilderness, and at a price which was deemed extravagant in those days, under a persuasion that they embraced the most favorable site on the Western waters for the establishment of a large town. The tardiness of its improvements, hitherto, has been cause of surprise to many, and of complaints by some of the want of proper liberality on the part of the proprietors; but it is evident that, until recently, the population and resources of the country have not been such as to justify the expense of undertaking improvements on a scale commensurate with the importance of the position; and they were unwilling to mar its destinies by promiscuous and unrestrained sales of the most valuable portions of it to persons who had no means to improve them, and the effect of which would have been to create embarrassments in regard to an enlarged distribution and use of the water power, that could not afterwards be retrieved. Some sales, however, have occasionally been made, but at such detached points as not to interfere with the general arrangement of the water power; and some ten or dozen mills and other hydraulic establishments are now in successful operation.

But the aspect of the Western country having, of late, undergone a most important change, they have, since their recent sale to the other subscriber, and in connexion with him, and in addition to other corresponding measures, constructed a new and capacious canal, parallel with the old one, and both of them capable of any required extension, for the accommodation of mills and machinery of any and every description, and which, when erected, will not be crowded, as is usually the case, along the sides of rugged and precipitous banks, exposed to the dangers of flood and ice, but occupy dry and beautiful ground, and exhibiting the appearance of handsome streets, bordered by regular li

dair, and cheaper than where they now reside, and where they will find a ready safe, at advanced prices, for all their fabrics.

A. PORTER,
P. B. PORTER,
B. RATHBUN.

Niagara Falls, May 4, 1836.

Engraved maps of the village may be had of A. H. Colton Map Publisher, No. 4, S. oruce street, or of Leavitt, Lord & Co Booksellers, Broadway, New York; and of O. G. Steele Bookseller, Buffalo.

DOLLARS 1 RWARD.—Ranaway from the ing in Prince George's Co. Md. opth of August, 1834, a negro man by Subscriber, resid.

The William Williams, who was seel a by several persons who knew Point of Rocks, where he colored man, who calls himther, who lives in Georgetown, a self Williams Williams, who was self Williams, who was seen a dyseveral persons who knew Point of Rocks, where he continued until the following spring. During last summer he was seen a by several persons who knew him, in the city of Washington, under the pretence of being my him, in the city of Washington, ander the pretence of being my marketer. I have no doubt the said Sam or Sampson is either marketer. I have no doubt the said Sam or Sampson is either secreted L'v his father in Georgetown or the City, or employed on secreted L'v his father in deorgetown or the City, or employed on father. I will give the above reward if apprehended and father. I will give the above reward if apprehended and brought home to the subscriber.

THOMAS BERRY. subscriber, resid.

THE ACE OF DIAMONDS—By Randolph's general series of the Philadelphis Saturday Couries, induce the chievas commence the publication, maker his appearance to the Philadelphis Saturday Couries, induce the chievas commence the publication, maker his appearance to the continuation of the publication, maker his appearance to the continuation of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the publication of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the publication of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the publication of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the publication of the publication of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the publication of the continuation of the publication of the continuation of the continuatio

ing, when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its

gious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of puackery 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. with its increased attractions, and printed on the best line winds paper, of the same size as the New York Albion, 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.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspaper is may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

may 24—eod2w&lawelm

of May, a vacation of six weeks following the examination in July, and a second of one week at the close of the quarter ending the lat of May.

For terms of instruction, which have been placed on a liberal footing, or for any other information which may be required in relation to the institution, reference may be had to A. Crittenton, A. M. the Principal, or to either of the Trustees.

For general information concerning the character of the institution, &c. the Trustees beg leave to refer to Chancellor Kent, of the city of New York, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York, who of the city of New York, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York, who, during their residence in Albany, have successively presided over the institution, to Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General of the United States, Washington City, Hon. Jacob Sutherland, Geneva, New York, and J. T. Norton, Esq. of Farmington, late Trustees. By order of the Board:

A. CRITTENTON, Secretary.

GIDEON HAWLEY, LL. D. ISRAEL SMITH, Esq. RICHARD M. MEIGS, Esq. EDWIN CROSWELL, Esq. RICHARD V. DE WITT, Esq. RICHARD V. DE WITT, EEG.
HON. JAMES VANDERPOEL.
PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER, ESQ.
THOS. W. OLCOTT, ESQ.
IRA HARRIS, ESQ.
HON. GREENE C. HRONSON,
ARCHBALD MCINTYRE, ESQ. ARCHIBALD MCINIXAN,
EZRA P. PRENTICE, Esq. (Globe)

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 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, all 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 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 has neverfaillarly and successfully fished for many years, and has never failed to nett a handsome profit on the expenditures, 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 provements consist of a small dwelling house beautifully situatived, 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 possoss, and particularly deserves the attention of persons wishing to engage in fishing or grazing.

N. B.—Any communication to me on the subject, through the Post Office. Fort Washington, Maryland, or to Mr. Thomas

Post Office, Fort Washington, Maryland, or to Mr. Thomas
Johns, Patent Office, Washington, will be promptly attended to,
may 9—wtf

HENRY L. COOMBS

of Virginia, who first broke and trained him, and won many races with him, beating some capital horses. Among other things he says of him: "As a race-horse, at all distances, I consider him the best I ever had under my direction."

2. Dr. Duvall, in a letter to his owner, says, speaking of the Acc: "He is Ligaum Vike—to be beaten by few horses, if any, in this country, when right." When with the Doctor, he won, at three heats, over the Central Course, beating some of the fleetest and best nags of the North and South. (See the Turf Register.)

the subscriber, says: "Indeed, he is the best whip horse I ever

His color, a rich dappled chestnut.

A good blue grass pasture, at 50 cents each, per week, will be furnished for mares, if required, and particular care taken of all such; but there will be no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH, Grassland, near Georgetown, D. C.

Note.—Any one owning a mare whose produce has won a acc of four mile heats, may have her put to the Acc of Diamonds gratis.

gratis.

\* He was lame before starting, having been injured while in training the preceding Fall.

mar 23—2td&w5tcp

FINE FARM.—Now for sale, that beautiful and fertile farm called Bellefield, late the residence of my son, and adjoining that on which I reside in the country of Loudoun. It is a part of that most desirable region of country at the eastern base of the Blue ridge, and within three miles of the village of Upperville, a post town, through which passes regularly a mail stage upon the Ashby's gap turnpike road.

This estate contains 450 acres of land, with substantial and comfortable accommodations for a genteel family, and the necessary farm buildings, with fine orchard and garden fruits. It is divided into six fields, besides meadow, and inclosed mostly by substantial stone fences. Independent of its intrinsic value, many local advantages are superadded, as the healthfulness and beauty of the country, of which it forms a part, the schools, churches, post office, &c. of the adjacent village, the convenient merchant mills, and the facilities of transportation.

I shall be absent from home until late in June, but on my return shall be prepared to treat for the sale of this property. In the mean time, I invite those disposed to purchase to visit the farm, and view its crops of grain, its pastures, and its grazing stock in the month of June, which will afford them the best means of estimating its value. The terms of payment will be made easy

WALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,
By Thos. C. Wright, Georgetown.—Trustee's
Sale.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, for the
county of Washington, District of Columbia, bearing date the
28th of November, 1835, the subscriber will expose at public
sale, to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the
23d day of June next, all that valuable real estate situated in
Georgetown and Washington of which the late Thomas Cor-

23d day of June next, all that valuable real estate situated in Georgetown and Washington, of which the late Thomas Corcoran died seized, viz.

Part of Lot No. 6, old Georgetown, about 17 feet front on Congress street, with a two story brick house.

Part of Lot No. 7 and 8, do 40 feet front do Part of Lot No. 9, old Georgetown, 24 feet front on Bridge street, with a three story brick house, including garden spot, his late residence.

Part of Lot No. 63, do. 25 do. on Jefferson street, with a wo story brick house. Lot No. 4 and half of Lot No. 5, do. 56 feet 6 in. on Water reet, wharf property. Part of Lot No. 2, Beatty and Hawkins's addition, 26 feet fro

Lot No. 38, do. 105 do. do.

Part of Lot No. 75, do. 46 feet 8 in. on First street, with 2 two story brick houses.

Part of Lot No. 93, do. 50 feet on High street, 91 feet 6 in. on First street, with 3 three story brick houses.

Lot No. 95, do 70 feet First street.

Lot No. 96, do 70 feet do.

Lot No. 139, do 70 feet Second street.

Part of Lot No. 150, do 125 feet on Market street.
Part of Lot No. 151, do 30 feet on Third street.
Part of Lot No. 152, do 56 do do Part of Lots No. 163 and 164, do. 26 feet 8 inches on Mar-

Part of Lots No. 163 and 164, do. 60 feet on Market stree vith 3 two story brick houses.

Part of Lot No. 165, do. 25 feet do. with a two story brick

Part of Lot No. 178, do. 21 do: do.

Lot No. 182, do. 70 feet Fourth street, with a brick stable.

Part of Lot No. 228, do. 37 feet 6 inches Frederick street.

Part of Lot No. 229, do. 8 do do.

Part of Lot No. 229, do. 27 feet 9 inches do. 96 feet

Soventh street.

Part of Lot No. 230, do. 70 feet Seventh street.

Lot No. 230, do. 35 do with a brick house.

Lot No. 244, do. 160 feet High street.

Lot No. 245, do. 75 do Frederick street, 140

Lot No. 246, do. 75 do do.

Lot No. 247, do. 80 do High street.

All of Lot No. 257, do. 11½ poles do except (30 7 100 feet north part.)
Lot No. 263, do. on High and Back streets, ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres.)
Lot No. 272, do. on do (2 acres.)
Lot No. 300, do. on Back street, ( $7\frac{3}{4}$  acres.) Lot No. 49, Beatty and Hawkins's amended addition, 50 feet

n Frederick street. Lot No. 104, Beall's addition, 60 feet on Beall street, with rame and brick house.
Part of Lot No. 125, do. 30 feet on Dunbarton street, with Lot No. 211, do. 60 feet on West street, 90 feet on Mont-

Comery street.

Lot No. 212, do. 60 feet on do.

Part of Lot No. 1, Peter, Beatty, Threlkeld, and Deakin's adlition, 34 feet on Water street, with a brick house.

Lot do: 34 feet Water street, (south side.)

Lot No. 5, do. 63 feet 4 inches on Water street, with a

rame warehouse.

Lot do. do do (south side.)

Lot 41 feet on Bridge street, 128 feet on Green street,

with 2 two story brick houses.

Lot 60 feet on Olive street, '99 feet 6 inches on Montgome
y street, with a two story frame house.

Lot No. 9 or 10, Deakins and Baley's addition, north side of

Bridge street.
Part of Lot No. 13, do. 30 feet on Prospect street.
The following property in the city of Washington will be sold at the Auction Rooms in Georgetown, after the sale of the above

escribed property, viz. Square No. 63, Lots No. 10 and 11.

Square No. 96, the entire square.
Square No. 691, part of Lot No. 12.
Terms of sale are, one-fifth cash, and the balance of purchase money upon a credit of one, two, three, and four years, with interest from the day of sale on the whole sum due, to be paid terest from the day of sale on the whole sum due, to be paid annually, the payments to be secured by the purchaser's bonds, with surety to be approved by the trustee; and upon the pay-ment of the whole of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Court, and not before, the said Burnett, trus-tee, will convey the said real estate so sold, the title of which is The bonds and conveyances to be made at the cost of the pur

If the terms of sale be not complied with in seven days after If the terms of sale be not complied with in seven days after the sale, the subscriber reserves to himself the right to resell, at the risk and cost of each defaulting purchaser.

The sale will commence at the Frame House at the corner of Olive and Montgomery streets, and will be continued, in regular order, until the whole is disposed of.

CHAS. A. BURNETT, Trustee.

THOS. C. WRIGHT, Auctioneer, may 23—Mon&Wedts

Georgetown.

A DMINISTRATION NOTICE.—The subscriber ha DMINISTRATION NOTICE.—The subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of Dr. George W. Stuart, and Edward E. Stuart, deceased. All persons having claims against their estates are hereby warned to exhibit them, properly authenticated, by the 7th of October, 1836, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit in the said estates. All those indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment. CHARLES B. STUART, ap 9—w6w

Haymarket, Prince William, Va.

ment. Besides, the goods which will be brought from the East, and here deposited for the South, will be in the most astonishing quantities.

It is plain to a demonstration, that the most important sections of Ohio and Indiana lie south of the contemplated route of the Wabash and Eric Canal, and as demonstrably plain, in my view, that the canal should be located on the south side of the Maumeeriver; and, if so, the conclusion rationally follows that it will do more commercial business for Ohio. It is probable that the route on the north side of the river is the most popular for the canal, in consequence of its costing a few hundred thousand dollars less than if constructed on this side; but I think Ohio should hold that consideration in total disregard, and place the canal more completely within its own reach and jurisdiction, thereby rendering herself far more accessible to it.

Now, the foregoing statements, together with the consideration that the most important commercial countries, cities, towns, and rivers lie southward of the Wabash and Eric Canal, may supersede the necessity of my saying more at this time; but it does very forcibly appear to me that population, location, extent of territory, and commerce, all call for the construction of the canal on the south side of the river; and, if so, hence the important consideration arises of many valuable mill-seats producted by the and the south side of the river; and, if so, hence the important consideration arises of many valuable mill-seats producted by the and the south side of the river; and, if so, hence the important consideration arises of many valuable mill-seats producted by the and the south side of the river; and, if so, hence the important consideration arises of many valuable mill-seats producted by the and the south side of the river; and, if so, hence the important consideration arises of many valuable mill-seats producted by the south side of the river; and, if so, hence the important consideration arises of many valuable mill-seats producted t

ed by it, and thereby rendered accessible to Ohio. Laying aside all other advantages, I presume that that advantageous connexion with the interior of Ohio, of itself, will be sufficient to pay the damage of locating the canal on the south side: for, in that case, it is reasonable to suppose that wheat will be transported from many miles in the interior to the canal mills; but if the canal should be located on the north side, it is reasonable to suppose that it would be measurably to the exclusion of the farming community of Ohio.

community of Ohio.

There has been some controversy about where the county seal of the new Company should be located. I have observed that, in point of centrality in the surplus territory, this position is

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, in the county of Loudoun, Virginia.—The subscriber wishes to dispose of that very productive plantation so well known in Loudoun for its extraordinary productiveness, the one on which ELIJAH JAMES, Esq. resides, which he has occupied there several years. The fertility of the soil is so proverbial, and failure of crops an occurrence so unusual, as to supersede the necessity of a minute description. The farm, when viewed by those who wish to purchase, will speak for itself. There is a quantity of the first quality of timothy meadow finely supplied with water; there is at least one never-failing spring of cool and wholesome water in every field except one. The spring most used is but two rods from the dwelling-house, of the finest quality, supposed to possess medicinal properties, from the remarkable and almost uninterrupted good health of those who daily use it. The dairy, supplied with water from this fountain, cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and is so cold in the hot season that the use of ice would be utterly superfluous for the milk and butter or for the preservation the State, and is so cold in the hot season that the use of ice would be utterly superfluous for the milk and butter or for the preservation of meat. There is an extensive quarry of white limestone, which is easily converted into most beautiful lime (a saleable article there,) there being a kiln, that will burn 800 bushels, within a few rods of the quarry. This valuable little farm contains 305 acres, is situated 9 miles from Leesburg, 4 from the Point of Rocks, affording the greatest facilities to the Baltimore market, the markets of the District of Columbia, down the canal, also a turnpike road within 7 miles to Alexandria and Washington city, affording the farmer the great advantage of a choice of markets, and of three different modes of transportation; suffice it to say, that it is worthy the notice of persons who may wish a farm of that size. Very rarely, indeed, is a farm having like advantages oflered for sale—the location, the fortility of soil, the excellent and abundant supply of water and healthiness; there is a sufficient quantity of locust for posts for inclosures; the buildings are indifferent.

cant supply of water and healthness; there is a sufficient quantity of locust for posts for inclosures; the buildings are indifferent. If it will be any accommodation, after the first payment, a considerable credit may be had, by allowing the interest thereon. For further particulars, apply to PHILIP DE CATESBY JONES, by letter, or otherwise, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Whereas, about three years since, an advertisement appeared in one of the papers of this country, giving notice that, at a certain place, or of a certain individual, information could be obtained respecting the estate of John Foster, formerly of England, but who died in this country: the above named reward will be given to any person who will send the subscriber a paper containing the said advertisement, or who will give any correct information of said estate. Direct to the subscriber, in Wentworth, N. H. DAVIS. may 21—2aw3w

INCREASES S. DAVIS.

estate. Direct to the subscriber, in Wennwold, may 21—2aw3w INCREASES S. DAVIS.

500 DOLLARS REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me or my agent, of two valuable young negro Men, about the ages of 22 and 23, if taken out of the State of Virginia, and two hundred for both, or one hundred for either, if taken in this State. They left home together in July last. The one is named STEPNEY, black, and of awkward carriage, has a wide mouth, and nose raised instead of being flattened, as is usually the case among negroes; his arms are very long, and feet very large. The other named ELIAS, of more sturdy make, and of somewhat lighter complexity is a study should be supported by the same morning in Baltimore. SAMUEL SPRIGG, Northampton, Prince George's co. Md. may 25—eo3w&wtf (Balt. Pat.) ion, his face generally spotted, his countenance downcast, a speech faltering when accosted sharply, and has the habit looking much over his shoulder.

JAMES B. EWELL,

Near Buckland P. O. Prince William county, Va.

TEW 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 supine, which is rarely found, though Dr. Adam generally gives it (formed by analogy) without authority. Whenever the supine, however, does occur.

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 thou-The prepositions are treated of fully, both as used separate

y and in composition. The original import of each is given, and heir secondary traced to their primary meaning.

4. In the Syntax, Dr. Adam's rules and observations are all preserved in their order, and about SEVENTY new paragraphs (nearly 20 pages) are added. To facilitate reference, every pa-

5. The Prosody has been much enlarged, and the Horatian Professors and Schoolmasters are invited to examine this edition, as it is believed they will find it far superior to any other edition of the same work. Copies of the Grammar will be furnished extraction. netres fully elucidated. nished gratuitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it.

UPERIOR CUTLERY, direct from Joseph Rodge and Sons.—W. FISCHER has received the residue his fine Cutlery from the above highly celebrated manufacture: consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bladed Penknives, in buck, ivon pearl, and tortoise shell handles, Desk Knives, Erasers, Razo and Soissors. Many of the Knives have been made express fractions and the state of th and Scissors. Many of the Knives have been made expressly for the several Executive Departments, and are inscribed accordingly on one of the blades. This Cutlery will prove on trial to excel any other for sale here. He intends to import regularly articles of this description, 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 thus 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 thereabouts, at 11 o'clock A. M. to proceed in the business to which they are appointed. which they are appointed. WILLIAM F. DEAKINS,

THOMAS HARVEY, WILLIAM B. GAILER, JOHN ANDERSON, BENJAMIN O. LOWNDS.

for the field.

The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government. How short-sighted and unobservant of passing events must they be, who seem to fear that the market will be overstocked from these two schools! Take, for instance, the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of internal improvements. During the recent session of her Legislature there were incorporated within her limits 32 railroad, 11 turnpike, and 5 canal companies; requiring about 100 engineers—more than this school will supply in ten years at the present rate. Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement. Indiana has just appropriated ten millions of dollars to that object! The whole Mississippi Valley is catching the same spirit, and will soon bring all the resources of her wide-spread territory to bear on this subject.

The profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lucra-

Board, Lodging, Washing, &c. Tuition (in advance) Books and Instruments -

One extra fee of \$5 in advance will be charged, for the pur pose of increasing the Library, Models, Drawings, Minerals and Instruments belonging to this Department exclusively.

One extra fee of \$20 will be charged for the services of the Professor during the vacation. These two extra fees will only be charged once for the same student, though he should remain in the school five sessions.

Georgetown, (Ky.) March 30, 1836.

ap 14—cp7td3t

TECHANICS AND LABORERS.—Two hundred Carpenters, Stone-masons, and Stone-cutters, and one thousand Laborers will find employment on the Green and Barren river navigation throughout the present season, 180 miles of

By order of the Board of Commissioners:

JAS. R. SKILES, President.

may 31—t1stAug

Bowling Green, Ky.

may 31—t1stAug

Bowling Green, Ky.

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 walling, not now under contract, together with nearly all the culverts and the greater portion of the locks between Lynchburg and Maidens' Adventure.

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

The quantity of masonry offered is very great, consisting of about 20c culverts of from three to thirty feet span, nine aqueducts, thirty-five locks, a number of wastes, with several farm

ducts, thirty-five locks, a number of wastes, with several farm and road bridges.

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

The work will be prepared for examination by the 25th of the canal that the control of the canal that the canal that the control of the canal that the control of the canal that the canal t

found at the offices of the several principal assistant engineers on the line of the canal.

The work will be prepared for examination by the 25th of July; 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 subscriber, 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 a number of locks and culverts, are reserved for a future letting. Persons visiting the line for the purpose of obtaining work, would do well to call at the office of the Company in the city of Richmond, where any information which they may desire will be cheerfully communicated.

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

June 2—StawtAug20

june 2—8tawtAug<sup>20</sup>

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, mulatto boy WILLIAM DUVALL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, well-made, and of genteel appearance; with a full, round face; bright mulatto, with a small spot (the effect of a ringworm) on his cheek-bone, (believed to be the left,) of a lighter color than the rest of his face; dark bushy hair, but not curly; a good set of teeth, though discolored by the use of tobacco; and always smiles when spoken to. Took with him a claret broadcloth frock coat, with velvet collar, a close-bodied coat of the same, gray cloth roundabout and pantaloons, with metal buttons; several fine linen shirts, believed to be marked either O. S. or O. Sprigg; and a variety of other clothing, all of the best material and fashionable make. If apprehended in the District of Columbia, and lodged in the county jail, I will give a reward of \$100; for his apprehension

may 25—ec3w&wtf (Balt. Pat.)

ARM FOR SALE.—On Saturday, the 18th June, at 4 P. M. will be sold to the highest bidder, that well-known farm called "Green Valley," recently occupied by James Fraser, on the old Georgetown road, about four miles from Alexandria, and three from Washington and Georgetown, containing about 65 acres of Land, of which about 20 are in thriving timber, with a good meadow, and orchard of about 150 apple trees of choice fruit, and various other kinds of fruit, and a most desirable vineyard of about one-fourth of an acre of the most choice kinds of grapes. There are on this farm a comfortable dwelling, granary, stable, smokehouse, and a cowhouse for 20 cows. Terms of sale will be \$1,000 cash, the balance, one-half on the 25th September next, and the remainder on the 25th December, 1836, with bond and approved security. Any further information will be given and the premises shown by Anthony Fraser, adjoining, or by the subscriber, in Alexandria. Fraser, adjoining, or by the subscriber, in Alexandria.
june 7—2awts ROBT. HODGKIN.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from t subscriber, on the night of the 25th instant, a Neg Man named NED, about six feet high, dark copper color, his cheek bones, the left one conspicuously darker than the oth has a scar on the right side of his head, from a wound recent has a scar on the right side of his head, from a wound recently healed, and another on the left shin, from the cut of an axe; his body is short for his other proportions; walks with his toes turned out; speaks quick generally, sometimes a little confused in his articulation; is four or five and twenty years of age, is a good wagoner, and first-rate farm hand; took with him nothing but a drap great coat besides the clothes he wore, which consisted of a dark casinet short coat, domestic pantaloons, and collections.

ored vest.

I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery on the said negro to me, if taken in Virginia or within the District Columbia, or one hundred dollars if taken beyond those limits nd secured so that I get him again.
THOS. AP C. JONES,

ap 28—d&ctf Near Prospect Hill, Fairfax county, Va.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living in Fairfax coun inia, on the 29th day of December last, a negro man sla ed ALEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of ag named ALEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of age 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, smooth face, having bu little if any beard, flat nose, thick lips, and white teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, home-made kersey pantaloons dyed black after they were made; a pair of corded riding pan taloons with buttons up the legs; a white fur hat, and a pair of boots. The said negro is well acquainted with the colored people in Montgomery county, Maryland, having been two or three times to Brookeville, and several times to camp meeting in tha county. He is also acquainted in Washington and Georgetown in the District of Columbia, and was seen near the latter town on the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion There is some reason to believe that he has procured free papers from some colored person in this county or in the District of Columbia, and that he has been induced to rau off by or with a white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Phila delphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This wo man is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed murde man is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed murde and escaped from Virginia 12 or 18 months ago. I will give th above reward provided the said negro slave is delivered in th jail of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of il of this county, or in the jain of the again.
Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.
ELI OFFUTT.

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

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

College is in the town of Washington, Washington Coulty, Pennsylvania, on the great national tumpike, at nearly an equal distance from Brownsville, Pittsburg, and Wheeling. The population of this county is large, and distinguished for temperence, industry, wealth, and intelligence.

The site of the Institution is in the eastern part of the borough, and has a very pleasant location. In addition to the original College buildings, which are of considerable extent, a large and handsome new edifice is now in an advanced state, and will be complete for occupation early in the ensining summer. There are three libraries—the College library, and one belonging to each of the two literary societies of the Institution, affording ample opportunity for profitable reading. There is also a cabinet, containing already many curiosities and geological specimens, to which valuable additions are making continually.

The Faculty of this Institution consists of a principal and four Professors, also a tutor. The course of studies is very complete, including Ancient Language, an extended course of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Rhetoric, History, Natural and Civil, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity. These are indispensable parts of the course. The Hebrow language, though not a part of the required college course, is taught in the Institution to any who may wish to acquire a knowledge of it, without additional expense. The French and German, also, may be acquired in the town. Gentlemen well skilled in those languages teach them at a small extra expense. Lectures are delivered in the College to the Senior class gratuitously, on Constitutional and Common Law. In the English Department, (organized specially for the purpose of preparing Teachers for common schools,) are taught the higher branches of an English education. The attention of young men wishing to qualify themselves for teaching is invited to this depart-

ment.

The number of students during the present session of 1835-'6 has been from 100 to 115; of these, 24 belong to the Senior, and 20 to the Junior class in college.

The conduct of the Students is orderly and studious; a large proportion of those in the higher classes is professedly pious. Among these is a society for inquiry on Missions.

Each student is required to recite at least twice on every day excepting Saturdays, when all the members of the regular college classes meet together for declamation, select reading, and reading compositions, subject to criticism by students and professors.

reading compositions, subject to criticism by students and professors.

Punctual attendance on public worship on the Sabbath is required at such places and with such denominations as shall be signified by parents or guardians, or be preferred by students themselves. And, in general, all practicable care is employed in guarding and promoting their moral interest.

Students board in private families or in the college club. In the former the expense is one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, including room, bed, boarding. In the club and in respectable families in the vicinity of the town the expense little exceeds one dollar. Tuition is \$12.50 per session, or \$25 per annum, including all college charges. Expense of boarding, tuition, washing, and fuel, in private families, would little exceed \$100; in club it would be considerably less.

There are two regular vacations—April and October. The summer session commences on the 1st of May; the winter session on the 1st of November; each session 21 weeks.

In healthiness, pleasantness, and morality, Washington is inferior to few, if to any place in our country—and young gentlemen desirous of taking a collegiate course may enjoy here as many advantages, and as cheaply, pleasantly, and safely, as at any other Institution.

In compliance with a request of the Board of Trustees of this College, the foregoing summary statement is made by

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ap 2—1tdw3w President of Washington College.

Wm. Elizey, 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 thereafobtained on moderate terms,) with a complete set of Evans' ma-

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 Dwelling House, Miller's House, and Storehouse. It is supposed that a tolerably profitable business might be done by a store and tavern.

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 iron ore of the first quality, which can be purchased for about one dollar per acre, the same supplying an abundance of timb ar 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 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, Loudoun county.

WM. H. GRAY,
THOS. L. ELLZEY,
may 24—ts Executors of Col. Wm. Ellzey, dec.

COMMISSIONER, TRUSTEESHIP, & AGEN-CY.—I offer my services to the Public for the transaction of business in either character of the above caption. ISAAC ROBBINS.

fax, Esq. the subscriber will sell a tract of land lying in the county of Alexandria; the Columbian turnpike road leading from the Potomac bridge, intersecting the Little River turnpike road, forms the southern boundary to within 150 or 200 yards of a new mill now being erected on Four Mile run, and near the "old factory," situated lower down the run.

This land is distant from Alexandria five miles, and from

This land is distant from Alexandria five miles, and from Washington City and Georgetown three to three and a half miles. It contains, by recent survey, rising 225 acres; a large proportion of which is covered with heavy timber, such as white, black, and chestnut oak, hickory, maple, &c. There are several acres of natural meadow, through which runs a fine stream of never-failing water, known by the name of "the Doctor's Branch," flowing from excellent springs rising up on the land. It is supposed that from 190 to 200 acres of this tract would average from 20 to 25 cords of wood to the acre. Its proximity to Washington, where wood during the winter season commands four to five and six dollars per cord, renders it doubly valuable. The goodness of the soil for arable purposes is unquestionable, when taken in connexion with the growth of timber.

Terms: one-fourth cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, with interest, to be secured by approved bonds, and a deed of trust on the property. The subscriber having the exclusive disposal of this property, it is requested that all applica-

clusive disposal of this property, it is requested that all applica-tions on the subject be made to him alone.

ISAAC ROBBINS,

may 20-d3t&eo2w VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.—By virtue of

WALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.—By virtue of the will of Charles Magill, deceased, and the consent of his devisees, I offer for sale a very valuable Estate, called "The Meadows," situated on both sides of Opequon creek, in Frederick county, Va. containing 2,000 acres. It is five miles south of Winchester, where the railroad terminates, and one from the supposed route of the contemplated railroad from Winchester to Staunton. The land is limestone of the first quality, adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Above one-half is cleared, the other portion is covered with heavy timber. There are about 100 acres of Opequon bottom of the richest alluvial soil, well set with timothy and herds grass, which produces very heavy crops of hay, which commands readily in Winchester from ten to thirteen dollars a ton. Near 400 acres are in clover. The Opequon passes nearly three-quarters of a mile through the tract. It has also several large and never-failing springs of pure limestone water. In point of health no place in any part of the world can surpass this. The Dwelling-house is a large brick building, recently built, and in good repair. The Barn and Stables are of stone and ample; there are also sheds for cattle, and other necessary buildings. The facility of transportation by the railroad makes the Winchester market nearly equal to that of Baltimore; every product of the soil can be readily sold there for cash. This estate combines advantages which render it one of the most desirable farms in the beautiful Valley of Virginia. It will be sold entire or divided as may be found most suitable to purchasers. The terms will be made convenient. will be sold entire or divided as may be found most suitable to purchasers. The terms will be made convenient.

JOHN S. MAGILL,

ap 30—w8w Executor of Charles Magill, deceased.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. ANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, a bright mulatto man who calls himself WASHINGTON HER-BERT, 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 Chicksaw mare from home, with a good saddle and bridle, which I suppose he left on the road.

I will give \$150 for him if taken in Maryland or the District.

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.