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FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1836.

The Governors of the States of Kentucky and Louisiana have issued their Proclamations calling for Mounted Volunteers, in pursuance of the requisition from Gen. GAINES, to support him in his projected march into the Province

The article which we copy to-day from the Cleveland Herald is of a character to surprise even those who have formed the highest estimate of the growth and productiveness of the Western country. Every one who has considered the subject will at once perceive what cogent arguments the simple facts are, as developed in this article, in favor of pressing on with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the

FROM THE OHIO REPUBLICAN.

A great deal is said by the enemies of General HARRISON, about his bravery, &c. during the last war. Let them read the following, and then say whether there is any thing like cowardice evinced in his language. The article will be found at page 202, of J. Russel, Jr.'s history of the late war, published in 1815:

The following conversation took place between Maj. Chambers and Gen. Harrison, on a demand for the surrender of Fort Meigs.

Maj. Chambers.—Gen. Proctor has directed me to demand the surrender of this post. He wishes to spare the effusion of blood.

Gen. Harrison.—The demand, under present circum-

stances, is a most extraordinary one. As Gen. Proctor did not send me a summons to surrender on his first arrival, I had supposed that he believed me determined to do my duty. His present message indicates an opinion of me that

I am at a loss to account for.

Maj. Chambers.—Gen. Proctor could never think of saying any thing to wound your feelings, sir. The character of Gen. Harrison as an officer is well known. Gen. Proctor's force is very respectable, and there is with him a larger body of Indians than have ever before been

Gen. HARRISON.-I believe I have a very correct idea of Gen. Proctor's force; it is not such as to create the least apprehension for the result of the contest, whatever shape he may be pleased hereafter to give to it. Assure the General, however, that he will never have this post surrendered to him upon any terms. Should it fall into his hands, it will be in a manner calculated to do him more honor, and to give him larger claims upon the gratitude of his Government than any capitulation could possibly do.

Examination of Southern Harbors.-Under a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 24th May last, requesting the Executive "to cause to be made the necessary examination and surveys of the several harbors south of the mouth o. Chesapeake bay, and a report of the comparative facilities and advantages of the same, for the establishment of a navy yard, to the next session of Congress," Commodore M. T. Woolsey, and Captains A. CLAXTON and E. R. Shubrick, have been appointed commissioners to make the necessary examinations. They will proceed to Boston, and take passage on board the new brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Commandant W. RAMSAY. This vessel will probably sail in the course of next week on this service.—Army & Navy Chronicle.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.—This old established literary in stitution is said to have never been in a more flourishing state than it is at present. The catalogue of officers and students for 1834-5, exhibits the names of 239 pupils as having been connected with the institution during the current college year, namely, Seniors 68, Juniors 72, Sophomores 74, Freshmen 25. The number of students now in

We learn from the Whig that John M. Scott, Esq. a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, has accepted the appointment to deliver an address before the Literary Societies of Princeton College, on the 26th of September next, being the day preceding the Annual Commencement.

One man in a thousand,-The Bangor Advertiser states that on Saturday the stock of flour in that city was not large enough to meet the demand, and it rose at once from nine to thirteen dollars. One of our young merchants who had quite a number of barrels, refused to sell it out to spers at the exorbitant price offered, but sold it out by the single barrel to actual customers at the ordinary rates. OUTEN L. DAVIS, one of the most wealthy and substan-

tial citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, committed suicide on Wednesday last by cutting his throat. He had for some time previous labored occasionally under the influence of what was supposed to be mania a potu.

Mrs. Gray, an elderly widow, lately from Sutherland shire, England, fell overboard from the steamer St. George on its way from Quebec to Montreal, and was drowned

A Courageous Boy.—The iron strong box, which wendown in the Sampson steamer, lately burnt near the mouth of the Ohio, was recovered by the cabin boy, who diver down, according to the Louisville Journal, sixteen feet, and

We learn that Mr. Cooper has another series of Euro pean sketches in press, in the course of which he is quite severe upon some of the Americans who sojourned in Paris during his residence in that capital.—U. S. Gaz.

The Niagara Falls Journal of the 18th instant says there had been two thousand visiters there during the two pre-

Smokers' Strike.—The editor of the Kennebec Journa says that his attention was directed, last week, to the move-ments of a number of French Canadians, who, it seems, had been employed to work on the dam, and had quit in a body, because they were not permitted to smoke their pipes Kentucky Hemp.-A farmer in Fayette county received

Ticket 23, 30, 36, a prize of \$25,000, in the Alexandria Lottery, drawn on Thursday last, was sold at Green's of fice, in this place, to three of our citizens. Carter L. Stevenson, Esq. is the fortunate owner of one-half.

a few weeks ago, \$5,948 for his last year's crop of hemp.

[Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena.

MARRIAGES.

At Tunis, on the 12th April, GUSTAVUS ADOL-PHUS TULIN, Esq. Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, to Miss MARGARET PORTER HEAP, eldest daughter of S. D. HEAP, United States Consul.

On Tuesday evening last, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. JOHN BRANNAN, of this city, to Miss ELIZA KELLY, of Georgetown, D. C.

DEATH.

In Tallahassee, Florida, on the 29th ult. Captain WIL-LIAM CARTER, a native of North Carolina, and formerly of the U.S. Navy.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The accounts due at this office in Omo and Indian. have just been placed for collection in the hands of E. Easton, of Cincinnati, and those due in Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, (in part,) and Arkansas, in the hands of B. G. Easton, of Louisville, Kentucky.

In addition to the accounts due to this office in the

southern counties of Virginia, those due in the counties on both sides of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, and those in the upper counties of Maryland, have been placed for collection in the hands of Robert Hill and N. B. Hill.

To the above agents our subscribers are respectfully requested to make payment, on their accounts being pre-

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. BELL-CONTINUED.

I have said that if the President may properly interfere in elections, it will be of no use to provide a remedy against the interference of subordinate officers. I use the term properly advisedly; for the question now is, not whether the President has interfered, but whether

I need scarcely tell this House that the President has interfered in elections. It is well known, I presume, to every member of this House, that the interest felt by the President in the election of a particular individual (Mr. Van Buren) to succeed him in the Executive chair, has, within the last fifteen months, been made known to the country in a variety of ways. This has been done with the decision and boldness characteristic of the man in all his great undertakings. It is not so well or so generally known that the President has, in some of the States at least, interfered in the election of members of both Houses of Congress. The most decisive and unequivocal proofs exist of such interference. That I may not be misunderstood, I will state the nature of the interference to which I allude. The most common mode of interference adopted by the President has been the distri-bution of an unusual and extraordinary number of newspapers under his frank, containing the most virulent and inflammatory attacks upon the character and conduct of particular candidates! Another mode was, by writing letters under his own signature, to various individuals, in which candidates opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren were denounced, and the motives of their conduct impugned. These letters were, in general, industri-ously circulated, and, as it was understood and believed, municated. In another instance, such a letter was actually and frequently read from the hustings by a candidate or Congress, to large assemblies of the people. Of all these facts the proofs are now in my possession, or in the knowledge of members of this House; and they will be produced, if any gentleman upon this floor shall question any part of my statement. But the interference of the President in the election of a successor has, in two instances, been of so striking and peculiar a nature as to demand a separate notice. I allude to his attempt to influence the action of the Legislatures of the States of Alabama and Tennessee. Of the facts connected with the case of the Tennessee Legislature I can speak with nessee Legislature. Letters addressed to several individual members left no doubt of his intention or object. of the President. Those newspapers contained matter having a direct bearing upon each question of importance, expected to come before the Legislature of that

sir, if this be not interference, then there can be no such thing as Executive interference. But, sir, this is direct interference. But, sir, this is direct interference. It is open, and above disguise; and the question to be hereafter decided is, whether it is allow private and confidential intercourse. the President has not done any thing which he might not rightfully and properly do; that he may and ought to in-terfere in elections, whenever he shall think that the inerest of the country will be promoted by his interference. t was from individuals only that the course of the President received any countenance. The mass even of his warmest personal friends at first sought to evade the communities have been brought to acquiesce in, and even to applaud the course of the Executive in this res-Such is the power and influence of a popular That which a few years ago would have struck the whole community with amazement, and caused the most unscrupulous partisan to falter in his course, is now hailed and defended by thousands. But, what is more to the point, this House, or a large majority of it, has given its sanction to these practices. I feel authorized to say this, from the circumstance that the main facts establishing the direct interference of the President in the o Parson Gwin, of Nashville, in which he was induced to ive the sanction of his great name to the humbug of the dared to oppose the nomination of that assembly as an enemy of the People, was defended upon the alleged laimed the President as a friend of the election of Judge White. It is equally well known that this was a mere pretext, and that the editor of that paper had done no such thing. But, if that pretext had really existed, what will be said by those who think that a sufficient reason for the President's avowal of his preference for Mr. Van Buren, to a paragraph which appeared in the New Hamp-Shire Patriot, the standard organ of the democracy of the East, before the Gwin letter had made its appearance in that quarter? In speaking of the prospects of Judge White, the editor of that paper affirmed that "he (Judge White) cannot receive the vote of Tennessee; for eve there he must contend, at odds, against the influence of the President, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Polk, and Mr. Johnson and the genuine democracy of that truly democratic State." Here we find in one of the leading journals of the party, not only a clear sanction of the practice of interference, but an open avowal of actual interference. But it is preposterous to consume time in attempting to prove an interference, when the President's preference is I not right, then, in saying that a majority of this House had sanctioned the practice of Executive interference?

give its express sanction to this practice, then all that re-nains for the friends of the Constitution and of the future liberties of the country to do, will be to carry an appeal to the People for their reconsideration and readjudication.

That the President, upon full consideration, believe as he has done, I have no doubt. I have as little doubt that he has arrived at this conclusion upon free and full advisement with his leading friends. He has taken his doubt his own opinion of his right in this respect. The strongest and most effective argument which I have heard advanced among the People, in favor of the course pursued by the President, is, that it is he, the honest and sagacious statesman as well as warrior—it is the general sagacious statesman as well as warrior—it is the general opinion of his patriotic intentions which prevails—that gives all the weight to his preference for the succession, and all the countenance to his direct interference in that question, which either receives with the People. It is the more unfortunate that it is so. It is not the present contest, or the present day only, that is to be affected by this practice; it is future elections, future times, and the future destiny of the country, that we should look to. It is the precedent that is most to be should look to. It is the precedent that is most to be dreaded, and this derives a tenfold force and mischie from the great and lauded name and character of him that makes it. It is the more important that now, in his this practice will be likely to generate, should protest against, and do all that determined men can do to preed upon to bring to bear upon this question the authorities of the greatest weight—the names of the most be loved and most illustrious men connected with the history of the country. But, first of all, I must quote the President's own opinion against himself. That General Jackson was once as zealous and as honest in his opposition to all Executive interference with elections as doubt. Without trespassing upon the time of the committee, by referring to a great deal more, I will content myself, upon the present occasion, by reading the sen-timent delivered by the President upon the subject in ion then was. This address was supposed, and was doubtless intended to give some solemn assurance to the

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be over-looked, the task of reform, which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections,

sidential chair to the main principles upon which he was

and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."

Alas, sir, for the dilapidations, not only of matter but of principles, which the lapse of a few years is able to effect! Here, we have avowed the very principles upon which the fate of the late administration turned—reform undue Executive influence upon elections. So intense was the excitement of the public mind upon this subject the last two years of the late administration, that it is my solemn conviction that, for one single act of direct in-terference in elections on the part of the gentleman who sits before me, (Mr. Adams,) he would have been impeached by this House. Yes, sir, I repeat, that for one act of interference of the nature of those which are now the President's frank, the entire address or superscription of one hundred was in the well known handwriting amusing as well as of instructive history to turn over the pages of the opposition or Jackson journals of that day, having a direct bearing upon each question of importance, expected to come before the Legislature of that State, connected with national politics.

I have thus given a plain statement of facts, which are undeniable. I wish it to be understood that, unless these circumstances, with others of a similar nature, which might be referred to, amount to an interference in elec-

able and proper. I have met with some respectable persons, (I mean respectable for the honesty of their opinions,) who, without disputing the facts, contend that period in all the arts, has infused itself into politic The inventive genius of the times has been busy in this department also. New and improved plans of party organization and discipline have been started, and nev conceptions formed of the uses to which the spirit o party may be applied. The idea of the existence of a party in the country of undefined and undefinable danger and designs upon the constitution is made at once the raw head and bloody bones to alarm the credulou and ignorant, and the pretext for a vigilant, rigid, and party may be, not inaptly, called the Devil of this new political system. As this new party is associated upon the alleged principle of preserving the country and th liberties of the People from that destruction which awaits both, if they should fall into the hands of the arch-enemy, it is plausibly and conclusively argued that all offices, emoluments, jobs, contracts, and agenciesin short, the whole revenue of the Government, should election of his successor have been notorious, and have passed uncontradicted in every section of the Union for change or shift its principles of policy or administration the last fifteen months, and yet the majority of this House have manifested not a mere acquiesence only, but a decided, thorough, and unequivocal zeal, in sustaining the President in all the results and objects, direct and indirect, immediate and remote, of his interference. Sir, I beg leave to refer to one or two circumstances to show the open, avowed, and notorious character of the Present the open, avowed, and notorious character of the Present the open avowed. morrow; it may follow in the narrow path of the straight ident's interference in the election of his successor. alien and sedition laws; it may commit every abuse known It will be remembered that the letter of the President in the administration of the most corrupt Government. in the administration of the most corrupt Governmen but still it will claim to be the exclusive champion of the constitution and the liberties of the People against the Baltimore Convention, and to denounce every man who dared to oppose the nomination of that assembly as an and this is sufficient to rally thousands to its standard. Who does not see that all that could justify party divi sions in the country is wholly disregarded; that a new nue and complexion, and which must, from its very na ng the spoils; and that the profession of any particular set of principles is only a device to delude? Sir, it is not General Jackson, then, that has changed, so much as the guiding spirits of that party which now claims to be his exclusive supporters; it is the influence and power of this new principle of party association, which begin to operate at the close of this administration, and which is expected to introduce and govern the course of the

undergoing the process of organization, a party, one of the fundamental maxims of which is, that all the offices, nonors, and emoluments attached to political power be long of right to, and ought in propriety to be awarded to, the victorious in all party conflicts; a party which does not hesitate to avow this to be one of the principles upo which they associate as a party; a party which not only avows this principle as one of the landmarks of their future action, should they conquer in the present contest for the control of the Federal Government, but which, this new development in the action of this Government, the which is the control of the control of the rederal Government, but which, this new development in the action of this Government. It is for that this sanction has not been given in express terms. It is for that reason that I am the more anxious to press the subject; for, if ever this House, upon a full in power in the State of New York, and is not the party in power in the State of New York, and is not the party

But does there not exist at this time, or is there not

which it is proposed to form a great national party? 11 which he is the official head, to use his whole influence, affirm that it is. And is there any form of military dis prehension that I do, take courage from the historical fact that the Five Nations, terrible and powerful as they were, had bounds set to their ambition and their analogy might be traced further. In this war for nation al independence, waged by the natives of this noble their own natural allies; but still they stood and fought undismayed, and were finally victorious!

t is no secret that such is the established policy-na that searcely say man of any party (so well and permanently is this system ingrafted upon the People of that State) ever thinks of questioning or opposing it. It is regarded as a thing not only settled, but admissible and justifiable, by the politicians on both sides. But it is not in the State of New York alone that this system of party tactics has found favor. It prevails, to a considerable extent, in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, in Maine, and it has absolute control in New Hampshire. In how many other States it has made a successful lodgment, I know not. I am aware that it may be asked, what danger

there is in all this, either to the prosperity or the libertics of the country? This is precisely the point to which I invoke the serious attention of those who hear me. I wish I could extend my voice to the utmost bounds of the coun-

Without intending to impute mercenary motives to all its members, I maintain that such a party must necessarily and inevitably become mercenary, and utterly re gardless of all consistency and sound principle. ver State this has become the established pre of the dominant or of antagonist parties, there you will find the most flagrant instances of sudden changes, not only in the course of individuals, but of entire parties, whenever party interests are concerned—the most cor excesses and abuses in elections, and the most degraded state of public morals. These attributes of a corrupt and vicious party association are more visible and strik-ing in every State where it exists, in proportion to the amount of Executive patronage. In some States, in which the judges are appointed for short terms, they are compelled to share the fate of every other official incumbent. But how can any other motive or interest than the success of the party become the leading and governing one, when every officer of the State and of the United States, from the highest to the lowest; in the United States, from the head of a Department down to a petty postmaster, or a gauger in the customs; and in the States, from the judge of a court down to the clerk of an inferior court, or a lock-keeper upon a canal, must be removed to give place to the hungry partisans of a new and triumphant party? No length of service, no degree of fidelity in the discharge of official duties, no state of dependence upon the receipts of an office, how

sides the general servility and hypocrisy which such a practice cannot fail to introduce, a long train of evils besides is obliged to follow from the success of a political combination of this nature. Incompetent and unfaithful public stations; the public service and interest suffer accordingly. Subordinate officers, instead of relying diligence, skill, and fidelity in the disc of their official duties, for their continuance in office by contributing largely to the success of the party in the management of caucuses, public meetings, and elections they look to the chiefs of the party to connive at their delinquencies, and to sustain them in office in consider: ion of their zeal and activity in the general cause. follows, for the same reasons, that the first offices in the State and General Governments are liable to be filled by men equally incompetent and unfaithful. not who is Governor of a State or President of the United States, what may be his principles, his personal or po party fidelity, and has tact enough to wield the patron age and influence of his office according to party law

, can save the wretched incumbent from the

If it be true that any party avows the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils of office; if it be true that it is the practice of that party to put none into office but hose of their own party, and suffer none to remain i office but such as are already, or may be willing to be come, partisans of those in power, can a President elected by such a party choose to do otherwise than to use the patronage of the Government, intrusted to him by

and usage, and so as to advance, not the cause of the

country, but of the party!

and the entire means in his hands, to secure the election of that man for his successor who shall be chosen ac fasten its deadly and corrupting fangs upon every State of this Union. Whatever blame, therefore, may attach, in the mind of any, to the course of the President upon Having shown that this practice of Executive interference is a necessary result of a principle of party associaall the consequences of the success of this system—th degradation of the national character, the mean grad of ambition which must distinguish the leading men of the country, the general corruption.

Will any man hereafter affirm that the one hundred thousand office-holders, agents, contractors, and de-pendants upon the Government in some form or other, are any longer to be safely trusted with the right of suffrage in the elections of a free people? Sir, the friends of the purity and freedom of the elective franhise in this country should take a lesson upon this sub refer to her statutes, not only for depriving the official dependants upon the Government from voting, but prohibiting, under severe penalties, the slightest interference of public officers in elections. The statutes reference

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, Tha

But the obligation of party service which attaches to all office-holders under this new system extends far beyond a mere espousal of the interests of the party in power. Each one is bound to show himself worthy of his station, and to one is bound to show himself worthy of his station, and to render a full equivalent for his office, by his zeal and success in controlling the sentiments and politics of his particular district or community. But this is not the full extent of the danger which threatens, from this source, the freedom of elections. Besides the corps of actual incumbents and dependents of all sorts upon the Government, there are in the United States, probably, one hundred thousand men who are either actual office-seekers, or who may be induced to give their influence and their rotes in favor of induced to give their influence and their votes in favor of the dominant party, by the promise of office, however de eitful that may be, in thousands of instances.

Let any one attempt to calculate the force and influence of a band of two hundred thousand partisans of any man of any party in power in this country, united and goaded on by the hope of reward, or a feeling of dependence for their places, and, in many instances, for the very subsistence of their families, upon the success of their efforts in a commo cause. Who will undertake to estimate the effects to b produced, not only upon the spirit, but the very forms of his Government, by the introduction into the service of successful party, and for its protection and support, of guard of one hundred thousand men, who hold their employ ment by the tenure of party service, and these distribute over the whole Union; diffused among the whole Peopleall acting by one impulse, and with a view to a common end! Sir, these are, hereafter, to constitute the Prætorian guards of America, to ratify the appointment of a successor by the Executive. I have read that there was a time, sinc the Revolution, when there was danger of the ascendence of monarchical principles; but, sir, never has any thin ended so directly to such a result, and that at no very dis large proportion of the People to the doctrines and practice of this new party. In one view of the subject, it would be just to denounce every supporter of this new system of party tactics as a monarchist; for it is not the intention, bu

ly ingrafted upon all the States, is as certain as that the sun shines this day in the heavens; and this will continue, until by some terrible shock, by some outrage, most commonly the result of the long communance of power in the same hands, the People shall be roused to resistance. Even now, sir—even now, when this hydra has shot forth less office-holder and office-seeker throughout the Union know and feel, that the only road to Executive patronage and favor lies in an actual or well-affected devotion to the interests of a particular candidate for the Presidency? And this has been the state of things for more than a year, and yet there has been no effectual rising of the People! But denly kindled in this land—such a consuming fire would have raged in this Hall, as to have left no vestige of a party which would then have dared to practise upon such a principle. I entreat the House—I conjure the country to look to the future results of this state of things. Nay, sir, I conjure them to look to present results. Have not the power and influence of the Executive been felt in the deliberations and action of this House? Has not the power of the Executive been felt in the deliberations and action of this House? How long will it be before the practice of appointing the presiding officer of this House by the President shall be ripened into usage? How long before the Speakership shall be but an appendage of Executive patronage, to be disposed of like every other office or station, for the benefit of the party? When these things shall come to pass, where then will be those divisions of the powers of sovereignty into separate departments, which have ever been regarded as the greatest safeguards of our liberties? Where will be your separate and independent Legislative Department—where your Judiciary, for that too must soon yield under the present pressure? Sir, with the powers and influence of the Executive, as at present exercised, this Government is an elective monarchy. It is well that we no longer deceive ourselves with names. It is this day an elective monarchy. The sum of Executive power and patronage justifies this appellation. The consideration and circumstance of state conceded to the President justify this new cognomen. I beg leave to refer to several passages of the report made by a leading member of the party in new cognomen. I beg leave to refer to several passages of the report made by a leading member of the party in 1826, (Mr. Benton,) in the Senate of the United States, upon the subject of Executive power and patronage, as strongly corroborative of these views.

general rule is proved by the exception. The interact check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions, will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body, subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the Se-

We must then look forward to the time when the public re-MEASURE through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants MY vote, and Iwant HIS patronage; Iwill VOTE as he wishes, and he will GIVE me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of ONE man? And what is the government of ONE man but a monarchy? Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is in its substance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance. The first Roman Emperor was styled Emperor of the REPUBLIC, and the last French Emperor took the same title; and their respective countries were just as essentially MONARCHICAL before as after the assumption of these titles. It cannot be denied or dissemthe assumption of these titles. It cannot be denied or dissem-bled but that this Federal Government gravitates to the same point, and that the election of the Executive by the Legislature ickens the impulsion.

When, by the use of the enormous amount of patronage vested in the President, he shall be able to control the elec-tions of a majority of the members of both Houses of Con-gress, the Government of the United States will not only e an elective monarchy, but the monarch so elected will be absolute; and when a President shall establish the practice of appointing his successor, either directly or ind ly, it will be, in substance, an hereditary monarchy. Why, sir, the evil of consolidation, the stumbling-block of the old Virginia school of politicians—that consolidation, the fear of which operated so powerfully at one time in that aneient Commonwealth, as to endanger the adoption of the Constitution, and often afterwards threatened to paralyze the action of the Government, is upon the eve of l alized! But where now are the spirit and eloquence of her Henrys—where sleep her Pendletons, her Nichelases, her Masons, her Roanes, and her Jeffersons, in this day, when the crisis has actually come? Where are the successors and descendants of those illustrious champions of free government that the country might expect to see leading the van—standing, like their sires of old, in the front of the battle, and urging on their countrymen to the charge against every advance of the Executive to increased or ab solute power? Sir, when the President openly throws the whole weight of his authority and influence into the scale of a particular candidate for the Succession—when the patronage connected with all the public establishments—when the millions of money annually at the disposal of the Ex-ecutive are to be administered and distributed for the purpose of controlling the Legislative Department of the Government, and of securing the Presidency to a succession of designated political adventurers, and of consolidating all power in the hands of a chief of a party—with one or two distinguished exceptions, we find the lineal party descendants in this House of the most illustrious band of patriots and statesmen that ever, at any one time, adorned a single Commonwealth, lending the honors of their ancestry—the fame of their patriot sires—the glorious recollections of their stern republican principles and virtues, to gild over the de-It is true that this sanction has not been given in express terms. It is for that reason that I am the more anxious to press the subject; for, if ever this House, upon a full view of the question, and upon due deliberation, shall view of the question, and upon due deliberation, shall view of the sanction has not been given in express the sanction has not true of the san

The accelerated and downward course of sound maxim and principles in a free Government, when once the impuls is given in that direction, was never more strongly illustrate ed, than in the change which has taken place in the principles and practices of the original Jackson party, and the party now in power, and which claims to be identical with it it is but a few brief years since, that an infant effort of that party which afterwards with a giant's strength overthrew every thing that opposed it, did as much to accomplish the final undoing of the late Administration as any other movement of the most vigilant and energetic comb ever formed in this country: and pray, sir, what do you suppose that infant effort was? Simply a resolution offer ed to this House by a gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Saunders,) calling upon the Secretary of State to in form the House of the reasons which had impelled him to newspapers who had long performed that service for the Government, and to give it to his own political friends. This proceeding was contemporaneous with the report of distinguished Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) upon the subject of Executive patronage, to which I have already referred. The report deprecated the further increase of the patronage of the Government, and was accompanied by six bills to limit and prevent the abuse of it. This movement was followed up at the succeeding Congress by the cele-brated debate and report, founded upon the retrenchment resolutions introduced into this House by a member from resolutions introduced into this Heuse by a member from Kentucky. These, sir, were the sources from which the Jackson party at that day drew its principal nutriment. This was the milk upon which the young Hercules was fed, who sat out with the professed determination of clearing the land of all political robbers and impostors, but who, now that he is full grown, and without a rival, threatens to become himself the greatest impostor and robber of the age. I speak of the party, not of its head. Suppose, sir that any member of the House shoull, at this day, bring forward a resolution calling upon the President or any of long enjoyed it, and bestowing it upon a political favorite would he not be considered a man demented by every mem ber of the party which now assumes the name, and professes to act upon the principles of the true Jackson party? The mover of such a resolution would be regarded as a second Rip Van Wynkle—one who had just awaked after a sleep of years, and found himself far in the rear of the improvement of the age. But, sir, who could have supposed that so great a choose in public sentiment could have supposed that so great a change in public sentiment could have taken place in the space of six or seven years? Who could have supposed that this change could have been produced in the same nominal party? A party, too, which, in the face of the whole People of the United States, claims to be identical with the party which differed so widely from them a fev years ago! This question of patronage was not then subordinate one; it was first and chief; it was regarded a

But these proceedings do not afford the most striking evidence which exists of the singularly opposite sentiment which prevailed at that day, from those which are avowed and practised upon by the same nominal party at this day The member from North Carolina (Mr. Saunders) who brought forward the resolution of inquiry to which I have adverted, complained that the Secretary of State had vio-lated a sound principle in taking from an individual, not an office, but a job, the publishing of the laws, who had be-fore that time performed that duty faithfully, to confer it would ever dare to vacate an office, or remove an officer for opinion's sake, never entered the imagination of that gen tleman, as may be fairly inferred from his argument. Tha gentleman was then so great a puritan upon that subject hat he shrunk with horror from the idea that any Pres dent would ever dare to remove a faithful public officer yet we find that identical person, while enjoying a salar of three thousand a year as an officer of the Governmen lately attending a political meeting at Baltimore, and be coming the second person at that meeting in activity and zeal, in order to promote the success of a party which open ly avows the justice and propriety of the practice of making all offices in the control of the Executive the prizes an rewards of party service and party triumphs! That gen tleman does not appear to me to have improved his politica principles as he has grown older. His early principles were the best, and so well am I convinced that the day tha the new doctrines espoused by him shall be established and acquiesced in by the People will be near the last days o the Republic, that, for the first instance which shall occur of the removal of a faithful public officer by a President of the United States, to make a place for a political partisan while I have the honor of a seat upon this floor, I will vote his impeachment by this House, as for an abuse of power his impeachment by this House, as for an abuse of power a misdemeanor the most dangerous which can exist under the Government. Mr. Jefferson, sir, had as good a will to do an act of this kind as any man who was ever President but his patriotism, his principles, and his sense of duty restrained him. He saw and he shrunk from the consequences of such a practice. Mr. Jefferson made the proper distinction and task that true ground, when he declared that tinction, and took the true ground, when he declared that any interference of a public officer in the elections would

e good cause for removal.

Sir, I put the question, What difference can there be be tween the appointment of a successor, by the use of Executive patronage and influence, in the name of a party, and as the head of a party, and the appointment of the President, as, and in the name of, the President in virtue of his office? No practical statesman will say there is any diffe-

But it is said—I have heard it repeatedly said—and it is the drift of one-half the canting matter which fills the co umns of the party press—that the principles which are a stake in the present contest for political power in the Unit ed States are of such vital importance to the rights and liberties of the People, and to the preservation of our free institutions, that every influence, whether strictly regula or not, ought to be brought to bear in order to insure th success of the republican party; and it is clamorously ur, success of the republican party; and it is clamorously urged, that certain usages of the party are important to be preserved, in order to keep the party together. What all those usages are I do not certainly know. Some of them are avowed. The first and most important appears to be the practice of caucus nominations. Another one is, that all offices are of right the property of and ought to be given to the professing members of that party. It follows, that removals from office for opinion sake are justifiable and proper in earlier to account to the profession. per, in order to conform to this usage. Upon the same principle and for the same reason, the putronage and influence of the President, he being the official head of the party, ought to be thrown into the scale of the candidate for cus nomination. The sum of the argument is, that the an invasion by a public enemy—that the crisis is extrao gard for safe precedents or constitutional restraints our ot to stand in the way of the salvation of the country; other words, that we have arrived at such a crisis in occivil affairs, that, if a similar state of things were to occur i time of war, martial law ought to be declared. Whether the condition of the country—whether the principles and designs of any party in this country, are of a nature se wicked and mischievous as to justify such a remedy or not the fact is, that a sort of law martial has been proclaimed and the proper officers and authorities are actively engag-in carrying it into execution in every part of the Unio Without pausing to inquire to what catastrophe the succes of any of the obnoxious and so much dreaded parties i this country could lead, more disastrous, more dir versive of the very foundation-stones of our glorious p cal edifice, than the establishment of these new and unwa rantable doctrines and practices, I propose to inquire, for a moment, what the principles of this party are, which thus generously steps forward and proceeds to officiate as the only safe guardian of our dearest rights. I mean to in quire what the principles of this party are, not what the members of it profess. I wish also to inquire what assu rances, what guaranties, it can give, from the past conduand principles of its leaders, that it is fit to be trusted wit the entire political power of the country. As this party claims to be the Jackson party, I propose to apply the proper tests upon this point also.

r tests upon this point also. The first and most decisive ground assumed by the origin nal Jackson party was against caucus nominations. The most fatal blow aimed at Mr. Crawford was this denunci tion of the alleged usage of the old republican party. Mr Crawford fell under it; but I do not intend to dwell fur

ther upon this point now. attack made upon the caucus system, the original Jackson party profited most by the principles i professed upon the subject of Government patronage. The original Jackson party held that the patronage of the Government was a trust for the public good and service, and that an Administration which should deliberately seek to punish its opponents by removing them from office, and t reward its partisans by bestowing the vacant employment n, deserved to be degraded and expelled from their station, and to receive the execrations of an indignant Pec ple. These, sir, were the doctrines and sentiments of the true and genuine Jackson party, and they were held to be vital in the creed of that party. What are the doctrines and practices now of the party which claims to be the same? Why, sir, that the spoils of office are the rightful

property of the victors—that the patronage is what they have a title to—that this is one of the usages which it is essential to the preservation of the party to observe. As a natural and inevitable result of this usage, it is the duty of the President to administer the patronage of the Governments oas to advance the interests of the party. So much for Executive patronage and the doctrines of this new republican party in respect to the manner in which it shall be distributed. It seems that all the add notions of the results. It seems that all the old notions of the repub ican party, in relation to the proper end and use of patron-ice, are now regarded as old-fashioned, exploded, and, in fact, anti-republican!

I now proceed to notice some of the more important

f the party, in the order in which they have arisen for th the subject of internal improvement by the General Government, involving both the expediency of the system proposed and the constitutional power of Congress over the subject. In the South and Southwest, with few exceptions, the members of the Jackson party were strenuously opposed to the whole scheme—in Virginia, South Carolina, an to enlarge its powers and give greater strength to its action. In the North and West, however, the members of the Jackson party differed from their political allies of the other sec-ions, and strenuously maintained both the expediency of a system of internal improvement and the power of the Government to carry it into effect. The Jackson party in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, were the leading patrons and advocates of the system. Even after the veto of the Maysville road bill, the party in the States north of the Ohio continued to support the Administration, upon the ground of the exception made in the veto message in favor of the Cumberland road; and the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, have continued their allegiance upon the condition that large annual appropriations should be made to complete that great highway. So far then as regards those States and that great and splendid work, the projected system of internal improvement has been sanctioned by the General Government. It is pretended that this exception is justified by the compact between the Federal Government and the States north of the Ohio, which stipulated that a certain proportion of the proceeds of the public lands in those States should be applied to the construction of a road from the Atlantic to those States. It is not so, When the stipulated proportion of States. It is not so. When the stipulated proportion of the proceeds of the public lands was applied from time to time, the terms of the compact were fulfilled, and the powbe made, whether the Federal Government had any au-thority under the Constitution to enter into such a compact out, admitting that it had, still the truth is, that a system Administration, however partial the execution of it may have been. There has not been a single appropriation to that road made since General Jackson came into power, which could be justified by the compact. The practical and effective compact under which these appropriations have been made, is the tacit one, that the moment appropriations for this road cease, the States concerned will no longer give their support to the Administration. Such, sir, from the first, have been the loose principles of the par y upon this question—a question which, I think, Virginia and Georgia will admit to be a test question. All, or near-ly all the gentlemen of the Northwest who belong to the eminant party in this House are to this day the advocate of a system of internal improvement. So are those from Pennsylvania; and so from Kentucky: all good internal improvement men. Let us test the pretensions of that parwhich unites with such hearty good-will upon all ques exclusive depositaries of republican principles, by circum-stances a little more specific and particular. I may be too particular to be altogether agreeable to individuals, but this a question of high principle, and it is necessary to be ex

the two distinguished gentlemen selected by the dominant party to fill the two highest offices in the Government may be truly and fairly held to be the principles of the party as such which supports them. Well, sir, the gentleman from Kentucky, who has been selected to be the candidate of Kentucky, who has been selected to be the candidate of the party for the Vice Presidency, leaves us nething to doubt as to his opinions upon the subject of internal improvement. He avows his views upon this subject candidly, and as becomes a man, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. That distinguished gentleman thinks that all works of internal improvement should, for various sound reasons, which he universally, admitted to be of a national character. This is going quite as far as any advocate of internal improvement has ever gone in this House. No man, nor any party, has, in my knowledge, ever contended that the Federal Government ought to construct any works except such as are of a national character. It is true that Virginia appears to reluctate a little at the idea of giving its support to this nomination, but my friend from Kentucky need not e uneasy at this; the party in that State are only prepar ing to take him with a better grace, or to connive at his election. That State has given her sanction to principles and practices far more odious and monstrous to the sense of the real republicans of the country, than any principle of his to which they have taken exception. But a more important inquiry is, What are the principles of the nominee of the Bultimore Convention for the Presidency, (Mr. Van Buren.) and what is to be his course upon the subect of internal improvement? If any man knows what his principles are, or what his course is likely to be upon end of his in this House who is better informed than my self, I hope he will do that gentleman the justice to let us know what his principles really are in relation to this sub-lect. But, sir, I do know what the principles of that genunderstood to be, and what his course is ex tleman are understood to be, and what his course is expected to be in the States north of the Ohio. There, sir, he is represented by his friends, and is believed by the People, to be in favor of a system of internal improvement by the General Government. This is the general belief in those States. Some of his more judicious friends, I understand, represent that he is an advocate for internal improvement to first a relates to the interests and wants of ose States, and this satisfies the People. Now, sir, call upon the members of this House who represent any those States, and are friendly to the election of that gen-tleman, to correct me, if I have misstated or misconceived the belief which prevails in that section of the Union ir relation to the principles and probable course of Mr. Var Buren upon the subject of internal improvement. It is dualike to him and to themselves that they should state whe her these things be true or not. It is needless to say tha n the South that gentleman is understood to enterta orinciples directly the opposite of those ascribed to him orth of the Ohio. Sir, it is a singular fact that, in the exresition of the relative prospects of Mr. Van Buren and fudge White for the Presidency, contained in an early and ably written article of the Nashville Union, a newspaper ot up for the express purpose of advancing the interests ne Vice President in Tennessee, the ground was openly ssumed, and, considering where it was done, and under whose auspices, it was most audaciously assumed, that Judge White could not get the votes of the States north of the Ohio, by reason of his rigid course and opinions upon the subject of internal improvement, but Mr. Van Buren it was left to be inferred, might. And why, sir, could the can party in this country, get the votes of those States Let the Southern gentlemen who support him answer this uestion. It is worthy of notice, because very small cir cumstances sometimes indicate the most important results that this article of the Nashville Union was republished in he Richmond Enquirer, and, as I remember, without com-nent upon this point. I have said enough upon this subeet to show that a system of internal improvement by the rederal Government will find no impediment in the prin-

ciples of the two gentlemen who are supported for the two The next question which was presented under the pre ent Administration, and which was regarded as in any legree a test of parties, was the high tariff policy—a poli thought to be so intimately connected with a system of ternal improvement as to constitute one great and united system of national policy, called the American system: a system which was the perfect abomination of the South and to no party apparently more so than to that party ir Virginia which now claims to number in its ranks the only genuine republicans of that far-famed Commonwealth Well, sir, both the candidates of that party to which Vin rinia adheres for the two highest offices known to the Con titution, voted for the tariff of 1828, the most odious, and upon every principle, the most indefensible act of legisla-tion which grew out of the combined and mutual interest of the so-called American system. It may be, and it has a thousand times been said, that those gentlemen voted a they did upon that question to sustain their party. Tha That may be true, but that is precisely the objection I have to them, or, rather, to the party of which they are the lead-ers. These gentlemen will do the same thing again, or

only bond of union is the expectation of sharing the patronage of the Government. Interests, purely of a party nature, are obliged to subvert all regard for sound prin ples, and to become paramount to them. When such party shall obtain power, even the obligations of law and duty become subordinate considerations. A general re-laxation of morals and of all the ties which gives security

to society ensues.

I shall notice the question of null fication but briefly.

The country found itself, in relation to that subject, in a new and extreme emergency: and extreme remedies wer the natural consequence. In the decision to which Com ress came upon that lamented contest between the author ies of the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina, those who now call themselves the exclusive re-sublican party were found acting in concert and harmony ith ultra federalists. So far, therefore, as regards the sul ct of nullification, the present exclusive and proscripti arty in power can claim to have won no new laurels for ne brow of democracy. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Towns) has thought proper to taunt me upon the subject of my vote upon this subject. Sir, I do not regret, nor would I recall my vote upon that subject, however, much I regretted the occasion of it. I lamented the errors of South Carolina as much as I disapproved the policy which pro-

voked her to extremes.

I have omitted to notice, in its proper order, the questio of the relative jurisdiction and sovereignty of the States and Federal Government over the Indian tribes and terrio pass it over with a remark or two only. This, it is we known, was one of the most delicate and difficult question which has arisen under this Government. The Jackson party was divided upon the policy of removal—an expedient adopted by the Administration in order to avoid greater embarrassments, which were likely to arise in our Indian embarrassments, which were likely to arise in our indual relations. With a few exceptions, the entire Pennsylvania delegation were opposed to the Administration upon this subject, yet Georgia and Pennsylvania are equally united and zealous in proscribing and exterminating, according to party law and usage, the very man (Judge White) who contributed more than any other single member of Congress to carry that question in favor of Georgia.

gia! Can this be party founded upon principle?

I come now to the last great test question, the Bank of the United States, and propose to inquire briefly into the consistency and principles of the party in relation to that subject. A full and candid history of this question would he a most interesting and instructing acquisition to the country. I do not mean to become the advocate or apologist of the bank. I notice the subject merely as a means gist of the bank. I notice the subject merely as a means of illustrating the true character of the party, which now assumes exclusive pretensions to orthodox and consistent principles. In the first place, it is proper to be remarked that the gentleman who has been designated to head this self-styled republican party, or exquisites, as they really hold themselves, for the next eight years, (Mr. Van Buren,) n his celebrated speech upon the rules of the Senate, which the intended to be a full exposition of his political opinions ept himself so neatly and exactly balanced upon the quon of the bank, as to be able to fall with grace and sa

That I may not appear to do him injustice upon this point I will read from his speech what he says upon this point After referring to the former opinions of Mr. Madison upon the question of constitutional power, and stating that the had yielded a reluctant assent to the late charter, Mr Van Buren, in the speech alluded to, proceeds thus:

"His assent was now placed on the express ground that the regnition of the authority of the Government, in relative old bank by the State Governments and the courts, as s the People, had precluded the question of constitution Claus the pover in question must stand as a successful interaction of the Constitution." * * * * * "For his ation of the Constitution." * * * * "For his distribute in that particular, (if departure it was,) his reasons ha een seen." * * * * "It is not, at this time, n flicial duty to pass upon their sufficiency; and I am wholly u willing to velouteer a denunciation of any opinion, deliberate bring, by one of the most, if not the most accomplished state

It is manifest from these passages that the Vice President ht is mannest from these passages that the vice r resident has laid aside all constitutional scruples upon the constitu-tional question. He regards the power to establish a bank as a successful interpolation upon the Constitution. It is in relation to the sufficiency of the reasons upon which Mr. in relation to the sufficiency of the reasons upon which Mr. Madison acted, in thus interpolating a new power, which he (Mr. Van Buren) will not volunteer an opinion; his opinion was volunteered and expressed plainly enough, as to the effect of Mr. Madison's course, in giving his sanction to the bill chartering the late United States Bank. In his opinion, the power can nolonger be questioned. But the President himself, (General Jackson,) although he was favorable to the Bank, and these were communicated Congress in his first message, yet this communication, a all succeeding ones, were so cautiously and oracula vorded, that his best friends could not, with certainty, in charter, until 1832, when the passage of the bill for that purpose compelled him to act unequivocally. From various facts and circumstances, I feel authorized to say that, not-withstanding the President's early prejudices against the bank, he had made up his mind to recharter the late one, with some modifications, or, at all events, to charter a new one as a substitute for it. I had various reasons for this mstance entitled to no little weight was, that certain f intuitive tact in never forming any opinion in advance of those in power, even upon the mo and certain others, who, I knew, could never uestions, and certain others, who, I knew, could neve lifter with General Jackson upon any subject, were a this subject, from any thing he has explicitly stated or fault upon this question. You may remember, sir, that in any owed, he is more fortunate than myself. If there is any gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. CLAYTON,) proposing an xamination into the affairs of the bank; ay, sir, even in the very elaborate report of the minority of the Commit ee of Ways and Means, in 1832, upon this subject, not a ingle remark could be detected which indicated how e of these classes of gentlemen, to whom I have alluder of these classes of gentlemen, to whom I have antuced, would vote upon the question of recharter. On the contrary, it was evident that those wary gentlemen studiously kept the door wide open, and reserved to themselves the utmost freedom of action, so far as regarded any committal in this House. But the messages of the President are decisive on this point, and leave no doubt that the President had determined, if all circumstances had been favorable, to

charter the late bank. The language of the first message, in 1829, was, that the language of the first message, in 1829, was, that 'both the constitutionality and expediency of the law cretting the present bank had been well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens." In the same message he uggested the establishment of a national bank, "founded uggested the establishment of a national bank, "founded poin the credit of the Government and its revenues." In its annual message, in 1830, he stated "that nothing had occurred to lessen the dangers to be apprehended from the tank, as at present organized;" and he again suggested he inquiry, "whether it was not possible to secure all the advantages of the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate all constitutional and other objecressed in relation to "the Bank of the United States, as present organized." This was the last message which ceded the passage of the bill to recharter the bank. But his is not the last proof which the President gave that he had made up his mind to recharter the late bank. In his reto of the bill of 1832 he expresses himself in the following language: "I sincerely regret that, in the act before ne, I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it the properties of the party of the properties of the proof of the properties of the properties of the proof compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country." Who now shall say that he President was not himself a bank man, or that he had not determined to recharter the late bank, had it received some modifications conformable to his views? But I an able to refer to some further evidence of the flexibility of able to refer to some further evidence of the heating of the principles of the party upon this subject. The gentle-man (Mr. Johnson) who was selected by the Baltimore Convention to fill the second office in the Government, and to wear the second honor in the gift of the party, was otoriously an advocate of a bank, at the time he was no pinated by the Convention, whatever may be his views at his time of such an institution. The President himself has furnished the world with evidence which I have not et noticed, that he is neither so much opposed to a bank, r to bank men, as the Public have been made to believe t is well known that after the settlement of the deposit question, in 1834, the President had expressed a desire to e-organize his cabinet, so as to make it a *unit*, and, conse uently, impart to it greater energy in carrying out the po-icy of his Administration. Mr. McLane, of the State Department, was generally supposed to differ with the President in his views upon the subject of a bank, if not of the bank. He retired. Well, sir, how was his place fill-? By a gentleman (Mr. Forsyth) distinguished enough is true, for his talents and services, but not at all remark That gentleman, in the debate upon the removal of the posites, expressed a decided opinion in favor of the expediency of rechartering the bank, with some modifica-tions! What, sir, are we to understand now, with all these

inconsistency, and so little regard for candor or princip heretofore, there can be no ground of confidence for the future. It will scarcely surprise this House, after what have shown in relation to the opinions of the first men the party, that this is the point upon which I have been most pressed, not only by the common pack of pursuer but by the President himself. He who had far outstrippe o establish one at the seat of Government-a bank, founded upon the public credit—such a bank as would have sanctioned only when I was prepared to sur descended to denounce me for entertaining opinions favorable to a bank! And hundreds of honest citizens have, i this way, been made to believe that my politics are of a most pernicious and monstrous character! But, to come down to the rank-and-file of the party

Did not the whole of the Pennsylvania delegation vote f the bank charter in 1832; and was not the Legislature that great and patriotic State unanimously in favor of the bank in that year? As to the gentlemen of the party fro New York, what pledge, what evidence, have they cogiven to the country that they are not ready any day support a bank charter, when it shall be recome a party measure by the leaders of the party? of such gross disregard of principle; but there is one charg from which I cannot exoncrate them: it is, that with the eyes open, and when they see and know that a majority their party associates in this House, and in the country are prepared to sanction a bank, and every other measur-which they profess to condemn, yet they still profess to take their present course in politics upon the ground of principle!

I have done, Mr. Chairman, with this enumeration

test questions. The enumeration may not be complete but I think I have omitted none of a permanent and endur ing nature. Well, sir, what conclusions may we justled draw from this brief review of the course of the party here tofore? Where, sir, are those principles of the party which it is said, must be upheld?—those principles which, lik President, instead of the regular constitutional mode of electing that high officer? Where are those principle which justify the open and direct interference of the Executive in the election of his successor, and the consequent prostitution of the whole patronage of the Government that chief? Where I repeat and what are those principles. prostitution of the whole patronage of the Government to that object? Where, I repeat, and what are those principles which are endangered by dividing the party? What are those principles which a learned judge of Virginia (Mr. Barbour) fears will be endangered by dividing the party? What are those principles which another learned associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States (Mr. WAYNE) had in his mind when he gave the sentiment last summer in favor of the practice of caucus nominations? I have shown that the principles of the dominant party sance. have shown that the principles of the dominant party sanc tion removals from office for opinion's sake, and justify th use of Executive patronage in controlling elections as necessary cement of union among the members of it. have shown that a majority of the party are prepared to support a system of internal improvement by the Federal Government; that the moment it becomes expedient, in reference to party interests, they are ready to national bank; that they are in favor of increasing the expenditures and patronage of the Government in every branch of the public service; and, above all, I have shown that they are prepared to sanction and justify the direct and open interference of the President in the election of his successor. Now, sir, what party in this country would go further? Are these the principles which are so im-portant to be preserved, that every other consideration, sound doctrine, and practice must be disregarded and trampled upon? What are those principles and practices of the Federal party which the People are taught deserve their abhorrence, and how do they differ from those of the party in power? Will some member of the House do me the favor—will he do the country the favor, to point them out? Are they worse than the principles and practices which I have proved to belong to the self-styled republican party?
I cannot conclude my remarks upon the shameful disre-

gard and contempt of all consistency manifest in the course of the leaders of this party, without some notice of a practice that deserves the most pointed rebuke from every friend of popular rights and free government. Since the begin ning of time, there has not been a more gross and system thing of thine, there has not been a hore gross and system attachment to excite and delude the People by false professions and pretences, or, to use a popular term, by hum bugging them. I am sorry to say that the heads—the first men in the party, are most distinguished in the practice of the property of the property is a say that the heads—the first say the beauty the property is the property of the property is the property of the property is the property of the property of the property is the property of this method of leading, and thereby governing the People. Such a practice, in any Government—in the leaders of any party, is disgraceful, but it is especially so when resorted to by republican statesmen, because it is absolutely subversive of the principles and theory of a free Government. It is founded and adopted upon the idea that in no other way can the People be governed; in truth, that they have not capacity or information sufficient for self-government. It s the method adopted by all arbitrary and unjust Govern ments, from the earliest times, to maintain their authority among the People. It is the essence of all state-craft, as well as priesteraft, to take advantage of the ignorance of the People, and wheedle them into a reverence for unjust authority, by every species of fraud and imposture—a system always adapted in each country to the peculiar prejudices, civil and religious, of the People. The introduction has been of late, must have the most unhappy effect upon has been declared by the late of the cause of free institutions every where. While it proceeds upon the hypothesis that the mass of the People are little better than children in the grade of their intellect, and possessing all their credulity and waywardness, it leads directly to the suppression of the truth, as you may see daily exemplified in the columns of the newspaper organ of the party (the Globe.) I need scarcely say that the character istic feature of this practice, and its first requisite, is impu It is a singular fact in the history of the hun mind, that the most uncommon and unaccountable dec ions which have been practised upon it have ever succe cd, chiefly by the boldness, by the sheer impudence wit which they have been attempted. But, that I may not be charged with making loose and unsupported declarations I propose to array a few of the proofs which exist of a successful resort to this system by the gentlemen who not entrol the administration of public affairs in this coun

The first grand deception which was played off upon t the first grant december when was payed on the honest and confiding People of this country was the early unnouncement that retrenchment and reform were to be announcement that refrenchment and reform were to be cardinal points in the policy, and the most cherished of tects of the present Administration. Well, sir, the first act of retrenchment which took place, I believe, was perpetraled by the present Postmaster General, (Mr. Kendall,) whe Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. One of the first acts of his official duty was to decline taking certain newspapers, at the public charge; an extravagance which his predecessor had indulged in. It would be really amusing now to run over the pages of the then official organ of the party, and remark the consequence which was imparted to this act; but this was declared to be but a grain of sand upon the seashore, in comparison of what was to follow. If there was any repetition of this example of retrenchment more notable than this one, I do not now recollect it. the expenditures of the Government have been retrenched or not, I refer to the public documents to answer. I will merely state, upon this head, that the regular appropriations for the service of the present year, exclusive expenses of Indian wars, exceed the expenditures of an former year of the late Administration more than one humans. dred per cent.! This is certainly an extraordinary evidence of increased economy and retrenchment! Now, sir as to the other branch of the reform which was announced as the great purpose of the present Administration, I me the reform of those abuses which had brought the patro age of the Government in conflict with the freedom of el age of the Government in comment what he receased of the inau-gural address upon this subject. This was, as interpreted at the time, a proclamation and interdict to all public offi-cers, after the manner of Mr. Jefferson's circular, to abstain from all interference in elections. Whenever the subject of Executive interference, or the perversion and abuse of Executive patronage, and the interference of public officers n elections, have been noticed or complained of, the Presient, by his usual organs of communication with the Pub c, has been held up to the People as decidedly adverse in his principles and feelings to any such practices. About two years ago, I believe it was, upon some complaint that a public officer had interfered in an election in the Territory of Florida, the official organ announced to the country that no such interference could have been authorized by the Executive, inasmuch as he had expressly interdicted a such practices in his first inaugural address. Even as late as last summer, his principles, in relation to this practice, were declared in his favorite organ to be well known, and that they had never been changed! Sir, thousand that they had level been call this with the same degree of faith that they read the Bible. But what are the acts; and what were the facts at the time these hypocritical eclarations were made? Sir, the President himself had, leclarations were made? Sir, the President hi

of public officers in elections, that he is known to have given his countenance to such interference in more than one instance; and every public officer in the United States now knows that he cannot do a more acceptable ervice to the Executive than to devote himself to the cause of the Vice President. As to the course of subordina he presidential elections, the officers of this Governmen and the State Governments, of the same politics, are th most active agents concerned in them; signalizing them-most active agents concerned in them; signalizing them-selves by their zeal in drilling or drumming in advance, or as members of the meeting—surveyors, registers, and re-ceivers of land offices, postmasters, custom-house officers, and mail contractors! But a few facts are of more value, than a great deal of mere assertion. It has been stated the State and Federal Governments, and among the number eighteen postmasters and thirteen judges of courts Of the committee raised to select the delegates, eighteen were public officers, and among the number twelve post-masters. Of the whole number of delegates to the conven-tion at Baltimore, forty-two in number, twenty were publie officers of the State or National Governments, and of these five were postmasters, and five others judges of courts. In the convention which sat on the 8th day of January 1834, at Columbus, Ohio, to appoint delegates to meet in the national convention at Baltimore, 47 were public officers; and among others, 13 postmasters. How many public officers there were in the late. Baltimore conventions

ic officers there were in the late Baltimore convention all the States, I know not; but what is most to the point is, that there were some there so notorious and pron nent in their connexion with this Government, that th fact that they were members of that convention could n have been unknown to the President at the time. B why mince this question? Why take time to prove whe has been notorious for years? The interference of public officers has been common, and is as open and notorious as it has been common. If any proof were wanting to show that the interference of public officers in elections has not only been permitted, but even encouraged by the Executive, it might be found in the fact that, in the late Baltiwhen he are that in the fact that, in the late Battimore convention, a surveyor general of a large State of the
West was a member, within so short a time after the date
of his appointment, that I doubt whether he had actually
been installed in office before he made his appearance as
an active member of that body. Again, sir: a gentleman who had spent the preceding winter in close connexion with the Executive, as one of the commissioners for the adjudication of claims under the French treaty, at a sala of three thousand dollars a year, was one of the most ef cient members of that convention. The secretary of that commission was also a member. In fact, without the contingency of that commission, I do not see how the convention could have gotten along at all. Yet, sir, when this practice was so notorious—so approved as it must have been—in the face, I say, of all these facts, the official or gan (the Globe) continues to announce for the edificatio of those of its readers who stand aloof from all the activ scenes of party strife, and who read the Globe only, that the President is, in principle, opposed to all interference of public officers in elections, and that he interdicted the prac-tice in his inaugural address!

The next most remarkable humbug grew out of the contest between the Administration and the United States Bank. I pass over some of the smaller and more disreputable deceptions practised upon the People in this conflict such as the alarm that was gotten up at the idea of using the capital of foreigners, and the apprehensions created that we would soon be under the government of the nob lity of England, unless the bank was put down. But th one which answered the purposes of the party more effectually than the rest was the project of a gold and silve currency. This was urged with all the apparent zeal of candor, and all the confidence of success. It took for its our, and did more to secure the triumph of the party that arge States, in many entire sections of the Union, in 183was the engrossing topic, and the confident belief that the Administration of General Jackson had matured a schen of policy which only required the support of the People enable them to carry it into effect, which will restore t golden age. There was really something more fascina ging in this scheme to the fancy of the People than the mer substituting gold and silver for bank paper. The idea increased means, and new sources of enjoyment, were as sociated with the new policy in their minds. The effect was great. I remember well the sensation produced in the State of Tennessee upon this subject. We had the hono of a visit from our respected Chief Magistrate that year about the time of the first issue of the new gold coin; and the attentive and vigilant Secretary of the Treasury distribution. first new and shining pieces which dropped from the mint. believe I would not err, if I were to say that these beaut ful and attractive evidences of the wisdom and patriotism. of the Administration in its struggle against the Bank of the United States, and its alleged corrupt supporters, were exhibited by the President to thousands, and to some with the intended effect. At the same time, the proposition that gold and silver were the only constitutional currenc stated by the President in the form of a sentiment at a pu lic dinner, which he gratified the citizens of Nashville 1 sequence and effect his great name and official station could give it. From that time forward, any man who hele the new and glorious project of General Jackson in rela ion to a gold and silver currency. The subject became the burden of public addresses to the People. A Senate from the State of Tennessee (Mr. GRUNDY) distinguish himself that year by bolstering up this humbug. Wel sir, at that moment there were four hundred and fifty bank tually in operation, and all of them authorized to issunctes. But what marks the peculiar grossness and prof gacy of the imposture practised upon the People is the fa-that the official journal of the same party which resorted this shameful artifice had, up to that time, earnestly recommended the establishment of new and additional Sta panks. This fact is so striking an illustration of the pri iples and character of the party, that I beg leave to rea in article or two upon this subject from the Globe.

"STATE BANKS .- It was anticipated, from the zeal wit STATE BANKS.—It was anticipated, from the zeal with which the respective Legislatures of Kentucky, Iudiana, an Ohio, entered upon the duly of establishing State institutions to secure to the State Governments the emoluments growing out of the banking business, that each, by this time, would have had a local system in fill operation. This seemed indispensable, as well to meet the necessities of the people, incident to the winding up of the United States Bank, as to enable the Statest nire of their representatives the prompt accomplishment of the properties. How deeply the people have been disa binted appears from the demands now made, through pub ectings, for an immediate act of the Legislatures in some of ese States, to resume the business of the chartering Statemes."—Daily Globe, March 28, 1833. Not a word about the limitation of notes above five or

If the committee will indulge me, I will now read an arti-

tle from the same paper, urging, in the strongest terms, and by the most persuasive argument, the establishment of a bank with a large capital, by the State of Pennsylvania! I see surprise in the countenances of many honorable mem-bers, but I hold the article in my hand. [Cries of Read,

ead, from many members.] " Pennsylvania has incurred immense expenditure, and acc nulated a large debt, in expanding her improvements and ging an impulse to her commercial enterprise which, in connexion her central position, will serve to make her commercial mart a sort of reservoir into which, and from which, the c rency of the country will flow; and why should not the St profit by its internal advantages, and by the artificial aids wh have cost so much? Why should she not establish a bank c rge capital, in which she should be interested as the prinockhol er? Such a bank, especially if the faith of the tockholier? Such a bank, especially if the lath of the Stawere pledged for the redemption of its paper, would comma miversal confidence, and would, doubtless, become the depoory of the public funds accumulated at Philadelphia. The sto if a State bank, thus holding relations with the Treasury (necarily resulting from the closing of the foreign brokers' offinishamed the Bank of the United States) would be of incalcable value to the Commonwealth. Under proper managements dividends would relieve the State from the interest of right prospects of the State, and remove the feeling of disent which manifested itself in the late election of Governo

Here, sir, we have a direct offer of a combination between the Treasury of the United States and this new Bank of Pennsylvania, or, in other words, a union of the State and Federal patronage, for the purpose of securing the permanent ascendency of the party in that great State; and this declarations were made? Sir, the President Hillself Had, at that time, not only taken an open and decided part in the election of his successor, even as between two of his

or operty of the victors—that the patronage is what they have a title to—that this is one of the usages which it is party. This is the true objection to the party which is seential to the preservation of the party to observe. As a natural and inevitable result of this usage, it is the duty of any thing clse equally or more obnoxious to sustain their party. This is the true objection to the party which is certain; and that is, that where there has been so much inconsistency, and so little regard for candor or principle is not all: so far was he from interdicting the interference only bond of union is the expectation of sharing the party. some others, were in perfect ecstasics at the idea that an exclusive gold and silver currency was to be one of the glorious results of the sound principles and energy of the present Administration. I have been informed that pieces of the new coin were actually exhibited from the hustings and at the polls, in the elections of that year, as a specimen of at the poils, in the elections of that year, as a specimen of the new currency, which was soon to supply the place of bank rags. At the same time a general prejudice, or rather indignation, was excited among the People against all in-corporations. All stockholders in banks were stigmatized as monopolists and aristocrats. It is certain that the elec-tions in many districts were controlled by the cant of the party press and party leaders upon these topics. It will not astonish those who have observed the blindness and devoastonish those who have observed the blindness and devotion of party zeal within the last two or three years, to find that these very doctrines and sentiments were considered and repudiated by the then Secretary of the Treasury, then and since one of the greatest favorites of the President. I aliude to Roger B. Taney, who has since, in consideration of his devotion to the principles which, as it is alleged, have been the great object of the present Administration to carry out and perpetuate, been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—in my opinion the very first and most desirable office under this Government. This circumstance is so very singular in the history of the gold and silver humbug, as to deserve a more particular notice. The favorite minister was never more explicit and positive than in his oninister was never more explicit and positive than in his opinions upon the questions which were still made the party hobbies or humbug of the season. For the edification of those who have not observed the course of the party as closely as I have, I will read a few passages from the letter of the late Secretary of the Treasury, of the 15th April 1834, to the Committee of Wass and Manne. April, 1834, to the Committee of Ways and Means, upon

"It is evident that the chief part of the paper currency of the United States must always be furnished by the State banks."
"The notes of the different local banks form the ordinary circulating medium for the great body of our citizens, and it would

be unjust to them to disregard its condition."

"It will be seen from this statement, that it is no part of the proposed plan to dispense with the State banks. It obviously is not in the power of Congress (if it desired to do so) to take any measures for that purpose without an amendment to the Constiare now so numerous, and are so intimately connected with our habits and pursuits, that it is impossible to suppose that the sys-tem can ever be entirely abandoned. Nor is it desirable that it should be. They are often abused like all other human that it should be. They are often abused like all other human institutions. Yet their advantages are many; and under proper regulations, and with the metallic basis now proposed for their paper issues, they will be found of much public advantage.

If there were no State banks, the profitable business of banking and exchange would be monopolized by the great capitalists. Operations of this sort require capital and credit to a large extent, and a private individual in moderate circumstances would be maddle to conduct them with any advantage. Yet there is

tent, and a private individual in moderate circumstances would be unable to conduct them with any advantage. Yet there is, perhaps, no business which yields a profit so certain and liberal as the business of banking and exchange; and it is proper that it should be open, as far as practicable, to the most free competition, and its advantages shared by all classes of society. Individuals of moderate means cannot participate in them, unless they combine together, and, by the union of many small sums, create a large carrier and and establish an extensive goods. action, and save it from the disadvantage of frequent changes in the partnership, by the death or retirement of some one of the numerous partners. The incorporated banks, moreover, under proper regulations, will offer a safe and convenient investment

"For these reasons, it is neither practicable nor desirable to discountenance the continuance of the State banks. They are convenient and useful, also, for the purposes of commerce. No commercial or manufacturing community could conduct its business to any advantage without a liberal system of credits and a facility of obtaining money on loan when the exigencies of their business may require it. This cannot be obtained without the aid of a paper circulation, founded on credit."

Would any one have supposed that at this time, and Would any one have supposed that at this time, and during the remainder of that year, the project of a gold and silver currency as a substitute for bank notes was the most powerful and effective weapon ever wielded by the party? Yet such was the fact. But what is quite as remarkable, it was, I believe in the same year, that Mr. Benton (who would be greatly effended if any one questioned the sincerity of his views in relation to the policy as well as the practicability of establishing a gold and silver currency as a substitute for bank paper in this country) published a long and elaborate letter vindicating the late Secretary Taney, and placing him upon the highest ground as a statesman and minister of finance!

a statesman and minister of finance!

The next in order, and the last but one of the series of impostures practised upon the People of late, which I shall notice, was the alleged danger of an election by the House of Representatives, by which members of Congress would have it in their power to make a President; and hence the necessity of a national convention or caucus of the party, to select a candidate who will be able to unite the support of a majority of the People. An election by the House of Representatives, it was said, will always be made upon corrupt motives. Bargain and intrigue would carry every thing in the House, and those members who could not be votes, might and would be bought up by the ample means of the Bank of the United States. Well, sir, what was the remedy for this great mischief? An election—yes, sir, ar election; for, when this practice of caucus nominations be comes the established usage of a dominant party in this country, the election of President will always be by a convention or caucus; that is, in order to avoid the intrigue and corruption of an election by this House, we must resort to convention composed of gentlemen who cannot be seduced by the offer either of offices or bribes in money—pure paan by the only the control of their country in richs, who will only have the interest of their country in view! Such was the cant of the whole party, and the People in many of the States were taken by it. Well, sir, the ple in many of the States were taken by it. Well, sir, the Baltimore convention was held—a convention of immaculates truly! The Constitution, from a proper jealousy of Executive power and influence, studiously excluded all office-holders from a seat in this House, supposing them always exposed to influences which would cause them to be unsafe legislators or electors. But in this new Congress chosen for the election of a President of a party, the offi cers of the Government were actually the most active, leading, and managing men of the body; and, as if to show their utter contempt of the cant of their own party, about the necessity of choosing a President under circumstances totally free from any suspicion of sinister or selfish motives, the members of the Baltimore convention elected a distinguished gentleman to preside over their deliberations, who had, for more than a year, had a contingent commission in his pocket for one of the highest stations under the Government. But the extent of the imposture will only be followed. ment. But the extent of the imposture will only be fully developed, when it is known that this identical party, developed, when it is known that this identical party, which, during the last year, kept up such an alarm about the danger of an election by the House, actually defeated a proposition in this House the winter before, to amend the Constitution so as to prevent the election of a President at any future time from devolving upon the House.

But a word or two upon the subject of the alleged vena-lity and corruption of this House. How dare any man who is a friend to the Constitution—who is sincerely an advocate of a free representative government-with what consistency, I say, can such a man affirm, and proclaim to the world, that the members of this House, elected in pur-suance of the laws and Constitution, and the representa-tives of a clear majority of the American People, are more liable to be influenced by corrupt and venal considerations, than the members of such a motley assembly as that which ately sat at Baltimore? Were they more honest than the members of this House? Had they more elevation of character? Were they more clearly and decidedly the representatives of the feelings, intelligence, and principles of the People of the United States? Were they less given to intrigue? Could not offices be promised to members of that body as well as to members of Congress? Could not bribes be given, and received, with as much facility there as here? Were the members of that assembly less needy, or more indifferent to office, than the members of this House? But, sir, why should the party of the Baltimore nominee fear an election by this House, if it is really believed to be so easily won from its duty by the corrupting influence either of money or of office? Sir, it is all the influence either of money or of office? Sir, it is all the merest pretence and imposture that was ever attempted to mislead the People. That party dreads a contest upon equal grounds, and without the aid of false pretences, both before the People and this House. The free and unbiassed choice of the People is not less dreaded than the integrity of an American House of Representatives. Sir, if this House is to be swayed in an election by bribery and corruption, does not every one know that, in the means of corruption and bribery there is one candidate for the Preprruption and bribery, there is one candidate for the Presidency rich beyond the possibility of rivalship or competi-tion? The gold of the United States Bank is constantly held up before the People as the dreaded source of the corruption of members of Congress. It is supposed that that institution could afford a few millions for the sake of a recharter. Suppose, sir, that the directors of that institution

aplish mere party ends. But, sir, the crowning humbug of all is to be noticed But, sir, the crowning humbug of all is to be noticed yet. As if determined to give an example of impudence and absurdity, which might, under favorable auspices, prove successful in practising upon the credulity of a people said to be the most enlightened in the world, which should never be surpassed, the party which thus gets up one humbug after another, and which scarcely allows one to pass away until it has another still more absurd, treading upon it the believe the Bealet the dures of a series of state. away until it has another still more absult, treating upon its heels; making the People the dupes of a series of state tricks and impositions of the grossest character, assume, in their public addresses and journals, that they are the only champions of the rights of the People; the only orthodox believers in their perfect competency for self-government; and they allege that they are warring against a party which entertains doubts upon this question! If this is not entitled to become a premium specimen of impudence and absurdity, I can conceive of nothing that would. I have

surdity, I can conceive of nothing that would. I have done, sir, with this part of my subject.

There is one apology, or rather justification, Mr. Chairman, which I have often heard urged for all that has been done by the party, in the course of the present Administration, which is so objectionable that I feel constrained to notice it upon this occasion. It is, that the People have approved every thing that has been said or done. It is one of the most fallacious and insidious doctrines that can be started in a free Government. The idea that the People can never do or sanction any wrong. I believe may be recan never do or sanction any wrong, I believe may be regarded as one of the dogmas of the dominant party, or, rather, one of their professed principles. Thus, sir, if General Jackson is arraigned for the doctrines of his veto message upon the Maysville road bill, the answer is, that the People, by his re-election, have sanctioned his course upon People, by his re-election, have sanctioned his course upon this subject. If he is charged with the avowal of dangerous doctrines in his celebrated proclamation, the charge is answered by averring that the People have approved them. If it is alleged that he abused his powers under the Constitution and laws, in the removal of the public deposites, he is defended by showing that the People have applauded and sustained what he has done. If the President shall openly interfere in elections, and attempt to secure the election of a favorite for his successor, the cry will still be, that, by returning a majority of the members of this House favorable to his wishes upon this point, the People have stamped his interference with their approbation. Thus, whether the question be one of constitutional power or of mere expediency—whether it be an abuse or a usurpation of power—it is all one, while the People applaud and sanction; er—it is all one, while the People applaud and sanction; the argument is, that all is right, and it is anti-republican to raise objections. This is a most flagrant error, and, if sustained by general acquiescence, it must prove fatal to the Constitution. Why, sir, if the People can never err, why have a Constitution? why place any restrictions upon the action of Congress or of the Executive? why not leave both to the governed by the will of the People as expressed. both to be governed by the will of the People, as expressed at their elections and through their representatives—the President in the Executive Department and the members of Congress in the Legislative Department? If whatever the

Congress in the Legislative Department? If whatever the People may, at any time, do or approve, must be right, and cannot be questioned, then, I say, the Constitution is an idle piece of state mummery—a mockery!

Sir, it is because it was known by the framers of the Constitution that the People could err; that the representatives of their feelings and wishes would often err, if left free to do as they thought proper; it is for this very reason that the People may err, that a Constitution or fundamental law was invented, and is accounted of infinite value. It is for this reason that it is considered the glory of the last century and of the American States, to have reconciled the century and of the American States, to have reconciled the rights both of person and of property, against the capricious impulses, sudden excitements, and prejudices of the People, by the invention of that great improvement in government—a written Constitution. Those who hold the doctrine that the People cannot err, are fees to all constitutional Governments. Sir, so far is it from being true that the People cannot err, that, from the foundation of the world the most sulightness has been been existed in the the People cannot err, that, from the four-dation of the world, the most enlightened people that have existed in the different ages of it are admitted by all historians, whether republicans or monarchists, to have erred—erred grievously for the liberties and happiness of themselves and of mankind. Yes, sir, from the days of Moses to the present day, the People have erred. The proofs may be found in Holy Writ; and it is contrary to our religious faith to affirm that a whole People a prosperous and happy People may that a whole People, a prosperous and happy People, may not err. We are bound to believe that a whole People, with the clearest light to guide them, but seduced by their passions, and misled by the arts of pretended prophets and ambitious knaves, have repeatedly deserted the worship of passions, and misled by the arts of pretended prophets and ambitious knaves, have repeatedly deserted the worship of the living God, and given themselves over to the adoration of idols. This same People, not content with the simple government of the law under the auspices of which they passed the perils of forty years' sojourn in the wilderness, and took possession of a land flowing with milk and honey, would insist upon a change of government. They then conceived a fancy for a government of judges; and, finally, they would have a King! The enlightened people of the States of ancient Greece, skilled in the knowledge of government in all its forms, and most of them, at one time, in the enjoyment of Governments as free as our own, and for a long period filling the world with the fame of their triumphs in arts and in arms, yet fell from their high estate by the errors of the People.

The People of republican Rome erred when they deserted the standard of the republican leaders, and went over in crowds to shout in the train of Cæsar. The People of England erred when they set aside the honest men of their party, and mistook that hypocrite and tyrant, Cromwell, for a republican patriot and statesman. The People of France, of free and regenerated France, of republican France, erred, first in voting Napoleon to be Consul for life, and afterwards in voting that he should be Emperor. It is not true, then, that the People cannot err; but it is true that those who in every age have been most forward and zealous in flattering the People with the idea that they cannot err, have been the first to take advantage of their errors, and to betray their liberties. But though the People may, and of-

have been the first to take advantage of their errors, and to betray their liberties. But though the People may, and often do err—though they may, and are often led astray by false friends and false pretences, yet our happiness and our security consists in the further truth, that the great body of the People, especially of an agricultural People, are honest; and as long as the forms of a free Government are permitted to remain, and the power of the ballot-box is not superseded by the power of the sword, they may be recalled from their er-rors—the artifices of the impostors who have misled them may be unvoiled. This is the true basis of the value of a free representative Government. It never was founded upon the idea that the People cannot err. The People sometimes do err, but the moment they are made sensible of their error, they do not hesitate to retrace their steps. This will be our hope in much worse times than these. I am not certain that things will not have to grow worse in this country than they are even now, before they can be better But let us hear no more of the argument that, because the People have elected any man President, and sent a majority of the members of this House to support him, all is right. Thank God, this is no certain test, either of right, of truth, or of patriotism.

There is another argument, or rather another gross er-

ror prevalent, upon this subject. It is not uncommon to

WASHINGTON.

lourishing, in all the departments of industry, agricul-ure, commerce, and manufactures; that the revenues ex-

eed the wants of Government; and, what is more than all

the national character abroad was never so respectable, or more respected; and it is asked, how can these circum-stances, so gratifying to the pride of every American heart,

exist under an Administration, the principles and practices of which are alleged to be so much at war with the public welfare and liberties? Every member present has no doubt heard the prosperous condition of this country repeatedly

appealed to, in order to give a color of prejudice and un truth to the charge of vicious practices in the Administra

truth to the charge of vicious practices in the Administra-tion. It is as surprising as it must be mortifying to the pride of those who regard the People of the United States as the most enlightened in the world, to observe with how large a proportion of them the fact of the general prosperi-ty is a sufficient answer to all that can be said and all that can be proved against the principles and conduct of the dominant party. Yet who is there that is really enlighten-ed, and well informed in the nature and history of govern-ment, who does not know that great and general prosperi-ty, in arts, in trade, and in arms, so far from being incon-

ment, who does not know that great and general prosperi-ty, in arts, in trade, and in arms, so far from being incon-sistent with a corrupt and unprincipled Administration, that it is at such periods that dangerous principles and practices take their deepest and most fatal hold; that the seeds of future misrule, of corruption, and a vicious action of the Government, are most widely sown; for then it is that that jealousy and watchfulness of the People over the conduct of these in power so necessary to reserve the purity of the

of those in power, so necessary to preserve the purity of the public Administration, are almost sure to slumber. In such a period, the malpractices of administration incur

the contempt, or escape the notice of the People. Principles are avowed and practised upon, of the most dangerous tendency, without attracting observation. The People, in-

dustriously employed in profiting by the general harvest, or steeped in the enjoyment of stores already accumulated, are deaf to the warnings of patriotism. But there is another truth connected with this subject, which ought to be noticed. There is no well-informed man in the country,

who does not know that a temporary condition of prosperity and general happiness among the People may exist under a government of any form. Proofs innumerable of this position might be drawn from history. At no period

was there more general happiness among the People of Athens and of Attica, in ancient Grecce, and a state of more general prosperity, both in agricultural and commercial pursuits, than under the sway of one man; nor was there ever a public administration of the affairs of a State more satisfactory to the People generally, than the Administration of that man; yet contemporary and all subsequent

istration of that man; yet contemporary and all subsequent historians have denounced Pisistratus a tyrant—that is, a

man whose will was supreme. The reign of the family of the Medici in Florence may be cited as an instance of the

same kind, and both perfectly applicable, for in both in-stances all the forms of a free Government were strictly

stances all the forms of a free Government were strictly observed. One of the most learned and accomplished historians of any age (Gibbon) has said, that if he were required to point to the period in the history of the world at which the greatest degree of human happiness was enjoyed by the greatest number of the human race, he would designate the reign of three successive emperors of Rome, who happened to be equally distinguished for their talents and their virtues. When was England more prosperous as a

nation—when, her name and her might more respectable or actually more respected and feared all over Europe, than

under the Administration of Cromwell? Yet even a Brit-ish House of Commons disdained to be his supple tools in the execution of all his plans and wishes, and for that rea-son he finally kicked them all out of their seats, and ruled

with absolute sway. All this was done in the name of liberty and of the commonwealth. Again, sir, in what period in the history of France were the French People more generally prosperous, and when was France more terrible to

her enemies, or more potent in the protection of her own in-terests, than under the Administration of Napoleon? But

it is uscless to multiply examples. I have said enough to demonstrate that it is no argument to say that because there

is a season of general prosperity, there is nothing rotten or dangerous in the principles and practices of the party

LLINOIS LAND FOR SALE.—As Trustee for the creditors of Thomas Janney & Co. and Agent for the United States, I offer for sale the tract of Land in the American Bot-

ceptionable.

Reference is made to Judge Pope and Sidney Breeze, Esq. of Carlisle, and David J. Baker, Esq. of Kaskaskia, who are competent to give any needful information.

I invite proposals, payable in cash, and expect to sell by the ist of July.

GEO. JOHNSON.

Alexandria, May 2.

dia will please to insert the above twice a week for four weeks ad send their accounts to the office of the National Intelligen

The Lands above, not being sold at private sale.

interest which said Thomas Janney & Co. have in any pro-

ANTED IN A STORE.—A smart, active Boy about thirteen years of agc. One from the country would be preferred. One who can come well recommended may hear

DY P. MAURO & SON.—Fine Blooded Stallion

TIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed

TEW GOODS—Justreceived, and will be sold low. Also,
1,500 yards best Ingrain Carpeting, Brussels pattern
600 do. Venitian Carpeting, for passage and stairs, to match
DARIUS CLAGETT.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the house at th

northeast corner of 7th street and Louisiana Avenue, op site the Centre Market, offers for sale, on the most accommoning terms, the followings GOODS, at wholesale:

32 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar

20 do. Cuba Muscovado do.

40 do. Java do. (daily expected)
25 boxes "Colgate's" Starch
10 do. Poland

25 obtes Congate's Staten
10 do. Poland do
2 half pipes "Otard's" Brandy
10 do. Signette do.
10 quarter casks do.
10 half pipes American do.
3 pipes Holland Gin
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine

5 do. Sicily Madeira 5 quarter Indian barrels do. 5 do. do. Sherry 5 quarter casks Port

20 do. Mustard
10 do. Cayenne Pepper,
With a number of other articles in the Grocery line.
july 30—eo3tif T. F. SEMMES.

TOR SALE, a valuable Horse, if applied for soon—ride and draws well, and can be recommended as gentle, sound

and very hardy. He may be seen at Mr. Goldin's fivery stable

10 bags Filherts
10 boxes Lemon Syrup
20 do. half Spanish Segars
5 do. Cavendish Tobacco
20 jars Rappee Snuff
20 boxes Chocolate
20 do Mustard

50 packages Gunpowder, Imperial, and Young Hy-son Tea 70 bags Rio Coffee

Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street

Alexandria, July 6.

Trustee and Agent.

THOS. PURSELL.

which now governs this country.

TO THE WAY TO SEE THE TAXABLE WE SHARE THE PARTY OF THE P

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1836.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in this city, on Thursday last, it was resolved by that Company to accept the late act of the Legislature of Maryland, proposing, on certain conditions, a further subscription of three millions of dollars to the stock of the canal. The vote was 4,101 in favor of acceptance, and 2,333 against. The proceedings of the meeting, the conditions of the acceptance, &c. will be given in extenso in our next paper.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE PRESIDENT.

With Major Gen. Scott we have held no communication of any sort since the beginning of the late troubles in the South. As an officer of the Army, who has done the State some service, and as an accomplished gentleman, we know and respect him. We regretted to hear of his recall from the command on the frontier, and rejoiced that the war was over before his letter of recall reached him. It was with proportionate regret that we have within two days heard a rumor of the cause and manner of his recall, which were of a nature discreditable to the Executive. We have not copied or given currency to them, their strangeness having given a character of improbability to them. From the official paper of yesterday, however, we learn that the story is substantially true, strange as it seemed to us when we heard it. Mixed up with other matter, we have in the Globe a narrative of the circumstances which attended the recall of Gen. Scott, the material part of which consists of the subjoined document, of which, it appears, a copy was furnished to Gen. Scott, when lately in this city. Without comment we submit it to our readers.

FORT MITCHELL, ALABAMA, JUNE 20, 1836.

DEAR SIR: We have the Florida scenes enacted over again. This war ought to have been ended a week ago I commenced operations on the Alabama side, and have succeeded in tranquillizing the whole frontier. Our principal hostile chief, Enea Mico, came in with many of his people to a camp which I had formed for the purpose o feeding the starving Indians preparatory to their removal Another, Enea Mathla is a prisoner in my camp, and I was in full march, with a force sufficient to have terminated the war in five days, when my progress was arrested by an order from General Scott. He has censured me in the most unmeasured and unwarrantable manner, and I shall be compelled to have the whole subject of this campaign investigated. There was a force sufficient at Tuskegee, Columbus, or this place, one week after our arrival, to have put an end to this war, if it had been properly used; but it was thought necessary to adopt a splendid plan of campaign upon paper, and make every thing bend to it. To have waited the developments of that plan would have left nothing to defend; bloodehed and configration would have pervaded entire counties of Alabama If not arrested by Gen. Scott, I shall apply to be relieved, for I disapprove entirely the course he has thought proper to pursue, and believe that his delay has been destructive

Let the President see this letter; he, I am sure, will approve the promptness with which I have acted, when he shall be sensible that I have, by the movement I have nade, tranquillized the whole Alabama frontier.

of the best interests of the country.

With my respectful compliments to Mrs. Blair and your family, yours, most truly,

THOMAS S. JESUP. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq. Washington City.

ENDORSEMENT ON THE BACK OF THE LETTER-[BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.]

Referred to the Secretary of War, that he forthwith order Gen. Scott to this place, in order that an inquiry be had into the unaccountable delay in prosecuting the Creek war and the failure of the campaign in Florida. Let General Jesuo assume the command.

[COMMUNICATED.] The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The friends of this great work will hear of the proceedings of Thursday last with pleasure.

No doubt can now be entertained of the early completion of this great work to Cumberland and of the realization of the most sanguine hopes entertained by its projectors.

The standard of the standard o Notwithstanding the warm opposition to the acceptance of the Maryland law, it was ascertained by the vote taken, that the corporation of Washington and a few individuals, representing 325 shares, constituted the only votes in the ne stolen, on the 21st instant, a small Buffalo COW, light red color, white face, and marked, it is believed, with a hole in one ear and an underbit in the other. Five dollars will be paid for her delivery to me; and, if stolen, ten dollars for the detection and conviction of the thief.

K. E. A. GASSAWAY,

Corner of Pannardyania avanue and the street gative. Of the 325 votes, a portion were voted by a proxy, contrary to the expressed desire of the proprietor, who was not personally present. The corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria and State of Maryland voted in the affirmative : their vote was sustained by individual stockholders, voting 1,546 votes. Total ayes 4,101; to-

tal noes 2,333.

We understand that Lieutenant Wilkes, of the Navy, for several years a resident of Washington, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy an agent to proceed to England, for the purpose of procuring instruments, philosophical apparatus, &c. for the South Sea Expedition, and, in general, to collect all information to be derived from the extensive and varied experience of the English in enterprises of this nature. There could not have been a happier selection for this delicate and important duty. Metropolitan.

The CHINESE esteem themselves the most refined and powerful people in existence. Foreigners do not think their claims so indisputable; and in many recent works on China, the peculiarities of the nation are represented to be

Fortune tellers have a great run of business with these In Canton they are constantly occupied, and find thousands of fools who pay with cagerness for the privilege

A traveller relates that he has seen the body of a dead child cast into the street with other rubbish from the house

hieves in China are subjected to the frequent discipling of the whip. There being no courts there, from which they can get clear, and thus obtain license to practise further villanies until found out, the police keeps them on the quick step to the beating of the rattan.

The Chinese have nuns and nunnerics. A nun there so devotional that she almost knocks her brains out in making the kow tow to her stone idols.-Albany Adv.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Florida to his friend in this District, dated July 16.

that a party of Creek Indians, (200,) which were surrounded by the Georgia troops in a swamp near the Flint river, have eluded the vigilance of the investing party, and were making their way to East Florida to join the Seminoles. The Georgians gave pursuit, and overtook them on a small tributary stream of the Suwanee, over the Georgia line. A fight ensued, but the Indians beat back the whites. I fear they will not be intercepted, but succeed in joining the Seminoles. I fear nothing effectual can be done with the Seminoles until next winter, although Gov. Call has a wish to destroy their crops by an immediate expedition into their country, if he can collect a sufficient force."

[The annexed extracts from Georgia, and other Southern papers refer, we presume, to the action mentioned in the above letter, but give an oppo-

FROM THE STANDARD OF UNION, EXTRA, JULY 20.

The following letter from Gen. Wilcox to the Govern

TELFAIR COUNTY, JULY 16. TELFAIR COUNTY, JULY 16.
GOVERNOR SCHLEY:—Dear Sir: I have this moment learned by express from one of the posts on the head waters of the Suwannee, that they had an engagement yesterday with a party of Indians, in which our friends succession. ceeded in killing and capturing the whole. We lost in the engagement three killed, and six or eight wounded. The

be Col. Blair, of Lowndes. You must excuse the shortness of my letter, as it is written on a temporary table, and

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

MARK WILCOX.

Montgomery, (Ala.) July 16.—About three thousand Indians left our wharves on Thursday last, on board the steamboats Lewis Cass and Meridian, for their destined home across the Mississippi, under charge of Lieutenant Barry, of the United States Army.

From the inauspicious season of the year, and the crowded state of the boats, it is but reasonable to expect that the Indians will, on the route, suffer much from disease. We look forward to such a result, but hope for a different one.

ook forward to such a result, but hope for a different one Previous to the departure of the Indians from this place

In the midst of many unfavorable symptoms

of the health of the body politic, one of a contrary character may be mentioned. We allude to the evident deep, general, and heartfelt sorow expressed for the loss of such men as Mr. Madison and Bishop White. The public have displayed no ordinary sensation in relation to the decease of these two distinguished men; and when we see virtues like theirs take omen as every way favorable. Without mingling in the crowd, seeking the favor, courting the smiles, or wooing the approbation of the People, it is a gratifying fact that their characters are appreciated, and the homage of a nation's gratitude and praise bestowed upon their memory and services with a liberality and cheerfulness which show that it is rendered spontaneously and from conviction. It is not necessary, then, yet, thank Heaven! to be a brawling demagogue, to command the admiration and esteem of the country! It is not yet indispensable to live in the turmoil of politics and die in the embraces of party, in order to be honored by the People! Virtue, patriotism, talents, onor, may yet be appreciated, without reference to the mere religious or political creed of the man who possesses and exhibits them in his life and character! May the reflection work its

[It is stated in the Baltimore Chronicle that the Governar and Council, at their meeting yesterday, confirmed and dopted the report of the Engineers declaring all the upper outes for the Maryland Canal to be impracticable. The ffect of this is to pronounce the route heretofore surveyer y Dr. Howard "the highest practicable route" accord-

OTICE.—All persons to whom John B. Boone was in debted on the 8th of August, 1834, and who intend to re defice of the effects in the hands of the subscriber and sign his release, according to the terms of his deed of true of the are requested to place their claims, duly authenticated in the hands of the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of October next.

W. C. ORME, Trustee.

THE "OLD MANSION HOUSE" AND VA-LUABLE LOTS.—At private sale, if applied for fore Wednesday, 10th August next, the highly valuable and antifully situated property, well known as the 'Old Mansior ouse,' with the lots on which it is situated, and adjoining, lying and near the margin of the Potomac, commanding one of the beautiful views in the District.

The lots are Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, in square 339, and 20, in square 390. The above will, if not previously sold at private sale, be offered at auction on Wednesday, 10th August, at 50°clock P. M. on the premises. Terms at sale.

Application to be made to EDW. DYER, july 30—eo&ds

VERY VALUABLE SERVANT.—For sale, Young Man, brought up in the house as a waiter, likely and uncommonly intelligent. Those wishing to purchase will ED. DYER,

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

FROM THE CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.

We have rumors from Texas that it has been determined to try Santa Ana, and punish him as a murderer. I have already expressed my opinion that, after making a treaty with him, and after the Civil Government that made it were compelled to submit to a violation of it, by peoole mobocracy, Santa Ana cannot be treated as a crimina without a violation of all the laws of war and of civiliz ion. It is wholly inadmissible to first make a bargain with a prisoner of war upon calculations of expediency, then to be coerced into a violation of this bargain, and afterwards make an outlaw of the party treated with, and try and execute him as such outlaw. The complexion of affairs between ides a most sanguinary character is about to be given to he strife—a character, demonstrating that men are not much improved in these days, from what they were at the earliest narrations of history. Texan agents are making urgent appeals to our citizens for aid. We of the Gazette cannot second these. We care not to give our reasons. Who has a right to demand them?

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

The Globe states that the President, to all those who have conversed with him on the subject, has unreservedly leclared that, in his opinion, "Santa Ana deserves the most ignominious death, and that the only justification for ne lenity shown him was to be found in the condition of Pexas, which might render it proper to subject the demands of justice to the policy of getting rid of the armies of Mex-co, through the influence of the chief." Surely the President never intended or expected that these and such like declara-tions of his opinion on this subject should be officially pro-mulgated! What will the Mexicans think of this authorized lenunciation of their captive President by the President of a "friendly" nation? For a private citizen to entertain and express the opinion that Santa Ana, for his cruelties and barbarities, deserved death, and ought to be put to leath, is not only not improper, but very natural. Not so, however, with the President of the United States, as must be seen without expression. be seen without argument or illustration. There is a cer-tain comity of expression, if not of feeling, which is due from one nation to another, no matter what may be thought of the public acts of those at the head of the Govpriment, and which ought not to be disregarded freviolated. As for Santa Ana, individually, we are quite willing to leave him to the "tender mercies" of his captors, who, naving the power in their own hands, can now act without et or hindrance, and ought to act without advice or suggestion, especially from our President.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR. Extract of a letter from New Orleans:

"The principal topic of conversation now, with us, is I'exas. About five hundred volunteers have sailed since arrived; several companies more are expected from up he river, and many others go by way of Natchitoches. A arge force, much of which will be of the "half horse, half "lighter" race will see he will be of the "half horse, half". alligator" race, will soon be collected in Texas. On the other hand, Mexico is making great preparations. The cellings of both parties are wrought up to the highest degree of excitement; the Texans, on account of the murrance of excitement. er of four hundred and seventeen of Fanning's men, (36 scaped, with several of whom I have conversed,) and othfor barbarities; the Mexicans, on account of the late defeat and capture of their chief. A bloody battle must be the consequence. The Texans are mostly muscular powerful men, and great marksmen; and whether at a dis ance with the rifle, or in close combat, they will be terri-le. The divisions of Mexicans, lately defeated at Sa

Jacinto, mostly infantry, is not a fair specimen of Mexican soldiery. Their best toops are cavalry, and inhabit that tract of country which lies between Guanaxuato and the capital, called El Bahia. This was the great theatre of war during the Revolution from 1810 to '21. General Mina was killed there. Their weapons are principally the head sword layers and large or reas. When they fell in broad sword, lance, and lasso, or rope. When they fell in with the Spanish infantry, the lassadores made the first nset. They rode two and two, some distance from each ther—one end of the rope fixed to the pummel of one sad le, and the other to that of another-made a sh, and the intervening rope was made to drag agains the column. Close upon the company of lassadores, came the lancers, and, encountering the infantry thus thrown into confusion, made great slaughter. How this mode o Should they (the Texans) confine themselves to the woods they ought, the Mexicans would not find it practicable.

driving ants from sugar; many will be killed, but countless multitudes will throng to this 'Garden of Eden.'
"The great oversight of Mexico was the permission granted to Mr. Moses Austin to plant a colony in Texas; y that act they gave up a key which will eventually open door to the "Anglo-Saxon race" to all Mexico, and per-laps all the South American Republics. Mexico has long since seen this oversight, and tried to remedy it. A law was passed in 1830, forbidding the emigration of Americans to Texas. Santa Ana has recently made an effort to bring them under the yoke of despotism, and thereby cripple their enterprise, so formidable to the sluggish Mexicans. But it is now too late. Mexico, in a moment of generosity, just after shaking off the Spenish pale graveth Americans. just after shaking off the Spanish yoke, gave the American a foothold in Texas, which they will never relinquish Other consequences will follow, more deplorable in the view of the Mexicans, than the loss of so much territory.

"The influences it would have on their system of intol rance—on the national revenue, derived principally from paritime duties—the facilities for contraband trade on the rontier (the Rio Grande,) would be a death-blow to the con merce of Mexico. Could Texas be governed by Mexico all this would be prevented; but once free, the consequences are ruinous, and worse for them than all. The independence of Texas once firmly established, that fertilesoil pendence of Texas once firmly established, that fertile soil, in a lovely climate, will fill up with inhabitants probably taster than did Ohio, or any of the United States. When it becomes a thickly populated and powerful country, where will be the security of Mexico as a nation? Under this view of the subject, it is probable that the war will last a long time, and that the advantages with which Texas is so highly favored by Nature will set be impredicted wards. b highly favored by Nature will not be immediately enjoy.

I. The Mexicans, in their own view, are fighting a demissive rather than an offensive war—that is, to prevent the (to them) serious consequences that would follow the event of Texan independence."

Rusk is against Houston, Green against both, and Pre-ident Burnet against the three, and the Texans generally gainst him and his Cabinet .- Cin. Eve. Post.

A part of this is undoubtedly true, and perhaps the whole. A few days ago, we saw a highly respectable planter from Alexandria, La. who informed us that he heard Houston, during the late passage of the latter through that place on his way to Texas, publicly denouncing President Burnet.

IF A stated meeting of the Columbian Institute

DY P. MAURO & SON.—Handsome Buggy. On Saturday afternoon, 30th instant, in front of the aucion and general commission house, opposite Brown's hotel, a o'clock, we shall sell a first-rate northern built Buggy, manufactured of the best materials in every respect, entirely new f modern pattern and superior finish.

july 29—2t

P. MAUR & SON, Auct's.

AGENT FOR LOCATING WESTERN LANDS. GENTLEMAN who can give satisfactory references, of fers his services as an agent to associations or individuals ous of making investments in Western lands. He was desirons of making investments in Western lands. He was employed several years in surveying a portion of those lands, and is extensively acquainted with Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and the north part of Illinois. Having been a practical surveyor, and having resided several years in the West, he flatters himself his experience may be advantageously employed by persons wishing to make investments there. He ought to be in the woods early in September, as that month and October are the most favorable for making locations.

Any disposed to make arrangements with him can learn how and where to address him, on applying to either of the gentle-

and where to address him, on applying to either of the gentle men named below, and any proposition holding out a prospec of a fair compensation for his time and trouble, will meet wit

npt attention. Inquire of
William Foster, Esq.
B. Marston Watson, Esq.
B. South B. Marston Watson, Esq. \ Frederick Bronson, Esq. \ \ New York.

Eleazar Lord, Esq. \ Hon. H. Baldwin, \ George Handy, Esq. \ Samuel Keyser, Esq. \ David Hoffman, Esq. \ \ David to the editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington into 21 TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: The following extract of a letter received yesterday, being of as late a date as any I have seen, will, perhaps, be worthy of publication, being from a remote part of the Mexican States. In the maps it is laid down as in the State of Jalisco, but in reality is in that of Zacatecas.

"Aguas Callentes, (State of Zacatecas,) June 20, 1836. "As to politics, we are pretty quiet here at present. We have received news officially, that the President has been taken prisoner in Texas by Austin. It has created very little excitement here; in fact, the people hardly talk about it. We have not heard yet whether he has been shot or not; We have not heard yet whether he has been shot or not; but should not be surprised to hear that he had. In fact, the people are pretty much tired of wars. The country is exhausted, the Government is without resources, and I should not be surprised if they should resign Santa Ana to his fate. But there will be a contest for Texas yet. The idea of foreigners taking it for themselves, is what we cannot think of here. It has much surprised verifies affair of Santa Ana—for all the papers teemed with the success of the General President and his army, and we supposed that the war was brought pretty much to a close. No papers in the opposition have been allowed to circulate ever pers in the opposition have been allowed to circulate ever since the commencement of this war. In fact, all commudo not know of any thing that has taken place there.'

TRACY'S LANDING, ANNE ARUNDEL CO. MD.

July, 1836. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: My attention was drawn, a few days since, to a communication in your paper, recommending a meeting of the planters of the lower counties of this State at Marlboro', or some suitable place. Your correspondent is entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the planters for the interest he has manifested in their behalf;

and there can be no doubt that all who have reflected on the subject which he has so ably treated, will concur in the expediency of the course recommended.

The proposed meeting will enable the planters to effect that which never can be done by individual effort—to counteract evils which they have unfortunately too long considered beyond the reach of remedy. This general inchidered beyond the reach of remedy. This supposed inabi-ity on the part of the planters to redress their grievances lity on the part of the planters to redress their grievances, is owing in a great measure to the entire absence of every thing like concert of ection among them; and it is a singular fact that, while every other interest in society is protected and advanced by a contrary course, the planter has acted individually regardless of all the advantages which result from interchange of opinion and union of effort. The consequence has been, that other classes of the community, acting together for their mutual benefit, have profited by his medicine and processed to the consequence of th The adoption of any plan by which the planters can be brought to act in concert, will advance their interests to a greater extent than years of toil and industry.

I confidently believe that the contemplated meeting will be attended with the happiest consequences, and that the call made by your correspondent will be promptly responded to by every planter who values his interest. Let it be borne in mind that, in order to act with efficiency, the co-operation of the great body of the planters is absolutely

necessary.

Marlboro' is undoubtedly the most convenient place of meeting; and I hope some one interested in this matter will suggest a suitable time for that purpose.

A PLANTER OF ANNE ARUNDEL.

JULY 14, 1836.

JURSUANT to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain," approved the 7th day of June, 1836, notice is hereby given, that the commissioner appointed under the said act will attend at the City of Washington on the 30th instant.

july 16—dt30thJuly

XCELLENT FURNITURE, This Afternoon. This afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, I shall sell, in the Auction Store, a variety of excellent Household Fursonsisting of, viz.

Feather Beds, Hair and other Mattresses,

Feather Beds, Hair and other Mattresses,
Marseilles Quilts, Rose Blankets,
Mantel and other Locking Glasses,
Sideboard, Carpets, Bureaux,
Chairs, Settee, Hair Sofa,
5 very superior single and 3 ditto double maple French
Bedsteads, Maple Crib,
Mahogany and pine Tables, &c.
Avariety of Kitchen articles, &c. the property of a family renoving.

EDWARD DYER,
july 30—1t
Auctioneer.

July 30—It Auctioneer.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL PACKET

Line between Washington and the West, carrying the United States Mail.—The Public are respectfully informed that the swift and well-appointed packet boats
Sylph, Captain Gannon, and Wave, Captain Taylor, will leave
Washington City, Georgetown, and Shepherdstown, daily,
Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock A. M. passing via Edwards's
Ferry, Conrad's Perry, Noland's Ferry, Harper's Ferry, &c.

Travellers will find this line to offer great advantage, inasmuch as they can take stage at Edwards's Ferry for Leesburg
daily; at Noland's Ferry for Frederick, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, thence to Wheeling and Pittsburg; the railroad daily, at Harper's Ferry, for Winchester, whence there are
daily stage lines to Staunton, Cumberland, Wheeling, and the
White Sulphur Springs; and at Shepherdstown the Canal to
Williamsport, &c. and stages to Boonsboro', Hagerstown, Martinsburg, &c. daily. Offices at Washington, Fuller's Hotel and
Brown's Hotel; Georgetown, Von Essen's Refectory; Shepherdstown, Short and Harriss.

Passage through, \$3; intermediate distances in proportion.
Baggage at the risk of the owners.

O. M. LINTHICUM, Pres't.

O. M. LINTHICUM, Pres't. J. I. STULL, Sec'y.

A. Humrickhouse, Sup't.

BLECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SEMINARY, Corner of 9th and H Streets.—The exercises of this Seminary will be resumed, after a short vacation, on Monday, the 15th of August. Those parents who have expressed a desire to place their sens with the subscriber, are requested to make known their determination forthwith, as the number of scholars is limited to thirty.

It is the particular endeavor of the subscriber to prepare his scholars for the active duties of life, by the frequent exercising of them in those things which will be of the greatest advantage to them in their future occupations. He earnestly solicits the coperation of the parents in his endeavor to inculcate the principles of morality. The hours of attendance are, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 P. M. until 5. These seven hours of confinement and application he deems sufficient to insure the A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 r. M. until 3. These seven hours of confinement and application he deems sufficient to insure the advancement of his pupils; any more would (in the opinion of men capable of judging of the nature of youth and the science of education) only serve to create a disgust, rather than a love for

TERMS PER QUARTER.

In the Elements,
For a full course of English,
For do. Latin and French,
N. B.—His scholars have the advantage of frequent conversations in the French language; and particular attention is given to make them expert penmen.

july 30—eo6t

CHAS. STRAHAN.

PRATT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLE & SHIELD. This valuable instrument is offered to mothers as the only offectual remedy for "Sore Nipples." Its use enables the child to nurse easily, with no pain to the mother, and entirely supersedes the offensive, and sometimes dangerous applications of Lead, &c., hitherto used. The testimonials annexed are from gentlemen eminent in their profession, and might be supported, if needed, by reference to the experience of many mothers.

From Professor Dewees, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Elijah Pratt:
Dear Sir: As I feel it a matter of much public importance to

Dear Sir: As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of lessening the terrible sufferings from "Sore Nipples," I have much pleasure in being able to say that the "Shield," you offer for the preventing, and the cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed; and I have no hesitation to believe it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various Apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c. W. P. DEWEES.

I am yours, &c. W. P. DEWEES. PHILADELPHIA

Washington, Feb. 14, 1834.

Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shield, and witnessed its practical application, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sere nipples. THOMAS SEWALL.

Having witnessed the application of the Artificial Nipple, invented by Dr. Pratt, in several cases of excoriated nipples (in which the children attached themselves to it as readily as they would to the natural one, and received their fill with perfect ease to the mother,) I have no hesitation in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing of the kind with which I am acquainted.

THOMAS P. BEERS,
Prof. of Obstetrics.

For sale, with directions for use, by july 30—3t

TODD & Co.

"An express has just brought intelligence

site account of the result.]

GOOD NEWS.

contains the cheering intelligence of a brilliant and deci-sive battle between a corps of Volunteers from the county of Lowndes, and a party of hostile Indians, supposed to be the same which lately passed through Baker.

I am not able to state who commanded, but suppose it to

P. S.—The persons killed are Pennywell Folson, Mr Shanks, and Mr. Paris.

Previous to the departure of the Indians from this place some days since, many serious disturbances occurred. Up-on the requisition of the Governor of Georgia, preparations were making to so chain and fetter some twelve or fifteen of these deluded wretches that there could be no escape, when one, by a sudden and energetic effort, succeeded in getting from the grasp of those in whose possession he was, raised a hammer, and inflicted a severe blow upon the head of one of the guards, gave the war-whoop, and then took to flight; he was immediately shot dead by a Mobile volunteer, and another bayoneted and died in a few hours.—Ib.

own necessary and salutary consequences!-Alex. Gaz. Annapolis, (Md.) July 26. The Executive Council met to-day, according to notice.
The Governor, and all the members of the Board were present, except John C. Henry, Esq. who, in consequence

oresent, except John C. HENRY, Esq. who, in consequence of ill health, had resigned his seat.

The Engineers of the Maryland Canal Company have reported against the practicability of any route north of the coute to the District of Columbia.

ing to the terms of the late improvement bill.]

At the residence of Col. J. W. Hunter, in this city, or Thursday night, Emma Augusta, daughter of Colone Twiggs, of the Army, aged two years and two months.

SSIZE OF BREAD.—The average cash price of sn perfine Flour in Washington county is ascertained to be from \$7.50 to \$8. from 87 50 to 88.

Agreeably to the directions of the act of the Corporation of Washington, regulating the weight and quality of Bread, the weight of loaves for the ensuing month must be—

Single loaf, 19 oz.

Single loat,
Double loaf,
- 38 oz.
WM. HEWITT, Register.

july 30—2awtf Auctioneer.

ANTED.—A Governess for a family of small children
A person suitably qualified, and able to furnish suffi
cient recommendations, may hear of an eligible situation by ad
dressing a letter to T. at the Fredericktown, Md. Post Office.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

We find the following interesting publication

in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Friday last: Washington and Madison .- We are happy in being able to lay before our readers, so opportunely, the following documents, in anticipation of their appearance among the very important and interesting historical papers never before published, with which Mr. Sparks's most valuable work abounds. These papers show the extent of the agency of Mr. Madison in the production of the Farewell Address, which was written four years after the date of the draught here given, at which time it is known the rela tions between General Washington and Mr. Madison were materially changed.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser:

Sir: In several of the public journals, remarks have been made respecting the agency of Mr. Madison in preparing Washington's Farewell Address, which have a ten dency to produce an erroneous impression. It has been said that this Address was originally drawn up by Mr. Madison, and that his draught, "with very slight alterations," was ultimately published.

As the papers relating to this subject will be contained in one of the volumes of "Washington's Writings," there seems no impropriety in anticipating their appearance in that publication, so far, at least, as to correct the mistake im plied in the above statement. For that purpose, General Washington's letter and Mr. Madison's draught are herewith communicated.

It will be perceived, that the letter was written towards the close of the first presidential term, before Washington had made up his mind to be a candidate for another election; and, also, that he had held a previous conversation with Mr. Madison on the subject.

LETTER TO MR. MADISON.

"Mount Vernon, May 20, 1789.
"My Dear Sir: As there is a possibility, if not a pro bability, that I shall not see you on your return home; or if I should see you, it may be on the road, and under cir cumstances which may prevent myspeaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon, I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests:

"I have not been unmindful of the sentiments expressed by you in the conversations just alluded to. On the con-

trary, I have again and again revolved them with thoughtful anxiety, but without being able to dispose my mind to a longer continuation in the office I have now the honor to hold. I therefore still look forward to my tondest and most ardent wishes to spend the remainder of my days, which I cannot expect to be long, in ease and tranquillity.

"Nothing but a conviction that my declining the chair of government, if it should be the desire of the people to continue me in it, would involve the country in serious disputes respecting the Chief Magistrate, and the disagreeable consequences which might result therefrom in the decting

consequences which might result therefrom in the floating and divided opinions which seem to prevail at present, could, in anywise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed; and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure, is not of that cest as to allow me to view the

"Under these impressions, then, permst me to reiterate the request I made to you at the last meeting, namely, to think of the proper time and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the latter. In revolving this subject myself, my judgment has always been embarrassed. On the one hand, a previous declaration to retire not only carries with it the appearance of vanity and self-importance, but it may be construed into a manœuvre to be invited to remain; and, on the other hand, to say nothing, implies consent, or, at any rate, would leave the matter in doubt; and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad, and uncandid.

"I would fain carry my request to you farther than is asked above, although I am sensible that your compliance with it must add to your trouble. But, as the recess may afford you leisure, and I flatter myself you have dispositions to oblige me, I will, without apology, desire, if the measure in itself should strike you as proper, or likely to produce public good or private honor, that you would turn your thoughts to a Valedictory Address from me to the Public, essing, in plain and modest terms, that, having been red with the presidential chair, and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the Government; that, having arrived at a period of life when the private walks of it in the shades of retirement become necessary, and will be most pleasing to me; and the spirit of the Government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with their ideas of liberty and safety, that I take my leave of them as a public man; and, in bidding them adieu, retaining no other con-cern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the om civil, as I formerly did at my military exit, to invoke continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it, and upon all those who are the supporters of its interests, and the promoters of harmony, order, and good government.

"That, to impress these things, it might, among other topics, be observed that we are all the children of the same country—a country great and rich in itself, capable, and promising to be as prosperous and happy as any which the annals of history have ever brought to our view: that our in the same in all the great and essential concerns of the na of our country, the diversity of our climate and soil, and the various productions of the State convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part, and may render the whole, at no distant period, one of the most independent (nations) in the world; that hands, with the seeds of amendment engrafted in the Constitution, may, by wisdom, good dispositions, and mutua allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfec allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever approximated, and therefore the only strife among us ought to be, who should be foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desirable objects by giving every possible support and cement to the Union; that, however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over public servants and public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it, for suspicions unfounded and jealousies too lively are irritating to honest feelings, and oftentimes are productive of more evil than great

good.

"To enumerate the various subjects which might be introduced into such an address, would require thought, and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your own judgment will comprehend all that will be proper. Whether to touch specifically any of the exceptionable parts of the Constitution, may be doubted. All I shall add, therefore at present is to beg the favor of you to consider fore, at present, is, to beg the favor of you to consider first, the propriety of such an address; secondly, if ap proved, the several matters which ought to be contained it; thirdly the time it is a likely to be contained in proved, the several matters which ought to be contained in it; thirdly, the time it should appear, that is, whether at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the Public, or to let it be the closing act of my administration, which will end with the next session of Congress—the probability being that that body will continue sitting until March, when the House of Representatives will also discolved. will also dissolve

"Though I do not wish to hurry you (the case no pressing) in the execution of either of the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both, and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia before the session commences, in the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive fit subjects for communication on that occasion; and noting them as they occur, that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared, and engrafted with others for the opening of the session. ers for the opening of the session.

With very sincere and affectionate regards, I am ever irs,

George Washington." At the time of receiving this letter, Mr. Madison was at

his residence in Virginia. In compliance with the request contained in it, he drew up the following paper, carried it with him when he returned to Congress, and gave it into the hands of the PRESIDENT.

MR. MADISON'S DRAUGHT.

"The period which will close the appointment with which my fellow-citizens have honored me, being not very distant, and the time actually arrived at which their thoughts must be designating the citizen who is to administer the Executive Government of the United States during the enjury term, it may be requisite to a more distinct expression. suing term, it may be requisite to a more distinct expression

of the public voice, that I should apprize such of my fellow-citizens as may retain their partiality towards me, that I am not to be numbered among those out of whom a choice is

I beg them to be assured that the resolution which dictates this intimation has not been taken without the strictest regard to the relation which, as a dutiful citizen, I bear to my country; and that in withdrawing that tender of my service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am not influenced by the smallest deficiency of zeal for its future interests, or of grateful respect for its past kindness but by the fullest persuasion that such a step is compatible

The impressions under which I entered on the present arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. I discharge of this trust, I can only say that I contributed, t wards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgmen was capable. For any errors which may have flowed from this source I feel all the regret which an anxiety for the public good can excite; not without the double consolation, however, arising from a consciousness of their being involuntary, and an experience of the candor which will inerpret them.
"If there were any circumstances which could give value

there were any circumstances which could give value to my inferior qualifications for the trust, these circumstances must have been temporary. In this light was the undertaking viewed when I ventured upon it. Being moreover still farther advanced in the decline of life, I am every day more sensible that the increasing weight of years renders the private walks of it, in the shade of retirement, as

necessary as they will be acceptable to me.
"May I be allowed to add, that it will be among the highest as well as purest enjoyments that can sweeten the remnant of my days, to partake in a private station, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, of that benign influence of good laws under a-free government which has been the ultimate object of all our wishes, and in which I confide as the happy eward of our cares and labors? May I be allowed further to add, as a consideration far more important, that an early example of rotation in an office of so high and delicate a nature may equally accord with the republican spirit of our Constitution, and the ideas of liberty and safety entertained by the People?

[If a farewell address is to be added at the expiration of the term, the following paragraph may conclude the pre-

tion, according to the purpose with which I quitted it, is the part which duty as well as inclination assigns me. In executing it, I shall carry with me every tender recollection which gratitude to my fellow-citizens can awaken; and sensibility to the permanent happiness of my country which will render it the object of my increasing vows an nost fervent supplications.'

[Should no further address be intended, the preceding clause may be omitted, and the present address proceed as follows:]

'In contemplating the moment at which the curtain is to drop forever on the public scenes of my life, my sensa-tions anticipate, and do not permit me to suspend, the deep acknowledgments required by that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me, for the distinguished confidence it has reposed in me, and for the opportunities I have thus enjoyed of testifying my inviolable attachment by the most stead-

fast services which my faculties could render.

"All the returns I have now to make will be in those vows, which I shall carry with me to my retirement and to my grave, that Heaven may continue to favor the People of the United States with the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that their union and brotherly affection may be per-petual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of wisdom and with virtue; and that this character may be insured to it, by that watchfulness over public servants and public measures, which on one hand, will be necessary to prevent or correct a degeneracy; and that forbearance, on the other, from unfounded or indiscriminate jealousies, which would deprive the Public of the liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preserva-tion, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire them the glorious satisfaction of recommending it to the which is yet a stranger to it.

which is yet a stranger to it.

"And may we not dwell with well-grounded hopes on this flattering prospect, when we reflect on the many ties by which the People of America are bound together, and the many proofs they have given of an enlightened judgment and a magnanimous patriotism?

"We may all be considered as the children of one common country. We have all been embarked in one common cause. We have all had our share in common sufferings and common surgers. The posterior of the second ings and common successes. The portion of the earth whilst the diversities arising from climate, from soil, and from other local and losser peculiarities, will naturally form a mutual relation of the parts, that they may give to the whole a more entire independence than has, perhaps, fallen

point out its errors, seems to promise every thing that can be expected from such an institution; and if supported by wise counsels, by virtuous conduct, and by mutual and with respect and kindness. Major E. was one of the perfriendly allowances, must approach as near to perfection as any human work can aspire, and nearer than any which the annals of mankind have recorded. "With these wishes and hopes I shall make my exit

from civil life; and I have taken the same liberty of expressing them, which I formerly used in offering the sentiments which were suggested by my exit from military life.

"If, in either instance, I have presumed more than I ought on the indulgence of my fellow-citizens, they will

be too generous to ascribe it to any other cause than the extreme solicitude which I am bound to feel, and which I can never cease to feel, for their liberty, their prosperity, Such is Mr. Madison's draught, which was evidently

consulted in preparing the final Farcwell Address; but on a comparison of the two, it will be found that there is but lit tle resemblance between them. In a conversation on the subject, Mr. Madison said to me, that he aimed chiefly to express the ideas contained in Washington's letter, with such ad litions only as were required to complete the form of an address. He spoke in high praise of the letter, as touching on the most essential topics in a condensed and pointed manner. The draught met Washington's entire approbation at the time. And, indeed, there was no man, whom he consulted for many years more freely than Mr. Madison, or in whose talents, judgment, and fidelity, he had a stronger confidence, which is abundantly proved by the written correspondence that passed between them.

JARED SPARKS.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY IN PERSPECTIVE. This s a new Work, principally intended for the instruction of young persons, and for the use of schools and academies, by Emma Willard, Principal of the Troy Female Seminary, author of the "Republic of America," &c. Its object is to furnish the reader not only with the main facts of History, but also with a Plan of Classification, which will enable him to arrange whatever historical knowledge he may afterwards acquire Simplicity and clearness have been studied. The little tree which bears its fruit so low that whoever wishes may easily fill his basket, is often preferred to the large and lofty whose abundant tores are above a convenient reach.

This Compend of History, which is contained in a neat octavo volume of about 400 pages, is divided into three grand parts, instead of two, as is usual-a division which, it is believed, will greatly aid the memory, viz. the Ancient, Middle, and Modern History.

The Work is accompanied by an Atlas, very neatly executed, exhibiting Chronology in a Picture of Nations, and Progressive Geography in a series of Maps. It is well written, elegantly and correctly printed, and is, we think, on the whole, superior to any other summary of His tory which has come under our notice.

COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

FROM THE CLEVELAND (OHIO) HERALD, JULY 18. In giving some account, the other day, of the amount of business transacted at this place, we mentioned that there were then in port thirty vessels taking in and discharging cargoes, exclusive of steamboats. Yesterday our harbor presented an appearance, the like of which we do not recollect to have witnessed before this season. From the pier to the distance of half mile or more up the river, the shore was lined with vessels of all classes, from the sloop to the splendidly rigged ship of three hundred tons An individual who took the trouble to count, informs us that there were forty-eight in port exclusive of steamboats. These vessels were not driven in by distress of weather; but all came in the natural course of business These facts speak volumes in favor of the commercial importance of the place. No description that we can give will serve to furnish our readers with any thing like an adequate idea of the imposing scene which such a formida-ble array of vessels presented. To be properly appreciated

it must be witnessed This morning the scene was somewhat changed, but not less interesting to the view. Twenty-six of these vessels were under way, side by side, as if drawn up in battle array, with their broad canvass extended and streamers flying, bearing away the rich products of the country with which our warehouses have been overflowing. The scene was grand beyond description. The stranger who had suddenly been cast upon our pleasant shores might well have conceived the idea that he was in one of the great commercial marts of the country. The following are the names of the twenty-six vessels to which we refer. The greatest number, it will be perceived, are bound for Buffalo

Schr. Henry Roop, Buffalo. Capt. Gould, J. G. King, M. Antoinette, Col. Benton, Aurora Borealis Benj. Barton, Detroit,
Loraine,
Benj. Rush,
Toledo,
New Connecticut, Warren, L. Jenkins, Minerva, Chief Justice Marshall, Orleans, Lady Washington,

These vessels were principally laden with flour, wheat, ork, tobacco, beef, whiskey, &c. The number of barrels flour is estimated at twenty thousand; and the quantity of wheat at twenty thousand bushels; other grains at ten thousand bushels; and pork at five hundred barrels; hogs-heads tobacco, two hundred and fifty. The whole value of the produce shipped this morning cannot be much less than two hundred thousand dollars. This produce, or the principal part of it, is destined for the New York market. Here is a fact that is well worthy the attention of the citi-zens of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. They do not fully appreciate, we fear, the importance of this trade, or they would lose no time or spare no exertions in further-ance of the contemplated railroad to connect this place with Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and eventually with Baltimore. Our citizens do not want this improvement constructed for their own particular benefit—for the sake of a market. They have already a market, and an excellent ilities of a water communication with New Orleans, New one or the other, always furnish them with a ready market for their produce. We repeat, therefore, that it is not our interest particularly that will be consulted in the construcphia, and Baltimore, that will be affected by this important communication. Where we are benefited ten per cent. the citizens of these places will be benefited fifty or a hun-

THE LATE JOHN RANDOLPH.

In Mr. B. W. Leigh's examination as a witness in the Randolph Will case, before the General Court, we notice the following evidence:

Questioned as to Mr. R.'s attachment to a young lady who was married about 1806; says he thinks the lady's marriage took place in 1807. Witness thinks Mr. R.'s attachment to her was a very enduring one. Should not say the effect upon his feelings was very obvious, but it had a rong impression upon him. It was well known to wit-ess that he had been attached to her, and that he felt the disappointment deeply; but he never spoke upon the sub-ect irrationally. He never attributed the defeat of his matrimonial connexion to the intrigues of others. He had said that, if he and the lady had been left quite alone, he believed their union would not have been prevented. There were interferences, he said, neither intended to break off the match, nor to urge it on, which had an inauspicious efsons of whom he always spoke kindly. He did not ascribe his disappointment to the interference of his own relations Witness is sure he did not attribute it to the relative to whom he has heard others ascribe it. Witness thought the attachment a strong one; that Mr. R. retained it after the lady's marriage, and dwelt upon it more than he should have done. Mr. R. spoke often to witness on the subject; but witness never said any thing in relation to it, as he thought it a matter which ought not to be talked about; has heard of his speaking often upon the subject to a number of persons. Q. Did Mr. R. survive the lady? A. Yes. Q. What impression did her death make upon him? A. It was a painful one. The lady was remarkable for the harms of her person and manners.

COLUMBUS, (GEO.) JULY 15. Capt. Robinson's company, to which the annexed communication has reference, passed through Columbus on Sunday last, and appeared all that our Talbot correspondent bespeaks them. They are a gallant looking corps, and will no doubt do effective service, should they come in contact with the enemy.

Talbotton, (Geo.) July 8, 1836.

Messrs. Editors: The Washington City and Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Edward B. Robinson, Lieuts. Maddox and Irwin, passed through this place on yesterday. This is one among the finest looking companies we have seen. They were all in good health and spirits, and they will no doubt give a good second of the reducer the second. will no doubt give a good account of themselves whenever occasion shall offer. They are destined for the Creek war nd from thence to Florida.

and from thence to Florida.

This is the first company of the 12 months' volunteers, we think, that has been organized—it is the first, at least, that has presented itself on the theatre of war.

In behalf of the citizens of the place, who had assembled to meet them, Dr. Delony, in a very appropriate manner, tendered to the company the hospitalities of the village. A substantial dinner was prepared for them at the Franklin Hotel, and in the evening the ladies assembled to welcome the Washington City and Virginia Volunteers.

Captain Robinson, on his departure, and in behalf of his gallant command, very politely returned his thanks to the

gallant command, very politely returned his thanks to the ladies for the honors conferred upon him, and to the citiladies for the honors conferred upon him, and to the citizens for their kind and hospitable reception. They were then escorted by the citizens some distance from town, accompanied by our village band of music.

In parting, three cheers were given by the citizens, which were returned by them, with the addition of a round

Go, generous volunteers, to the protection of your suffer-

ng fellow-citizens, and to fight the battles of your common ountry; and that arm which guides and directs the virtu-us and the brave, will shield and protect you in the hour of danger! A case of juvenile depravity, very seldom equalled, was exhibited last Friday afternoon in India street, Boston. Two little girls, the eldest not more than four years, were

seen playing together. The eldest child advanced near the wharf, and finally seated herself upon the side timber, and the other girl soon followed her example. In a few minutes the elder girl deliberately seized her little playmate, and, in spite of her cries and entreaties, threw her overboard. Capt Whitney, of Nantucket, who was passing at the time, jumped over, and succeeded in saving the child from drowning. LATEST FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, JULY 26. By the ship Mexican we have received Vera Cruz papers to the 1st of July, and the Diario del Goberno of the

city of Mexico of the 26th of June. The Diario del Goberno of the 26th June contains an official despatch from Gen. FILASOLA, detailing the proceedings of the Mexican army in Texas, until SANTA Ana's capture, the subsequent proceedings under the convention for the evacuation of Texas, concluded between Santa Ana and President Burner, the adhesion given by FILASOLA to this convention, and an account of his retreat from the positions he occupied in compliance with its ar-

Under date of the 25th June, the Mexican Secretary of War writes to Gen. FILASOLA, that he had communicated his despatches to the President of Mexico ad interim, and that their contents had excited his profound indignation That he would be called before a court martial to account for not having remained in positions which he had been ordered to retain at every hazard, and for having obeyed the orders of the commanding General, though he was a prisoner. That the President ad interim will not recognise the convention concluded at Velasco on the 14th May, 1836, (that between Santa Ana and President Burnet,) the General who signed it having no power to do so. That he expressly disapproves, as an attack on the rights of the nation, the title of Republic, given to an insurgent department of Mexico, and that of President to the chief of the insurgents. In conclusion, the Secretary orders Gen. FILASOLA to surrender the command to Gen. Jose URREA, and to repair to the city of Mexico, there to answer for his conduct.

There does not appear as yet to have been any seriou disturbance in any part of the Mexican Republic, though, from various editorial remarks, the public mind is very unsettled .- Jour. of Com.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 13. By the arrival from Texas yesterday morning, it appear that there is but little likelihood of an engagement between the contending parties. The advance guard of either army, it is believed, are not within one hundred and fifts miles of one another, and there was scarcely any probability of the Mexican army advancing, as they were short of provisions and every necessary munition of war; it will be recollected that their supplies were cut off by the interception and capture by the Texan armed cruisers.

Our informant states that a few days before he left Texas, there was much indignation expressed among the soldiery against Santa Ana, and that they had made an attempt to shoot him, but were prevented, by the timely interference of his guards. A pistol shot was fired at Santa Ana, but did him no injury. The excitement arose from the fact of the return of the Mexican army into Texas To prevent any harm reaching him from the enraged sol

To prevent any narm reaching inhi from the enraged soldiery, his guard has been doubled.

From the Courier of last evening we glean some further particulars. The Texan force is estimated at about 3,000 men, but, from the number of volunteers flocking in, particularly from the Western and Southern States, it sumed that, in a few weeks, it would be augmented to 6,000 men. Cos, and other officers, with about 400 prisoners, are at Galveston island. It is said to be the intention of the Texans in case the Marianette States. the Texans, in case the Mexicans attack them, to put al their prisoners to the sword.

their prisoners to the sword.

The Mexicans, (5,000 strong,) under the command of Garrero, were at the Nueces, waiting reinforcements.

It is rumored that Santa Ana had written to President Jackson, asking him, or the Government, to be his security for any treaty that he may enter into with the Texans. He is said to have informed them that they have no would issue a proclamation that would induce them to evawould issue a proclamation that would induce them to eva-cuate, without striking a single blow. The Texans, how-ever, appear to place but little confidence in his word, and are preparing for every exigency. They are well supplied with provisions and munitions of war, and we are informed would rather fight than not.

General Houston had not arrived when the Shenandoah sailed. Lamar, appointed commander-in-chief in his absence, it is supposed would resign on his return.

A few days previous to the departure of the Shenandoah, an individual by the name of Barts died at Columbia. The general presumption was that his real name was Bartow, the cashier of the Albany Bank who absended some time. the cashier of the Albany Bank, who absconded some time since in consequence of the depredations which he committed while cashier of that institution. He had in his

Dr. Archer is confidently spoken of as the next President of Texas, to succeed Burnet, who is becoming daily

more unpopular.

The American schrs. Fanny Butler, Cumanche, and Watchman had been seized by the Texans, as having Mexican property on board, their cargoes confiscated, and the vessels released, with the exception of the Watch-

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE NEWS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEADS ADVERTISER, JULY 13.

By a gentleman from Velasco, yesterday, we learn that the Mexican forces are concentrating on the Nucces river, and at present amount to 7,000 men; the entire of the heredark at present amount to 7,000 men; the entire of the here-tofore retreating army are said to have again returned, un-der the command of Gen. Filasola. An arrival of 7,000 was also looked for at Velasco from Vera Cruz.

Capt. Carnes, somewhat distinguished for his enterprise, and whose endeavor to effect an exchange of prisoners at Metamoras was so very praiseworthy, has found means, though in close confinement, to apprize Gen. Rusk of the above, and other items equally important.

From the same source, it is ascertained that the Mexi-

cans are rising, almost en masse, and forming into military bodies for the purpose of proceeding to Texas. An unpa-ralleled excitement prevailed throughout the country on the

EALED PROPOSALS, for the repairs of the Uppe Marlborough Assembly Rooms, will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, until the 15th day of August next Persons disposed to apply for the contract, will make known their terms to either of the subscribers on or before that day.

Contractors are invited to call and view the premises.

JOHN BROOKES,

JOHN B. BROOKE,

THOMAS F. BOWIE,

Commissioners.

july 14-2awt15thAug

OTTICE.—To all whom it may concern.—This being the last year of my Sheriffalty, I am determined, with out any further delay, to complete my collections, and have a final settlement with all and every one who has any claim against me. My many and heavy liabilities on account of officers' fees, &c., urgently demand a prompt application of all the means in my power, that I may fully and speedily be enabled to meet them. I therefore take this method of notifying all persons who are indebted to me to be prepared for settlement at an early day, that my public business, so far as regards the collection and payment of money, may be settled by the 1st day of October next. I most earnestly request those individuals in the county to whom this notice is particularly addressed, not to disregard it, and delay the payment of their several accounts when called on, otherwise I shall be obliged, and certainly will proceed to collect by execution, without respect to persons. wise I shall be obliged, and execution, without respect to persons.

THOMAS BALDWIN,

june 14—1aw2mcp Sheriff of Prince George's Co. P. S. The following persons are authorized to collect and re ceipt for money due me as Sheriff: Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Not tingham; Mr. Richard L. Humphreys, of Piscataway, and Mr William Thomas, of Bladensburg. THOMAS BALDWIN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
Ran away from the subscriber, living near Allen's Fresh,
Charles county, Maryland, on the 11th ultime, a negro man,
named HISKIAH, aged 27 or 28 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
high, complexion quite black, and form rather slender, and he
is rather likely than otherwise. He has no sere or new kakeut
him that I can recollect: he is a timid negro, and, when closely
interrogated, will soon confound himself. He took with him a
roundabout and pantaloons of drab cloth, also a pair of new burlap pantaloons, and other articles of clothing, which I do not
recollect. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of
the limits of Maryland, fifty dollars if taken in the District of
Columbia and within the limits of Maryland, Charles county excolumbia and within the limits of Maryland, Charles county epted; if taken in Charles county, twenty-five dollars; in color case he must be lodged in jail, so that I get him again, case he must be ledged in Jan, so that aght home to me, in which event I will pay all reasonab J. D. STORKE. expenses.

I have no doubt he has obtained a forged pass from some scoundrel in my neighborhood, and will endeavor to reach one of the non-slaveholding States.

J. D. S. july 15—2aw4w

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 22. The schooner George and Mary, Captain Willey, arrived here this forenoon from Jacksonville, East Florida having made her passage in the extraordinary time of 24 hours from that place, and 18 hours from the bar. We are indebted to Captain Willey for the following interesting information, which was copied from the log-book of the United States steamer Essayons, Captain Peck, coasting along the St. John's.

Captain PECK reports that on the morning of the 10th of June, while in the St. John's river, he discovered a boat coming from Col. HALLOW's plantation, on the west side of the St. John's, with him on board, wounded; also, Dr. Simmons unhurt, with a few negroes. In a short time after, th dwellings of Colonel Hallow and Dr. Simmons were perceived to be in flames. Captain Peck then ran over to George and Lewis Flemming's plantation, on the other side of the river, took off their families and negroes, and proceeded on to Picolata. On arriving there, he reported the above occurrences to the commanding officer at that place, who despatched twenty men up Six Mile creek, to intercept the Indians if they attempted to cross. In the evening, about eight o'clock, Captain P. returned to Colonel Hallow's plantation, and found Mr. Colt's buildings adjoining those of Colonel H. in flames. While off the landing, one of Colonel Hallow's negro fellows, who had been captured by, and had escaped from the Indians, made his appearance, and reported that they were in number thirty strong, then back of the negro houses; that a body of them had taken down both the east and west side of the St. John's, and meant to destroy all the settlements on said river. Lieutenant J. L'Engle's buildings were also burnt. In addition to the above, Captain W. states that Mr. Bullman was shot at his plantation by the Indians, about four miles from Whitesville, and stabbed in three or four places

with a knife; his wife and children made their escape.
On the return of Capt. Curry's detachment from pro tecting the baggage wagons, 20th inst. they saw a number of Indian trails proceeding towards Jacksonville. The Indians encamped within three miles of the detachment.

The schr. Motion, Willey, was loading at Jacksonville, with the inhabitants and their baggage, for St. Mary's.

FROM THE PENSACOLA GAZETTE, JULY 9

The United States Cutter Washington, E. Jones, Esq. commander, arrived here on the 4th instant from Tampa ay. The expedition to Tallahassee under the command Capt. J. and Lieut. Adams, of the Navy, returned to Γampa on the 23d ult. The cutter brings no news from Γampa. The hostile Indians are occasionally seen and heard of there. About two weeks ago, two of them were found indulging their curiosity, by looking into the stockade from a neighboring tree-top. A piece of artillery was immediately brought to bear upon the tree, but the Indians were no longer there. A party was sent out in pursuit of them, but, as usual, returned without finding them. Capt. Jones thinks there is a large party of hostile Indians a Wythlacoochee, another at the river Mayacca, which emp ies into Charlotte Harbor or Bay, and a third is on Sind

bal river.
The United States steamer Lieut. Izard, Geo. M. Bache Lieut. Commanding, started on Thursday last for Appala chicola, and is to run up the Chattahoochee, and to co-operate with the army. It is supposed that the forces now employed against the Creeks will shortly be transferred to the southern coast of Florida, in which case this boat will be very serviceable, drawing but two and a half feet wher light. She is armed with two six pounders and a comple nent of forty men.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 14.

Melancholy Accident.—As Mr. Jacob Luria, attorney a tw, of this city, was going on board the barque Clement, or londay, the 11th instant, and in the act of crossing from the

july 29—w4w Administratrix of Wm. Rowland.

Men, for one, two, or three years.—The Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad Company, engaged in the location and construction of a railroad from Pensacola, in Wes

ectly healthy region of country, of a dry soil, covered by forests of the lofty yellow pine timber.

The route throughout is excelled by no portion of the United states, of equal extent, for the salubrity of its climate, at all searches of the years.

sons of the year.

The work is progressing upon the southern division of the route, or that which is adjacent to Pensacola. Its remoteness from the scene of the Indian disturbances, being about 150 miles from the nearest boundary of the Creek tribes, and upwards of 350 miles from the nearest boundary of the Seminoles, is sufficient evidence of security to persons employed upon the road. The force employed upon the road will, for a year to come, be within convenient reach of the fortifications of Pensacola, and could, in case of any emergency, derive ample protection from the garrisons belonging to those works, as well as from the ships of war belonging to the West India squadron, some of which are always riding at anchor near the wharves of Pensacola.

Slave-holders are invited to ship or send their hands direct to Pensacola, under the charge of their own agents or overseers,

Provided that 100 shall arrive from Maryland, Virginia, of Provided that 100 shall arrive from Maryland, Virginia, or North Carolina, answering to the description here given, on or before the 1st of October next, and enter the company's service for a term not less than one year, the additional sum of \$5 a head will be paid by the company towards defraying the expenses of their passages to this place.

They will be expected to be provided with one good suit of clothes and one blanket, each, on joining.

Those who apply first will have a preference, and kind treatment will be extended to all who perform their duty fairly. Communications addressed to either of the undersigned at

Communications addressed to either of the undersigned at ensacola, will receive immediate attention, and contracts will isacola, will receive inimenate accession, and concluded without delay.

WILLIAM H. CHASE,

Capt. U. S. Engineers, President of the Company.

JAMES D. GRAHAM,

Major U. S. Topl. Engrs., Engineer of the Company.

N. B. The National Intelligencer, the Washington Globe, the Norfolk Beacon, Fredericksburg Arena, Winchester Virginian, and the Raleigh Star, will insert the above, without intermission or six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for set-

J. D. GRAHAM, Office of the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad Company july 1—cp6w Pensacola, June 8, 1836.

WO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county Virginia, on the 29th day of December last, a negro man slave amed ALEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of age 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, smooth face, having little if any beard, flat nose, thick lips, and white teeth. took with him a blue cloth coat, home-made kersey pantalor dyed black after they were made; a pair of corded riding plaloons with buttons up the legs; a white fur hat, and a pair boots. The said negro is well acquainted with the colored peo-ple in Montgomery county, Maryland, having been two or three times to Brookeville, and several times to camp meeting in that 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 pa-pers from some colored person in this county or in the District of pers from some colored person in this county or in the Distri Columbia, and that he has been induced to run off by or wi white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Phila delphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This wo

GREAT BARGAIN TO BE HAD.—By virtue GREAT BARGAIN TO BE HAD.—By virtue of authority vested in the undersigned, as commissioners, appointed by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of Virginia, in conformity with authority vested in them by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed the 6th of February, 1834, we now announce our readiness to receive bids for the whole or any portion of the tract of land in the County of Prince William, and State of Virginia, well known by the name of Bristor's Tract; containing, by a survey made in 1823, 6,530 acres 2 roods and 24 poles, and in the original patent the quantity of 7,000 acres is called for. This tract has been divided into fifty-two lots; some lots contain between 200 and 300 acres, some 100 acres, and some less than 100 acres. The whole of this tract was formerly leased out by the Commonwealth of Virginia, in whom the title is still vested, at 500lbs. crop tobacco for every hundred acres, and all the lots at this time are under lease (except ten) at that rent, which leases have about ten years now to run. Possession of the ten lots could be had at any time, and it is believed that most of the lessees would be willing to part with their leases on accommodating

The soil of this tract was originally very fine, having been always considered by those acquainted with it, till exhausted by an improper course of cultivation, almost equal to any land in the State for the growing of tobacco, and there is certainly no land more easily reclaimed by the use of clover and plaster. It is also well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass of every description. It surrounds Brentsville, a thriving little village, in which the court-house for Prince William is located; and the general impression is, from the geographical situation of the tract, that the railroad from Falmouth, in Virginia, to Washington City (if ever completed, and the prospect for doing so is very favorable) will pass within two or three miles or doing so is very favorable) will pass within two or three miles

purchase money will be required to be paid in hand, and the re-mainder in ten equal annual instalments, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, and the purchase money to be securinterest from the day of sate, and the patchase inducy to be seen the day of sate, and the patchase inducy to be retention of the Commonwealth till full payment be made; or, should the purchasers prefer it, a title will at once be made, if they will at their own expense, in addition to the personal security required, execute deeds of trust to secure the payment of the ten instalments. If sales cannot be effected by private contract, the tract will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder. Of the time and place of sale, should it become necessary to make such, due notice will be given.

BENJ'N JOHNSON. Near Brentsville, Prince William County, Virginia

NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, in Washington county, Virginia, on Saturday night, the 28th of May last, a negro boy named ADAM, or, as he called himself, WATSON, about thirty years sold, black complexion, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, thick lips, quick spoken, rather a coarse voice, short face, low forchead, and weighing about 170 pounds. He had on when he left a blue broad cloth suit of clothes. It is probable that he is in possession of free papers, and will change his name; he can coard printing.

from Mr. James Denisson, of my neighborhood, a dark bay horse, about 16 hands high, black mane and tail, one white hind foot, (believed to be the right,) with a white spot upon his back about the size of a dollar, and seven years old last spring. It is likely that he went off upon this horse. A reward of \$20 will be given

A day or two before Adam ran off, a man by the name of Isaac Hutton left this nighborhood, as he said, for Alabama, but, from circumstances which have come to my knowledge, I think it not improbable that Hutton took another course, and took Adam with him. Said Hutton is about 6 feet high, 22 or 23 years of age, slender form, and is much addicted to drunkenness and gambling. The above reward of \$100 will be given for the apprehension and delivery of Adam to me; also all reasonable expenses for bringing him home, or \$100 for securing him in jail so that I get him again. I will also pay the reward of \$20 for the delivery of Mr. Denison's horse.

july 29-w2m

NRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of St. Mary's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed at August torm, 1835, in a cause in which Thomas Freeman was complainant and McKelvia Hanmett and others were defendants, the undersigned, as trustee, will offer at public sale, at Leonardtown, on Wednesday, the 3d day of August next, all the REAL ESTATE that Thomas Lynch, sen, died seized and possessed of in St. Mary's county, called and knewn by the names of "Part of Plumb Point," "Part of Aberdeen," and "Tynch's Island," containing three landeed and seventees it was more

pproved section. On the payment the Trustee will execute a deed to the purchaser, july 4—lawaw BEN. G. HARRIS, Trustee.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Lynch, Sen., deceased, to file their claims, with vonchers, will the Register of St. Mary's County Equity Court, within twelve months are the county of the county will be precluded from all befrom day of sale; otherwise they will be precluded from all be nefit of the proceeds thereof.

B. G. HARRIS, Trustee.

ot nealth, society, facility of transportation, fertility and durability of soil, and adaptation to the production of the Southern staple, persons desirous of engaging in the culture of cotton will find that no portion of the Southwest presents these and other inducements in a higher degree than the district of country referred to.

The Farm contributes

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

Terms: This estate is offered for one-third cash, the balance at one, two, and three years; and in payment for the last instal ments the subscriber would accept negroes, or bonds due in the State of Virginia, and secured to his satisfaction.

Communications addressed to W. M. B. Franklin Courthouse, Virginia, will meet with attention.

may 7—wt1st0 The Farm contains two and one-eighth sections of cane brake

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 said all of which is well. 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 meathe application of clover and plaster with great effect. It is laid off in four fields, two ten aere 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 to it two shad and herring fisheries, one of which has been regularly 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 a total least of the advantages which this farm possesses. The improvements consist of a small dwelling house beautifully situated, fronting the Potomac river, about 100 yards therefrom, on an elevated situation, commanding a view of every field, also the cities of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington; smoke house, ice house, carriage house, stables, corn house, large new fifty feet barn, overseer's house; a large and productive garden, well calculated for marketing, with a well of excellent water. In fact, this farm comprises all the advantages a river farm can possess, and 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, will be promptly attended to may 9—wif ment. They will each forward also to this office the firs

PENO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—The undersigned respectfully offers himself to the citizens of Prince George's County as a candidate for the next Sherifialty, and pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of that office with industry, honesty, and a watchful fidelity to the public interest. SAMUEL FOWLER, may 10—tf Nottingham.