

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

We this week publish the exposition of the Washington "Globe" which accompanied the treasury circular to the receivers of public money and the deposit banks—also a supplementary circular giving notice that receipts of the treasurer referred to in the original circular, will be granted upon payments in the treasury of gold or silver.

The stockholders of the Balt. and Ohio rail road have assented to the act of the legislature of Maryland passed on the 3d ult. providing for the subscription on the part of the state of three millions of dollars toward that work. And there is a strong probability that the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company will also assent to it; as it seems to be settled that a cross cut canal to the city of Baltimore by the valleys of the Monocacy and Patapsco, or by a route diverging from the main canal, at the mouth of the Seneca river, &c. is not practicable—and that, consequently, the canal to this city must be constructed from some point within the District of Columbia.

A cross cut canal, from a point other than in the District, the stockholders there contend would deprive them of their rightful advantages from the main work—but the results of the surveys thus far have dissipated their fears, and they will, no doubt, accept the bill, and thus remove the last obstacle to a measure of vital consequence to the prosperity of the people of this state.

The funeral of the late bishop White, of Philadelphia, whose death is noticed in a subsequent page, took place on Wednesday last, and was attended by a vast concourse of citizens of every denomination. The stores were generally closed in the streets through which the procession passed, and every indication of respect manifested for the memory of one of the most pure and useful ministers that ever labored in the cause of his Master.

The secretary of war has left Washington for Detroit, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for his departure for France. His absence, it is said, will not exceed three or four weeks, during which time his place will be supplied by Mr. C. A. Harris, the recently appointed commissioner of Indian affairs.

Major Gates, who was recently stricken from the rolls of the army, is on his way to Washington, and will, it is said, shortly publish the evidence taken before the court of inquiry in his case. His situation has excited much sympathy in the south.

THE CREEK WAR, it will be seen by our accounts, has been terminated, and general Scott called to Washington. He passed through this city on Tuesday last, and is now at the seat of government. During his absence the command devolves upon major general Jesup.

The toasts on the 4th July near the scene of military operations, in the south, are many of them complimentary to gen. Scott. As an instance, the governor of the state of Georgia, being called upon for a toast, gave the following:

Major gen. Winfield Scott—The accomplished soldier, the skilful general and the polite and polished gentleman.

TEXAS CELEBRATION. On Monday last a dinner was given at the American Hotel, New York, to certain zealous friends of Texas, then in that city. *Samuel Swartwout*, esq. the collector of the port of New York, presided. Among the guests were col. Wm. C. Preston, a senator in congress from South Carolina, general James Hamilton, recently governor of the same state, Messrs. Peyton and Forrester, members of congress from Tennessee, col. Lewis and major Norton, Texian commissioners, &c. &c. The first toast drunk was complimen-

tary to Mr. Preston for his advocacy of the Texian cause on the floor of the senate—to which he responded in an eloquent speech, and concluded with the following sentiment:

By col. Preston. The western and Pacific progress of our language and our liberty.

The N. Y. Star, in speaking of col. Preston's address, says—"A deep stillness reigned throughout this compactly crowded audience during the whole time that they were listening to, or, more properly speaking, devouring with ecstacy the silver toned and all-absorbing beauties which glittered and dazzled like the course of a meteor through the heavens before those who had the incomparable happiness to be present on this occasion!"

Speeches were also successively delivered by general Ripley, gov. Hamilton, the hon. Mr. Peyton, the hon. Mr. Forrester, col. Lewis, &c. &c.

Gen. Houston's health was drunk with great enthusiasm.

A letter before us, published in the New Orleans Bee, says that about nine thousand Americans, in all, will take the field against the Mexicans!

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL. We learn from the Richmond Whig, that the general court, on the 15th inst. affirmed the validity of the various wills and codicils of John Randolph of Roanoke, running through the years intervening between 1819 and 1831. The most important feature in the testament established, is the emancipation of his slaves, now numbering about 500, and for whom he makes provision. They settle the bulk of his estate on the hon. William Leigh, judge of the general court; but he having renounced all benefit in order to qualify himself as a witness against the last will of 1832, the effect will be intestacy as to what was bequeathed to him, amounting to about \$150,000, which will go to Mr. Randolph's heirs at law. Eleven judges composed the court, and all concurred in the opinions, except one. An appeal, it is said, will be taken to the court of appeals, which will set in November. Much curious testimony was elicited showing the eccentric character of the testator. We will publish the will in our next.

On Wednesday morning last the printing office of the American Bible society, a five story building, situated in Nassau street, New York, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be extinguished the contents, consisting of a vast quantity of type, eighteen or nineteen power presses, an edition of the Testament in modern Greek, of a Bible in German, &c. were destroyed. The loss of Mr. Faushaw, the owner of the office, is estimated at fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. He is insured for five thousand. The bible society owned the building, on which they had an insurance of five thousand, and an equal amount on the property within—and in both cases the insurance will cover the loss.

THE NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER. The St. Louis Bulletin of the 4th inst. says that the difficulties with the Indians flanking our western frontier have assumed rather an alarming aspect. Information had been received at St. Louis by the last mail that an engagement had recently taken place in Carroll county, on the waters of Grand river, between a company of bee hunters, five in number, and a party of Indians, consisting of twenty armed warriors. The Indians attacked the white men without parley or apparent provocation, and killed two of them. One of the Indians was killed, and one or two supposed to be severely wounded.

The superintendent of Indian affairs was taking measures to arrest the Indians concerned in this unprovoked violation of treaties.

THE CHEROKEES. The Savannah Georgian states that a council of this tribe was held at Coosawattee, Murray county, (Geo.) on the 15th ult. at which Indians of both the Ridge and Ross, or treaty and no treaty parties, attended. A committee of 12 on the part of the Cherokees was appointed to meet a committee of the citizens of that county. At this conference the Cherokees stated through their committee, that no hostile movement whatever is contemplated by them, and hope that the difficulties which have grown up between the two parties of the nation, known as the treaty and anti-treaty parties, may be settled in a manner satisfactory to both, and that peace and good feeling will be restored.

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES. According to the official reports lately published, the number of American vessels which entered the ports of the United States, from foreign ports was, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1835, 7,023, amounting to 1,352,653 tons. The number of vessels cleared for foreign ports was 7,285, amounting to 1,400,517 tons. This statement includes the repeated clearances of the respective vessels, when they made more than one voyage, and of course shows not the number of vessels employed in the foreign trade, but the number of foreign voyages made by American vessels.

The abstract of the tonnage of the United States, registered or enrolled in the several districts of the United States, shows the amount of tonnage owned in each district and port, on the 31st of December, 1834. This statement shows an aggregate of 857,438 tons registered, and 901,468 tons enrolled and licensed tonnage. Massachusetts continues to be the greatest owner of registered tonnage, but New York has a small excess of enrolled and licensed, viz: in Massachusetts 207,000 tons registered, and 166,000 enrolled and licensed; state of New York, 186,000 tons registered, and 193,000 enrolled and licensed. New York city, total tonnage 359,222, Boston 212,536, New Bedford 74,947, Salem 35,315, Barnstable 34,818, Nantucket 30,727, Plymouth 23,605, Newburyport 23,302, Gloucester 15,547, Portland 57,418, Bath 47,656, Providence 20,323, New London 31,499, Philadelphia 83,520, Baltimore 59,870, Charleston, S. C. 13,759, New Orleans 74,741. The amount built, registered, enrolled and licensed in the year 1834, was 118,330 tons, viz: 98 ships, 94 brigs, 497 schooners, 180 sloops and 88 steamboats; of these, 23 ships, 29 brigs, 115 schooners and 9 sloops were built in Massachusetts.

[Boston Daily Adv.]

GOLD. The ship Fomosa, arrived at New York on Sunday last from Havre, having on board \$600,000, being part of the French indemnity.

TEA. Comparative statement of the export of tea from Canton to the United States during the seasons 1833-34, 1834-35 and 1835-36, from the first July, 1835, to 24th March, 1836, including Champlain's cargo:

	1833-34	1834-35	1835-36
Bohea	1,445	779	796
Souchong	52,278	35,245	49,708
Pouchong	9,181	5,733	3,811
Peecco & orange P.	2,192	1,030	2,434
Total black	65,096	42,787	56,749
Young hyson	86,115	76,557	55,443
Hyson	23,787	16,509	10,572
Skin and Tonkay	34,368	16,982	20,458
Gunpowder	10,154	7,335	5,402
Imperial	9,424	7,736	5,380
Total green	163,848	125,119	97,255
Grand total chs.	228,944	167,906	154,004

COMMERCE AND REVENUE OF BOSTON. The number of arrivals from foreign ports, from Jan. 1, to June 30, 1836, was 629—during the corresponding time of the last year, 539—*increase, 90.*

The number of clearances to foreign ports, from Jan. 1, to June 30, 1836, was 561—during the same time of the last year, 533—*increase, 28.*

	Revenue.
First quarter, 1835.....	\$583,731 29
Second do. do.....	1,086,432 73
	\$1,669,164 02
First quarter, 1836.....	\$1,023,824 84
Second do. do. estimated at.....	1,093,716 00
	\$2,117,541 84
Increase.....	\$448,377 82
	[Post.]

COBBETT. A speculation is on foot in England to raise money by subscription for the erection of a monument to the late *William Cobbett, M. P.* The secretary made an application by letter to sir F. Burdett, and announced that a public meeting on this head would be held on June 13, at the crown and anchor tavern, with *O'Connell* in the chair. This application drew the following keen reply from sir Francis:

"Leamington, June 1, 1836.

"Sir: A letter from you, dated the 16th of May, having followed me here, I lose not a moment in returning, according to request, an answer.

"You invite me to a meeting to be held on the 13th of the month, at the Crown and Anchor, at which Mr. D. O'Connell is to preside, for the purpose of raising a subscription for a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Cobbett. The application is unique, as the French say, seeing that whoever attends that meeting becomes a public voucher for the honesty, disinterestedness and patriotism of the said Mr. Cobbett. Now, as I believe, or, rather, know the reverse, and as all the world knows my opinion and experience thereon, it would be something worse than foolish in me to attend such a meeting, and I can only wonder at the application. At the same time, I cannot but acknowledge that the united empire could not furnish a *more appropriate chairman.* Nor can I offer to the committee any contribution more appropriate than Mr. Cobbett's bonds now in my possession, which, as considerably more than fourteen years have elapsed since the money was lent, will amount to considerably more than £8,000. I trust the committee will think this a handsome and suitable offer.

"I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"F. BURDETT."

THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA. The Globe of the 14th inst. contains a copy, (in English and Spanish), of a treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and the republic of Venezuela, concluded and signed at Caracas, on the 20th January, 1836, by *John G. A. Williamson*, on behalf of the former, and *Santos Michelena*, on the part of the latter; the ratifications of which treaty were exchanged at Caracas on the 31st day of May, 1836.

The following is among the articles of the treaty, and is evidently intended to guard against a state of things which it was feared might occur in our recent disagreement with France.

"If (what indeed cannot be expected) unfortunately any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that *neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.*"

DUTY ON BLANKETS. The editor of the Savannah Georgian has received from the collector of that port the following information in relation to the duty on blankets.

By a decision of the acting comptroller of the treasury, of 2d July, 1836, blankets measuring 38 by 58 inches, from their size, and being alleged to be much used in the berths of steamboats, particularly to the southward, are entitled to an entry at 5 per cent. the cost being less than 75 cents.

A crazy man named Samuel Bridge, from Philadelphia, arrived in Washington last week, and with all dignity drove up to the president's house, alighted, walked in, and demanded possession. Subsequently, he called upon the secretary of the treasury for the keys, and then proceeded to the house of the secretary of the senate, for the purpose of making arrangements for calling an extra session of the senate! He says it is the wish of the people of Philadelphia that he should assume the duties of president of the United States. He was taken up and committed for safe keeping. *Alex. Gaz.*

A FRENCH FRIGATE. The French frigate *Artemise*, attached to admiral Mackau's squadron, now on the West India station, arrived at New York a short time since, and has been highly extolled for the beauty of her architecture and the admirable style of her equipments. The editor of the New York American, who recently visited her, says, that in her construction strength and efficiency are combined with the utmost attainable degree of comfort for the officers and crew. The greatest cleanliness was observable, both in all that concerned the ship and her armament, and in the persons of the sailors. The latter seemed all to be young men, about 450 in number, cheerful, hardy and dexterous. The gun deck mounting 30 long 32 pounders, presents an admirable battery. Each piece is fired by a simple and well arranged percussion lock, an improvement which, for some inconceivable reason, remains yet to be introduced into our navy.

The magazine too is arranged in a manner worthy of our imitation. The powder is all in separate water tight and air tight packages, instead of being stowed in bulk, so that, except by a general fire, no apprehension need be entertained of an explosion of the magazine; nor can the powder be damaged by wet. The store rooms, water tanks, and indeed, the general disposition of the multitudinous resources of a ship of war, appeared to us all admirably arranged.

It so happened that at the time we were on board, the work of the day was finished, and the crew were amusing themselves on the gun deck in dancing quadrilles and waltzes, in a style and with an ease of manner that, we must say, would considerably astonish our *old salts*, and that might even be imitated with advantage by some of our more pretending landsmen.

To the Chevalier *de la Place*, the commander, who had the complaisance to accompany us through his fine ship, we can very sincerely make our compliment upon the admirable order and efficiency of his noble frigate, and with the more satisfaction, as we trust and hope that the flag she bears, will long float in friendly association with our own star-spangled banner.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The public confidence in our mail establishment is evinced by the unexampled extension of its business, as shown by the increase of the post office revenue. The increase of the first quarter of 1836 over the corresponding quarter of 1835, was about twenty per cent. equal to more than \$30,000. We annex the income of a few of the post offices for the quarters in question, viz:

	1st qr. 1835.	1st qr. 1836.
Albany, N. Y.	\$4,426	\$5,415
Augusta, Me.	492	733
Baltimore, Md.	14,268	16,729
Bangor, Me.	1,461	2,405
Boston, Mass.	21,211	24,045
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,868	3,297
Charleston, S. C.	9,181	10,222
Cincinnati, O.	5,642	6,886
Detroit, Mich.	1,384	1,860
Elizabethtown, N. J.	219	283
Erie, Pa.	828	1,177
Evansville, Ia.	71	199
Clarksville, Te.	240	505
Cleveland, O.	1,328	1,758
Clinton, Mi.	460	664
Columbia, S. C.	1,230	1,669
Columbus, O.	1,327	1,836
Columbus, Mi.	343	714
Green Bay, Mich.	111	233
Hamilton, O.	229	335
Harrisburg, Pa.	7,364	8,671
Helena, Ark.	42	137
Indianapolis, Ia.	399	744
Jackson, Mi.	291	567
Jefferson city, Me.	213	339

Lebanon, Pa.	122	141
Lexington, Ky.	1,480	1,776
Livingston, Ala.	89	246
Lockport, N. Y.	780	1,037
Louisville, Ky.	2,996	3,578
Lower Alton, Ill.	1,775	413
Macon, Ga.	1,826	2,261
Marietta, O.	156	246
Mobile, Ala.	5,958	9,524
Montgomery, Ala.	1,267	1,775
Nashville, Te.	1,645	2,073
Natchez, Mi.	1,634	2,685
Newark, N. J.	1,548	1,856
New Haven, Ct.	2,172	2,818
New Orleans, La.	15,547	19,391
New York, N. Y.	53,788	65,697
Norfolk, Va.	2,187	2,380
Philadelphia, Pa.	30,790	35,167
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,010	4,774
Portland, Me.	1,760	2,188
Providence, R. I.	3,128	3,986
Quincy, Ill.	180	312
Raymond, Mi.	126	263
Richmond, Va.	4,827	5,973
Rochester, N. Y.	2,366	2,949
St. Augustine, F. T.	323	485
St. Louis, Mo.	2,071	2,636
Tallahassee, F. T.	633	1,024
Terre Haute, Ia.	267	379
Toledo, Mich.	97	313
Trenton, N. J.	416	643
Troy, N. Y.	2,170	2,697
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	684	827
Tuscumbia, Ala.	420	527
Union Town, Pa.	204	335
Vicksburgh, Mi.	671	1,332
Vincennes, Ia.	336	540
Wheeling, Va.	1,436	1,751
Winchester, Te.	129	442
Woodville, Mi.	365	502
Worcester, Ms.	612	750

GO-A-HEAD! Go-a-head is the very expressive Jonathanism frequently in every man's mouth throughout the states; and therein Jonathan shows himself a worthy chip of the old block, a thriving offshoot of "the old country"—once sober, plodding; old England; but in which, of late years, every man is always trying to go-a-head of his fellows, and "de'il tak the hindmost!" is the cry from one end of the kingdom to the other. Time was when your nobleman travelled in his own carriage, drawn by his own fat cattle, and attended by his own fat out-riders, in goodly cavalcade, progressing at the jog trot of some twenty or thirty miles per day, one stage before dinner, and one stage after dinner, and taking their repose o' nights in comfortable inns by the way side—the cattle up to their bellies in clean wheat straw, and the men over head and ears in sheets that smelt of lavender. Merchants and men of trade, and men and women of every grade, followed their staid example whenever by chance either pleasure or business moved them to move from one place to another; and thus every thing went on slowly, but surely, and the treasures of the wealthy were duly spread among the people, even as the careful farmer spreadeth his manure about his fields. But now, your nobleman leapeth into his chariot, and with one solitary fellow in his dickey, and four spur-galled, lean, and lash-maddened posters before him, he scoureth over a hundred miles of road like a whirlwind. His orders are "go-a-head of every thing!" and away he whirls from London to the Landseid, leaving nothing behind him but clouds of dust, a trifle of horse hire and the profits upon one hard biscuit and a bottle of soda water! Merchants and men of trade, tailors and tinmen, clodpoles and costermongers, lawyers and lollypoppers, all imitate his lordable velocity; from the peer to the peasant, the universal cry is, go-a-head! while sassy inn-keepers, by the way side, sigh after them in vain. On our downs, hundreds of thousands of pounds (as the Weekly Despatch observes) are daily gambled away on the interesting problem of which horse among a "rack" can first be induced, by lash and steel, to poke his nose past some particular post; while myriads of men and women, in all the pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious "intellectuality," jump and gesticulate like excited lunatics, and split each other's ears with shrieking "go-a-head!" Nobles and gentles, soldiers and civilians make matches, and mannomize upon the capabilities of "favoured" horses; and then become jockies for the nonce, and ride their favorites to death in their burning desire to "go-a-head!" while other horses are ridden to death in conveying the important result to some evening newspaper, which builds its little fame merely on its consumption of horse-flesh, and its desire to "go-a-head!" In the metropolis swarms of cabs and omnibusses rush along the crowded streets, unmindful of the lives of the lieges in their way, and reckless of every thing but how to give every body the go-by, and "go-a-head!" In short, every man, woman and child has, some how or other, acquired the bump of *scamperaboutiveness*; the age of horse-flesh has got ahead of the age of intellect; the age of horse-flesh will speedily give place to the age of railways; and, by and by, the whole country, from Duncansby Head to Lizard Point, will be one interminable whirl of locomotion, or, rather, low commotion, and

the only sound distinguishable above the whiz, whirl and din of machinery, will be, "go-a-head, and de!" tak the hindmost." [*Late English journal.*]

FLORIDA ORANGES. It is known to every one, that during the severe frost of the winter previous to the last, every orange grove in Florida was destroyed. It was believed by the orange growers in the city of St. Augustine alone, that a receipt of two millions of dollars would be the result of the crop of that city. A week previous to the frost which terminated so fatally, a gentleman purchased 4,000 young trees at ten cents each, for the purpose of removal and transplanting in a distant city. These were placed in mats and preserved, and are believed to be the only living ones in the territory. The purchaser, Mr. Butler, for his disbursement, \$400, was offered \$6,000, which was declined. This gentleman is since dead. Some of the trees have been since purchased, again removed to St. Augustine, and will probably in a few years become prolific.

The Buffalo papers state that, on the 30th ultimo, two men in a boat went over the Niagara Falls. It is not known who they were, but they were seen a considerable distance above the falls, and exertions were made to save them, which were twice nearly successful. But they finally passed the point of hope, and were carried on to eternity amidst the roar and rush of waters. They were seen, and answered to the waving of hats, just as they made the fatal descent into the abyss below, and into another world.

A little girl about 8 years of age, daughter of Herman Thorn, late of Paris, accidentally fell from the precipice at Trenton Falls, on Friday the 15th inst. and was drowned.

THE CREEK WAR.

On the 5th of July, gen. Scott and staff returned to Columbus. The next day, gen. Sanford and staff, and a part of the army of Georgia, returned also, all in excellent health, and encamped in the vicinity of Columbus. The army had scoured the swamps, searching for the enemy, but without success. The army was to be disbanded and paid off at Columbus, as soon as the rolls could be made out, except a sufficient force to overawe the Indians.

The governor of Alabama has refused to give up Jim Henry to the executive of Georgia. The reason for the refusal is, that Jim Henry is a citizen of Alabama, and that he must be tried first by the laws of that state. However, nine Indians, among them the notorious Dave Hardidge, are in jail in Columbus, and will be tried by the laws of Georgia.

With regard to the Indians escaping to Florida, we copy the following information from the Columbus Sentinel of last Friday week—

We have at length received some definite information from col. Beall and Holmes, who were in pursuit of the runaway Indians. Gen. Scott received this morning (Wednesday) an express from colonel Beall, a copy of which we have obtained, and publish for the information of the public. Gen. Scott has ordered immediately to the scene of action, the Columbus guards, under capt. Urquhart, Cadet riflemen, capt. Evans. The artillery, capt. Lawton, and by the earnest solicitation of the Muscogee chiefs, major Hoxie, who has the command of the whole, has consented to let them have a chance in the expedition. They have left on board the steamers Matamora and Reindeer. Easter Chatta's, look out.

Head quarters, near Chickasahatchee swamp, Baker co. Ga.

Sir: In obedience to "orders," I have pursued the Indians to this place, where I find them encompassed in a swamp, said to be 25 miles long, and varying from one to four in width. At 12 o'clock, A. M. the 1st inst. I learned that the Indians were encamped within four miles of this place, but was unable to reach them short of sixteen miles march.

On yesterday about 10 o'clock, A. M. I made an attack upon the enemy, succeeded in driving them from their camp, with the loss of nine that were left dead, and from the signs of blood, I suppose 20 or 30 killed and wounded. The Indians fled precipitately in every direction, but I was unable to pursue them in consequence of the denseness of the bushes through which they retreated, the exhaustion of our men, and the state of our wounded, having seven of them, and two I fear mortally. I think there is no doubt that the Indians are still in the swamp, and from the most intelligent persons here, I am induced to believe they design remaining. We need one hundred friendly Indians, commanded by Paddy Carr, to pursue the Indians and ferret them out, and shall be gratified to receive them as early as practicable. In consequence of the incessant rains, we have had, and having fought in water, we need 3,000 cartridges. In the mean time, I may take the liberty of saying, that the expedition will be brought to a close, and as soon as it is, a full report will be made as early as practicable.

(Signed)

THOMAS BEALL,

col. com. 1st brig. mounted volunteers.

To major gen. Winfield Scott.

Extract of a letter received in Augusta, dated

Macon, 8th July, 1836.

"The war is over—the Creeks all to about eighty taken, and those surrounded in a swamp, by 900 volunteers. The regular troops will remain on the frontier during the summer."

Post office, Columbus, (Geo.) July 8th, 1836.

DEAR SIR: The enclosed slip is cut from the Columbus Sentinel of this instant. Will you be pleased to give publicity to the information it contains.

Perhaps it would be as well not to send any of the Alabama mails this way for a few days, and until I again write you.

Yours, &c.

JAMES VAN NESS.

P. M. Augusta, Geo.

Head quarters, army of the south, Fort Mitchell, July 2d, 1836.

Sir: I am directed by major general Scott to inform you, that major general Jesup will, under his direction, establish, in a few days, two military posts on the post route between Columbus and Tuskegee. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. LEE,

lieut. Ath U. S. art. aid-de-camp.

To the post master at Columbus, Georgia.

It will be perceived by a perusal of the above letter of gen. Scott, that the mail communication between Columbus and Montgomery will be re-established in a few days. We learn verbally from the postmaster here that, by the direction of gen. Scott, two small battalions of regular troops will move this day from Fort Mitchell, and take position on the post route. One battalion will establish itself at Caswell's or McClellan's, fifteen miles this side of Tuskegee, and the other at Adams' or Elliott's, twelve miles from Columbus. After the posts are established the troops, or a portion of them, will be kept constantly moving between the posts, in order to arrest any straggling Indians who may be found upon or near the road, and also to inspire confidence as to the perfect safety of passing the road. In addition, capt. Garmany's company of mounted infantry left Columbus yesterday morning for Tuskegee, by the mail route, in order to open the way, as it is some time since the road has been passed over, and will return this day. A mail wagon, with a mail, will be despatched in company with the mounted infantry, and the mail will be continued to be transported regularly thereafter, although it may not be conveyed oftener than tri-weekly for the first week or ten days after the line goes into operation, owing to the loss of stock, and the bad condition of the road.

To all which the National Intelligencer of Monday adds—

We learn that major general Scott and his staff returned to Columbus, in Georgia, on Tuesday, and the next day major general Sanford, of the militia, with a part of the Georgia troops. The Indians—(those who were friendly or who had been captured), were departing on their journey of migration westward, and the troops were to be paid off and discharged.

From Fort Mitchell, on the Saturday preceding, the contractors for the removal of the Creeks had started sixteen hundred Indians, men, woman and children, for Arkansas. "The hostile warriors, hand-cuffed, marched in double file—a long train of wagons, conveying the children, and such of the old women as were unable to walk, followed in their wake."

Head quarters, army of the south, Columbus, Geo. July 6, 1836.

Sir: I came up from Fort Mitchell last evening on business with his excellency gov. Schley, and shall return this evening.

I have had no report from maj. gen. Jesup since he left Fort Mitchell to join the Alabamians, 22 miles west, on the 3d inst.

By a letter just received from colonel Beall, I learn that he has the party of Indians he was sent in pursuit of shut up in a large swamp, in Baker county, about 110 miles below this, and a little south east of Fort Gaines. He has had several affairs with that party, killed nine and wounded many more. The swamp being long and deep, he has called for reinforcements, and I am in the act of sending off, in two steamboats, which will probably ascend the Flint river some twenty or forty miles, about 160 foot volunteers, and forty friendly Indians, to him. The Indians in the swamp, who may amount to about 150 warriors, are supposed to have with them not only nearly all the Creek slaves, but most of the blacks taken in the war from our people.

I think it impossible for the hostile fugitives to escape. Below the swamp, towards Florida, there is a wide tract of open fine wood country, and colonel Beall will have, by to-night, about 400 volunteer horse with him, besides many individuals, volunteers, of Baker county.

I send copies of letters addressed by me to brigadier general Moore and lieutenant Johnson of the navy. It seems, however, that I have not brought with me the copy of my communication to brigadier general Wool, which was despatched from this place yesterday morning.

In that letter I gave him a statement of affairs in this quarter, and said that I should probably be able to send him, if needed, the detachment of United States marines and some companies (belonging to the upper country of Georgia and Alabama) of volunteers.

I have no report from the parties of horse ordered to pursue the sixteen hostile Creeks, who got across the Chattahoochee on the 3d instant, eighteen miles below this. This party of fugitives cannot escape. In haste, I remain, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Brigadier general Jones adjutant gen. U. States army.

ORDERS—NO. 28.

Head quarters, army of the south, Columbus, Geo. July 6, 1836.

The second regiment of Georgia foot volunteers, under col. Williamson, will be immediately mustered for an honorable discharge from the service of the United States, by the acting inspector general of the army, major Ansart. The companies will be paid off in succession as fast as mustered, or as fast as practicable, by paymaster major Randall.

The officers of every grade will lend such assistance, in writing, to majors Ansart and Randall, as will facilitate the discharge and payment.

The commanding general hopes to be able, in a few days, to discharge the other regiments of volunteer infantry of the Georgia line, and at a period a little later to begin the discharge of the mounted troops. But he can give no pledge to that effect, and he is sure that no patriotic Georgian will murmur at any little delay which may be dictated by the high considerations of public safety and public good.

Paymaster major Muhlenberg will report himself to major general Jesup for duty in the pay department.

Col. Williamson's regiment will upon being discharged, turn over to the United States quartermaster and United States ordnance officer all the public property in its possession.

By order of major general Scott.

(Signed) FELIX ANSART, acting inspector general.

ORDERS—NO. 29.

Head quarters, army of the south, Columbus, Geo. July 7, 1836.

Major general Scott has been called to Washington, and the command of this army devolves, from the publication of this order, on major general Jesup, to whom, in future, all reports and applications will be made.

The Creek war, though yet to be wound up, may be considered as virtually over. Two parties of the hostile Indians, which have escaped to this side of the Chattahoochee, are now hotly pursued. The larger of these parties is shut up in a swamp, and from the strength of col. Beall's detachment, that under capt. Jerri-gans, and the reinforcement sent hence, under major Hoxie, a capture of the whole body of the fugitives seems to be inevitable. The other hostile party will, probably, from the measures in operation, share the same fate. In the late Creek country the number of the enemy to be captured or forced to surrender, is considered quite inconsiderable. Major general Scott regrets that, from the suddenness of his separation from the army, the opportunity is lost to him of doing that full justice to all the corps he has had the honor to command, which their patriotism, zeal and gallantry claim at his hands, and indeed from the highest sources—the government and country.

To his excellency, the governor of Georgia, who has remained on the frontier in order to lend himself in every way powerfully to the prosecution of the war, the particular thanks of major general Scott are due. Before the Georgia line could be mustered into the service of the United States, his excellency had made dispositions of his armed troops, not only to protect his own frontier, but to prevent the escape of the enemy in the direction of Florida. This was the great danger to be guarded against, and all that zeal and ability could effect on his part, has been put in practice and accomplished. It is hoped that this slight acknowledgment, made to the chief magistrate of a powerful and patriotic state, may not be deemed impertinent because coming from a military functionary of the United States. It is eminently deserved. Of the Georgia line, which has constantly acted under the immediate observation of major general Scott, he will ever be happy to speak in terms of the highest approbation. That line has, under its immediate and able commander, major general Sanford, throughout evinced the best dispositions—a readiness to obey orders, to march against the enemy, and to win honor for itself, for Georgia and the union. The greater part of it, for a long time, was held inactive for the want of arms, which, by a series of strange incidents, failed to arrive, while other portions of the same line, in positions on the river, had frequent and severe combats with the enemy. In these, if the Georgian detachments were not always successful, they at least were ready to oppose an obstinate resistance to superior numbers. Captains Garmany, Jerri-gan, Ball and Phuellan, with their companies, won for themselves much distinction on those occasions, whilst captains Dawson and Pearson, cruising with their companies on board steamboats, rendered highly valuable services. Capt. Dawson, on several occasions, displayed the greatest judgment and intrepidity in marching to the relief of the fixed posts, and landing in the presence of the enemy, in order to destroy his means of passing the river.

Of the Alabama line, with the exception of brigadier general Moore's brigade, major general Scott cannot speak either from his own observation, or on a direct correspondence. Major gen. Jesup, himself an able commander and a competent judge, in his reports speaks highly of major general Patterson and his division, and it is directly known that brigadier gen. Moore, placed on the lower line of operations, has, acting almost independently, made able dispositions of his brigade, and has captured more than two hundred prisoners.

To the regular troops, including the United States marines, the usual praise is due; they have exhibited steadiness, discipline and an eager desire to come in contact with the enemy. Although disappointed in that favorite wish, they have, in all other respects, rendered themselves highly useful.

It is known that the friendly Indians, acting as auxiliaries under general Woodward and others, have rendered valuable services. To them, a great number of the captures and voluntary surrenders are to be attributed.

With his temporary staff—colonel Kenan, volunteer aid-de-camp; major Ansart, acting inspector general, and lieutenants T. J. Lee and Betts, aids-de-camp; also surgeon, Dr. Lawson, medical director of the army, major general Scott cannot take leave without expressing his hearty thanks for the zeal, ability and courtesy which each has displayed in the performance of his particular duties.

Major Ansart, 3d art. having tendered the resignation of his commission, which will be forwarded to Washington, he has permission to repair to that place after having performed the special duties in which he is now engaged, and await the decision of the government.

Colonel Kenan, duly mustered into the service of the United States on the 1st ultimo, is hereby discharged with honor and thanks from that service.

Lieut. T. J. Lee, at the expiration of a week, and lieutenant Betts, at the expiration of a month, will join their respective companies for duty.

Surgeon Lawson will report by letter to major general Jesup, WINFIELD SCOTT.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steam packet John Stoney, captain Freeland, arrived yesterday afternoon from Gary's Ferry, Black creek, we learn that captain Merchant, the commanding officer at Gary's Ferry, (which post captain Merchant named on the 4th inst, Fort Heileman, after the lamented colonel Heileman), had received orders from major Kirby to proceed to Fort Drane and break up that post, agreeably to instructions from gov. Call. Capt. M. was to leave Fort Heileman on the 13th (yesterday) with the company under his command, and a detachment of capt. Curry's mounted (Florida) volunteers, with a provision train, and expected to remove the officers and men to the nearest healthy spot, contiguous to Fort Drane, (probably to Micapony, where capt. Lee is at present in command).

The James Boatwright, with the three companies of United States troops from the north, Via Charleston, was at Jacksonville on Monday night last, on her way to Gary's Ferry. No Indians had been seen for some time in the vicinity of the St. Johns. Two Indians, part of a small party which lieut. Tyner, (of captain Ward's company of Florida volunteers) fell in with between Newnanville and Suwannee, Old Town, on the 4th inst. were killed by lieut. T's party—the others escaped. We are indebted to a young friend for the following copy of an order, recently issued by gov. Call. [Savannah Georgian.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Tallahassee, July 4, 1836. The commander-in-chief, with deep regret, announces to the troops stationed in Florida, the death of major J. F. Heileman, late commanding officer of Fort Drane. The loss of this valuable officer will be severely experienced by the whole army. In consequence of the unhealthiness of Fort Drane, and the recommendation of the surgeon and other officers that it be immediately abandoned, the senior officer now stationed in East Florida, will repair without delay to that post and assume the command. Should the ill health of the garrison continue in its present distressing condition, and a removal be absolutely necessary, he will cause a reconnaissance to be made of the neighboring country, with a view of selecting a more favorable position, to which the garrison and public stores may be removed. From the difficulty of removing the large amount of public property at that place, it is important that the nearest position promising good health should be selected. The garrison of Fort Drane, enfeebled by disease, may not be able in its present condition, to change its position and erect another fortification without great hazard both from fatigue and exposure, as well as from the attacks of the enemy. Should the commanding officer entertain this opinion, he will cause a sufficient reinforcement to be drawn from St. Augustine and other posts from which troops may be spared, to enable him to effect this change in his position with safety to the garrison and the public stores. In the performance of this duty, the commanding officer will exercise a sound discretion, bearing in mind at the same time, that this removal must take place in the presence of an active and watchful enemy, ever ready to avail himself of any want of vigilance on our part. The new position which may be assumed will be only temporary, and intended to promote the health of the garrison. Preparations are now making for an expedition into the enemy's country; and so soon as they shall have been completed the regular troops, except a small garrison at each post, will be concentrated at a point hereafter to be designated—when they will be joined by 1,200 Tennessee volunteers, and the forces of this territory. It is expected that the expedition will be ready to move early in August. From the report of the strength of the garrison of Fort Drane it appears there is but one captain and six lieutenants present, while there are four captains and sixteen subalterns absent. Four of the officers present are on the sick report, leaving but three to perform the arduous and responsible duties of the post. If any of the officers belonging to this station are within the territory, and the services in which they are engaged can be dispensed with, they will be ordered to join their respective commands without delay.

If they are abroad, the commanding officer is requested to state whether they are on furlough or special duty, that the pro-

per measures may be taken to procure their attendance. If the services of lieutenant Clark, the assistant quartermaster at Fort Drane, can be dispensed with, the commanding officer, ———, will order him to Black Creek to take charge of the public property at that place.

(Signed)

R. K. CALL,
commanding the troops in Florida.

The last Charleston Courier contains the following additional particulars.

"St. Augustine, July 8. We have heard but little of the Indians since their attack on Micanopy. An express arrived here on Wednesday last, from Fort Drane, which brings us the intelligence up to the 5th instant. An officer of the army writes to a friend here, that colonel Warren with 50 mounted men, surprised six Indians at captain Priest's house, about 9 miles from Micanopy, and killed 5 of them, the sixth made his escape. The Indians were comfortably ensconced in a luxurious manner under mosquito nets. Among the killed was an Indian of bad character, named Billy John, a chief of some influence. He begged for quarter very humbly, but it was refused, and he was instantly put to death.

"A letter from Suwannee, Old Town, dated 25th June, states that the plantation of Alex Watson, esq. was destroyed by the Indians on the 18th at midday. A party of men the day previous had a skirmish near there, with the enemy—they lost 1 killed, and reported 4 or 5 Indians killed. The latter kept the field. They are augmenting their numbers daily; but whether they are the Creeks or Seminoles is a matter of conjecture. Mr. Watson's loss is between 30 and 40,000 dollars. The Indians obtained about 2,500 pounds of lead at Watson's, the others plantations in the vicinity will be abandoned.

TEXAS.

The following letters are from the Texian commissioners who were ordered to Matamoros to receive some prisoners as stipulated by a treaty made with gen. Filisola, by whom they were furnished with passports. According to a letter in the New Orleans Bee, immediately on their arrival at Matamoros they were arrested and imprisoned, and their passports taken from them and destroyed. We learn from the same source that gen. Urrea had joined Filisola with 4,000 soldiers, which, with 3,000 under the command of the latter, makes 7,000 men in all now on their march to Texas. The Texians are making vigorous efforts for a determined resistance, and it is stated that about 9,000 Americans will take the field.

A late New Orleans Bee also contains a letter dated Matamoros, May 11th, which announces the release of the Texian prisoners who were confined there under sentence of death. The respite granted them at the earnest solicitations of the natives and foreigners resident at Matamoros, was on the eve of its expiration, when the news of the capture of Santa Ana arrived, and under his decree of amnesty, they were immediately set at liberty.

Matamoros, Tamaulipas, June 9th, 1836.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I am sorry to inform you of our situation. We are detained here for nothing but to keep you ignorant of the enemy's intention; they will soon be down on you in great numbers. Four thousand will leave here in four or eight days for La Bahia, it is supposed via Nueces or San Patricio, and as many more by water, in 15 or 20 days from Vera Cruz, to land at Copano, or Brasos, it is not yet ascertained at which place, they will make a war of extermination and show no quarters. My dear friend, you see what treating with a prisoner is, but you must make the best of it; you can fall back to the Colorado, and call all the men to the field, for if you do not, Texas is gone. They have heard that the president is at Velasco with a very small guard, and they say they will have him in less than two weeks. I think you ought to send all the prisoners through to San Augustine for safe keeping. You will have from 7 to 10,000 troops to contend with, many of them cavalry, well mounted, to marder women and children. Now, soldiers, you must spare any pains for the sake of saving us; we are willing to be lost to save Texas. We are not in prison yet, but to-morrow we shall have quarters in the calaboose. We have good friends, which prudence at present forbids me to mention for fear of detection. Urrea is commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, and says he will not stop short of the Sabine river.

You must now work hard work as well as fighting. Blow up Goliad and Bexar: you have a sufficient force in the field at once, and will whip them again—be united—let the people of the United States know what kind of a war they make of it, and they will certainly come to our assistance. I do not consider our lives in danger, if in close quarters. To give you as much information as possible, my letter is in this small hand. I bid you adieu in haste. Our cause forever, your friend,

A. TEAL.

I concur with all that has been stated above and foregoing. Your ob't serv't
H. M. RAMES.

Matamoros, June 9.

The messenger who carries this, is strongly recommended by all the friends of this place—the news he carries is of the greatest importance to Texas. In God's name be governed by it. I expected to have carried the news to Texas myself, but to have been made prisoner was not what I expected: I was to have left this evening, through the assistance of the friends to our cause; at 12 o'clock this day, I was called up by general

——— and obliged to give security that I would appear at any time I was called upon, or that I would not leave the city, or else be imprisoned in the Cartel. Captains Teal and Carnes are prisoners also. I hope if their bad faith at the mission at Goliad and elsewhere, will not fully open your eyes to the perfidiousness of these unprincipled wretches, in the detention of our commissioners in this place, as well as myself and four of my men, all with passports from general Filisola, you will hereafter act on principles of retaliation, regardless of consequences to us. If you had shot the officers already taken, I have no doubt the second attack would not have been made.

The information is so full in the other documents and letters that it is unnecessary for me to go into detail; the advice in them pay all attention to, and for heaven's sake pay strict attention and profit thereby. To Galveston and Matagorda, and your prisoners look well. Our situation is bad, but death can ease our troubles. I am your enemy's prisoner.

Maj. W. P. MILLER, legion cavalry.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies of the communications sent by general T. S. Rusk, to this department.

A. SOMERVILLE, secretary of war.

War department, Velasco, June 20, 1836.

Copy of a letter addressed to gen. Dunlap, handed by capt. Mather, steamboat Privateer, dated,

Near Sabine, July 2, 1836.

TO GEN. DUNLAP: SIR: Your favor of the 1st of June, reached me last evening, I regret so much delay will necessarily result before you can reach us, we will need your aid, and that speedily, the enemy in large numbers are reported to be in Texas, their force is estimated at from 8 to 12,000. It is impossible to ascertain, but I think it somewhat exaggerated. We can meet and beat them with one-third the number. The army with which they first entered Texas is broken up, and dispersed by desertion and other causes. If they get another army of the extent proposed, it must be composed of new recruits, and men pressed into service. They will not possess the mechanical efficiency of discipline which gives the Mexican troops the only advantage they have, they will be easily routed by a very inferior force, for a portion of that force, we shall be obliged to look to the U. States. It cannot reach us too soon, there is but one feeling in Texas, in my opinion, and that is to establish the independence of Texas, and to be attached to the United States. The war has assumed a most deplorable aspect. Priestcraft and fanaticism have been united against all liberal principles, to establish and maintain this, it is necessary that despotism should be created. The God of liberty will crush it, liberal principles will triumph, and Texas must be free.

March as speedily as possible with all the aid you can bring, and I doubt not but you will be gratified with your reception, and situation. Come the most expeditious route, and do not encumber yourself with baggage. Bring with you arms, and forward such aid to Texas as you can. The troops who were driven from Texas, I understand, refused to return under any circumstances. They returned home miserable, naked and disheartened. For minute particulars of our situation and much important information, I refer you to the rev. S. Bacon, the bearer of this, who has been actively engaged in the cause of Texas. The path of honor and wealth in Texas, is open to the patriotic and chivalrous. I am, your ob't serv't and friend.

(Signed)

SAM. HOUSTON.

Gen. R. G. Dunlap, Nashville, Tenn.

The president of Texas, David G. Burnet, has issued his proclamation, in which he exhorts the people of Texas to be united in their movements towards the enemy. The following are the orders issued to the people of Texas:

"I, David G. Burnet, president of the republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the cabinet, have ordered and decreed, and do hereby order and decree, that every able-bodied man in Texas, being over the age of sixteen and under that of fifty years do forthwith report himself to the proper muster-officer of his respective municipality, and enrol himself for military duty; and that so soon as a company of 56 men shall be enrolled in any municipality, they shall proceed to the election of their several officers, and shall forthwith march to head quarters, first reporting their organization, and a complete company, to the muster office of the municipality.

And it is further ordered and decreed, that the muster officer in each municipality, shall make out a full list of the names and ages of every male citizen in his municipality, whether absent or present, a certified copy of which list shall be transmitted to the war department. And he shall also keep a list of every man within his municipality, who enrolls himself for military duty, a copy of which record shall be forwarded to the department of war, at the end of every month, from the promulgation of this decree. He shall also send to the same department copies of the several companies returned to him.

It is further ordered and decreed, that all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the Texian army, who may be absent on furlough or otherwise, do immediately repair to their respective posts, and report themselves for duty, on pain of forfeiting their commissions, if commissioned officers, and their pay and bounty, if non-commissioned or privates.

Done at Velasco, the 20th day of June, 1836.

D. G. BURNET, president.

A. SOMERVILLE, secretary of war.

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 4, 1836.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, from the committee on foreign affairs, to which the subject had been referred, made the following report:

The committee on foreign affairs, to which were referred certain resolutions of the legislature of the state of Connecticut, and the petitions of many citizens of the United States, asking the recognition of the independence of Texas, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report: That the committee have not been able to procure such information of the condition of Texas, as to determine whether the people of that state have in successful operation a civil government, capable of discharging the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power. By the constitution of the United States, the duty of conducting negotiations, and of superintending our relations with foreign states, is devolved on the president. That, as necessarily incident to this duty, subject to the control of congress, he has authority to collect information of the civil, military and political condition of such foreign states with which the United States may have, or may desire to maintain, a friendly intercourse.

Your committee are satisfied that the president has taken the proper prudential measures to enable congress, with a just respect to the several rights of Mexico and Texas, to decide on the interesting question presented by the resolutions and petitions under consideration.

When this necessary information shall be received in any satisfactory form, it will be the duty and interest, as it is the right, of the United States, promptly to adopt the proper measures to establish with Texas, as an independent member of the family of nations, relations of peaceful and friendly intercourse.

Of the recognition of her independence, under such circumstances, resulting from the principles on which our own institutions were established, and which induced our recognition of the existing authorities in Mexico, no government will have just cause to complain.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

2. *Resolved*, That the house of representatives perceive with satisfaction that the president of the United States has adopted measures to ascertain the political, military and civil condition of Texas. [*Agreed to.*]

THE LATE TREASURY CIRCULAR.

On publishing the treasury circular to the receivers of public money and the deposit banks, inserted in our last, the editors of the "Globe" preceded it by the following article, as explanatory of the views which induced the president to give directions to the secretary of the treasury to issue it:

From the Washington Globe.

Prevention of fraudulent speculation, and the conversion of the public domain into paper.

The public mind has been occupied for some months past with reports of frauds, speculations and monopolies in the public lands. Associations of individuals, and even public men, have been charged with these practices; and bank loans, bank certificates of money deposited, and public money in the deposit banks, have been the imputed means of their operations. The land offices, in some instances, have been charged with connivance, and with aiding these associations, to the prejudice of settlers and cultivators. These reports have reached the floor of congress, and have been reiterated in speeches, and made the subject of proceedings in both branches of the federal legislature. In the senate a bill was reported from the committee on public lands, proposed to prevent frauds in the sales of the public lands, and particularly levelled at the combinations of individuals, who, availing themselves of facilities to obtain quantities of what is called land office money, that is to say, *bank notes receivable for public lands*, attend the sales, put down competition, monopolize purchases at low rates, and then compel settlers to purchase of them at advanced prices; but the provisions of the bill were not deemed to be well adapted to its intended object; and, after a discussion in which the evil was admitted to exist in some states, but the efficacy of the remedy contested, the bill was laid upon the table, with assurances of renewed attention to the subject at the ensuing session. In the house of representatives a more formal movement, and one of more comprehensive scope and grave import, was commenced, but too late in the session to admit of the investigations and matured reports which the subject required. On the 20th of June, Mr. Hunt, of New York, submitted a resolution to raise a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine into the use of public money, by public men, in speculating in the public lands; which resolution was immediately adopted by the house; and on the 2d day of July thereafter, being the Saturday before the adjournment of congress, Mr. Hunt made a brief report from the committee, indicating the necessity for thorough and extended investigations, and praying for an enlargement of the number of the committee, an extension of their inquiries, and leave to sit during the recess of congress. This application was not granted. A large

number of members are opposed, on principle, to recess committees; but the strong vote given for the inquiry, notwithstanding this objection, must be taken as a strong manifestation of the sense of the house in favor of Mr. Hunt's propositions. Notice of intention to pursue the subject, remitted to the next session of course, was given; and thus, in the house of representatives as well as in the senate, the session closed without any final action of congress to detect or arrest imputed violations of law, abusive practices, and improper proceedings in the important concern of the national domain, the national treasure, and the paramount interest of the cultivators of the soil. Congress having thus adjourned, the duty devolved upon president Jackson, as the chief magistrate of the republic, charged by the constitution to guard against the abuse of executive trust, and vested with a supervisory guardianship over the faithful execution of the laws, to examine into the complaints, and to satisfy himself whether a case be made out, either by direct proof or strong presumption, which would require the interposition of any remedy within the reach of his constitutional powers. For this purpose, and in addition to the current reports, and to what was said in the public debates of both houses of congress, the president took into consideration the resolutions reported by the select committee of the house, of which Mr. Hunt was chairman, which seemed particularly to challenge his attention for the extent of the abuses which they inferred, the official character of their origin, the serious weight which the vote of the house attributed to them, and the defeat of final action in that house from want of time and from well grounded objections to a recess committee. Those resolutions were in these terms:

"Mr. Hunt, from the select committee, appointed to inquire whether members of congress or others had procured public moneys of the deposit banks for the purpose of speculating in the public lands, made a report accompanied by the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the select committee appointed by this house on the 20th June, 1836, be increased to nine, and that said committee have power to sit during the recess of this house.

"*Resolved*, That said committee embrace in their inquiries any connection between deposit banks and others and the land offices for the purposes of speculation.

"*Resolved*, That said committee inquire how far, and to whom, for speculation in public lands, the deposit banks have issued certificates of deposit without an actual deposit in cash, and to what extent they have been received in payment for purchases of public lands at the several land offices.

"*Resolved*, That said committee inquire how far, and to what extent, combinations in the purchase of the public lands have been formed, or are forming, sufficiently strong, from interested motives, to control to any extent the legislative action of congress."

Here was grave matter, very proper at any time, and especially in the absence of congress, to engage the consideration of the executive. Speculations in the public lands—connexion between the deposit and other banks, and land officers, for the purposes of speculation—certificates of bank deposits, without actual deposits, to aid speculators in purchasing public lands—combinations to engross the purchase, and to control the legislative action of congress in relation to the public lands; such were the serious implications, and startling suggestions, resulting from the proposition of these resolutions; and although they might be merely resolutions of inquiry, and conclusive of nothing, yet they were resolutions emanating from a committee which had commenced an investigation into the subject, and whose application for enlarged powers, increased numbers, and leave to sit in the recess, sufficiently attested their belief in the sufficiency of the grounds for an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the house. Without at all deciding the question how far the implications resulting from these resolutions might be well or ill-founded, as they regarded individuals, the president felt himself called upon by the gravity of their character, reinforced by current reports and public debates, to look into all the points of violated law and abuse of trust, which were accessible to his examination. The most prominent of these evils obviously connected themselves with that which, in the vague jargon of the paper system, is called "*bank facilities*," comprehending loans of bank notes, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, leave to draw, and all that kind of invisible machinery by which combinations of speculators and associations of official and influential characters would be able to accumulate what is called "*land office money*," that is to say, any thing except *real money*, and every thing in the shape of paper, which could be exchanged for public land; and by this accumulation of paper funds, and combination of active members, to be able to become engrossers in the land market, outbid and deter resident cultivators, oust settlers from their selected spots, beat down or buy off competition, monopolize the sales, and then retain a barren possession over the whole, or retail inferior parcels to settlers and cultivators at advanced prices and for real money. Of all these "*bank facilities*," the certificates of deposit, and the drafts drawn upon them, presented themselves in the most questionable form. Even if legal, they were liable to gross abuses, even to fictitious issues, as implied in one of the committee's resolutions, and would have given to strangers and speculators the undue advantage of making payments on distant banks in their own drafts, while settlers and cultivators would be required to pay down in money counted. This would be a reversal of the rules of propriety; for surely, the cultiva-

for of the soil should have the advantage in the purchase of what he was acquiring for the purpose of using, and that for the public good as well as his own. But this description of of "bank facilities" did not happen to be legal. It turned out to be a practice without law, and in contravention of law, and a strange degeneracy from the legal payment authorized to be made to the treasurer of the United States. This is the law:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That credit shall not be allowed for the purchase money on the sales of any of the public lands which shall be sold after the first day of July next, (1820), but every purchaser of land sold at public sale thereafter, shall, on the day of purchase, make complete payment therefor; and the purchaser at private sale shall produce to the register of the land office a receipt from the treasurer of the United States, or from the receiver of public moneys of the district, for the amount of the purchase money on any tract, before he shall enter the same at the land office; and if any person, being the highest bidder, at public sale, for a tract of land, shall fail to make payment therefor, on the day on which the same was purchased, the tract shall be again offered, at public sale, on the next day of sale, and such person shall not be capable of becoming the purchaser of that or any other tract offered at public sale."

[Act of April 24, 1820.]

This is the last act upon the subject, and certainly nothing can be more plain than its enactments and its intentions. To stop the credit sales, to reduce the price of lands, (which is done in the 3d section), and to authorize payments to be made to the treasurer of the United States in addition to the receiver of the district, are the objects and enactments of the act. Not one word about deposits in banks, and drafts drawn upon them. Here then was illegality clearly detected in one branch of these "bank facilities;" and a specific order directed to this point might readily lop off one branch of the evil; but the abuse would not thereby be cured. The source of the evil was too wide and deep, and had too many issues, to be cured by lopping off branches. The fountain had to be reached; and that fountain lay in the paper system, in the multiplication of banks, in the floods of bank notes which they issued, and in the general receivability of these notes for the public lands; a receivability which virtually converted the national domain into a fund for the redemption of all these bank notes, and a capital for seven or eight hundred banks to bank upon. To stop the certificates, and leave the notes receivable, would only put the speculators to the trouble of packing the notes instead of carrying the certificate, and the evil to the public would be the same as before. Having reached the source of the evil, the next inquiry was into the nature of the remedy which that evil required. Here the field, so far as the law was concerned, was completely open. No law of congress, now that the 14th section of the U. States bank charter is repealed, and the treasury notes are redeemed, requires any description of bank notes to be received in payment of public dues. The joint resolution of 1816, which relates to the point, is merely permissive of such reception, and refers the selection of bank notes, under limitations to restrict and not to enlarge his action, to the discretion and responsibility of the secretary of the treasury; and this brings the whole matter under the supervision of the president, as the constitutional sentinel over the executive trusts, to whatever agent confided.

The joint resolution of 1816 was intended to restrain, not to unbridle, the secretary—to improve, not to deteriorate the currency—to secure, not to endanger, the revenues—to repress, not to enlarge, the power of the banks. At that time very few banks paid specie. There was, in fact, a general suspension of specie payments in the south and west, and throughout the middle states. The federal government by the strange error and deplorable fatuity of not re-establishing the constitutional currency at the expiration of the old bank of the United States in 1811, and becoming dependent upon the local banks for their paper currency, which was received in payment of all federal dues, soon experienced the fate of a dependant; it had to continue the receipt of this paper after the banks ceased to redeem it—it had to submit to their violations of law—it had to treat with them as independent sovereignties—it had to pocket, in the unavailable funds, a loss of a million at least—and, what was far worse, ended with agreeing to the necessity of re-establishing the bank of the United States—that tyrant institution, stronger than an army, which congress cannot disband; and which, under disguise, retains all its original character, and with a state charter retains its national organization, preserves its branches under the title of agencies, and confidently awaits the moment when the people, thrown off their guard, shall permit a bank president to be elected, or a majority of two-thirds of bank senators and representatives, to occupy the floors of congress. These are some of the evils which the general receivability of local bank paper occasioned a few years ago, and which the joint resolution of 1816 was intended to prevent; but they are not all. Monopolies and speculations in land had their reign then as now, and the years 1816, '17, '18, have more parallels than that of surplus revenue, to the present time. The banks to which the joint resolution of 1816 was applicable, at the time of its passage, were comparatively few and of small capital; yet speculations, monopolies, surpluses and unavailable funds were the result. Now the same resolution is applicable to three or four times the number of banks which then existed, with capitals of millions where they then had thousands, and all multiplying and increasing with the annual assemblages of the state and territorial legislatures. With this legion of banks and their floods of paper flowing

into the pockets of speculators, and all receivable for federal dues under the joint resolution of 1816, but receivable at the discretion, and upon the high responsibility, of the secretary of the treasury and of the president, a renewal of the scenes of 1816, '17 and '18, was among the results to be regularly counted upon; and, according to the debates in congress, the resolutions of Mr. Hunt's committee, the fraud bill of the land committee of the senate, and the current reports, some of the worst of these scenes are now in full exhibition—speculation, monopoly, fraud, combinations to cheat the government and to oppress the settler—aggravated by suspected connexions between public men and public money, deposit banks and land officers, and giving birth to powerful associations "to control the legislative action of congress," in relation to the national domain and the national treasure! These are serious matters, and brought forward in a way to command inquiry, to arrest public attention, and to require the faithful exercise of high and responsible duties. The general receivability of bank notes for public lands is the root of the evil, the head source and fountain of the mischief. To discriminate between the banks, and to limit the number whose notes should be received, might seem at first blush, a natural and suitable remedy, but brought to the touch stone of practice, would certainly fail. Discrimination between seven hundred and fifty institutions, all paying specie, and all equal in the eye of the joint resolution of 1816, could not but be arbitrary, would certainly be invidious, would incur the censure of favoritism, and, after all, would not extinguish the evil. The favored banks would have their favorites, and the public lands would still be the prey of the speculators favored by them. There are cases in which half-way measures, so tempting to timid minds, only aggravate the mischief they are intended to cure. There are cases which require strong remedies, and this is one of them. A strong remedy was wanting; one that would avoid favoritism and monopoly, while aiming to put all good citizens and all good banks upon a footing of equality, and to stop a fountain whose corrupt issues were supposed to be reaching the federal domain, the federal treasury, and the federal legislation. President Jackson had no difficulty in seeing this remedy. His attachment to the constitution, and to that money of the mint which it intended to guarantee, quickly led him to the medicine which the disease required! But to prescribe it at once, to order it off hand, and from a single view and a first impression, was another and a different question, and required much anxious and careful deliberation. The legal right was clear, but the expediency had to be considered. The effects of specie payments for public lands, on the body politic generally, had to be considered, as well as its effect upon the particular disease of which it was the antidote. Hence the important inquiries: Is the supply of coin and bullion in the country, sufficient for these payments? Will settlers and cultivators suffer? Will the new states be injured? Will the currency be affected? Will the banks be shocked? Will any public or general interest receive detriment? Answers to all these inquiries resulted in showing,

First: That the supply of specie in the country was amply sufficient to commence the system of specie payments for the public lands. The supply of silver has more than doubled since the removal of the deposits from the bank of the United States on the first day of October, 1833; and the supply of gold has grown from nought to upwards of eight millions since the first day of August, 1834, when the new coinage commenced under the corrected standard. Both gold and silver are now flowing into the country from all quarters, and the product of the mint is unusually great. Upwards of a million of gold was coined in the last month, and about a million and a quarter of silver for the last three months. The new law for transferring money, without limitation of amount, from the deposit banks to the mints, for supplying metals for coining, will keep those establishments fully supplied; and as the branch mints from North Carolina, Georgia and New Orleans will be in operation in January next, the annual coinage will be more than double the amount that it now is; no deficiency of specie can, therefore, be apprehended, either to delay the commencement of specie payments for public lands, or to keep them up in time to come. The supply both of gold and silver, will be abundant. Their exportation will be prevented by creating a use and demand for them at home. To diffuse them through the country, and get them out of the vaults of the banks into the hands of the people, will be the only concern and trouble of the government.

Secondly: Settlers and cultivators will not suffer. An exception is made in their favor by which specie payment will not take effect upon them until the first of December; and after that, they will find their advantage in diminished competition from speculators and monopolizers, those masters of the land market, who engross by means of paper loans and "bank facilities," who can now come into the market with any quantity of bank notes, but who, under the new regulation, will find themselves reduced to their actual capital, a comparatively small sum when counted down in gold and silver. As an act of justice, and real favor, to the settlers and cultivators, the new regulation will shine pre-eminent in depriving their arch enemies of the means of out-bidding, oppressing and tyrannizing over them. Their own wants will not be great. A few hundred hard dollars, into which they can speedily convert what good notes they have, will get them a home, or a settlement for a child, or an addition to their farms; while the speculator will

find it difficult to raise and transport fifty or an hundred thousand dollars in the same good metal.

Thirdly: The new states will not be injured; on the contrary, they will be benefited and blessed. In the first place, they will be freed from the intrusion of strange notes from distant banks, which would otherwise be forced into circulation through the credit obtained for them at the land offices by the importunate instances of interested parties. In the next place, they would be freed from all uncertainty about that never ending and forever changing subject of inquiry, vexation, loss, imposition, cheating and shaving in that most chameleon article called *land "office money."* Henceforth every body will know what land office money is. It will no longer be an article of discount and premium; and it will cease to be an article which paper machines can strike off in masses for their friends and favorites. All will know what land office money is, and every man that can get money at all, can get land office money. In the third place, it will improve the currency of the new states by pouring into them a perennial supply of the precious metals. Gold, especially, will be carried into their bosom by every emigrant, traveller and purchaser of land.

Fourthly: The general currency of the union will be radically and beneficially affected. It will increase the specie and diminish the paper part of the circulating medium. Bank notes will be less suitable for travelling; gold will be more required; and the incarcerated millions which now lie in the Atlantic banks will come forth, not for exportation, but for immigration to the interior. Great will be the advantage to the general currency by this certain increase of its specie basis.

Fifthly: Good banks will not be shocked, and had one ought to be. Under the late law, notes under ten dollars can no longer be paid out; those under twenty dollars cannot be paid out after the third of March next; none of these denominations of notes, or any other, can be paid out, unless they are payable and paid on demand in gold or silver, at the place where issued, and equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and as such convertible into gold or silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without loss or delay to him. This last provision is the most important one. Unless violated, no bank note of any kind can be paid out by the federal government except at the place where the bank has provided specie to redeem it, and for which the holder of the note, as a matter of right, not of favor, can exchange it for specie. Corresponding with this law against paying out bank paper, is the treasury regulation against receiving it; so that without a double violation of law and regulation, the general use of local bank paper is already greatly restricted; and the importunate prayers of some banks to have their paper made land office money so as to give it credit abroad, and extend its circulation, would only be prejudicial to themselves if granted, and the laws and regulations be observed by the officers; for it would only be collected in masses and returned upon their hands for redemption. The injury to banks then can only turn upon the idea that their paper was to become the currency of the country, without restriction of any kind—an idea utterly reprobated, entirely at war with the policy of the administration, wholly incompatible with the theory of a gold currency, and leading to the disastrous scenes of twenty years ago; banishment of specie, depreciation of paper, derangement of the currency, explosion of banks, subjection of the federal government to local institutions, a fresh accumulation of unavailable funds, loss of all confidence, and the re-establishment of the bank of the U. States.

Sixthly: No public or general interest will receive any detriment. The sales of the public lands will be less, but the pay will be better. Settlers and cultivators will buy as much as ever; and they are the only purchasers the government should desire to see. Speculators, monopolizers, bank favorites, and their frauds about, will be checked; and this is precisely what the fraud bill of Mr. Ewing, in the senate, and the investigating resolutions of Mr. Hunt, in the house of representatives, assumed that it was necessary to prevent. Associations of public men, if any, to monopolize public land with public money; combinations, if any, to control the legislative action of congress in relation to the federal domain and the federal treasury; bank facilities for the aid of the speculator and the oppression of the settler; illegal drafts upon deposit certificates; the public complaints and the general dissatisfaction, will all cease, and the federal domain become what it ought to be, the fruitful property of the cultivator, and not the barren possession of the speculator.

Thus every question of expediency, as well as the question of legal right, was solved in favor of the exclusion of bank paper from public land payments; and happily, the republic possessed in president JACKSON the chief magistrate which the occasion required; a chief magistrate exclusively devoted to the public good, cautious in his councils, circumspect in his deliberations, firm in his resolves, vigorous in his actions, and fearing no responsibility when duty and conviction require him to act. Now, as in the great measure of the removal of the deposits, the president has felt it his duty to exercise the powers delegated to him by the constitution and direct the adoption of the present measure, for which he holds himself responsible to his countrymen, and on their judgment and the unerring test of time he confidently reposes.

With these introductory remarks, we conclude the subject by presenting to our readers the circular of the secretary of the treasury.

The following, which takes the form of an advertisement published in the official papers, may be considered as a supplement to the decree of the executive, promulgated recently, in the form of a circular, from the treasury department.

[Nat. Int.

Treasury of the United States, July 15, 1836.

The second section of the act of congress entitled "an act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," approved 24th April, 1820, having provided "that the purchaser at private sale shall produce to the register of the land office a receipt from the treasurer of the United States, or from the receiver of public moneys of the district, for the amount of the purchase money on any tract, before he shall enter the same at the land office," and the president of the United States, in his decision relative to the exclusive receipt of gold and silver by the receivers of public moneys in payment for the public lands, having directed that "in case of payments made for lands to the treasurer of the United States under the act of 24th April, 1820, his receipt shall also express the amount received in gold, and the amount in silver"—notice is hereby given, that the receipts of the treasurer of the United States to be issued in pursuance of the above act, and to be applied in payment for public lands purchased at private sale, will be granted only upon payments in the treasury of gold or silver.

P. G. WASHINGTON, acting treasurer U. S.

July 16.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Treasury department, first comptroller's office, July 11th, 1836.

SIR: You will receive, herewith, for your information and government, copies of the two following acts, both approved the 4th instant:

1. "An act to repeal so much of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as respects the issuing of certificates on the importation of wines."

2. "An act to suspend the discriminating duties upon goods imported in vessels of Portugal, and to reduce the duties on wines."

The first mentioned act, and the first section of the latter, took effect the day on which they were respectively approved; and the two remaining sections of the latter are to go into operation from and after the 30th instant. For the duties which may be refunded by you on wines, you will take receipts in the usual form, and render separate abstracts thereof.

From an examination of the acts; their provisions appear to me to be so clear and explicit as not to require any other explanation than that which has already been given. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. WOLF, comptroller.

An act to repeal so much of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as respects the issuing of certificates on the importation of wines.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That so much of the act of congress, passed second of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as requires that the surveyor or chief officers of inspection of any port, where wines may be landed, shall give to the proprietor, importer or consignee thereof, or his or her agent, a certificate, as mentioned in the fortieth and forty-first sections of said act, is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 4, 1836.

An act to suspend the discriminating duties upon goods imported in vessels of Portugal, and to reduce the duties on wines.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That so much of the several acts of congress as imposes a discriminating duty upon goods, wares and merchandise imported in foreign vessels be, and hereby is, suspended, so far as respects the produce or manufactures of Portugal proper, including Madeira, Porto Santo and the Azores, when imported in vessels wholly and truly belonging to the subjects or citizens of said places; so that such produce or manufactures shall be subject to the same duties only as if imported in vessels of the United States: *Provided, however,* And this suspension shall continue no longer than this section remains in force.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the duty on all kinds of wine imported into the United States shall be reduced one-half, so that no more than one-half the amount now assessed shall be thereafter passed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all kinds of wine, whether imported before or after the passage of this act, may be put into the custom house stores, under the bond of importer or owner; and such of the said wines as shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs, on the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, shall be subject to no other duty than if the same were imported after that day; and if the duties, or any part thereof, on the wines deposited as aforesaid, shall have been paid previous to the said thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, the amount of excess of duty shall be refunded to the person importing and depositing the same: *Provided,* That no wines shall be so deposited unless in the casks or bottles as imported: *And provided, further,* That the benefit of this act shall not be extended to any wines not entitled to debenture.

Approved, July 4, 1836.

PENSIONS.

From the Globe.

The following circular, addressed to the agents for paying pensions, is published for the information of the United States pensioners:

CIRCULAR.

Treasury department, 2d comptroller's office, June 30, 1836.

Agent for paying pensions:

Sir: You will perceive by the annexed act of congress that the law there referred to will not be construed to authorise the pension of any pensioner of the United States to be withheld, and that the intention of congress in enacting the explanatory law of 20th May, 1836, was to place the claims and rights of pensioners on precisely the same footing as if the act "to prevent defalcations," &c. had never been passed; and consequently, that all money due to pensioners which have been and are yet withheld under the construction heretofore given to that law, and for that reason only, ought to be refunded to them.

You will please withdraw all stoppages directed to be made against the United States pensioners since the passage of the act of 25th January, 1828, and upon the forms and instructions being complied with, as in all other cases, pay the six month's pension due on the 4th March last.

JOHN N. MOULDER, acting comptroller.

An act explanatory of the "act entitled an act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the government, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the government, and for other purposes," approved the 25th of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall not be construed to authorise the pension of any pensioner of the United States to be withheld.

Approved, May 20th, 1836.

NEW OFFICES CREATED, &c.

Report of the secretary of the senate, in compliance with the "act to authorise the appointment of additional paymasters and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1836.

Office secretary of the senate, July 11, 1836.

In obedience to the provisions of the 8th section of the "act to authorise the appointment to additional paymasters and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1836, which requires "the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, as soon as may be after the close of each session of congress, to publish a statement of all appropriations made during the session, and also a statement of the new offices created and the salaries of each, and also a statement of the offices, the salaries of which are increased, and the amount of such increase," the secretary of the senate submits the following report, containing a statement of the new offices created, with the respective salaries, and also the offices, the salaries of which have been increased, and the amount of such increase.

For the statement of appropriations made at the last session, the secretary of the senate refers to the report made by the secretary of the treasury, on the 6th July, 1836, (senate document No. 426), in pursuance of the resolution of the senate of 25th June, 1836, as containing the information required by the 6th section of the act aforesaid.

WALTER LOWRIE, secretary.

Statement of the new offices created and the salaries of each, and also a statement of the offices the salaries of which are increased, and the amount of such increase, during the last session of congress, made in pursuance of law.

NEW OFFICES.

Salary per annum.

An agent to obtain the legacy of James Smithson, late of London, deceased, for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, salary not fixed.

Three assistants to the commissioner of the public buildings, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, at \$1 50 per day each, each \$547 56

A register and receiver of the Milwaukee land district in Michigan, same as other registers and receivers.

A register and receiver of the Grand river land district, in Michigan, ditto.

A register and receiver of the Saginaw land district, in Michigan, ditto.

Three additional clerks in the treasury department, under the act to regulate the deposits of the public money, one at a salary of 1,600 00
And two at a salary, each, of 1,000 00

A governor of the territory of Wisconsin, and a superintendent of Indian affairs 2,500 00

A secretary for the territory of Wisconsin 1,300 00

A chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Wisconsin 1,800 00

Two associate justices of the supreme court, of the territory of Wisconsin, each 1,800 00

An attorney of the United States for the territory of Wisconsin, the same salary and fees as the attorney for Michigan.

A marshal of the United States for the territory of Wisconsin, the same fees as the marshal of the northern district of New York, and \$200 for extra services.

A district judge of the United States for the district of Arkansas 2,000 00

A district attorney of the United States for said district, in addition to his stated fees \$200 for extra services.

A marshal of the United States for said district, same fees as marshals in other districts, and \$200 for extra services.

A district judge of the United States for the district of Michigan 1,500 00

A district attorney of the United States for said district, in addition to his stated fees, \$200 for extra services.

A marshal of the United States for said district, same fees as marshals in other districts, and \$200 for extra services.

The clerks in the general land office, as heretofore provided for by law, were as follows:

A chief clerk at a salary of.....\$1,700
A secretary to the president of the United States for signing land patents..... 1,500
One clerk at a salary of..... 1,400
Eight clerks at salaries, each, of..... 1,150
Six clerks at salaries, each, of..... 1,000
A draughtsman at a salary of..... 1,150
A messenger at..... 700
An assistant messenger at..... 350

In lieu of which, the following are provided for by the "act to organize the general land office," approved 2d July, instant, viz:

A principal clerk of the public lands.....\$1,800
A principal clerk on private land claims..... 1,800
A principal clerk of the surveys..... 1,800
A recorder of the general land office..... 1,500
A solicitor of the general land office..... 2,000
A secretary to the president of the U. States for signing land patents..... 1,500
One clerk..... 1,500
Four clerks, each..... 1,400
Sixteen clerks, each..... 1,300
Twenty clerks, each..... 1,200
Five clerks, each..... 1,100
Thirty-five clerks, each..... 1,000
One principal draughtsman..... 1,500
One assistant draughtsman..... 1,200
Two messengers, each..... 700
Three assistant messengers, each..... 350
Two packers, each..... 450

Three additional paymasters for the army, with same pay and emoluments as allowed to other paymasters of the army.

The president is also authorised, in case the present number of paymasters should not be sufficient, to assign the duties of paymaster to any officer of the army, to receive, while so employed, the same emoluments as are allowed to paymasters, and the number of such officers not to exceed one for every two regiments of militia or volunteers.

Three additional surgeons for the army.

Five assistant surgeons ditto.

The clerks in the department of state, heretofore assigned to the patent office, were—

One at a salary of.....\$1,500
Two at salaries, each, of..... 1,000
One at a salary of..... 800
One machinist at..... 700
One messenger at..... 400

In lieu of which, there have been provided for the patent office by the "act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose," as follows, viz:

A commissioner of patents, at a salary of.....\$3,000
A chief clerk of the patent office, do..... 1,700
An examining clerk, do..... 1,500
Two clerks, one of whom shall be a competent draughtsman, do..... 1,200
One clerk, do..... 1,000
A machinist, do..... 1,250
A messenger, do..... 700

The secretary of state is authorised to appoint a board of examiners, to consist of three disinterested persons, &c. in every case where an appeal shall be made by individuals whose applications for patents shall be rejected by the commissioner of patents, each to receive for his services, in each case, the sum of \$10.

Messengers in the offices of the chief engineer, adjutant general, the commanding general, surgeon general, inspector general, clothing bureau, topographical, ordnance and subsistence departments, all together to receive \$2,568.

A commissioner under the "act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain," approved 6th June ultimo, at a salary of.....\$3,500
A secretary to said commission, do..... 2,000
A clerk to said commission, do..... 1,500
For a clerk in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory of Wisconsin..... 800

The officers and clerks in the general post office, as heretofore provided for by law, were as follows, viz:

Two assistant postmasters general, each at.....	\$2,500
A chief clerk, at.....	1,700
Four clerks, each at.....	1,400
Nine clerks, each at.....	1,200
One clerk, at.....	1,100
Twenty-four clerks, each at.....	1,000
Seven clerks, each at.....	900
Forty clerks, each at.....	800
Four clerks, each at.....	600
One clerk, at.....	500
One messenger, at.....	700
Three assistant messengers, each at.....	350
Two laborers, each at.....	240

In lieu of which, the following have been provided for by the act to change the organization of the post office department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts," approved the 2d July instant, viz:

Three assistant postmasters general, each.....	\$2,500
A chief clerk, at.....	2,000
Three principal clerks, each at.....	1,600
Ten clerks, each at.....	1,400
Fifteen clerks, each at.....	1,200
Eight clerks, each at.....	1,000
A messenger, at.....	750
Three assistant messengers, each at.....	350
Two watchmen, each.....	300
An auditor of the treasury for the post office department, at.....	3,000
A chief clerk for the auditor's office.....	2,000
Four principal clerks, each at.....	1,600
Ten clerks, each at.....	1,400
Twenty clerks, each at.....	1,200
Eight clerks, each at.....	1,000
A messenger, at.....	750
An assistant messenger, at.....	350

The postmaster general is authorized, for the accommodation of the public, in any city, to employ letter carriers for the delivery of letters, &c. to be paid in such proportions and manner out of the fund raised by charges for the delivery of letters and papers as the postmaster general may direct.

An acting professor of chemistry at the military academy at West Point \$300

For a new regiment of dragoons—

A colonel, pay \$90 per month, and six rations per day.
A lieutenant colonel, pay \$75 per month, and five rations per day.
A major, pay \$60 per month, and four rations per day.
Ten captains, at pay \$50 per month, and four rations per day.
Eleven first lieutenants, at \$33 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per month, and three rations per day.
Ten second lieutenants, at \$33 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per month, and three rations per day.

To be attached to the pay department of the army—
Three additional paymasters, to receive the same pay and allowances as the present paymasters of the army.

Whenever suitable non-commissioned officers or privates cannot be procured from the line of the army to serve as paymasters' clerks, the paymasters are authorized to employ citizens at salaries not exceeding \$500 per annum, each.

Two commissioners, for two years, to examine claims under a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, at \$3 per day each.

A secretary for the same, at \$5 per day.	
An interpreter for the same, at \$2 50 per day.	
A clerk for collecting the Indians, &c.	
Two blacksmiths, under said treaty.....	\$960
Two strikers, do.....	480
A gunsmith, do.....	480
Two additional interpreters, do.....	600
Keeper of a dormitory at Mackinac.....	600
Two farmers.....	1,000
Two assistant farmers.....	600
Two mechanics.....	1,200

An officer, three assistants, an interpreter, a guide, with two assistants, and a deputation of twenty Indians, to explore the Indian country, compensation not fixed.

Two additional clerks in the treasury department, under 2d section act 3d March, 1835, one at a salary of \$1,150, and the other at \$1,000 per annum.

For additional clerks and messengers in the office of the commissioner of pensions, \$12,200.

An additional clerk in the office of commissioners of the navy board, at \$900 per annum.

The surveyor general of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan authorized to employ two additional clerks, at a sum not exceeding \$2,300, and allowed the further sum of \$4,000 for additional clerk hire.

The surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri authorized to employ clerks at a sum not exceeding \$3,820.

The surveyor general of Arkansas allowed the sum of \$2,800 for clerk hire in his office.

The surveyor of Louisiana allowed \$2,500 for clerk hire in his office.

The surveyor general of Mississippi allowed the sum of \$5,000 for clerk hire in his office.

The surveyor general of Alabama allowed the sum of \$2,000 for clerk hire in his office.

The surveyor general of Florida allowed the sum of \$3,500 for clerks in his office.

The superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis authorized to employ one clerk at \$1,000, and another at \$800 per annum.

The superintendent of Indian affairs south of the Missouri river authorized, to employ one clerk at \$1,000.

The secretary of war authorized to employ—
One clerk at \$1,600, and one clerk at \$1,400, to be employed in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, for four years.

Three clerks for the pension office, at \$1,000 each, for one year.

Six clerks and one messenger in the office of the quartermaster general, viz:

One clerk at \$1,600.
One clerk at \$1,200.
Four clerks at \$1,000 each.
One messenger at \$500.
One clerk for the ordnance office, \$1,200.
Four clerks at \$1,000 each.
One clerk for the adjutant general's office at \$1,200, and three clerks at \$1,000 each.
One clerk in the engineer office at \$1,200, and one clerk at \$1,000.
One clerk in the commanding general's office at \$1,000.

Six clerks and one messenger in the emigrating Indian bureau attached to the subsistence department, viz:

One clerk at \$1,600; one clerk at \$1,400; one clerk at \$1,200; and three clerks at 1,000 each, and one messenger at \$500.

And all acts authorizing the employment of extra clerks, or for the employment of non-commissioned officers, as clerks in any of the offices of the war department, repealed.

One clerk in the topographical bureau, 1,000.

Offices the salaries of which have been increased, and the amount of such increase.

	Amount of increase per annum.
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The commissioners of public buildings, Washington, as superintendent of Potomac bridge, \$300

For extra compensation to the judge of the middle district of Florida, 800

To the assistant messenger in the first comptroller's office, in addition to former appropriation, 50

To the surveyor in Alabama, in addition to a former appropriation, 500

In lieu of pay, rations, and all other allowances now authorized, there shall be allowed the following compensation to the officers of the revenue cutters of the U. States, viz:

To each captain, \$1,200 per annum.
To each first lieutenant, \$960 per annum.
To each second lieutenant, \$860 per annum.
To each third lieutenant \$790 per annum.
Assistant messenger in the office of the secretary of the treasury, in lieu of former compensation, \$650.
Assistant messenger in the office of first comptroller of the treasury, in lieu of former compensation, \$500 per annum.

The translator of foreign languages and librarian in the department of state, a salary of \$1,600.

The disbursing agent in said department, \$1,450.

The messenger in the office of commissioner of Indian affairs, in lieu of former compensation, \$700.

Office secretary of the senate, July 11, 1836.

REGULATIONS FOR MILITIA WHEN IN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 49.

Head quarters of the army, adjutant general's office, Washington, July 12, 1836.

The following revised regulations on the subject of returns, reports and detachments of militia, when called into the service of the United States, are published for general information, and the guidance of the several officers concerned:

I.—POST MONTHLY RETURNS.

1—The commanding officer of every post or separate station* will transmit to the adjutant general of the army, on the 1st day of each month, an exact return, according to the form prescribed, of all the troops under his command during the preceding month; specifying the name and station of each officer present, and also of each officer absent, with the reason for, and the time of his absence.

2—When a post or station is garrisoned by different regiments, or parts of different regiments, the troops will be reported on the monthly return by regiments; but if the troops be of the same regiment, they will be reported by companies.

3—Commissioned officers at the post will be accounted for by name, in order of rank, and are to be classed and arranged under separate heads, as follows:

1st. "Present at the post." 2d. "Absent," as those who may be on "staff duty," "recruiting service," "ordnance duty," "military academy," "topographical duty," "other special duty," "with leave," "without leave," &c.

4—Whenever any change takes place in the position or location of troops, the fact will be reported by the immediate com-

*The senior officer, serving with any body of troops, wherever he may be, will, on the last day of the month, forward a return of his command, as required by this paragraph.

manders to general and department head quarters, specifying the date of departure of the whole or any part of the troops, or the date of arrival of the same, as well as all other circumstances connected with the movement. These special reports will always be accompanied by an exact return of the troops, according to the established printed forms. A similar report of such changes will be noted on the next regular monthly return of the post or station.

II—FIELD RETURNS—ACTIVE SERVICE.

During a campaign, or any active operations in the field, the general or other commanding officer will transmit to the adjutant general regular monthly returns of all the troops under his orders; and sometimes weekly field returns may be necessary, in order that the executive may, at all times, or at short intervals, be made acquainted with the exact condition and strength of his command.

III—FIELD REPORTS.

Reports relative to battles, or an affair in which a loss may be sustained, will always be accompanied with a separate return of the killed, wounded and missing, in which the name, rank and regiment of each individual will be specified, with such remarks set opposite the names, respectively, as may be requisite for the records of the department of war, or be necessary to establish the just claims of any survivor, who may have been wounded, (taking care to specify the nature of the wound, the time and place of its occurrence, the name of his captain, colonel or other officer, &c.) or of the heirs and representative of any killed in action.

ABSENT—ON LEAVE.

1—Officers absent with leave are to report their address to the adjutants of their regiments, and to the adjutant general, monthly.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

1—"Whenever detachments of militia are called into the service of the United States, by any officer authorised to make such call, the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, will be stated in the requisition, and the proportions between them will be the same as is prescribed by the act of congress. Requisitions will never be made for companies, regiments or brigades.

2—"Such detachments as are called or received into the service of the United States, will be mustered before they shall be considered in service, by an inspector general, or some other officer of the regular army, to be designated by the officer requiring such militia aid.

3—"It shall be the duty of the officer designated to muster and inspect militia detachments, to organize them into companies, regiments and battalions, and to forward muster rolls of each company, and of the field and staff of each organized regiment, direct to the adjutant general of the army, Washington; and he will also immediately forward a consolidated return, by regiments and corps, of the force so received into service, for the information of the war department.

4—"Officers charged with the duty of mustering militia, properly ordered into the service of the United States, preparatory to payment, will take care that the muster rolls contain all the information that may in any way affect their pay; the distance from the place of residence to the place of rendezvous or organization, and the date of arrival, must be stated in each case; the date and place of discharge, and the distance furnished by the government must be noted on the rolls; and in cases of absence at the time of discharge of the company, the cause of absence must be stated. When the necessary information cannot be obtained, the mustering officer will state the cause, otherwise he will be held accountable for the defect.

5—"No general staff officers will be mustered or received into service except such general officers, with their aids-de-camp, as may be required to complete the organization of brigade or divisions, when the strength of the detachment renders such organization necessary.

6—"All supernumerary officers will be rejected, and the organization of each department will correspond with the acts of congress regulating the militia.

By order of major general MACOMB:

R. JONES, adjutant general.

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

Which effects some important changes in the post office department, is so long that we cannot find room for it, and are, therefore, glad to avail ourselves of a synopsis made by the Baltimore American.

From the Baltimore American.

Post office organization. The Globe publishes the law passed at the late session of congress, entitled "an act to change the organization of the post office department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof." As there are few laws which bear so frequently, actively and directly upon so large a portion of citizens, we give our readers an abstract of its provisions by sections.

Section 1st provides that all moneys received by the post office department shall be paid, under the direction of the postmaster general, into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. The postmaster general shall submit to congress specific estimates, under separate heads, of the sums expected to be required for the service of the department in the subsequent year, and shall at the succeeding session render an account of the amount annually expended.

Secs. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, contains provisions made very guardedly for the modes and forms in receiving and paying money in the department.

Sec. 8. There shall be appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, an auditor of the treasury for the post office department. His duties are prescribed in detail.

Sec. 9. Defines the duties of the postmaster general, giving him control over all the officers and agents of the department.

Sec. 10. The auditor shall report quarterly to the postmaster general accounts of the moneys paid pursuant to appropriations, in each year, by postmasters, out of the proceeds of their offices, towards the expenses of the department.

Sec. 11. The postmaster general shall, within sixty days after the making of any contract, cause a duplicate thereof to be lodged in the office of the auditor of the post office department. He shall also cause to be promptly certified to the auditor all establishments and discontinuance of post offices, and all appointments, deaths, resignations and removals of postmasters, together with all orders which may originate a claim or affect the accounts of the department.

Sec. 12. The accounts of the department shall be kept in such a manner as to exhibit the respective amounts received from and expended upon particular objects.

Sec. 13. Bonds and contracts shall hereafter be made to and with the United States of America, and all suits be instituted in the name of the same.

Sec. 14. The auditor shall superintend the collection of all debts due to the department.

Sec. 15. Copies of the quarterly returns of the postmaster, and of any papers pertaining to the accounts of the auditors, certified by him under his seal of office, shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States.

Sec. 16. Defines the duties of the attorneys of the United States in the prosecution of suits in behalf of the department, and in making their returns.

Sec. 17. The postmaster general shall cause suit to be brought to recover back, in all cases of over payment.

Sec. 18. The auditor shall settle all balances due from postmasters on account of transactions prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, prosecuting to judgment and execution if necessary.

Sec. 19. The auditor, or any mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or judge of any court of record in the United States, by him especially designated shall be authorised to administer oaths or affirmations, in relation to the examination and settlement of the accounts committed to his charge.

Sec. 20. There shall be employed by the postmaster general a third assistant postmaster general; with a specified number of clerks.

Sec. 21. Provides for the number and pay of the clerks and other officers in the office of the auditor.

Sec. 22. The postmaster general shall make annually to congress, five several reports:—namely, 1st, a report of all contracts for the transportation of the mail, with particular details; 2d, a report of all extra allowances to contractors, and of whatever relates thereto; 3d, a report on the incidental expenses of the department, methodically arranged under specified heads; 4th, a report on the finances of the department; 5th, a report of all fines imposed, and deductions from the pay of contractors for failures to deliver the mail, or any other cause.

Sec. 23. The postmaster general shall, before advertising for proposals for the transportation of the mail, form the best judgment practicable as to the mode, time and frequency of transportation on each route, and advertise accordingly. No consolidated or combination bid shall be received, and the conditions of contracts and principles on which extra allowances may be made, are defined.

Sec. 24. Proposals for all mail contracts shall be delivered to the department sealed, and shall be kept sealed until the biddings are closed. The contracts in all cases shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, except when his bid is not more than five per cent. below that of the last comers bid, on the route bid for, who shall have faithfully performed his contract. The postmaster general shall not be bound to consider the bid of any person who shall have wilfully or negligently failed to execute a prior contract.

Secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, all relate to contracts for transporting the mail. The thirty-second section determines a point which has been much agitated for some months past. We give it entire.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route; or if any postmaster shall with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, over another, which shall pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster in the United States.

Sec. 33. In those offices where the commissions allowed to the postmaster are equal to or exceed one thousand dollars, there shall be appointed by the president and senate a deputy postmaster.

Sec. 34. Assistant postmasters and clerks shall be exempt from militia duty and serving on juries.

Sec. 35. Provides for the advertising letters remaining in the post offices.

Sec. 36. No postmaster shall receive free of postage any letter or package containing any other than paper or money, under a penalty of fine and dismissal.

Sec. 37. Provides for the releasing of the original sureties of a postmaster by substituting others.

Sec. 38. Any person who shall be accessory after the fact to the offence of stealing any letter or packet from the mail of the United States by any person whatever, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years.

Sec. 39. The postmaster general is authorised to establish an express mail, in addition to the ordinary mail, and to charge triple the amount of postage for letters carried by it.

Sec. 40. In case of the death, &c. of the postmaster general, his powers shall ad interim devolve on the first assistant postmaster general.

Sec. 41. Subjects the letter carriers in every city to the control of the postmaster general.

Sec. 42. Provides for the transportation of the mail by canals.

Secs. 43 and 44. Define the amounts of the salaries of the assistant postmaster general and his clerks, and of the auditor and his clerks.

Sec. 45. Three millions, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be appropriated for the service of the post office department for the year commencing on the first day of July, 1836.

DEATH OF BISHOP WHITE.

The annexed extra from the office of the U. S. Gazette, realizes the apprehensions which have been for several days entertained, that the patriarch of the Episcopal church in this country, the venerable bishop White, was about to disappear from the midst of us.

The time of his dissolution was, it will be seen, identical with that in which the various Episcopal congregations of this state, were, at the request of the bishop of the diocese, uniting their voices on behalf of the venerable patriarch in the beautiful supplication of their ritual for a sick person:

Office of the U. S. Gazette, Sunday, 4 o'clock, P. M.

DEATH OF BISHOP WHITE. We have this morning the painful duty to announce to our readers, the death of the venerable William White, D. D. bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, and senior of that church in the United States, and at his death believed to be the oldest Protestant bishop in the world. Bishop White was born (we believe) in Maryland, on the 4th of April, 1748, so that he is more than 88 years of age. He was a sound whig in political principles at the time when the profession of such principles involved important considerations. He was for a long time the chaplain of congress, and when that body, to avoid the victorious British, removed from one place to another, Mr. White shared in its removals and its perils.

In the year 1780, Mr. White and two other Episcopal clergymen repaired to England to receive the office of bishop. Mr. White, and we think his reverend companions also, were consecrated on the 4th of February, 1787, by the arch-bishops of Canterbury and York—other prelates being present.

Bishop White has consecrated every bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States excepting only the bishop of Michigan, who has received consecration since the confinement of this venerable friend to his church.

Bishop White has been remarkable in his long life for the faithful discharge of all his duties as a citizen, not less than those of a clergyman; and if neither heat nor cold prevented his appearance in the sacred desk, so also the mutations of weather were equally inoperative to keep him from the ballot box—from public meetings or religious or philanthropic occasions—or even from a scene of conflagration, while he had strength to be of service to his fellow men.

The majestic form of the venerable deceased was seen, until a short time before his death, in our streets, with gratification by every citizen, and the respectful salutations of all that addressed him, showed how general and how deep was the respect which his long life of piety had inspired.

The bishop was one that seemed to connect the present generation with the great and good that had passed away, and our citizens, (we need not confine the remark to the Episcopal denomination), our citizens felt a degree of justifiable pride in the consciousness that a man so loved and so revered, was of their number. It is not strange, then, that during his last sickness, they should have inquired with eager expectancy for his health—or that at his death there should have been a general gloom: a great and a good man had been taken away, and it was seemingly that the people "should take it to heart."

Bishop White, after lingering for a few weeks, died yesterday, about 15 minutes before 12 o'clock, noon—retaining his mental faculties to the last moment. In the morning, several clergymen on their way to church called to see him. He inquired after their health with his usual urbanity of tone; and while surrounded by a few friends, not of his immediate family, he ceased to be of them. There was no struggle to mark the moment of his spirit's dissolution; but he passed from life as he passed through it—calm and serene, and full of edification.

THE CROPS.

From the Baltimore American.

The unfavorable reports which have been made in the course of the present summer in reference to the grain crops have created apprehensions that the yield of the harvests would be so materially lessened as to cause a considerable advance in the prices of bread stuffs during the ensuing year. The season has been marked by complaints—much more numerous and decided than those which we are accustomed annually to hear—of the injury sustained by the wheat during the severity of the winter, and more recently by the ravages of the Hessian fly, and these complaints have not been confined to any particular quarter, but have issued from almost every grain growing section of the middle states. As we have already intimated, reports of this character have for years past regularly attended the development of the growing crop, and in most cases the fears of those who have uttered them have, happily, not been realized. The frequency, universality and loudness of the complaints of the present season, however, evidently indicated that they were better founded than usual, and in order to ascertain as clearly as possible their true character, an enterprising and intelligent citizen took the trouble of addressing a copy of the annexed circular to each of the postmasters in the various counties and towns of the grain growing states:

"Baltimore, June 13th, 1836.

"Sir: Considering it a matter of much importance that correct information on the subject of the grain crops throughout the country should be collected, and with a view to the dissemination of such information in the case the fears of those who apprehend an unproductive yield in the approaching crop should be likely to be realized, I take the liberty of requesting that you will be pleased to inform me of the probable result in your immediate neighborhood. By filling up the blanks in the annexed half sheet, with such one of the following words, viz. good, average, indifferent, bad, very bad, as may be applicable to the case, adding any other matter that you may deem important, and returning it to me, under your frank, you will much oblige, &c."

The object of the circular was to obtain correct information, and in seeking for it over so wide and extended a field, no better, more intelligent nor more disinterested sources could be referred to than the postmasters. In very many instances prompt replies were returned, the whole of which have been kindly placed in our hands for the purpose of being given to the public. We have therefore proceeded to classify them according to the states to which they belong, and submit them to the reader without further remark:

NEW YORK.				
Counties.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Corn.
Schenectady	average	average	average	promising
Onondaga	½ an average	none	good	uncertain
Delaware	not a wheat co.	good	good	indifferent
Broome	indifferent	indifferent	good	indifferent
Greene	average	average	average	indifferent
Seneca	good	not good	promising	uncertain
Yates	¾ of a crop	average	good	promising
Orleans	indifferent	short crop	good	uncertain
Lewis	indifferent	short	good	bad
Otsego	average	half crop	good	half crop
Steuben	average	average	good	promising
Westchester	good	good	good	bad
Alleghany	average	average	good	uncertain
Tioga	not ½ crop	average	good	indifferent
Cayuga	indifferent	average	good	good
Erie	indifferent	none sown	average	bad
Columbia	indifferent	average	very good	bad
Cattaraugus	average	average	very good	not good
Essex	not a wheat co.	promising	good	uncertain
Suffolk	bad	average	very good	indifferent
Ulster	bad	average	good	indifferent
Maysville	average	not much grown	good	very bad

NEW JERSEY.				
Counties.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Corn.
Gloucester	indifferent	very bad	good	indifferent
Bergen	good	average	good	indifferent
Burlington	indifferent	very bad	good	average

PENNSYLVANIA.				
Counties.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Corn.
Pike	indifferent	average	good	bad
Cumberland	very bad	average	promising	promising
Westmoreland	average	average	good	uncertain
Berks	less than ½ a crop	tolerable	promising	promising
Franklin	very bad	average	very good	uncertain
Lycoming	½ of an average	not good	promising	uncertain
Lancaster	{ entirely de- stroyed by fly }	½ a crop	good	promising
Tioga	average	average	good	promising
Wayne	not a wheat co.	bad	good	bad
Centre	average	—	—	—
Huntingdon	fair	—	—	—
Mifflin	½ short	—	—	—
Northumberland	indifferent	—	—	—

DELAWARE.				
Counties.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Corn.
Kent	bad	indifferent	very good	promising
Sussex	none	fair	good	½ crop

MARYLAND.				
Counties.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Corn.
Washington	very bad	very bad	promising	uncertain
Dorchester	very bad	bad	good	bad
Frederick	not more than ½ of a crop	½ average	good	promising
Cecil	less than ½	average	average	bad
Worcester	very bad	indifferent	good	not good
St. Mary's	fair	average	promising	uncertain
Caroline	not ½ the seed	very light	very good	promising
Somerset	very bad	average	very good	good
VIRGINIA.				
Counties.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Corn.
Dinwiddie	very bad	fair	very good	indifferent
Chesterfield	about the seed	small crop	best in the world	uncer.
Powhattan	very bad	none	very good	uncertain
Nansemond	indifferent	little sown	very good	average
OHIO.				
Counties.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Corn.
Fairfield	½ crop	little sown	abundant	promising
Wayne	good	little sown	good	uncertain
Ross	indifferent	average	good	promising
Crawford	not a wheat co.	little sown	good	uncertain
Columbiana	very good	good	very good	middling
Clinton	average	good	very good	promising
Holmes	¾ of a crop	little sown	promising	uncertain
Seneca	very good	very good	very good	bad

County. *Wheat.* *Rye.* *Oats.* *Corn.*
 Salem indifferent average good generally late
 In various instances the postmasters have accompanied their returns with remarks going more fully to explain the condition of the crops. Portions of these remarks are subjoined, in order that the reader may have all the light on the subject which they furnish.

NEW YORK.

Angelica, Alleghany co. Unless something more happens, there will be a tolerably fair crop in general.

Bedford (N. Y.) and vicinity, West Chester co. Wheat, rye and oats look very well, and a prospect of good crops.

Bath, Steuben co. In the counties east of us, large fields of wheat have been ploughed up and corn planted. The grain was smothered by the deep and long continued snow of last winter.

Martinsburg. Wheat is winter killed—there will not probably be over half a crop.

Albion, Orleans co. The wheat crop in this county not considered more than two-thirds of an average. Much injured by deep snow in the winter.

Penn Yan. This is probably one of the best districts for wheat in the union, and I think crops will be abundant, but more from the quantity of ground occupied. Wheat is, in this section, the main crop. [The yield of wheat is put down at about two-thirds of a good crop.]

Suburn. The wheat crop in this section of the state east of a line drawn north and south through Cayuga lake, is not likely to produce more than two-thirds of the usual quantity. West of that line the wheat crop is much better, and will probably amount to an average.

Riverhead. Wheat is very much winter killed—probably there will not be over two-thirds of an average crop.

Binghampton, Broome co. Wheat and rye very much winter killed. The crops will be hardly middling.

Syracuse, Onondaga co. Wheat will produce less than one-fourth of last year's crop—hardly enough for bread and seed. Last year this county produced probably 500,000 bushels. This is the first year since 1823, that our wheat crop has failed. It being known early in the season, that the wheat was killed, our farmers turned their attention more vigorously towards coarse grains, of which it is pretty safe to anticipate a large yield. Wheat, however, is our staple, but in all the counties east of Cayuga lake, the harvest must be exceedingly small.

Essex county. Not much wheat raised in this county—what there is looks well.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wellsborough, Tioga co. The wheat and rye have been injured by the snow, but the weather has since been favorable for the winter grain, and we have a prospect of a fair average crop.

Williamsport, Lycoming co. I have never seen so general a failure in the wheat crops.

Reading, Berks co. The fly has perhaps never been in our country so destructive to the wheat as this season. The rye crops look tolerably well.

Greensburgh, Westmoreland co. Wheat will be a fair common crop—about one-fourth less than last, which was abundant.

Carlisle, Cumberland co. The late and long continual rains have injured the crops in some parts of this county, but recently they have much revived in appearance.

Milford, Pike co. The prospect for wheat is supposed to be hardly half a crop.

Lancaster. The wheat crops have so completely failed, that many of the farmers who have disposed of their last year's crops, have purchased for the coming year. Farmers who raised last year from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels will this year scarcely have sufficient for seed.

Chambersburg, Franklin co. From the best information I can obtain, this valley, from the Potomac to Philadelphia, will not give more than the seed and bread. Many of our farmers will not have their seed. We have a good deal of old wheat in this county.

DELAWARE.

Georgetown, Sussex co. There is very little wheat raised in this county, and the last winter destroyed the small crops that were sown. Corn is our staple, and the present prospect is that there will not be half a crop.

Dover, Kent co. Wheat and rye much injured by the winter and fly. Oats remarkably fine, and very good prospects for a large crop of corn.

MARYLAND.

Elkton, Cecil co. Many of our farmers will not have more than their seed from their wheat fields, and some think they will not have even that.

Denton, Caroline co. Of wheat there is not enough to half sow the same ground.

Snowhill, Worcester co. The crops of wheat will not much more than yield the seed.

Cambridge, Dorchester co. Throughout this county there is not one farm that will yield a fair average crop of wheat; the late rains improved the appearance of the wheat crop very much, but the prevailing winds during the whole time, bruised the heads to such an extent that nearly one-half of what has headed out will be destroyed by the blast. In our low lands the opinion prevails that the corn crop will be almost entirely lost; on the uplands, the prospect is fair.

Hagerstown, Washington co. Our wheat crops were never so poor throughout the whole county. There will scarcely be enough raised for seed and bread. Rye is a shade better, but very indifferent. The oats and corn crops look well. Farmers are sowing buckwheat and millet in their wheat fields.

Frederick, Frederick co. Wheat is very bad—not more than one-fourth of an average. The rye crop in this immediate neighborhood will be less than half a crop. The appearance of the corn and oats has materially improved within the last ten days, and with a continuance of favorable weather, both will be very large, as many wheat fields were ploughed up and planted in corn and oats.

Leonardtown, St. Mary's co. The crop of wheat is not an average of the last five or ten years, though more promising than last year.

VIRGINIA.

Suffolk, Nansemond co. Corn crops much injured by constant rains, but the last ten days of good dry weather has improved them much.

Scottsville. Some farms will not make as much wheat as was sown.

Chesterfield court house. The wheat seeded in this county will not average more than two or three for one.

OHIO.

Tiffin, Seneca co. The general impression is that our crops of wheat, rye and corn will be more abundant than they ever have been heretofore.

Wilmington, Clinton co. More wheat sown last fall than usual. I am of opinion this county will produce more wheat than last season.

Wooster. The drought in April and May, and the constant rains which succeeded it was feared would destroy the prospects of the farmer, but for the last two weeks the weather has been fine, and all sorts of grain look promising.

New Lisbon, Columbiana co. We rarely have any but good crops in this region, and the present promises about as usual.

To render more full and complete the information which we desire to lay before our readers on this interesting subject, we annex paragraphs which have passed under our notice within the last ten days:

From the Genesee (N. Y.) Farmer.

WHEAT. The season is now so far advanced that a tolerable conjecture may be formed as to the state of the wheat crop, and the effect produced upon it by the past winter. From our limited observation and from what we have been able to learn from various authentic sources, it appears that in what is called western New York, which is emphatically the wheat district of the state, the wheat has suffered to an extent quite equal to what was first apprehended. The western counties extending to Wayne and Seneca, may expect a medium crop—in Wayne, Seneca and Cayuga counties there is much wheat that promises well, but as a whole, it has been a good deal thinned, and many pieces entirely destroyed—while farther east, Onondaga, Oswego, Madison and Oneida counties, the wheat has suffered still more extensively. In the most favorable section of Onondaga, where the crops have rarely if ever failed, but few first rate pieces are to be seen; while in the less favorable sections hundreds of acres have been totally destroyed, and have been ploughed up for spring crops. The same remarks, but in greater extent, are applicable to Madison and Oneida.

But though the past winter has destroyed much of the wheat, if what remains produces an ordinary yield there need be no apprehension of a deficiency of bread stuffs. There is at the present moment a vast amount of wheat in the country of last year's harvest, greater perhaps than has often been known, and farmers are in every section industriously endeavoring, by an extended culture of the coarser and spring grain, to supply

any apprehended deficiency that may arise from the defect of the winter on their wheat fields.

The agricultural report of the crops in the vicinity of the city of New York, for the month of June, says—

In the early part of the month the rains continued unabated, and many were fearful the crops would be destroyed. At the close of the month however, there was a change and fine weather commenced—before the month closed the hopes of the farmer were gladdened.

Wheat and Rye appear well, stocks large with every appearance that the bulls will fill well, in wet spots it is thin, no fly or blight has injured it in the least; on the whole—there will be a fair crop.

Corn looks the worst of any thing else, and is very backward, and may be injured.

In Pennsylvania, west of the mountains, the accounts are decidedly favorable. A late Pittsburgh Advocate says—

"We perceive that our eastern brethren are loud and lugubrious in their complaints of the crops, particularly the wheat. The crops in this section of country have not failed or come short of their exuberance. On the contrary, our farmers tell us that they are promising beyond any former season, and bid fair richly to reward their toils."

The Wilkesbarre Farmer says—

"In our last we spoke of the unfavorable appearance of the crops in various parts. We have since had an opportunity to view the fields in this neighborhood, and are happy in being able to say they are the most promising we have seen in any quarter."

The recent convention at Harrisburgh brought together citizens from various parts of Pennsylvania. The result of the inquiry addressed to them on the subject of the crops of grain was, that the fears which had been entertained a few weeks since of a considerable failure, will not be realized."

In Maryland, from all the information we can gain on the subject, we have no doubt there will be a very material falling off in the wheat crops—not only in the western counties but throughout the eastern shore.

In Ohio there is the promise of an abundant crop of all kinds of grain. The Tuscarawas Advocate states that the crops in that region never presented a better appearance for a bountiful harvest. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 6th inst. says that the harvest had commenced in the Miami country, and that the wheat is considered below an average.

Respecting the crops in Virginia, we have the following account in the Farmer's Register, published at Fredericksburg. This account is up to the 27th June, and it is likely that the favorable weather since experienced may have improved the crops. The statements here given are confirmed by numerous letters published in the Register.

The season and state of crops. From all the accounts before us, public and private, it is inferred that the wheat crop throughout Virginia, will fall short of half an average crop—and that the whole wheat crop of the United States will be not much better than that of Virginia alone. We subjoin, in extracts from private letters, many of the facts that have reached us: but none of these, except the one from Halifax, Virginia, even refer to the latest and worst calamities, caused by the inundation of most of the rich and extensive river bottoms of Virginia and North Carolina. The great source of injury to the wheat, and which was anticipated as far back as last October, and expected then to be unusually destructive, was the Hessian fly. In addition to this, and to other minor evils, the very wet season latterly has done great damage, either by filling the soil with water, or entirely overflowing its surface. In the latter part of May, and first half of June, there were 21 days in succession, on which more or less of rain fell—and some of these rains came in floods: and even since the close of this uninterrupted series, there has been an unusual quantity of rain. On high land, the usual estimates of crops expected, vary from one-fourth to three-fourths of an average. In some fewer cases, they are worse and better than these ordinary extremes, varying from nothing worth reaping, to nearly a fair product. Of the latter cases, very few have been heard of—and those not very lately. From the newspapers, we learn that in Buckingham and the nearest adjacent counties, the wheat was tolerably fair, and near Wheeling still better; if so, these are the only parts of Virginia as much favored, of which we have heard. On our own farm, we cannot estimate the crop of wheat at more than the fourth of what the land could produce: and where the damage from the fly was the least, and the general growth the best, there the damage was greatest from scab, or empty or dead parts of heads. The quality of the grain will be very bad.

But the rich bottom lands on our rivers have suffered most. They have all been covered by freshets, and to very unusual depths. The Roanoke bottom lands have suffered most. The wheat there is almost entirely destroyed, as well as other crops—and the soil itself, in many parts, has been carried off by the floods, so that the damage to the land is even of more amount than the entire loss of the year's crops.

Two more days, (the 25th and 26th), have passed since the foregoing remarks were written, and on both rain had fallen profusely and heavily: the consequent increase of damage to wheat will be necessarily great. Where ready for the scythe, it must be much beaten down and tangled by the heavy rain of last night; and where still green, there is danger of the rust coming to destroy much of the quantity and value of the small product previously expected.

RAIL ROADS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

From the Albany Argus.

Letter from James Seymour, division engineer of the New York and Erie rail road; in respect to the curvature and graduation of that and sundry other roads.

New York, Jan. 11, 1836.

Sir: Having recently, in pursuance of your directions, visited and examined the several rail roads between this city and Washington, I beg leave to submit the following account thereof for the consideration of the board of directors.

1st. The Patterson and Jersey city rail road length 16 miles. The train of cars was drawn by one locomotive engine from Patterson to the Bergen Ridge, with forty passengers, at the rate of 12 miles per hour, passing over curved lines varying from 400 to 600 feet radius, and ascending a grade for a distance of half a mile, at the rate of 45 feet per mile upon a straight line. The engine ascended this grade with a velocity of 11 miles per hour; over the remainder of the distance, not yet completely finished, the cars and passengers were drawn by horse power.

2d. The Amboy and Camden rail road, length 65 miles. Over this road the daily train of cars, containing from 50 to 150 passengers, are drawn by an engine weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons, at from 12 to 15 miles per hour, ascending a grade of from 40 to 50 feet per mile, for a distance of about 3 miles, upon a part of which ascent, there is a curved line of 750 feet radius; the remainder of the road slightly undulating.

3d. The Philadelphia and Trenton rail road, length 30 miles. This road is nearly level. A train of cars containing 60 passengers, was drawn over this road at the rate of 14 miles per hour, by a locomotive engine weighing 8 tons.

4th. The Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, length 82 miles. Upon this road there are two inclined planes located for stationary steam power. The first is located immediately west of the Schuylkill river, near Philadelphia. One train of the cars was drawn up this plane by the stationary steam engine, another by horses, and the delay in passing was half an hour. Its length 3,300 feet, vertical height 165 feet. Trains containing 40 passengers (20 in each) are drawn from the head of this plane by a locomotive engine $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons gravity. The road presents acclivities of 30 feet, and in one instance of 45 feet to the mile, and numerous curves, many of which are from 600 to 800 feet radius. An inclined plane of 1,800 feet long, and 90 feet vertical height, descends to the Susquehanna river at Columbia. Arrangements are in progress to supersede one or both of these places, by a new location presenting grades of about 80 feet to the mile, to be traversed by locomotive engines. Vexatious delays are experienced on this road, owing to the fact that the state of Pennsylvania provides the motive power managed by state agents, and gives to transportation companies only the privilege of attaching cars. This destroys that systematic arrangement throughout the line which is necessary on a work of this kind, and which uniformly can only be adequately secured by subjecting the whole business of transportation to the sole management of one set of agents.

5th. The New Castle and Frenchtown rail road, length 16 miles, and no ascent over 25 feet per mile. The train of cars containing 60 passengers was taken at the rate of 18 miles per hour. The greater portion of this road is either straight line or curved upon a large radius.

6th. The Baltimore and Ohio rail road, which is in operation only as far as Harper's Ferry, length 82 miles. In travelling over this road, I was favored with the company of P. E. Thomas, esq. president of said road, to whom I am indebted for the following information. Between Baltimore and Elliott's mills, a distance of 15 miles, the road is level from 7 to 8 miles, and the remainder ascends from 13 to 21 feet per mile. From this point 23 miles west, the line ascends from 13 to 38 feet per mile. This part of the line presents generally a succession of curves to the right and left, varying from 318 to 700 feet radius, and many of them as small as 400 feet. The grade in the next 4 miles rises from 38 to 45 feet per mile. A part of this is straight and the remainder curved 600 to 1,000 feet radius, with the exception of a few of the curves, which are larger, making the distance 42 miles to the foot of plane No. 1, on the east side of Parr's Ridge. An engine of 7 and a half tons gravity took two passenger cars 30 feet long, containing 50 passengers, from Baltimore to this point, at the rate of 14 miles per hour; and passed over the ascents and curved lines with the same velocity as upon the straight lines and levels, and upon the last mile which has an ascent of 45 feet, at the rate of 16 miles per hour.

We could have travelled over the 42 miles with a greater velocity, had not the general regulations of the company limited the speed to 14 miles per hour.

The principal ridge encountered between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, is called Parr's Ridge, the summit of which is distant 44 miles from that city, and present an elevation of 817 feet above the tide level. At the time when this road was located over this ridge, about the year 1820, it had not been supposed to be practicable to ascend with locomotive engines with loaded trains, upon grades exceeding 30 feet to the mile, and therefore in order to pass this ridge, four inclined planes arranged for stationary engines, were adopted at grades, respectively of 76, 87, 176 and 253 feet per mile. Since the recent improvements, however, in the Baltimore locomotives, much exceeding in power the comparatively feeble engines imported

from England, the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company have resolved to locate anew this section of their road, as to dispense with these plains, and to adopt a more circuitous route over the ridge, upon which the grades will be reduced to 80 and 100 feet per mile, and will be passed exclusively by locomotive engines. The planes as now located are passed by applying auxiliary horse power, but they have been lately surmounted with one of the Baltimore locomotive engines, drawing 33 passengers and other freight. The length of the planes are respectively as follows: 2,150, 3,100, 3,400 and 1,900 feet, and the aggregate distance from the foot of the most easterly to the most westerly plane about four miles.

I was informed by Jonathan Knight, esq. chief engineer of that road, that it is proposed to pass the ridges of the Alleghany mountains lying west of Cumberland, exclusively with locomotive power, encountering grades from 50 to 100 feet to the mile, and containing an aggregate length of about 55 miles. That company estimates the actual cost of traction on those heavy grades at two cents per ton per mile, and on the grades less than 30 feet per mile, at less than one cent per ton. The road with the planes as now located is very extensively used for the transportation, not only of passengers and merchandise, but also of flour, lumber, tobacco, and the general agricultural products of the country.

The net revenue for the year 1835, arising from the section of 89 miles of this road now finished, after deducting all expenses of transportation and of repairs of the road and machinery, amounted to \$106,163 71, being an advance of about 35 per cent. on the net revenue of the preceding year, which was \$72,574 14.

7th. The Baltimore and Washington rail road, which diverges as a branch from the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, at a point 9 miles west from Baltimore. The length of this road from Baltimore to Washington is 40 miles, and is traversed by a locomotive engine of 7½ tons, drawing passenger cars which are 34 feet long, and unusually commodious, containing 70 passengers, together with the baggage car, at a velocity of 16 to 20 miles per hour.

On my return from Washington to Baltimore, the same engine drew three of these large passenger cars containing 140 passengers, together with the baggage and baggage car, at the same speed before mentioned.

The locomotive engines are able, however, to travel much faster upon this road, having passed a number of times from Baltimore to Washington in one hour and a half, conveying from 75 to 100 passengers, passing over a part of the road at the rate of 40 miles per hour upon a straight line. An agreement was made to deliver the president's message in Baltimore in 40 minutes, or at the rate of 60 miles per hour, and it would have been accomplished but for the circumstance that after the engineer had started and obtained the velocity proposed, the fireman became alarmed at the speed, and put out his fire. The engines upon the different rail roads above mentioned, have horizontal boilers, and generally burn wood. Those upon the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and the Baltimore and Washington rail road use anthracite coal, and have vertical boilers. This plan of engines I consider preferable to those with the horizontal boiler, particularly upon steep grades, as it prevents the water from varying from its place. The use of coal is also preferable, as well on account of bulk, as in maintaining a more uniform and regular amount of steam; and in avoiding the smoke and sparks, which are found exceedingly inconvenient, unpleasant, and even dangerous, on the roads where wood is used.

Notwithstanding the very great improvements which the locomotive engine has experienced within the last seven years, I have no doubt that it is destined to undergo alterations which will still further augment its power and usefulness, and enable it to travel with safety at the rate of 30 miles per hour, with passengers, over grades varying from 10 to 30 feet per mile, where the curves are of not too small a radius.

I consider the engines made at Baltimore better than those that are imported from abroad. An English engine arrived at Baltimore a few days since, which was destined for a rail road in Virginia; but being tried upon the Baltimore road, ran off the track once or twice. The foreign engines appear much better calculated for very straight and level roads, than those which must be constructed in this country.

The state of Pennsylvania has expended \$100,000 for English engines, but has recently concluded to abandon the use of them, and hereafter to order their engines made in this country.

It has been ascertained by actual experiment, upon the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Washington rail roads, that one of the American locomotives, weighing 8½ tons, will draw upon a level road, 200 tons of freight, at the rate of ten miles per hour; that the same engine will draw upon an ascent of 25 feet per mile 100 tons, and 50 tons on a grade of 50 feet at the same rate of speed; and that by adding another auxiliary engine of the same power, the same weight may be propelled with the same velocity on a grade of at least 90 feet to the mile.

By a comparison of the facts above ascertained, with the table of the grades and curvatures on the New York and Erie rail road, the advantages will be found much in favor of the latter. There is no grade on the New York and Erie rail road which will exceed 90 feet per mile, and that only for one and a half miles in distance upon the western slope of the Shawangunk Ridge. There are a few places where a grade from 60 to 80 feet per mile for a short distance will be required; but on

much the greatest portion of the road the grades will be reduced within 30 feet per mile. There will be no curves on any part of the road less than 700 feet radius, and but one as small as that; and we have fortunately been able in all cases where we have been compelled to adopt curves which would have otherwise diminished the usefulness of the engine, to regain the portion of power thus lost, by reducing the grade in that part of the road, and thereby to equalize the loss by curvature by a corresponding gain in acclivity.

The loss of power on a curve of 700 feet radius, at a speed of 12 miles to the hour, is found in actual practice to be about equal to an increase of acclivity of 18 feet to the mile, so that it is only necessary to flatten the grade to that extent wherever we have been obliged to submit to a curvature as sharp as that presented by a radius of 700 feet—and in that proportion for curves more gentle. It is by pursuing this plan, and thereby avoiding the excessive and useless expense incurred in attempting, as it were to force a line to a course which will be absolutely straight and level, that we have been able to avoid the mistakes in that respect of the English engineers, and to reduce within so moderate an amount the estimate cost of the New York and Erie rail road. You will perceive that the curves upon the Baltimore and Ohio rail road are much more severe than those upon the New York and Erie rail road, being frequently on a radius of 400 feet, and once as high as 318 feet; and nevertheless their locomotives pass over these curves without difficulty, at the rate of from 14 to 16 miles per hour.

The rail used on that road is the flat plate rail laid in part on wood and in part on stone. The different modes of superstructure presented by the modes above mentioned, together with the plan which will be most expedient for the New York and Erie rail road, I propose to make the subject of future communication, and I beg leave to conclude by stating, that an examination of the difficulties overcome on the roads above mentioned, compared with the facilities as to graduation and curvature presented by the New York and Erie rail road, cannot but remove any doubts as to the feasibility or usefulness of the latter work.

All of which is respectfully submitted, your obedient servant,
JAMES SEYMOUR.

To Jas. G. King, esq. pres. of N. Y. and Erie rail road com.

MORAL MANAGEMENT OF THE INSANE.

We published not long since an account of the charge of treatment in the cases of insanity effected by the courage and humanity of a French physician of the name of Pinel. We perceive that the enlightened and intelligent Bostonians are pursuing the same system of management with great success. The following is an abstract of the report of the trustees of the McLane hospital, in Charlestown, taken from the Boston Transcript:

There were remaining in the asylum for the insane, and admitted from the 1st of May to the 1st of January last, 136 patients—84 males and 52 females—of whom 69 were old cases and 67 recent. There were 55 admissions and 59 removals—of the latter 6 were by death—3 not improved, 3 convalescent, and 25 recovered.

The system of moral management is still successfully pursued, and in addition to the usual diversion, and occupations, weekly dancing parties have been introduced, and religious services on the Sabbath. These stated observances are of incalculable benefit to the patients, the mind is thus provided with something to fix upon, and to anticipate, and the labor of preparation is seen and heard for days in advance; the females in preparing their dresses, and both males and females in practising the figure of the dance. Thirty to forty have daily attended on family worship; and in no instance has there been any disturbance, nor any injurious effect; on the contrary, the influence has been highly salutary, and many who have recovered have spoken of these exercises, as having contributed to their restoration. The patients rise and dress about half an hour before breakfast. After which, they are taken out to walk, or to ride, or are engaged as far as possible, in useful labor, as farming, sawing, splitting and piling wood, or assisting their attendants; and a few are engaged in mechanical employments. A large number are occupied more or less in the amusements of bowling, quoits, throwing the ring, and in checkers, chess, back-gammon and other games; and in the interval of these amusements, reading books from the library, newspapers and writing, serve to fill up the time. After tea they are assembled in the parlour room, for family worship, which consists in reading a chapter from the Bible singing two hymns and a prayer.

Once a week all the female patients who are well enough, assemble in the house, and spend an afternoon in sewing; while thus employed, some interesting book is read, or they are engaged in conversation, and are indulged in occasional relaxation and amusement; these stay to tea with the family and to attend the "Belknap (so named, in honor of Miss Mary Belknap, a munificent donor to the institution), sewing society," is a privilege, which nearly all are anxious to enjoy; the work for which they received pay the last quarter, amounted to sixteen dollars and thirty-nine cents. Quiet and convalescent patients, are also taken to church; to visit places of interest and amusement; dine at the family table; and sit in the parlors; they are made to feel as far as possible, that in going here, they have only found a new home, new friends, new brothers and sisters. The asylum must be a blessing indeed.