#### Vol. XXXVII.

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#### FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1836.

The general order of Major General Scott, dated 17th May, has produced a great excite ment among those persons upon whom its reflections fall, and especially among the People of St. Augustine and Florida, generally. Let ters received in this city, from that territory, are full of strong feeling and bitter recrimination against him. For our part, we incline more to the opinion of those who make allowance for the exciting circumstances in which the General is placed by the censures, frequently undeserved, which are cast upon him. We concur, generally, in the spirit of the following remarks upon the subject, which we find in the National Gazette of Tuesday last .

"It is a most mistaken and pernicious sys-' tem, that of censuring and vilifying our offi-' cers because they may not have answered all ' the hopes indulged with respect to their oper-'ations, especially before the true posture of affairs can be known. If they are to be thus held up to public odium whenever success may not attend their efforts, however much they 'may have deserved it, the anticipation is not 'unreasonable that they will be very loath to engage in the service of so hard and grumbling a ' master as they will have."

The bill for the re-organization of the Post Office Department has passed the House o Representatives, and is now before the Senate There appearing to be some misunderstanding as to the salaries of Clerks, &c. authorized by the bill as it was amended and passed in the House, we have transcribed the several allowances of that nature from the bill, and now give them to our readers, as follows:

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Assistant Postmasters Gene	eral, eac	h		No.
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Eight Clerks, each -	-6 (61)	-Love de	The the R	
Messenger,	- 10 (F - 13)	to Jul 12	A a think	
<b>Two additional Messengers</b>	,each	214 aquad		
Two Watchmen, each			C. C. Haltha	
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Twenty Clerks, each	12 19 19 19 19	E The st	當時的電影	
Eight Clerks, each -	-		- 10. Car	
Messenger	-	- Chickel	The states	
Two Assistants and				

Yesterday was the tenth day in succession of a North-East Storm in these parts, with occasional and protracted rains. In consequence, we presume, of the long-continued East wind, the level of the water in the Potomac was yesterday 12 or 18 inches higher than we have ever known. A part of the Washington Potomac Long Bridge was, we hear, carried away by the flood.

COLONIZATION .- At a recent meeting of the Managers of the North Carolina Colonization Society, auxiliary to the Parent Institution, held in Raleigh, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society es-tablished at Washington in the year 1817, for the purpose of colonizing such free persons of color on the western coast of Africa as shall be willing to avail themselves of the offered privilege, of which this Society, formed in the vear 1819, is auxiliary, continues to deserve the support of the friends of the African race, being the only Institution with which we are acquainted that is calculated gradually to improve the situation of the colored population of this country, and to promote and finally effect the colonization of the present totally ignorant and barbarous inhabitants of Resolved, That the exertions at present making by the Resolved, That the exertions at present making by the Parent Society to introduce an improved system of agricul-ture, and an extension of the means of promoting the rudi-ments of education in the colony of Liberia, are well calcu-lated to increase the happiness and prosperity of the colony, and this happiness and prosperity cannot fail to be greatly aided by the emigration, which this Society is glad to hear is about to take place, of some of the most intelligent, active, and respectable free colored people in the Southern States Resolved, That, whilst we cannot but consider the Associations which have been formed at the North for the abolition of slavery as productive of naught but evil-pure, unmixed, and dreadful evil-both to the bond and free, black and white, throughout all the slave-holding States this Society will continue its support to the Parent Coloni zation Society, in its unobtrusive exertions gradually to im-prove the condition of the African race, so long as its measures shall continue to be conducted with the wisdom and moderation which have hitherto distinguished them.

#### POLITICS OF THE DAY COMMUNICATED FOR FUBLICATION.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7, 1836.

TO GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON. Sin : I consider it the right of every citizen of the United States to ask and demand, and to be fully informed of, the political principles and opinions of those who are canlidates for the various offices in the gift of the People, and the imperious duty of the candidate to frankly and fully avow and declare the opinions which he entertains. I. herefore, as a voter, a citizen, and an individual, feeling a deep and abiding interest in the welfarc and prosperity of our common country, and an ardent desire to see the perpetuity of our free and happy form of government, take the liberty of asking you to give me your opinion and views on the following subjects :

1st. Will you (if elected President of the United States) ign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State, according to the federal population of each, for internal improvements, education and to such other objects as the Legislatures of the several States may see fit to apply the same?

2d. Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the public lands to each State, acabove specified !

3d. Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry ?

4th. Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary o secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency to the People of the United States) a bill (with proper modifications and restrictions) chartering a Bank of the United States ?

5th. What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the ournals the records and proceedings of a previous session ? A frank, plain, and full answer to the foregoing inquiies is respectfully and earnestly solicited. Your answer s desired as soon as possible. 1 intend this and your anwer for publication.

I have the honor to be your humble and obd't serv't, SHERROD WILLIAMS.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

#### NORTH BEND, MAY 1, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reeipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, in which you request me to answer the following questions:

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350$ 1st. "Will you, if elected President of the United States, sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State, according to the federal 3.000 1,7001,400population of each, for internal improvement, education, and to such other objects as the Legislatures of the several 1.000

States may see fit to apply the same ?" 2d. "Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each State, ac-cording to the federal population of each, for the purposes

above specified ?" 3d. "Will you sign and approve bills making appro-priations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry ?"

4th. " Will you sign and approve (if it becomes neces ary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and inances of nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency o the People of the United States) a bill, with proper moditions and restrictions, chartering a Bank of the United

5th. "What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals the records and proceedings of a previous

From the manner in which the four first questions are stated, it appears that you do not ask my opinion as to the policy or propriety of the measures to which they respectively refer ; but what would be my course, if they were presented to me (being in the Presidential chair of the United States) in the shape of bills, that had been duly passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the opinions which I have formed of the intention of the Constitution, as to the cases in which the veto power should be exercised by the President, I would have contented myself has been, and indeed is now, felt in relation to all these subjects, I think it proper to express my views upon each one separately. turn of all the surplus money which is, or ought to be in the Transury of the United States to old institution, and upon its misconduct predicate an oppoto be, in the Treasury of the United States, to the possession of the People, from whom it was taken, is called for by every principle of policy, and, indeed, of safety to our institutions, and I know of no mode of doing it better than that reknow of no mode of doing it better than that re-commended by the present Chief Magistrate, in which is now defunct. his first annual message to Congress, in the following words : " To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue. would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation.' This proposition has reference to a state of things which now actually exists, with the exosed of-for it could not have been anticipated y the President that the surplus above the real wants or convenient expenditures of the Government would become so large, as that retaining it in the Treasury would so much diminish the circulating medium as greatly to embarrass the business of the country. What other disposition can be made of it with view to get it into immediate circulation but to place it in the hands of the State authorities? So great is the amount, and so rapidly is it increasing, hat it could not be expended for a very considerabletime on the comparatively few objects to which it could be appropriated by the General Government ; but the desired distribution amongst. he People could be immediately effected by the States, from the infinite variety of ways in which t might be employed by them. By them it might e loaned to their own banking institutions, or even to individuals-a mode of distribution by he General Government which I sincerely hope s in the contemplation of no friend to his country. 2d. Whilst I have always broadly admitted that the public lands were the common property of all the States, I have been the advocate of that mode of disposing of them which would create the greatest number of freeholders, and I conceived that in this way the interests of all would be as well secured as by any other disposition ;

but since, by the small size of the tracts in which | question, the number and respectability of those who deny | frankly given, and recommendations upon such matters as | the lands are now laid out, and the reduction of the price, this desirable situation is easily attainable by any erson of tolerable industry, I am perfectly reconciled to t tribution of the proceeds of the sales as provided for he bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay; the interes of all seems to be well provided for by this bill; and as from he opposition which has hitherto been made to the dispo on of the lands heretofore contemplated by the repre tives of the new States, there is no probability of its being lopted, I think it ought no longer to be insisted on. . As I believe that no money should be taken from th reasury of the United States to be expended on interna aprovements but for those which are strictly national, th uswer to this question would be casy but from the diffi-culty of determining which of those that are from time to ime proposed would be of this description. This circum-tance, the excitement which has already been produced by ppropriations of this kind, and the jealousies which it wi o doubt continue to produce if persisted in, give addition aims to the mode of appropriating all the surplus revenu the United States in the manner above suggested. Eac. State will then have the means of accomplishing its own schemes of internal improvement. Still there will be par-ticular cases when a contemplated improvement will be of greater advantage to the Union generally, and some particu-lar States, than to that in which it is to be made. In such cases as well as these in the new States when the the cases, as well as those in the new States, where the valu of the public domain will be greatly enhanced by an im provement in the means of communication, the General Government should certainly largely contribute. To approvery warm opposition. Upon the whole, the distribution of the surplus revenue amongst the States seems likely to re

nove most, if not all, the causes of dissension of which th internal improvement system has been the fruitful source There is nothing, in my opinion, more sacredly incumben upon those who are concerned in the administration of ou fovernment than that of preserving harmony between th States. From the construction of our system there has been, and probably ever will be, more or less jealousy be tween the General and State Governments; but there is no hing in the Constitution—nothing in the character of the relation which the States bear to each other—which can eate any unfriendly feeling, if the common guardian adninisters its favors with an even and impartial hand. That his may be the case, all those to whom any portion of this elicate power is entrusted should always act upon the prin-ples of forbearance and conciliation; ever more ready to acrifice the interest of their immediate constituents rathe han violate the rights of the other members of the family Those who pursue a different course, whose rule is never t top short of the attainment of all which they may consider oundary they had themselves established. The observa-ons with which 1 shall conclude this letter on the subject of the veto power by the President will apply to this as wel your other questions.

4th. I have before me a newspaper, in which I am designated by its distinguished editor "The Bank and Federa, Candidate." I think it would puzzle the writer to adduce any act of my life which warrants him in identifying me with the interest of the first, or the politics of the latter Having no means of ascertaining the sentiments of the di-cetors and stockholders of the Bank of the United States which is the one, I presume, with which it was intended o associate me) I cannot say what their course is likely to o associate me) I cannot say what their course is inkery to be in relation to the ensuing election for President. Should hey, however, give me their support, it will be evidence it least that the opposition which I gave to their institution n my capacity of representative from Ohio in Congress pro-seeded, in their opinion, from a sense of duty which I could not disregard not disregard. The journals of the second session of the thirteenth, and

hose of the fourteenth Congress, will show that my votes are recorded against them upon every question in which their interest was involved. I did, indeed, exert myself in the Senate of Ohio to procure a repeal of the law which had imposed an enormous tax upon the branches which had een located in its boundaries at the request of the citizens e ground of those exertions was not the interest of the Bank; but to save what I considered the honor of the State and to prevent a controversy between the State officers and nose of the United States

In the spring of 1834 I had also the honor to preside a In the spring of 1854 I had also the nonor to preside at a meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county called for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the removal of the public money from the custody of the Bank by the sole authority of the Executive. As president of the meeting, I explained at some length the object for which it was convened; but I advanced no opinion in re-lation to the reachertering of the Beak

A most respectful memorial to the President in relation to the re-chartering of the Bank. A most respectful memorial to the President in relation to the removal of the deposites was adopted, as were also resolutions in favor of re-chartering the Bank; but, as I have already said, this was not the purpose for which the meeting was called, and not one upon which, as presiding officer, I was called upon to give an opinion, but in the event of an equal division of the votes. As a private citizen, no man can be more entirely clear of an equal division of the votes.

of any motive, either for re-chartering the old institution, or creating a new one, under the authority of the United States. I never had a single share in the former, nor in-

right to Congress to charter one, strongly recommend the course above suggested. 5th. I distinctly answer to this question, that, in my opi-nion, neither House of Congress can constitutionally ex-ounge the Record of the proceedings of their predecessors. The power to rescind certainly belongs to them; and is, for every public legitimate purpose, all that is necessary. The attempt to expunge a part of their Journal, now mak-ng in the Senate of the United States, I am satisfied could never have been made but in a period of the highest party restitement, when the voice of reason and generous feeling e course above suggested. weitement, when the voice of reason and generous feeling stifled by long protracted and bitter controversy.

In relation to the exercise of the veto power by the Pre-ident, there is, I think, an important difference in opinion etween the present Chief Magistrate and myself. I ex-ress this opinion with less diffidence, because I believe ne is in strict accordance with those of all the previou esidents to Gen. Jackson.

Presidents to Gen. Jackson. The veto power, or the control of the Executive over the enactment of laws by the logislative body, was not un-known in the United States previously to the formation of the present Federal Constitution. It does not appear, how-ever, to have been in much favor. The principle was to be found in but three of the State Constitutions; and in but one of them (Massachusetts) was the Executive power lodged in the hands of a single Chief Magistrate. One other State (South Carolina) had, indeed, not only adopted this principle, but had given its single Executive Magistrate s principle, but had given its single Executive Magistrat absolute negative upon the acts of the Legislature. In other instances it has been a qualified negative, like that "Apiled States." The Peorle of South Carolina seem were, not to have been tong picas a subment of power in their Governor, as it lasted but two year having been adopted in 1776, and repealed in 1778; fro which time the acts of the Legislature of that State have bee entirely freed from Executive control. Since the adoptic of the Constitution of the United States, the veto principl has been adopted by several other States, and, until ver ately, it seemed to be rapidly growing into favor.

Before we can form a correct opinion of the manner in which this power should be exercised, it is proper to under stand the reasons which have induced its adoption. In it heory, it is manifestly an innovation upon the first princi ple of Republican Government-that the majority shoul rule. Why should a single individual control the will of that majority? It will not be said that there is more probabili finding greater wisdom in the Executive chair than in the halls of the Legislature. Nor can it possibly be sup posed that an individual residing in the centre of an exten vishes of a numerous people, as those who come immedi-atily from amongst them—the partakers, for a portion of the year, in their various labors and employments, and the winnesses of the effects of the laws in their more minute as wall as general encoding well as general operations. As far, then, as it regards knowledge of the wants and wishes of the People, wisdo discover remedies for existing evils, and devising scheme increasing the public prosperity, it would seem that th Magistrate. But there is a principle, recognised by all the American Constitutions, which was unknown to the an eient republics. They all acknowledge rights in the mino rity, which cannot rightfully be taken from them. Experience had shown that in large assemblies these rights wern not always respected. It would be in vain that they should be enumerated, and respect for them enjoined in the Consti enumerated, and respect for them enjoined in the Consti-tution. A popular assembly, under the influence of that spirit of party which is always discoverable in a greater or less degree in all republics, might, and would, as it was be-lieved, sometimes disregard them. To guard against this danger, and to secure the rights of each individual, the ex-pedient of creating a Department independent of the others, and amenable only to the laws, was adopted. Security was thus given against any neleble wighting of the Constituthus given against any palpable violation of the Constitu tion, to the injury of individuals, or of a minority party But it was still possible for a wilful and excited majority to enact laws of the greatest injustice and tyranny, with

out violating the letter of their charter. And this I take to be the origin of the veto power, as well in the State Governments as that of the United States. A bill to establish an armory in the West. Laid on the A bill for the relief of Col. Daniel Newnan. Indefinite appears to have been the intention to create an umpir even the contending factions which had existed, it was eved, and would continue to exist. If there was any ly postponed. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Captain Robert White. Ordered to be engrossed. opriety in adopting this principle in the Government of all the reasons in favor of it existed in a tenfold ree for incorporating it in that of the United States. The perations of the latter, extending over an immense trac a country, embracing the products of almost every clime On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Senate pro zeeded to consider the bill to authorize the purchase of private stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louis ville and Portland Canal, which was lying on the table. and that country divided too into a number of separat Governments, in many respects independent of each other and of the common federal head, left but little hope that hey could always be carried on in harmony. It could no be doubted that sectional interests would at times predomi There was some short discussion on this bill, in which Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. HENate in the bosoms of the immediate representatives of the eople and the States, and combinations formed destruct Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the bill in the first of the public good, or unjust and oppressive to a mi ity. Where could a power to check these local feelings entence, which reads: " Be it enacted, dec. That the Se-retary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to burchase," &c. by inserting after the word " That," these o destroy the effects of unjust combinations, be bett placed than in the hands of that department whose author being derived from the same common sovereign, is co rdinate with the rest, and which enjoys the great distinct

"For the purpose of removing the obstructions in the Ohio river, at the Falls of Louisville, so as to render the passage, as far as practicable, free from tolls."

deration, was withdrawn.

ted, so far as to restrict the punishment of deputy postmas-ters who may violate the provisions of this act to simple removal from office.

Follin

some more immediately under his cognizance than theirs But there it should end. If he should undertake to pre

pare the business of legislation for the action of Congress

or to assume the character of code maker for the nation, he personal interest which he will take in the success of

is measures will necessarily convert him into a partisan and will totally incapacitate him from performing the part of that impartial umpire, which is the character that I have

apposed the Constitution intends him to assume, when

hould take the lead as a reformer, even when reformation s, in his opinion, necessary. Reformers will be never vanting when it is well understood that the power which

vields the whole patronage of the nation will not oppose

e reformation. I have the honor to be, with great consideration and re-

I have the honor to by, pect, sir, your humble servant, W. H. HARRISON.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1836.

IN SENATE.

Some petitions were presented by Mr. BUCHANAN nd Mr. HUBBARD, and referred. Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Public Lands,

epresentatives for the relief of James L. Stokes, and to

her purposes, stating that the committee were of opinion

On motion of Mr. PRENTISS, the Committee on Pub-

c Lands was discharged from the further consideration of an memorial of the trustees of schools and school lands in

nd for township sixteen, range three east, Mississippi, for a donation of lands for the use of schools.

Mr. PRENTISS offered the following resolution, which

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of stablishing a mail route from Williston to Jericho, in

Mr. BUCHANAN, from the Committee on the Judicia

y, reported a bill to provide for the due execution of the aws of the United States in the State of Michigan, with

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, eported a bill for the relief of John Bennet, with an amend-

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Naval Af

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Naval Af-faics, reported a bill to establish and regulate the navy ra-tions, and for other purposes; which was read, and order-ed to a second reading. Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Nathaniel Smith; which was

Several resolutions concerning post routes were offered y Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, Mr. SHEPLEY, and Mr

EWING, of Illinois, and were agreed to. Mr. DAVIS offered the following resolution; which was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instruct

ed to inquire into the expediency of causing a set of stand-ard weights and measures to be delivered to each State in

Mr. PRESTON, on leave, introduced a joint resolution

concerning a contract for filling the four vacant niches in the Rotundo; which was read, and ordered to a second

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

An amendment, offered when the bill was last under con-

ad, and ordered to a second reading.

greed to :

To the Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS.

I do not think it by any means necessary that he

ie acts passed by the Legislature are submitted to his

Mr. CALHOUN then moved to amend the third section of the amendment so as to prevent the withdrawal of the prohibited papers, and asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered

The question was then taken on Mr. CALHOUN'S motion, and decided as follows : YEAS-Messrs. Black, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Cuth-

bert, Goldsborough, Grundy, Kent, King, of Alabana, King, of Georgia, Moore, Nicholas, Rives, Walker, White

-15. NAYS-Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Davis, Hendricks, Hubbard, Morris, Prentiss, Robinson, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Webster, Wright-15. The motion by Mr. CALHOUN was therefore lost.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. GRUN-y, the yeas and nays were ordered.

There was some discussion on this amendment between Mr. MORRIS, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. KING, of Georgia, and Mr. WALKER, when

The amendment offered by Mr. GRUNDY was agreed to. The bill was reported to the Senate as amended. Mr. CALHOUN renewed his motion in the Senate, and it was again lost—yeas 15, nays 15. Mr. MORRIS then asked for the yeas and nays on the agrossment of the bill; and they were ordered. The question being taken it was desided as Gluma.

The question being taken, it was decided as follows : YEAS—Messrs, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Goldsborough, Grundy, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Moore, Nicholas, Preston, Rives, Rob-inson, Tallanadge, Walker, White, Wright-18. Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Ruggles, Shepley, Southand, Kent, Morris, Niles, Wall, Wester 18 Wall, Webste

The VICE PRESIDENT then took the Chair, and save the casting vote in the affirmative. So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bills ordered yesterday to be engrossed were read a

third time and passed. The bills received from the House to-day were read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the

Mr. KENT moved to take up the bill to extend the harters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

The question being on the third reading, Mr. BENTON opposed this motion, and moved to lay the bill on the table; which was negatived. Mr. BENTON moved to postpone the bill, and make it the order for Saturday. Negatived. Mr. BENTON asked the reading of the report, when, On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MILLER moved a suspension of the Rules to take the resolution, herctofore reported from the Committee Invalid Pensions, setting apart Saturday next, from If past ten until one o'clock, for the consideration of bills rted by that committee, or which may be reported bee that time, Lost.

Mr. PATTON moved that the Rules be suspended to nable him to offer a resolution setting apart Friday and aturday next, from ten to one o'clock', for the consideraion of bills reported from the Committee on Territories,

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Captain John Downes. Read wice, and committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reading. The following bills were taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole : A bill for the relief of the heirs, or their legal representa-tives, of William Conway, deceased. Ordered to be en-

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Favar Analis, reported the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to ascertain, as far as practicable, and to report to this House, Juring the first week of the next session, the practicability of establishing a navy yard at or near Great Barn island, in the straits called the East river, which connects Long Island sound with New York bay; the comparative advan-tages and disadvantages of that site, and the site of the navy yard at the Wallabout, on Long Island, for the purposes of navy yard; the expense of erecting the work recommend-ad by Colonel Baldwin at the Wallabout, according to the slan presented by that Engineer; the expense of a dry dock it such of the above pressure that the expense of a dry dock plan presented by that Engineer; the expense of a dry dock at each of the above positions; the expense of purchasing the necessary quantity of land and erecting buildings of equal convenience with those now owned by the United States at the Wallabout; and the probable amount for which the lands, buildings, and other property of the Unit-ed States at the Wallabout might be disposed of if offered for sale

This resolution lies on the table one day This resolution lies on the table one day. Mr. SPEIGHT moved that the Rules be suspended to take up the bill for the establishment of a Marine Hospital at Ocraeock, N. C. Lost. On motion of Mr. KILGORE, *Resolved*, That the memorial of the President and Secre-tary of Franklin College, Ohio, asking aid from Congress for said institution, be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to incurise into the organization

Lands, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of granting to said College a township of land, to be selected in Ohio, from any of the public lands subject to private

# National Intelligencer.

#### WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836.

No. 5522.

The following witticism is from the Globe, and only "wants confirmation" to be very fair.-Courier & Eng.

"Two members of Congress were conversing yesterday upon the propriety of employing the Marine Corps in the Indian war in Alabama: one of them remarked that the duty was inconsis-tent with the object for which the corps had been raised, that being for service at sea. "True," said the other, "and the next thing to fighting 'at sea,' is fighting amongst the Creeks.'

[A veteran of the Army adds, the employment of the Marine Corps in this instance is perfectly correct, as they are going to see service.]

An Affair of Honor, a sovereign cure for the Dropsy. An Affair of Honor, a sovereign cure for the Dropsy.— An intelligent traveller informs us (says the Alabama Republi-can) that, some time since, a Dr. B. of Alexandria, on Red river, challenged a Mr. M. an attorney, on some trivial account, who, at the time, was laboring under an abdominal dropsy. They met in the province of Texas, and M. was shot through the stomach. The dropsical matter was discharged, and the bowels, from the inflammation excited by the wound, adhering to the peritoneum, a permanent cure was accomplished. The parties became friends, and the Attorney remains grateful to the Doctor for this gratuitous surgical operation. We know of no law against shed-ding water, though there is one against blood. If our medical colleges approve of this mode, it is to be hoped the candidates for M. D. will be carefully examined as to their skill in this no-vel mode of operation.

#### NEWARK, (OHIO,) MAY 28.

A most atrocious, cold-blooded murder, was committed in Fairfield county, a short time since, by a man named Wonk, who resides about three miles from Lancaster. Work, it ap-pears from a letter from Lancaster to a gentleman in this place had been suspected of stealing property of a triffing amount in value, and a boy who lived with him was the principal witness ainst him. For the purpose, it is supposed, of preventing h m appearing against him on trial, he destroyed his life, coloring him while in bed, and afterwards buried his body in a field. Search was made for it, and the search felinquished, and again renewed, in consequence of Work directing a plonghman not to plough in a particular part of his field, where the body of the boy was found.—Advocate.

leed in any bank, with one exception; and that many rears ago failed, with the loss of the entire stock. I have to inclination again to venture in that way, even if I the President, I would have contented myself with giving an affirmative answer to the four first questions; but, from the deep interest which has been, and indeed is now, felt in relation to Indiately and personally connected with none other. I have made this statement to show you that I am not

y views upon each one separately. I answer, then, Ist. That the immediate re-Bank of the United States; and that I might, if so dis ion to the chartering of another.

I shall not, however, take this course so opposite to that which I hope I have followed through life, but will give you my sentiments clearly and fully, not only with regar-to the future conduct of the Government on the subject of

I was not in Congress when the late bank was charter ed, but was a member of the 13th Congress, after its first session, when the conduct of the bank, in its incipient measures, was examined into; and believing from the re-sult of the investigation that the charter had been violated I voted for the judicial investigation, with a view of annul-ling its charter. The resolution for that purpose, how-ever, failed; and, shortly after, the management of its af-fairs was committed to the talents and integrity of Mr. Cheves. From that period to its final dissolution, (althoug ception of the amount of money thus to be dis-posed of—for it could not have been anticipated in matters,) I have no idea that an institution could have een conducted with more ability, integrity, and public advantage, than it has been. Under these impressions, I agree with General Jackson

in the opinion expressions, I agree with General Backson gress, from which I make the following extract: "That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the dutic. "which may be required by the Government, might be so or ganized as not to infringe on our delegated powers, the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain doubt." \* But the period for re-chartering the old insti-doubt." \* But the period for re-chartering the old insti-aution has passed, as Pennsylvania has wisely taken care to appropriate to herself the benefits of its large capital. The question, then, for me to answer, is, whether, under he circumstances you state, if elected to the office of Pre ident, I would sign an act to charter another bank, I ar wer, I would, if it were *clearly ascertained* that the public terest in relation to the collection and disbursement e revenue would materially suffer without one, and ther ere unequivocal manifestation of public opinion in its vor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly ied, to ascertain whether the financial operations of th vernment cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a national bank. If it is not necessary for that pur-pose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitution ally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the Constitution which would authorize it, on the ground o ording facilities to commerce. The measure, if adopt ed, must have for its object the carrying into effect (faci ng at least the exercise of) some one of the powers po itively granted to the General Government. If othe flow from it, producing equal or greater advantages to the nation, so much the better; but these cannot be made the ground for justifying a recourse to it. The excitement which has been produced by the Bank

\* Niles's Register, Vol. 42, page 368.

tion of being at once the immediate representative whole People, as well as of each particular State?

In the former character, the interests of the whole com nunity would be rigidly supported, and, in the latter, the ights of each member steadfastly maintained. The reprets of each member steadfastly maintained. The repre-ntation from the State authorities in the Electoral Co s. I consider one of the most felicitous features in th Constitution. It serves as an eternal memento to the Chie Magistrate that it is his duty to guard the interests of th weak against the unjust aggressions of the strong and pow-orful. From these premises, you will conclude that I con-ider the qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature, onferred by the Constitution upon the President, as onservative power, intended only to be used to secure th nstrument itself from violation, or, in times of high part-excitement, to protect the rights of the minority, and the terests of the weaker members of the Union. Such, in leed, is my opinion, and such we must believe to be th opinion of nearly all the distinguished men who have filled the Exceutive Chair. If I were President of the United States, an act which did not involve either of the principles above enumerated, must have been passed under very pe-culiar circumstances of precipitancy or opposition to the known public will, to induce me to refuse to it my sanction. If the opinion I have given of the motives of the framer f the Constitution, in giving the veto power to the Presient, is correct, it follows that they never could have ex pected that he who was constituted the umpire between contending factions should ever identify himself with the nterest of one of them, and voluntarily razee himself from ne proud eminence of leader of a nation to that of chief o party. I can easily conceive the existence of a state of y which the Chief Magistrate of a State may be forced to act upon party principles; but such a course is entirely opposed to all the obligations which the Constitu tion imposes on a President of the United States. The immense influence he possesses will always give to his party the preponderance, and the very circumstance of its being an Executive party will be the cause of infusing more biterness and vindictive feeling in these domestic contests Under these circumstances, the qualified veto given by th onstitution may, if the President should think proper hange its character, become as absolute in practice as that possessed by the Kings of England and France. From the reat variety of local interests acting upon the members of the two Houses of Congress, and from the difficulty o keeping all the individuals of a large party under the con-trol of party discipline, laws will often be passed by smal najorities adverse to the interests of the dominant party but if the President should think proper to use the very power for the purpose of promoting the interests of his party, it will be in vain to expect that a majority so large as

two-thirds in both Houses would be found in opposition to his wishes. In the hands of such a President, the qualified veto of the Constitution would in practice become absolute I have, upon another occasion, expressed my views up on the danger of a dominant Executive party. It may perhaps, be said that the Chief Magistrate will find it im possible to avoid the influence of party spirit. Several o our Chief Magistrates, however, have been able to escape

its influence; or, what is the same thing, to act as if the did not feel it. As one mode of avoiding it, it would be ny aim to interfere with the legislation of Congress as lit le as possible. The clause in the Constitution which nakes it the duty of the President to give Congress info mation of the state of the Union, and to recommend to heir consideration such measures as he shall judge neces sary and expedient, could never be intended to make hir the source of legislation. Information should always be

The discussion was continued by Mr. NILES and Mr. WALKER, when the amendment was agreed to. Mr. HENDRICKS then moved another amendment, stricting the amount to be paid for the stock to "twelve

and a half per cent. above par." Mr. NAUDAIN suggested a modification, so as to limit the maximum price to be paid "eighteen per cent. above

Mr. EWING advocated at some length the purchase he stock at a fair, reasonable, and practicable price, which n was above the par value.

Mr. PORTER, in the course of his remarks, stated that ty-one steamboats had passed through the canal in a sin

Mr. DAVIS spoke in high terms of the praiseworth enterprise, industry, and perseverance of this canal comp ny; of the many obstacles which they had surmounted e discouragements which they had set at naught, and the He thought that it would hardly comport with the hono and dignity of this Government to do less than indemnif the company for the sacrifices which they had made, if no for the great benefits which would ultimately be derive rom the canal: neither would that Government consult wise and upright policy by following the course pointed ou while and uping poincy by following the course pointed out in the report of the committee, and by threats, and the ex-ercise of an overwhelming power, affect injuriously the in-terests of this corporation. They had supposed themselves accused of a species of robbery, and yet, up to this time, they had not realized more than 4 per cent. upon the money which they had expended, though without the arbitrary and uperconductor for force and the force of Coursever ud ungenerous interference of the General Government in the manner threatened by the committee the stock in he canal must become exceedingly valuable.

Mr. CLAY also advocated a high, just, and generous bolicy on the part of the United States; and Mr. BENTON was anxious that some measures should

be adopted to restrain the company from the further exer cise of their alleged extortions. The motion of Mr. NAUDAIN was then rejected-yeas 13,

navs 16. On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the maximum was

then fixed at 16 per cent.—yeas 18, nays 11. The amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS, as amend

d, was then agreed to. Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the third sec

on ; which was agreed to. Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to strike out the second

ection, which provides that if the Secretary cannot pur hase the stock on the terms prescribed, he shall sell th Inited States stock in said company; which was agreed to Mr. HENDRICKS moved to add a section appropriat

The another of the angle of the

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS. On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, the unfinished busine f yesterday was laid on the table.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill prohibiting deuty postmasters from receiving or transmitting through he mail to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers herein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of aid State, Territory, or District, may be prohibited, and or other purposes. M1. GRUNDY modified the amendment he had submit

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON moved a suspension of the Rules Mr. R. M. JOHNSON moved a suspension of the Rules to go into committee on the bill to provide for the appoint- ment of additional paymasters to the army. Lost. Mr. GALBRAITH, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of George Rowe. Pead twice, and committed

Read twice, and committed. MI. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Milita-

ry Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of General Daniel Parker. Read twice, and committed. On motion of Mr. CONNOR, the House proceeded to

the Orders of the Day.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The engrossed bill to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts of the same, was read a

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, moved to recommit the sill to the Committee of the Whole, with a view to a particular consideration of the section relating to boxes and pigeon-holes at the larger post offices. He referred to the effect of the section in reducing the compensation of postmasters, and said it would have a disastrous effect, mong others, upon the postmaster at New Orleans. When the proposition was made to cut off this source of income, was said that, after it was cut off, the salaries of the postmasters would be properly and probably raised, but that had not been done; and he felt it to be his duty to make

Mr. CONNOR hoped the gentleman would withdraw the motion, and allow the bill to go to the Senate, where, to doubt, proper provisions would be made. It was a long bill, of forty-five sections, and could not be properly ar-ranged in Committee of the Whole. Mr. CAMBRELENG supported the same proposition. Mr. LAWRENCE said he voted for the amendment

pon the expectation that the committee would immediate y report a bill to raise the salaries of postmasters in the arge cities. He knew well that #2,000 was not an adequate sum for such postmasters; and if the salaries were not raised, he should be forced, perhaps against his judgnent, to go back to the old system. Mr. REED hoped the House would not consent to go

back to the old system. Mr. MANN, of New York, alluded to the time that had been spent already upon the bill, and hoped it would be allowed to go to the Senate, when it could be properly amended by the Senate's committee.

Mr. BELL observed that the House were about to pass a bill with which they themselves were dissatisfied, knowng it to be imperfect, but on the presumption that the Senate would amend it. He thought that a very improper mode of legislation. The House had no guaranty that any such amendments would be made by the Senate; and he thought gentlemen had made the suggestion without much reflection. The House ought never to pass a bill which all would agree was imperfect, but should spend the

recessary time to amend it. Mr. JOHNSON then modified his motion, so as to commit with instructions to strike out the forty-fifth and fortysixth sections, or to increase the salaries of postmasters in the several large cities and towns in the United States. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, inquired if the committee would be confined to the instructions, or whether they could take up and amend other parts of the bill; and upon being answered that the committee would be bound by and confined to the instructions, he said he should vote for the (See the fourth page.)

#### DERATETNTER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### SPEECH OF MR. PATTON, (OF VIRGINIA.)

#### Monday, May 30.

Mr. CRAIG having moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of taking up the resolution fixing a day for the consideration of the bill to regulate the deposite banks, and the yeas and nays having been ordered, when the name of Mr. PATTON, of Virginia was called, he rose and asked to be excused from voting, and demanded that the question should now be taken on his application. Mr. HAMER, of Ohio, hoped the call would proceed

as the question raised by the gentleman from Virginia had been very recently decided.

The CHAIR suggested that the call had better proceed until the roll was called through, passing over the gentle-man from Virginia; and before the result was announced, the question which the gentleman wished to make could be rejected.

Mr. PATTON acquiesced in this suggestion, as it enabled him to present the same question, substantially, which he had indicated his purpose to make.

The roll having been called through, The CHAR remarked that it was for the House to say whether the motion of the gentleman from Virginia should be decided before the decision of the House was

Mr. PATTON said he wished to know whether the Speak er adhered to the decision he had made the other day, that the vote of the House on the main question must be re ported before the motion of a member to be excused from voting was put to the House. The CHAIR said the result of the vote just taken 'could

not be changed by the vote of the gentleman on eithe

Mr. PATTON said he desired a decision of the Chair, on way or the other, on the question he had made. He could not consent that it should be dodged or evaded, while he and others should be denounced as factious spirits, for voting against a decision which those who made and sustain

ed it would not, and dared not, discuss. The CHAIR stated that he had the other day decided this question, and his decision had been invasioned by the House. He now decided that, where a member ested to b excused or declined voting, the rule being silent as to the tim where we question should be decided, the result of the vot should be announced before the question on the application was put. If a contrary practice prevailed, it would be i the power of a few members to arrest the decision of question. In this case, the result could not be varied b the vote of the gentleman; and he decided that it was th duty of the Chair to announce that result, leaving th question on the gentleman's application to be excused fo the subsequent decision of the House.

Mr. PATTON then appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was proceeding to address the House in sup-

port of his appeal, when Mr. MANN, of New York, rose and proposed to call for the Orders of the Day. Mr. PATTON said he was entitled to the floor, and

should not yield it unless the gentleman rose to a ques-tion of order. He said he was pretty well apprized of what his rights were, and, with the blessing of God, he meant to maintain them.

The Chair has declared (said Mr. P.) the question who ther he should be excused could not be decided until the vote of the House had been declared. I mean to show that the decision is not correct. The same decision had been made a few days ago by the Speaker, and sustained by the House He had, with forty-five other gentlemen, voted against th decision of the Chair on that occasion, and he had mad this question at this time, again, for the purpose of having an opportunity of vindicating his opinion in argument, and of showing that his course and opinions on that occas were in conformity to his duty, and not factious or anarchi cal, as had been alleged. As to the particular question o which he had availed himself in order to raise the point upon the decision of the Chair, he had no difficulty ting upon it. But no other means were left to him of bringing to the deliberate review of the House the decision made the other day, and which he (Mr. P.) considered as a subversion of the rules of the House, by violating the plai etter and spirit of one of their most important provisions He wished to vindicate the cause of truth and resisting a decision which bade defiance to both, disappoin ing the purposes for which the rules were made, and was virtual repeal of those rules. He made it now, also, be cause it afforded him the only means in the which, consistently with his character and self-re could vindicate himself, his course, and motives, from th most recklessly false and slanderous imputation them in the paper of the official printers of this body, wh were supplied with the means of pouring out their dail torrent of calumny and abuse by means of the public trea sure paid to them by this House as public printers. When several honorable members of this House, son

several honorable members on voting, and others, b, had asked to be excused from voting, and others, voting, another member, (Mr. WHITTLESST, o a the exercise of his unquestionable rights as a of this House, had moved an appeal from the de cision of the Chair similar to that now appealed from. We were compelled to express our opinions on that question, we would or not; we had no option but to say pon our honor as gentlemen, and our conscientious co victions as Representatives, whether the rule of the Hor was as the Speaker said it was. And those of us wh were of opinion that the Speaker had mistaken the me ng of the rule, who knew that it was directly in the teetl of the only precedent that we know of, for thus decidi upon this mere question of order, are now denot the official organs of this body as "the factious mere question of order, are now denounced b engaged in "a joint plot to unsettle the Gover

etation of the rules established for the use, not in conformity with the convictions of my own judgment and reason, but according to the benests and lictation of party leaders and editors, and for the accomishment of more party objects, I should feel that I was ink into the depths of political prostitution, and the highninded and intelligent people I represent would feel that was unworthy to represent them am proud to say) if they desired a representative such as I have described, they know me well enough to know that I am not their man; I do not believe they ever will wish themselves so represented.

When this question of order was pending a few days ago, by another construction of the Rules of the House made by the Speaker, and sustained by the House, that no debate could be permitted upon a question of order arising entally after the previous question had been sustained bouth of every man who dissented was closed, and no owed to argue against the decision. Sir, this is and e practice and order of the House. You know as well do, Mr. Speaker, that, on many occasions since you and have been members of this House, questions of order have cessors, after the previous question had been called on th of any man to conceive that we could not dehate

n of order under the operation of a rule which I know, sir, that Speaker of this House (Mr. Stevenson) considers th ecision as an innovation upon the Rules and constan ractice of the House. At the very last session of Con was in order to move a call of the House after the was in order to move a call of the House after the particular domanded. That appeal Ir. Speaker BELL, it was decided upon yeas and nays that s myself, took part in that debate. Mr. BELL made that contrary to his own opinion, in compliance with ion made by Air. Stevenson at a previous sessio two upon a sort of vote which I always blush to see up question as this -I mean a strictly party ht, and, on my appeal, as I have before said, Mr. Stevenson confined his denial of the ight to move a call of the House to the particular stage a demand of the previous question before it was ascertain ed whether it was seconded. He expressly admitted it was in order after the motion was seconded, and after it was ordered that the main question should be now put; and until this session, no man ever questioned that the pendprevious question did not preclude debate upon nev of the

ny incidental question of order. The question decided by Mr. Stevenson was made dur panic session, as it has been called, when partic: vided and classified according to their opinions upor e questions connected with the removal of the deposites voted against his decision because I thought it wrong and the fact that almost the entire body of the friends he Administration voted the other way, was a matter of nere indifference to me. In so far as I sustained the Ad ministration in that struggle, I sustained it, because in doing so I was sustaining, as I then thought, and now think, the true principles of the Constitution and the just authority of the laws; and whenever any measure or mea ures of this or any other Administration shall be, accord ng to my judgment, constitutional and expe ill have my support. So far, I have sustained this,

will sustain any other Administration; and, beyond this, I have not and will not support any. Mr. P. further said, that he did not flatter himself that ne should succeed in persuading the House to reverse its lecision. He knew well the effect of the pride of consisency on the minds of gentlemen who have already voted once on the question. In addition to this, he was aware hat many gentlemen, especially new members, who we ot familiar with the operations of our rules, strongly in lined, as a matter of course, to sustain the decision of the residing officer, especially when there are any even plauble arguments in support of the decision. He did no omplain of this. It was natural—it was right; he felt and cted upon it himself in many cases. He believed that the peaker knew well that he (Mr. P.) had never desired to barrass him in the discharge of his arduous and difficult uties; but, on the contrary, that he had on many occ ons given him proof of his anxiety to support and sustain ions given min proof of his analytic to support when the much nore pleasure to be able to agree with the Speaker than to lifter. There were no considerations, personal or political, which prevented him from doing so.

In addition to other things which prevent me from ex-ecting to reverse the decision of the House now, I appre-and much the effect of the terror of party denunciation. There may be, too, some who think that it is right and jus ifiable to act upon party grounds on such questions as thi giance, will be wholly inaccessible to the c Besides, sir, I am bound to belie and do believe, that gentlemen may, from as honest and deliberate a conviction that it is right, as I claim mine to be that it is wrong, adhere to their vote in support of the Speaker's decision. I will now proceed to show that the decision is erroneous

The question arises under the 28th Rule, in these words "Every member who shall be in the House when th question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him."

The House is to decide whether the member shall be excused from voting. When shall it so decide ? When the question is put, and the member is called on to vote; or when

when the time comes that I can be induced to vote here | House in the case of Mr. Adams, in 1832. We, sir, who | enough, or vile enough, to raise question after question questions of constitutional law or practical policy in the knew that this precedent was against the Speaker's deci-nistration of the affairs of the Government, or upon the sion, were gagged. That rule against debating a question order pending the previous question, which I have before ferred to, was rigidly enforced, and the reading even the journal containing the precedent was not allowed. I dar say some gentlemen voted in favor of the decision of th Chair in consequence of this alleged precedent; and I de sire the attention of every man, who is really disposed dis passionately to decide this question, and feels himself oper to conviction, while I examine this precedent.

It is amazing how any one who had seen and read this journal could come into this House and refer to this case as an authority in favor of the decision of the Chair. He must have seen and known, if he read the journal, that he precedent, or example rather, of the House in 1832, in the precedent, or example rather, or the Lexactly a prece the case of Mr. Adams, was precisely and exactly a prece ent or example against the nan shall hereafter pretend the contrary, without being invicted of deliberate misrepresentation. I read from the journal:

The previous question having been sustained,

The main question was then stated from the other, Will the House agree to the resolution moved by

Wir. Bates, of Maine ?
"Whereupon, the Clerk having commenced calling the roll in the order prescribed by the Rules of the House, called the name of John Q. Adams; thereupon,
"Mr. Adams asked to be excused from voting on the build them.

said resolution, for the reasons assigned in a paper hand ed to the Clerk, which was read in the following words 'I ask to be excused from voting on the resolution, be lieving it to be unconstitutional," &c. &c. [I omit the

est of the reasons.] 'And on the question, Shall Mr. Adams be excused from voting on the question?

It was decided in the negative.

"The question was then propounded from the Chair and the Clerk was again ordered to call the roll; and aving called the name of John Q. Adams, Mr. Adams I decline to answer.'

said "I decline to answer." "A motion was made by Mr. Davenport, that the House do reconsider the vote on the application of Mr Adams to be excused from voting

And on the question, Will the House reconsider th said vote ? " It was decided in the negative, yeas 09, nays 74. [Here bllow the year and nays, but it is not necessary, of course to read them.]

The putting of the said main question was then resum ed, and, by direction of the Speaker, the Clerk again call-ed the name of John Q. Adams; and no response being made by Mr. Adams, who was in his seat in the House,

" Mr. Drayton moved the following resolutions, viz. "Resolved, That John Quincy Adams, a member from Massachusetts, in refusing to vote when his name was called by the Clerk, after the House had rejected his application to be excused from voting for reasons as y him, has committed a breach of one of the Rules c he House.

" Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the pur-pose of inquiring and reporting to this House the course which it ought to adopt in a case so novel and impor-

The said resolutions were read; and, after debate

thereupon, "A motion was made by Mr. Wayne, that the further be nostroned until to consideration of the said resolutions be postponed until tomorrow; which motion was agreed to." "And the Clerk proceeded in the call of the roll, on the

juestion to agree to the resolution submitted by Mr. Bates, f Maine

All this, it is seen, took place after "the Clerk had comm ed calling the roll," and before any other name than that of Mr. ADAMS was called. And this is the precedent solemnquoted by the Chair as in point for his decision that th nain question must be decided before the question upor xcusing a member shall be submitted to the House. The r olutions offered by Col. Drayton having been stponed, I have not examined what became of them, as t does not affect at all the question I am debating, or the question on which I voted the other day, or that now to decided

decided. Let us proceed with the Journal. ' During the call, Mr. Daniel moved to be excused from voting on the question, but his motion was refused by the House; and thereupon, his name was called, and he gave

The name of Elisha Whittlesey being called, he asked to be excused from voting on the question, because the resolution assumes the existence of facts not proven, nor attempted to be proven. His request was also refused by the House; and his name being called, he gave his vote. "The call having been completed, there appeared, for the resolution 93, against it, 44,

And so the House resolved.

Now, sir, it is clear that the decision of the Speaker, so far from being warranted by the proceedings of the House in the case of Mr. ADAMS, is directly in the teeth of that proceeding. That, instead of Mr. ADAMS's application to be excused from voting being postponed until the main question was decided, or even until the roll was called hrough, it was voted upon by the House immediately pon his asking to be excused. And the House twice so muly decided that he should not be excused; and h name was solemnly called three times before the calling *q* the roll was proceeded in. It further appears that, in the cas f two other gentlemen who asked to be excused, the ou ion upon excusing them was taken on each respectively s his name was called, and before proceeding in the call. When Mr. ADAMS peremptorily refused to vote, there vas obviously great difficulty in the House as to what ought to be done. His vote could not be obtained, and then the only thing that could be done was to decide what

and to harg one question upon another, for no other pur-pose than to prevent a decision. If such a temper existen vith any n you cannot prevent such a result by your decision. I will there be one single member who is wicked and faction to pursue such a course, he can prevent you fro the question, even after the previo Suppose the previous question ordered: th nember gets up and moves that the House adjourn ; yo must put the question; it is decided against him; he the moves a call of the House, which he has a right to do, olemnly settled by the House last session. It is decide He then moves to lay the subject on the ble, which you have repeatedly admitted this session t be in order; it is decided against him; he then move again to adjourn, and goes through the same circle of ques tions ad infinitum. You cannot prevent him as long a All the motions I have stated are clearly in order; ho ing they will be allowed to remain so. as easy to repeal them by a decision of the Chair, a er, or the rule which requires every member to vote, unles excused. None of our rules are umption of there being members disposed so grossly t buse their privileges. And the possibility of such abuse buse their privileges. And the possibility of such abuse, r the actual fact of abuse, can never justify you in de-riving a member of rights secured to him by the existing ules, though you may change the rule or punish the nember for shamefully annoying the House under a per-verted use of his privileges. Sir, this notion about a few members being able to prevent a decision being a reason

support of the Speaker's decision, is a mere pretex g no force in sound reasoning and no founda act, in regard to the particular case to which it was lied. If such a disposition had existed, it could h gratified in several ways, within the rules of order no such means were resorted to, of itself fall gross and wanton imputation made upon those who

I regret that I have felt myself compelled, in vindication f myself from the domunications to which I have been ex-osed, to renew this question. I could in no other way susin my opinions in argument. The making this may be made the ground of new inputations of a factions spirit. They may be made with full as much truth as those already indulged in. This motion, too, will afford an opportunity to those who were misled in the former vote, and are now satisfied of their error, to do homage to truth and eason, and manifest their firmness and independence, and heir scorn of party denunciation and partisan dictation. I have another word to say. Those of us who voted gainst the decision of the Chair, have been charged with ing so for the purpose of keeping open and preventing settlement of the abolition subject. The falsehood of s imputation is notorious to every man in this House, so as I am concerned. I have differed with the majority this House as to the best means of disposing of the ques-ons that have arisen. I believe that the course which has een pursued is a substantial surrender of the rights and security from attack of the Southern country on that subt. The outworks of our defences have been given up to abolitionists, and the door is left open through which

ne day or other, the citadel itself will. I fear, be dar But the majority of the House thought otherwise. I make no imputation upon their notives; time will show whose course was most wise. And as to the particular imputation, that I wished, by voting against the decision of the Chair, to re-open the question, to keep up excitement, is shown to be wantonly and shamefully gra-tuitons by the fact that an the year day when that are first tuitous by the fact that, on the very day when that question was taken I made two distinct, motions for the expres purpose of disposing of the subject, and ending it finally on that day. First, I moved to suspend the rules to go on with it when the Orders of the Day were called; and af terwards, when a gentleman from New York had made a motion which would only have postponed the questions, as to these gentlemen who had declined voting for a few days, I asked him to yield me the floor for the purpose of movin postponement until the 1st day of August-in other vords, an indefinite postponement.

Thus it is that the motives and conduct of members on his floor may be misrepresented and perverted by those who are under no restraint from either truth or decency.\*

[On the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand s the judgment of the House ?" those who voted in the afirmative are-

Messis. Anthony, Barton, Bean, Bockee, Boon, Boul din, Bovee, Briggs, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, W. B. Calhour Carr, Casey, Chaney, N. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coles, Con or, Craig, Cramer, Cashing, Cushman, Deberry, Dickerson Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Fry, P. C. Fuller William K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillett, Glascock, Grantland, Haley, Joseph Hall, Hamer, Samuel S. Harrison, Albert G. Harrison, Haynes, Heister, Howard, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, W. Jackson, J. Jackson, Jarvis, J. Johnson, C. Janah, W. Jackson, J. Jackson, Jarvis, J. Johnson, C. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klin, uith, Lane, Laporte, J. Lee, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Lu-L. Mann, J. Mann, Martin, May, McKeon, McKim, Mc-Miller, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page P., Parks, Patterson, Franklin Pierce, D. J. Pearce, Pet-parks, Patterson, Franklin Pierce, D. J. Pearce, Petelps, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Seymour, W. B. Shepard, Shinn, Sickle rill, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Web r. Weeks-

ster, Weeks-105. Those who voted in the negative are— Messrs. Adams, H. Allen, Ashley, Beale, Bell, Bond, Borden G. Chambers, J. F. H. Claiborne, Clark, Corwin, Darlington Denny, Everett, Forester, J. Garland, Granger, Graves, Grif fin, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Hazeltine, Hoar, Howell, Ingersoll

punishment the House would inflict. This question was postponed to a subsequent period, as it was not at all neconvenient mode of settling the matter before the House. | there would be delay; but the House, or a majority, could t is not usual for members to ask to be excused from vot-ng, especially without being excused at once. The only recedent to the contrary was the distinguished one of the entleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS.) By the rule, every man is compelled to vote one way or

other, unless for special reasons he is excused ; but he is ed to violate his conscience. No man can sup his convictions, he ought not to vote either way; an Such a course, thus open and manly, is entitle quent-the retiring outside the bar of the House in one's seat without answering at all. In the fo ner case, the mere asking to be excused constitutes, in m on, the special reason contemplated in the rule ting, in the presence of the House and of the country unless the reasons operating upon his mind were of the most imposing and controlling character. If, however, the second s If. however, a ember declares that he will not vote; if he throws defian Iouse, he is to be met with its rules, and dealt with as the House may deem proper.

Mr. C. then alluded to the obnoxious attacks upon mem pers of the House, made in the Government paper by the fficial printer of the House, and which had been comment on by the member from Virginia (Mr. PATTON) with ed up o much spirit and intelligence. He said this was not the firs nstance in which members had been arraigned for acting ccording to their convictions of duty lemen the other day were arraigned, because they dissent ed from a decision of the Speaker, as factious, as opposed the rules of the House, and opposed to order here and His name was not among them, but he loo shuddering upon that attack upon the character of ne members, and upon the freedom of action in the He He alluded to this attack, because it appeared in the organ of the Executive Government; and this was wha gave it importance. He would ask, if it was to be al wed that. atiously and independently their duty here, were to be ung up by an officer of the House, paid by its treasurer factious disorganizers, and that the charge was to

e conveyed all over the country, and that the charge was to e conveyed all over the country, and to all other countries with which we have intercourse? The most were re-uired by every sense of daty to be the most sense remains the most sense of daty to be the most sense remains the most sense of daty to be the most sense remains the most sense of the most sense sense of the the sense sense of the the sense sen peaker; and the publishers of this atrocious assault upor members ought to be reprimanded. He is an officer o the House, and should come under its control in such respects as this. He speke as a citizen of the country, not a a member of a party; upon such a subject he belonged to no party; he spoke for the dignity and character, and purity of the House, and he would not allow s When the time shall have arrived pass over in silence. then the members of the House are to be denounced by their official organ, for thinking freely, and acting according to their judgment, let them know it. If the time has not arrived, let them reprimand the offender who has perpetrated the outrage. He would say again that he spoke as an independent man, free from party prejudices; and he called upon the House to stop this annoyance, which would continue and increase unless the House applied the proper remedy.

A motion having been made to lay Mr. PATTON's appeal ipon the table-

upon the table— Mr. JENIFER, of Maryland, having declined to vote on the motion to kay Mr. PATTON's appeal from the deci-sion of the Speaker on the table, he moved to be excused, and the Speaker decided that his motion to be excused should be postponed until after he announced the vote of the House on the appeal of Mr. PATTON; and that the vote of the House on a question could be declared before the members declining a solution to the declared before the nembers declining or refusing to vote were either excused rom voting, or the penalty for refusing or declining to vote

was enforced by the House. From this decision-Mr. WISE appealed, and proceeded to remark, that he, with others, had been denounced by the official paper as a factious spirit, and had been denominated an "*anarch*" for efusing, on a former occasion, to vote on the resolut ported by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. NCKNEY,) and for voting against the decision of beaker then made, to postpone the excuses of members efusing or declining to vote, until after the vote of the House Chair. He said he felt bound to vinvas declared by the icate himself and his friends from the charge of a factious pirit extending to anarchy. He had been denounced as n "anarch" in an opprobrious sense; but in the literal eaning of the word, applied properly to the occasion of is vote, he claimed the honor of having been an " *irch*," and gloried in pleading guilty to the charge. What s the meaning of "anarch ?" It must mean, literally, one It must mean, literally, one denied the power of the Government, in the c erred to; one who said and voted that the General Government was "without power to affirm or deny any pro-tion in relation to slavery in the States, and one who d power of Congress to govern slave property any where In that sense, he was an "*anarch*," and in no factious spi-rit he *refused* to vote on the resolutions of the select com-mittee on slavery. He respectfully sent his reasons to the Speaker, at the time he refused, *in writing*. He thought that if one Congress might deny its power over slavery in the States, a subsequent Congress, not bound by the acts of this House, might affirm the power which we now deay; and he refused, peremptorily and positively refused, to

ote on questions which Congress itself had no power to ote upon, either to affirm or to deny. He could not, con istently, do otherwise than positively refuse to vote, and d not ask to be excused, because, in his compr e petition to be excused admitted the right in the House compel him to vote upon a proposition which the Hous tself had no power to entertain. He conscientiously entertained these opinions, and, as courteously as his sense of duty to the Constitution and his constituents permitted.

at once, by aid of the previous question, soon despatch the question of excuse or pardon or punishment; and that was the easiest and most convenient mode of despatching every difficulty or inconvenience in the case. Here was an illustration of the truth of this position. According to the Speaker's decision, the majority is in the power of the minority; which, if it be given to that factious spirit of which it is accused, can delay the decision of the House id infinitum by repeated refusals to vote and repeated ap-peals from the Speaker's decisions! He said, in fact, that such decisions were well calculated to arouse a spirit of ust and indignant resistance in the minds and con those who were oppressed by their tyranny. He had, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, and with the sinerest regard to the highest supremacy of the rules of order refused to vote, and no power on earth could have forced his tongue to vote away all protection of slaveholding in-terests. No! He defied the arm of the civil power of the Sergeant-at-arms of the House, and all the terrors of the standing army of a military despotism, if it should be at tempted, to make his tongue speak traitorously to his con stituents; he would, without courting, have suffered and xulted in martyrdom ! He had been denounced as a facextinct in matyroom? The had been denounced as a fac-tious spirit, as every man was likely to be, by the minions of power, who had the independence and patriotism to re-sist their tyranny, expose their abuses, and denounce their prostitution. He was glad that he had at last the com-panionship of his worthy and truly honorable colleague, (Mr. PATTON.) The Globe had classed the forty-six fac-tions of the second second second second second second second truth the second second second second second second second second the second secon tious spirits into two classes—Harrison men and Abolition-ists, and White men and Nullifiers. It was obvious here vere four, instead of two denominations of persons; but the Globe made out denominations to suit its slanders would remark there were Harrison men who were not abolitionists, and many abolitionists who were not Harrison or White men; and there were nullifiers who were White men—no nullifiers were abolitionists ; and White men who were not nullifiers—and no White men or nullifiers were abolitionists. He should not condescend to notice the Globe, but the majority here seem to make it their mouthpiece: the freedom of debate lies prostrate under the "mouth-piece: the freedom of debate lies prostrate under the "pre-vious question," and the Globe speaks "by authority" for that high power before which all the dignity and freedom of this House have been, long ago, made to bow low—low in the dust! in the dust!

[Some further Debate followed, the report of which we are not able to lay before our readers at this day. In the end, the Speaker's decision was sustained by the House.]

TO THE VOTERS OF WASHINGTON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My name having been introduced to your consideration for the Mayoralty, by various individ-uals, unsolicited on my part, and who, after my assent had been obtained, have deemed it to be not derogatory to their proffered and plighted friendship to go over to the interest of another individual, I believe it right to announce to you my determination to withdraw from the canvass. In allowing my name to be used, I had no selfish objects to pro-mote. Had you placed me in the situation, you would have had ample evidence of the purity of my views. Re-form of standing abuses; reduction of taxes; an efficient police: attention to alconding police; attention to cleanliness, so requisite for the health of the city; economy in the city government: these im-provements it was my desire to introduce. You can judge how important they are for the future prosperity of the city. To those friends whose constancy and fidelity have been shaken by no circumstances, I beg leave to express my sincere gratitude for their honorable support. To my fellow-citizens, generally, I cannot avoid the expression of my thanks for the liberality and interest which they have tendered me, and sincerely hope that the result of their se-vection may add to the general good. JUNE 4. CORNELIUS McLEAN, Sen.

DDITIONAL SALE.-During the Sale advertised The to take place on Monday, the 6th instant, at the residence f Mr. P. Thompson, we shall sell, by order of the Orphans' yourt, at 1 o'clock P. M. Pew No. 34, in Trinity Church, and The Shares of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stock, upon which as been paid about \$323 75, belonging to the estate of the ate A: Van Coble, deceased. Terms cash. ate A: Van Coble, deceased.

P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers. C. W. BOTELER, Administrator

ABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, Louisiaha Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, imme-liately north of Bank of Washington.—The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, a good assortment of Cabinet ure, which will be disposed of low for cash, or on accomodating terms for approved paper. Old Furniture taken in exchange for new. Also, a good assortment of Mahogany, which will be sold low r cash.

r cash. He has also for sale the celebrated Cabinet Sizing for manu-ctories, which, when used, will fill up the grain of any wood. Also, the English Patient Japan Varnish, which will not crack r scratch by exposure to the weather or heat. N. B. Having had considerable experience as an undertaker, measured at all times to attand forcerts.

prepared at all times to attend funerals. june 4-1aw3w JA

JAMES WILLIAMS. **TRUSTEES' SALE:** By virtue, of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 11th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at Willett's Tavern, in the village f Bladensburg, Prince George's county, several valual fland, being parcels of "Chillum Castle Manor," late idence of William D. Digges, deceased, and now in poss late the residence of william D. Digges, deceased, and now in possession of his widow, Mrs. Norah Digges. Amongst others, will be sold the reversion expectant on the life estate of Mrs. Digges, in several lots which have been assigned to her for her dower; and another lot, adjacent to the village of Bladensburg, upon which there is a small grist mill, and a mill seat of considerable

The terms of sale are : that one-third of the purchase money shall be paid in three months, and the

ment and disturb the Union;" as those "who, for partian objects, would revolutionize the principles of order in Cor gress and in the Government; who would throw every thi into anarchy," &c. &c. These are the developments, si pendous and tremendous, which are derived from the far that forty-five or six gentlemen happened to differ from th Speaker on a mere question about the construction of the rules. And, besides all this, I suppose we are now to un derstand, so far as the authority of three self-constitute high-priests of republicanism and democracy, the editors of the Chine Science Sci the Globe, can accomplish it, that it is henceforth to considered as one of the established canons of politica thodoxy, that no man who claims to be, or wishes to considered a republican, must dare to vote against any cision of a party Speaker, be it right or wrong, wise or wise, consistent with reason and authority, or in the fa of both; and this, too, when by another rule, made by t Speaker, and sustained by the House, every man's mon is gagged, and he is not allowed to justify his vote by arg I say all this is to be inferred, because, ment. same article of this official organ of the House, it is sa that there is but one "staunch republican vote" among factious forty-six; and it is more than insinuated that too, must forfeit his place in the good opinion of the said high-priests, unless he will accept the apology they have good-naturedly tendered to him, viz. "that he got there un der some misconception of the question." Whether that houorable gentleman will avail himself o

this apology, and feel flattered by the left-handed compl ment he has received, I know not. For myself, I have a hesitation in saying that I feel much more honored by th abuse and denunciation I have received, than I should by by such a compliment from any quarter, and especial from such a source as this proceeds from. I have furthermore been induced, Mr. Speaker, to rais

this question of order, because I know the fact that sou honorable gentlemen, whose republicanism and democr will stand the test of the latest and most approved standa which will not even be questioned by the great Globe it self, for they have all the attributes of a democrat, and es-pecially that one thing needful, (being in favor of a parti-cular gentleman for the Presidency,) which will, in the opinion of certain editors, in the twinkling of an eye, quict as the touch of the wand of a magician, convert the mos-discordant political elements into magician. discordant political elements into one homogeneous mas-democracy. I say I know that there are such honorable gen democracy men on this floor, who voted to sustain the Speaker's decision who, after a little reflection, became satisfied that they hav fallen into an error, and that the Speaker's decision was wrong, and ought to be reversed. I trust and believe that upon this question being deliberately considered and discussed, many others will be found who will be convince of their error, and have firmness and independence enough to avow it.

Mr. PATTON said he was not in the habit of making parade of professions of democracy or republicanism; read at all proper times and places to give a frank disclosure of his opinions and principles as to men and measures to those who have a right to know them, he left it to them to call him " democrat," <sup>27</sup> republican," or whatever else they please I disclaim and disavow (said Mr. P.) any influence from m opinions in regard to the comparative merits and claims of th different candidates for the Presidency, whatever they ma be, (and I certainly do not mean to make any avoval o them here and now,) upon any votes I give here upon any question whatever. I have decided, and shall continue to d so, every question which I may be called on to decide

stion is not put, and he is not called on to rate? w s question is not put, when he is not cauled on to role? When i not excused, his vote may be counted so as to affect the soult ? or, after the question is decided, and, according to stablished rule, the member cannot vote if he would Shall it be decided when the question is depending; or when the matter is ended, and there is nothing to be voted on t which the decision upon his application to be excused can apply? Sir, these are only different modes of stating the questions arising upon this appeal; and to state the questions, is to indicate the only answers that can be given, and they carry with them the plain refutation of the Speaker's deciion by showing the absurdities to which it leads If the question whether the member shall vote is not de-ided until the result is announced, it is then useless to de-

cide it at all, because the judgment of the *House* has been entered—the decision of the question is made and recorded— the bill or resolution is passed; and what difference does it hen make whether he is excused or not ?

then make whether he is excused or not ? Some three or four gentlemen the other day declined voting, and some asked to be excused. Suppose the vote upon the passage of the resolution had been a close one, and that the votes of these gentlemen would decide the question either way, according to the decision of the Speak-er, it must be decided that the resolution is passed or is re-jected; and then we are to decide whether the House will error the them chell be arround for the House will gree that they shall be excused from voting. cording to your decision, they have been permitted o vote: they have been excused, or rather prevented, from oting, not by the judgment of the House that they shall b excused, but by preventing the House from passing upon he question.

The question. This rule requires every man to vote. There can be no decision of the House until every man bound to vote does vote, or until he peremptorily refuses. A decision of any question without the vote of every member who is required to vote is not the decision of the House; and who is the peremptode in the decision of the House; and who equired to vote is not the decision of the House; and who s bound to vote can only be determined after the House has passed upon the question of excusing every one who asks to be excused

asks to be excused. Suppose that so many members ask to be excused as that those who do vote are less than a quorum—and this is by no means an extréme case, for many questions have been taken this session when the refusal of very few members would have left less than a quorum. What would you do, then Mr. Seasker, under your decision 2. You have a

would have left tess than a quorum 'what would you do then, Mr. Speaker, under your decision ? You have z quorum present—you must go on with business—and yet upon your decision, you could do no business. In short, sir, the effect of the decision of the Chair is, that no man shall vote who asks to be excused ; while the rule is express that every man shall vote unless excused by the Houre he Hou

But we are met with a precedent. I am not one of those

Mr. Speaker, who allow themselves to be governed by pre-cedent against their own clear convictions of right and rea-son. I was one of those who stood by this Administration in the violent struggle through which we have just passed with the Bank of the United States, which I believed to be unconstitutional, although these unconstitutions and the states. be unconstitutional, although there were precedents in i favor at various stages of the Government, and by all pa ties. However, some gentlemen may respect a preceder more than I do, and I will therefore examine this famou precedent, and the manner in which it has been used. Af ter having from one day to another to examine the question the Speaker, who seems to have some absolution from the rules which are applied to the members on this floor, comes into the House and decides the question, and proceeds to make a speech, in the course of which he refers to this pre edent, describes it as a direct authority in favor of the de upon its own merits, without regard to its effect upon the prospects and success of any aspirant or any party; and should take was in conformity to the proceedings of the

ressary or proper to postpone the decision of the main question until the recusant member was punished for con-Every allegation or intimation that I have give my vote, or entertained any wish, to embarrass or dela the decision of the House on the slavery question, by erposing a trial of Mr. W18E, or any body else, for ref ng to vote, is absolutely and wilfully false. There wer three gentlemen who asked to be excused, and it is probable that they (Mr. GLASCOCK, Mr. PICKENS, and Mr. RO. Decrison,) would have been excused; or, if not excused would have voted. The House has been prevented, by the decision of the Speaker, from deciding, what it was their express duty, under the rule, to decide. The gentle nan from Georgia, and the other two named, have l rived of their right to vote, and exempted from the duty roting, if the House had deemed his reasons for not voting nsufficient; and this decision was defended by the Speake

n his remarks, when it was made, exclusively, according o my recollection, on the authority of the precedent in 1832, to which no man was permitted to reply; and now, when the precedent is examined, it contains the plain proof that, in the case of Mr. ADAMS and those of two ther gentlemen, the action of the House is in direct con filet with the Speaker's decision, and sustains precisely and exactly the construction of the rule which I voted for There is another curious fact in connexion with this de ision of the Chair. Whether, upon further reflection, it was found that the precedent would not answer, and that, laving served its turn of producing a vote of the House in avor of the Speaker's decision, it would be too much to enter such a reason upon the journal-whether this is s or not, I do not know. But certain it is, that this only

reason advanced by the Speaker, and for thinking which insufficient, the ban-dogs and bloodhounds of party are let oose to bark at our heels, and fly at our throats, is aba oned by the Speaker himself, and a new reason entered upon the journal. This new reason, after thought of, is, that if the Speaker's decision is reversed, and a contrary ractice prevailed, it would be in the power of a few mem bers to arrest the decision of a question; that, in this case, the result could not be varied by the vote of the gentle-man; and that it was the duty of the Chair to announce that result, and leave the application to be excused for the future decision of the House. Now, sir, the precedent of 1832 is equally in conflict with this new reason of th

Chair. There, the vote upon excusing members who asked to be excused, was taken before the Speaker could possibly know whether the result would be affected by the votes of hose asking to be excused, and, in point of fact, the result in that case could not be affected, yet the vote was taken ore the decision was made.

This reason of the Speaker seems to be the foundation and to have given countenance to the denunciation o myself and those who voted with me, as the "factious spi rits of the House," whose design was to prevent any deci ion upon the abolition subject, by raising question afte question to be excused from voting, ad infinitum-an in putation, 1 have no doubt, wholly unfounded and even lud rously false in regard to every man who voted against the speaker's decision. But what sort of a reason is it to be given for construing a rule of the House, even if the were such "factious spirits" in the House. That migh be a ground for changing the rule, for abolishing that whic existed, and making a new one. But surely it cannot ju tify the Speaker or the House in violating the existing rule or giving a construction to it in direct opposition to its le ter and spirit, and to the practice of the House on a fo This argument, if it must be called an ar mer occasion. gument, proceeds upon the assumption that there are or may be members in this House factious enough, or foolish Denny, Everet, Forester, J. Gariand, Granger, Graves, Grin fin, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Hazeltine, Hoar, Howell, Ingersol Janes, Jenifer, J. W. Jones, Lawler, Lawrence, L. Lea, Lewis Lyon, S. Mason, Maury, McKay, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan Morris, Patton, J. A. Pearce, Phillips, Reed, Rencher, Robert son, Russell, A. H. Shepperd, Slade, Standefer, Steele, Storei Taliaferro, Waddy Thompson, Underwood, Vinton, E. Whittle sey, L. Williams, S. Williams, Wise-61.]

Mr. CALHOUN, of Massachusetts, said he voted the other day to sustain the decision of the Speaker, becaus he saw no better way to expedite the business of the House but he wished to state some difficulties in the manner of doing the business of the House which arose from the free quent use of the previous question. The previous question is called, and, upon a decision of the Chair involving a poin of order, a gentleman rises to debate; the previous question is construed as applying to the point of order, and the House is compelled to settle the question in a moment without the slightest consideration or debate. He would appeal to gentlemen if it was possible for them to decide understandingly. How could they bring their minds to a decision? How could they reason to a conclusion? He would ask if they were willing that the decisions they may should stand as precedents upon the journal, to be apper ed to at succeeding sessions and forever as the delibera decisions of the House? He knew the decision had bee decisions of the House? He knew the decision had been made, but was it on good reasons, deliberately examined ? He contended that the previous question did not cut off debate upon a question of order, but that rule applied only to the main question; and he read the rule in the Manual, which says that incidental questions may arise for which no rules can be provided, such as questions of order, which must be decided as they arise. The only question is, how shall they be decided ? Shall a conclusion be jumped at, without argument or consideration ?

without argument or consideration ? Mr. C. then read the rule which says that, on appeals apon questions of order, "no member shall speak more than upon questions of order, "no member shall speak more the once, unless by leave of the House." This (said Mr. C s equivalent to a direct declaration that a member may sp once, and that each member is so entitled to speak. This another rule which must be transgressed, if the Hou maintains the decision of the Chair upon the point referr to; and he would say if the House adhered to this ru then, on an appeal upon a question of order, be it who may, or what it may, debate must be permitted. The o questions of order not always debatable were such as ar upon questions of decorum, and Mr. C. read a part of th 21st rule: "If any member, in speaking or otherwise, tran gress the Rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or a member may, call to order; in which case, the member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitt to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate." Here the distinction was in regard to decorum and debate. The rule came under this head, and related only to the order and courtesies of decorum um and debate as regulated by the Rules of the Hou Upon all other questions of order, every one may debate and he would ask if freedom of thought and of speech was to be cut off upon important decisions of the Speaker, mer ly because the previous question was depending ? The a construction of the Rules. It was tyranny of the wors kind, if he could be compelled to vote without an opportu-nity to think, and thus to form an opinion. He did vote to sustain the Speaker's decision in the instance last week, which was similar to the present, because he saw no more

[\*NOTE BY Mr. PATTON .- Mr. P. requests the editors who inay publish these remarks, to print the votes upon the question of appeal raised by him. He desires it principally that those members may be known who, convinced of their error, had in-tegrity and firmness enough to acknowledge it. No small praise is these three d

e expressed them by his refusal to vote, and by his writ

on reasons for so doing. [Here Mr. HAMER, of Ohio, called Mr. WISE to order. The Speaker deciding Mr. WISE to be in order, he proeded to say]-

That, in another sense, he was an "anarch." He wa gainst a Government of corruption ! This was high ffence; he was opposed to the "powers that be," creating tose which are to be, and the perpetuation of a spoils-party sovernment. He desired, in the revolutionary sense to without such a Government as the infamous Globe is now

boring to entail upon the country. 'The decision of the Chair was obviously, to his mind erroneous. The Constitution and the 28th Rule of the House settled the question. The first declares "that a majority of each [House] shall constitute a quorum to de business," and "each House may determine the rul of its proceedings, *punish its members for disorderly* havior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expe member." The latter declares, "every member who sha be in the House when the question is put, SHALL GIVE H member.' vore, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excur vore, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excur-him." He put the question, then, whether the House ca be said to have voted until "every member in the Hous shall have given his vote, or shall have been, for speci reasons," excused? If the House has not voted, how ca my vote of the House—House in its technical sense, nderstood by the Constitution-the House composed every member in it when the question is put?—be deel ad ? He contended that no decision had yet been made re resolutions of the slavery committee, because the Ho

ad not voted on them, for the reason that every meml resent had not voted, and many had refused to vote. I ember sat silent, he ordinarily, without a call of ayes a noes, or a count, gave a *tacit* vote. If a count was call or the ayes and noes, and he sat silent, if not reported ailing to vote, he was usually considered *absent*, thou a the eye of the Clerk. But when he refused to vote, and actually annound

But when he refused to vote, and actually announce his presence by refusal, the rule says he *shall vote*. Vot upon *what*? A question *decided*, or a question *pending* The Chair says, by its decision, he shall vote upon a ques tion *decided*. What is the consequence? Suppose a bi *passes* the House by a majority of *one*—three members re fusing to vote. After a vote of the majority of *one* is de clared and announced as the decision of the House, yo compel the three refusing members to vote. They vote against the bill or resolution: the act has passed then with a majority of two against it in the House! Ay, but would gentlemen tell him that it is not the zote which was postoned, but the excuse? They could not thus reason, I ause the rule said it was the vote which shall be given and if the refusing member cannot role after the decisic lectared, you cannot *punish* him for not voting after decision. When a member refuses to vote, he has three alter natives presented: he may ask to be excused for a spee eason; he may offer no excuse, and incur the penalty; ather than incur the penalty, if his excuse be not re d, or he offers none, he may purge himself of the 'dis erly behavior' by voting. But, according to the Speake ecision, he must be excused or punished, and he cann vote when the rule says he shall vote or be excused. asked what the reason of the decision was? Solely, the convenience of the rule proved the existence of the rule and no "argumentum ab inconvenience" could destroy the rule itself. The remedy for inconvenience was to aboli or to modify the rule. But did the reason of inconvenience exist? True, to some extent, whenever a member refused

shall be paid in three months, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale; the purchasers giving bonds, with good se-curity, to the Trustees for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. JOHN JOHNSON, TH. S. ALEXANDER,

may 20-dt11thJune

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forewarns all persons **WHE SUBSCRIBER** hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing the mill, mill-seat, and certain tenements attached thereto, mentioned by Messrs. Alexander and Johnson in the above advertisement, as the validity of the sale heretofore made by the executive of William D. Digges to the subscriber is pending in the court of appeals of Maryland, and therefore the above trustees have no right to pretend to self the eaid property. june 4—d11th june HANSON PENN. **OTICE**—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHEPHERD & MUDD, expired by limitation on the 12th of April last, and is hereby declared to be dissolved. All persons indebted to the said concern are requested to make payment to A. Shepherd or Ignatius Mudd. A. Shepherd con-templating to remove from the District, renders it necessary to close the business of the said firm with as little delay as possible. A. SHEPHERD. IGN'S MUDD, RAPH, SEMMES.

RAPH. SEMMES.

RAPH. SEMMES. TF IGN'S MUDD continues to carry on the Lumber, Wood, and Lime business, as heretofore, under the firm of I. MUDD & Co.; and who respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage terretofore bestowed on the old establishment. [Globe]

ISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.-The copartnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of DARIUS CLAGETT & Co. was dissolved, by mutual consent,

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make pay-ment to Thornton B.Washington, in whose hands the books have been placed, and who is authorized to close the accounts. He

nay, at all times, be found above the store. The business will be continued by Darius Clagett, at his old stand. THORN TON B. WASHINGTON. june 3-d1mif (Globe)

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

Among this stock may be found a great many very desirable staple and fancy goods, such as— Brussels and ingrain carpetings 6-4 and 4-4 Canton mattings Irish linens, sheetings, and table diapers Domack any line and town

Damask napkins and towels Handsome figured muslins and lawns Chintzes and ginghams Figured and plain black silks Colored, figured, and plain poults de sois Fancy shawls, handkerchiefs, and scarfs Figured and plain silk and cotton hosiery, gloves, &c. &c. All of which may be expected, wholesale and retail, great argains. DARIUS CLAGETT. argains. ju 3—dif1m (Globe)

TASHINGTON MUSEUM.-The Public are most respectfully invited to call at my house, next door to the Episcopal Church, on 5th street, west of the City Hall, and ex-amine this, as the beginning of a permanent Museum for Wash-ington City, and oblige JOHN VARDEN. urs of admittance from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to P. M. Admittance gratis. may 31-cotf

GALT HOUSE,

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY. may 9-2 mos.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### REMARKS OF MR. JENIFER, (OF MARYLAND,) On the Fortification Bill, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

#### TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1836.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1836. Mr. GRAIRMAN: I desire to make a few remarks before the committee rises, as it is understood that the question will be tak-en to-night. I should not treepass on the patience of the com-mittee, worn down as they must be at this late hour, after so long and fatiguing a session, from ten o'clock this morning till the present time, new past eight at night, did I believe an opportuni-ty would be afforded me at any other time of expressing my opi-nion in reply to various matters which have been introduced during this discussion. I hope to find an excuse in the exam-ples which have been set me, should my remarks not be confin-ed to the question immediately under consideration. Many to-pics have been introduced which would more properly have suited other occasions; but as this appropriation bill seems to have been set apart for the expression of opinions upon each and suited other occasions; but as this appropriation bill seems to have been set apart for the expression of opinions upon each and every subject, I will avail myself of the means thus afforded of making a few remarks. In doing which, I desire that my col-league from the upper district of Maryland (Mr. THOMAS) may be present before I conclude, as I have an account to settle with him, which concerns the State of Maryland, himself, and my-col

[Mr. THOMAS announced himself as being present, and Mr. JENIFER proceeded.] The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. CAMBRELENG) being amongst the first to embark, followed by his colleagues and others, in this crratic discussion, which has given rise to a debate almost unprecedented as to latitude, cha-racter, and irrelevancy, I may be pardoned should I, in some measure, follow in their train. It was emphatically asked by one of his colleagues from the city of New York, (Mr. McKEON,) who so eloquently addressed the committee the other day, "Where will be the surplus reve-nue when the fortifications, the Navy, and the Indian treaties are provided for?" It may well be asked, if the profligate expendi-tures which are projected and called for are sanctioned by the country, where will be the revenue to meet the demands ? Notwithstanding it is admitted that there will be upwards of for-ty millions in the Treasury, still we hear much in eulogy of the illions in the Treasury, still we hear much in eulogy of th nomy of this Administration; and whilst millions are appre economy of this Administration; and whist millions are appro-priated without estimates from any of the Departments of the Government, barely upon application of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who has been compelled to amend his own bills presented to the House as inadequate to effect the objects intended, defective in the estimates which he himself has relied on, and totally repugnant to all the principles which he and his friends have heretolore advocated, of specific which he and his friends have heretolore advocated, of specific

which he and his Friends have heretolote autocated, of specimi-appropriations of the public money. This is one of the eviden cos of the specific economy of the friends of this Administration Mr. Chairman, for myself, I have opposed no obstacle to th-appropriation bills proper, more particularly that for the defence of the country externally, and thatfor the suppression of hostilitie within our borders or upon the frontier. But I confess I have the definite an intervent the accodulity of this Hunes in the of the country externally, and that of the suppression obstitutes within our borders or upon the frontier. But I confess I have looked with astonishment at the credulity of this House in tak-ing for granted that every appropriation asked for, no matter how extravagant, was indispensable to the public interest; al-though bill after bill has been passed, appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars, in addition to the amounts called for by the Departments, some not having the sanction of the Committee on News end Messer but as for we are informed by an under Ways and Means, but, as far as we are informed, by an under-standing between the chairman and the heads of some of the De-partments. And yet, if a member of the opposition asks for an explanation, or a few hours to examine into the propriety of the expenditure, he is denounced, both here and elsewhere, as at-tempting to elog the Government, to arrest the public business. tempting to clog the Government, to arrest the public business, and to defeat the necessary appropriations; his sympathies are excited, and all the benevolent feelings of the heart enlisted to expedite the passage of those bills, without time being afforded for examination. Thus many of the appropriations have been un-precedented, extravagant in the highest degree, and uncalled for by any system of economical expenditure. But the ultimate object was sufficiently arowed by the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, when, in his opening speech, he proclaimed that he "had rather see the country plunged in war than the passage of the land bill." This explains the cause of the wasteful expenditure of the public money. It is the poli-cy and determination to squander it away upon useless objects, war than the passage of the land bill. — This explains the case of the wasteful expenditure of the public money. It is the poli-cy and determination to squander it away upon useless objects, sooner than there shall be a surplus to be returned to the Peo-ple, by an equitable distribution amongst the States, according to the bill which has just passed the Senate, because this profi-gate expenditure may add to the power and patronage of the Government, by being distributed by this and the succeeding Administration for their political advancement, instead of being distributed amongst the States for the benefit of the People. — The honorable chairman advanced another opinion, and de-clared that "the compromise bill was obnoxious and corrupting to the States—a curse to the country." The gentleman surely for deminication, forgot to recollect that General Jackson ap-proved and signed that compromise bill !! This is the first evi-dence we have yet had of his friends charging him with approv-ing a measure "corrupting to the States." Why was not his veto power exercised to save the States from this "obnoxious" measure? Or why did he become a "*particeps criminis*" in indiciting a curse upon his country? The gentleman has not as-signed the true exesson why he and his friends are so denuncia-tory of this bill. The compromise fill took from the noninee and his partisans one of the most efficient grounds of election-eering ; it settled the then existing difference between the North

and his partians one of the most efficient grounds of election-eering; it settled the then existing difference between the North and the South, betweeen the tariff and anti-tariff parties. That exciting question being settled, no room is left, upon that subject at least, for the candidate of the honorable chairman and his par-ty to play the same double game which the present incumbent did to insure his election to the Presidential chair. The in-cumbent, like the expectant, was either tariff or anti-tariff—in favor of one or the other, of both or of neither, as best suited his political purposes. A judicious tariff for his motto, a non-com-mittal decention would have nervaded the country.

mittal deception would have pervaded the country. What was the fact in 1832, preceding the then Presidential election? During the sitting of Congress, letters were written from the seat of Government to the North and to the South, professing to express the opinions of President Jackson up then absorbing question of the tariff; and if I am not great taken, there is now on this floor, within the sound of my voice, an-honorable member, as he then was, of this House, from the South, who wrote a letter to his constituents, which was publishIs it assuming too much to say that this modern democrati-arty, which arrogates to itself exclusive republicanism, and de-aunces the minority as aristocrats, is composed of politician hose "interests constitute their principles," and who wil-lopt any opinions prepared for them at the White Honse? They profess a convenient creed : they may be absolved from it political sins, no matter what may have been their trans-scions. If they will only swear allegiance to Andrew Jack-and pledge a support to Martin Van Buren, however bias have been their former federalism, they become true and y have been their former federalism, they become true sty modern democrats, purified of the dd leaven, and wo futors of the present dominant party. Do you desire example 2 Look to your former and present cabinet; look to a r branch of the Government; look to your ministers about ur Senators at home. I will not direct your attention to thi all, lest some of my New York friends might withdraw from e their present countenance. I will only refer you to my col inform you how easy it is to have washed out the deepe of federalism, even if derived from the blood of forefather

Te will tell you that this broad mantle of modern democracy onvenient covering; it suits all ages, descriptions, opi ome, all difficulties removed. In matte ink what you please, entertain what sentim e, guess what you please; but express no opinion until cially announced : then go for it, right or wrong. That

nodern democracy. But to return, for a moment, to this compromise bill, this "o biotoccurpting measure." What was the situation of th buntry at the period of its passage? The South, which had r some time previous, been under considerable excitement i insequence of what they believed to be the unequal operation the tariff laws, were driven to desperation by that ill-time iprecedented measure, the *proclamation*. In his annual me a the commencement of the session of 1832, the Presider participating in the feelings of the South, admits that th cause of complaint; calls upon Congress to modify the tar nequal, oppressive, and unjust; induces them to believe th d be exerted to obtain relief, and have such m ns made as would restore peace and harmony ted country. This message was producing the effect of a racted country. This message was producing the electron of a ing the excitement in the South. All from that section of the utry seemed disposed to a wait the constitutional interposition Congress. The anti-tariff party hailed the message as a mea e of peace-multification was at a stand.

The of peace-multification was at a stand. On the other side, the tariff party in the northern States wer armed at the indications given in the Message, of a determine m on the part of the Executive to sacrifice their interests t atily his captice. The arrying out his motions of a *functiona* riff. The program of that they were deceived, and were ncing the President and his message, and about to resor-ification themselves. In this state of affairs, when no new station of opposition to the laws had been given in the ath since the pacific message had been received, yet five day er its transmission to Congress the celebrated Proclamatio

Under all the circumstances in the then existing state of things viewed, as I now view, the issuing of that Proclamation as I nost atrocious of all the acts of General Jackson's political ilitary life. It had the effect, as I fear it was intended it sho c, of driving to desperation our excited brethren of the South President had sympathized with them in his message bu ive days before, in the oppression and injustice to which th were subjected, by what he himself had denominated their c burdens; he had promised that so far as his effe pressive burdens; he had promised that so far as his chords could avail, they should be relieved from those unequal laws; when, at the moment they were relying upon his voluntary pledges to grant relief, he issues his proclamation. I do not, Mr. Chair-man, wish to be misunderstood upon this subject. To many of the principles contained in that proclamation I give my most hearty assent, notwithstanding they were the doctrines of federal-ists in former times. But I believe it was issued at the time for the most uplue for supersonance for the other sector supersonance for advance in the sector supersonance for the other sector supersonance for advance most uplue for supersonance for the other sector supersonance for advance in the sector supersonance for the supersonance for the other sector supersonance for the sector supersonance for the supersonance for the sector supersonance for supersonance for the sector supersonance for the sector sup as in former times. But i believe it was issued at the time for the nost unholy of purposes—for no other than those of producing ivil war; of affording the President an opportunity of wreaking is vengeance upon his political opponents in the South, and o iving glory to his Administration by witnessing the sword plung-d is the barries of the construction

Every man who was here at that time felt as if an awful crisis ad arrived; doubts existed upon the minds of many as to what hould be done to arrest the impending storm; the members rom the Northern States looked upon the vital interests of their constituents as forever gone, should the demands of the South be adhered to. They were combatting for what they believed to be not only the constitutional rights, but the indispensable interests of their constitutional rights, out the intropension inter-tests of their constitutions. The South, deceived by the man whom they had been accessary to elect to the Presidency, seeing that he had violated all the pledges he had made, and at the mo-ment of professing sympathy for the wrongs which they had en-dured, denounces them as traitors, and calls upon the legislative branch of the Government to enable him, at the point of the branch of the Government to enable him, at the point of the bayonet, to execute those very laws which he had pronounced unequal and unjust. It was at a period like this that the com-promise bill was projected. The provisions of that bill did not meet my entire approbation, nor did it that of many who support-ed it. I am sure it was not altogether such a bill as the distin-guished Senator (Mr. CLAY) who brought it forward would, under other circumstances, have preferred. But I take occasion here to say, that some who have since denounced that Senator and that bill, and who are now on this floor friends of this Ad-ministration, did at that time. entreat his friends to use bin to ministration, did at that time, entreat his friends to urge him to interpose between the North and the South, as the *only* man who could restore peace and harmony to the country, and rescue it from civil war. If they were honest then, they are dishonest

from eivit war. If they were honest then, they are dishonest now; if they are honest now, they were dishonest then. That distinguished Senator did throw himself into the breach, and, at the sacrifice of his popularity, projected, sustained, and carried through that compromise bill, for which he merited the thanks of his whole country, and particularly those of the South. He had opposed to him upon that occasion, in another branch of the Legislature, some of his warmest friends, men of the highest with the highest bill of the highest warmest friends. rder of talent, who honestly believed that the righ ests of their constituents would be compromitted by the passag of the bill; he had to meet the vindictive and insidious attacks of this political opponents, who used every means to defeat, though they dared not vote against, the bill. Through all this, one of the st eventful periods of his political life, with the most agoni ings, justly apprehending the most direful consequences i , or some other such measure, were not adopted, he sustained self against friend and foe, as he has always done when his untry was in danger, whether from external or internal cause the admiration of all who witnessed his brilliant, his power efforts. By this measure he saved the Northern intery this measure he spared the shedding of Southern blood. How as he been rewarded? Charged, upon the one side, with hav is no been reverted if on arged, upon the other, with continuing it a "curse upon the country." This is the measure and this is a man which call down such heavy denunciations from the norable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Another gentleman from the city of New York (Mr. MOORE) a long and vehement speech, for which he has obtained much all for delivering designed the two event political particular edit for delivering, designated the two great political parties as redit for delivering, designated the two great political parties as te "Democracy and Aristocracy of the country;" the one an lvocate for the rights of the People, the other a "political nalgamation and jugglery." Democracy, he says, "protects the ghts and liberties of the People; wealth and aristocracy are remies to freedom." All such professions are made for politi-definet ubace near arout respect for the avision of these effect. I have no very great respect for the opinion of those o endeavor to create invidious distinctions in the social rela as of life. The politician who attempts to excite prejudice tween the rich and the poor, the mechanic and the employer no friend to freedom; his object is to raise himself into dis ction, regardless of the consequences to those he is endeavor

atic | such vircumstances, it ill becomes any man to parade before de-the country resolutions of the Maryland Legislature as evidence that the people of the State are for or against any particular mea-sure of national policy. Let the gontleman present his resolu-tions on next Monday, or any other day, when the rules of th House do not forbid all explanation or discussion; and then he (Ma THOMAS) would take care to make such explanations as to the organization of the Government of Maryland as would guard st false impressions. He would show that, in conseq st apportionment of representation, two-thirds of the here for, and yet two-thirds of the Maryland Legi would be against, any particular measure of national polic atlemen are disposed to do that *which is fair*, they will a ss the presentation of these resolutions now, when all expl

[Mr. THOMAS said they were, as far as recollected, the sul tance of the opinions which he entertained at the time.] Mr. JENIFER continued : I know they were not the remark

vered, but they were published, and have gone to the as such; and as they were calculated to deceive, and in nded to operate here and elsewhere, I must be excused for re

It will be seen that my colleague has endorsed the report speech in the Globe; and although he says he did not ob t to the reception of the resolutions on account of their *con* its, I will undertake to show, from irresistible inference, the was to the contents alone to which he did object. [Mr. The was to the contents affect to which he the oblease internet as interrupted, and asked whether his colleague intended t peach his motives.] I do not mean to impeach the motives of colleague, because it would be unparliamentary so to do; but rean to state facts, and leave it for the committee to say wh prence is to be drawn from those facts. The resolutions, printing of which my colleague objected, were in relation the printing of which my solleague objected, were in relation to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands," and agains he "expunging from the journals of either House of Congres he whole, or any part of their proceedings." The first of these resolutions reads as follows:

"By the House of Delegates, April 1, 1836. "Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, Tha ach of the United States has an equal right, in its just propor ion, to participate in the benefits of the public lands, the com non property of the Union.

lived, That the Senators and Representatives of this State It is source, I matthe Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law to appropriate to the use of the different States of the United States as may be equi-able and just, and in accordance with the public interest.

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested communicate a copy of the aforesaid resolutions to each of the senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of he United States."

Mr. Chairman : it will not be forgotten that resoluti Deen received and printed during the present, as well as forme ressions, from other States in the Union, in relation to this parti-ular subject, and from Maryland upon other subjects : one ask, ng for a survey of certain rivers on the Eastern Shore of Mary-and; another for indemnity for French spoliations; and on the same morning that the above referred to resolutions were object. ed to by my colleague, he permitted another of his colleague (Mr. McKim) from the city of Baltimore to present, have print ed, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, resolu-tions passed by the same Legislature, and forwarded at the sam time, without any objection whatever; and yet, my colleagu from the upper district of Maryland would have you believ that it was not the contents of these resolutions to which he hat it was not the contents of those resolutions to which bjected. I will here do justice to my colleague from the of Baltimore, (Mr. McKIM.) When these several resoluti were received, he, as the senior Representative, was consultent is to their presentation. He took charge of those in relation the survey of the Chesapeake bay and Susquehannah river The survey of the Chesapeake bay and Susquehannah river nucher colleague, those in relation to the French spoliations; : hird, those in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the pub ic lands; and I<sub>M</sub>nyself, those against *expunging*. The *two former* were received and printed; the *two latter* were object de to by my colleague (Mr. THOMAS.) My colleague from Bal imore did no more than his duty required of him. No matte what may have been his opinion of the Constitution or Legisla for the following state be followed and the constitution of Legisla are of his State, he felt, as every Representative should fee hat these enactments were at least entitled to a respectful consideration i and however he may have differed in political opi-nions from them, they, as the immediate representatives of the People, had a right to expect the same courtesy which had been extended to every other State. I do not, Mr. Chairman, mean to go beyond parliamentary rules, by attributing motives. But I will ask, if the Governor of the State of Maryland had forward-ad resolutions neased by the Lexislature of the State condemn. ed resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State, condemn ing the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, or ap proving the expunging resolutions of the Senate, is there member of this committee, knowing his political bias, who wou have doubted for a moment that my colleague would have o ected to the reception or printing of the one or the other? hat he would have complained that the Legislature of Mary and was not "a fair exponent of the popular will?" This is in ended to convey the impression that the Legislature is so constructed as not to express the voice of the People; and when ne adds, "that the character of the Government of the Stat s such, that the majority have been ruled by the minority fo ears," it clearly implies that the Legislature have been min I regret, that in the war waged by the General Governmen

ainst the rights and interests of the States, my colleague ould have taken his stand in support of the former against the I ould have taken his stand in support of the relation to his ov tter, and should have pursued a course in relation to his ov are calculated to bring into disrepute her Constitution, h egislature, and her People. He admits that he has no re eet for, but holds in contempt, her Constitution; he charg the Legislature a misrepresentation of the interests ar nselves for having framed and approved this Co for adhering to the Legislature of their own volu y selection. But why come here to complain of the Constitu-ion of Maryland? Does he desire that this House or this Go ernment should reorganize it? or does he intend to invoke the id of this Administration to assist in the *reform* which he an his Government, in the regulation of our affairs ; we have have mough already of intermeddling in our elections, by their de rendents; but the honest intelligence of the People has with stood all these efforts at corruption. I am aware that Maryla has been pledged to the support of Mr. Van Buren—but she l not yet been delivered over. Nor have we any apprehensi notwithstanding the bold attacks made upon her Constitut

were again forwarded to her representatives here, which were | VOTES ON MR. PINCKNEY'S RESOLUTIONS. the again forwarded to her representatives here, which ward resented, received and printed, without any opposition what ver from my colleague, who then had a seat on this floor. Bu p to that period the President's opinions were not known; he ad not then *reford* the land bill. Since when, it seems to be determination of the party to retain in the Treasury, at the isposal of the Excentive, all the surplus revenue which canno o convolved on retaining further that the former than the treasury. solutions to which he objected, and that he has failed i good his pledge to show " that the Legislature of Mary nd ought not to be considered a proper exponent of the pop

Looking to her rights as well as to her interests, Ma ons, viewed this measure as est importance; and it has been approved by all p In 1821, it received the sanction of a *Federal* ad a *Democratic* House of Delegates ; in 1832, it passed again the branches of the Legislature; and, in 1836, the Van Bure -Van Buren parties united in supporting it; for the for not dare to go against it. Thus, whenever it has been did not dare to go against it. the Legislature, amidst all the conflicts of parties, ples of the land bill have been approved, and the Peo Maryland have always sustained their representatives wh

Legislature from so unjust and so extraordinary a ch

I am well aware that frequent attempts have been made, no aly to deceive the People of Maryland upon this subject, but t induce an impression here and elsewhere that if the vote of th State, at the Presidential election of 1832, had been taken b el, and not by districts, as it was, the State wou ave been for Andrew Jackson. Now, Mr. Chairman, by refer nee to the returns of that election, the majority of the aggregate ote of the State was upwards of 1,000 votes against the presen bent !! And, since that period, the Whigs of both bra the Legislature have changed the mode of election from d ict to general ticket —which, had they done before, the wh ctoral vote of the State would have been against the proat incumbent, as we have no doubt it will, at t 35 show that had the representatives for Congr ed by general ticket, as in Georgia and other States, eague from the upper district of Maryland would not ed with a seat on this floor. So with regard to the Ho at of *nineteen* in favor of President Jackson's Administration at of *nineteen* in favor of President Jackson's Administration and even the *city of Baltimore* returned delegates against him and were the cuty of Battamore returned delegates against him and more, the three counties represented by my colleague re-turned but two members out of ten favorable to this Administra-tion. The House of Delegates, in 1834, stood, Whigs 62, foi Jackson 18. How was it in 1835—the present Legislature ? In the House of Delegates, 55 anti-Van Buren, 25 Van Buren. ose 25, one member was returned from each of six counties which majorities against Van Buren. Therefore, take those s. his vote, and there would be but *nineteen* members out is vote, and there would be out *network* intermotes out of *sightly*, in the popular branch, in favor of Mr. Van Buren; and yet my colleague asserts, boldly asserts, "that the majority has been ruled by the minority for years, and that the Legislature of Maryland ought not to be considered a proper exponent of the nonder will "

opular will." [Mr. THOMAS again explained, and in conclusion said, he hop-

[Mr. THOMAS again explained, and in conclusion said, he hop-ed his colleague would not further detain the committee, but would print what he intended to say.] Mr. JENIFER resumed. I can assure my colleague that I shall say nothing I am not willing to print, or print ony thing which I would not say; nor will I say or print any thing for which I am not responsible. My colleague complains that the representation in Maryland is unequal in another respect; that the smaller counties have a much larger ratio of *black* population, in comparison to the *white*, that the more populous ones. It was not to have been expected that such an objection would have been advanced by any mem-ber from a slaveholding State, and at a time, too, when the rights hat such an objection would have been advanced by any hier oer from a slaveholding State, and at a time, too, when the rights of those States are in danger of being invaded; when the coun-try has for months been almost convulsed by the efforts of the try has for months been almost convulsed by the efforts of the abolitionists, that he should furnish them with an argument in furtherance of their unlody plans. Does not my colleague know that one of the strongest complaints arged by those Senators of the North is, that the slave population of the South should be re-presented in the Congress of the United States? Yet he charges it against his own State. But, sir, upon this subject I have done. I have trespassed upon the patience of the committee much longer than I had intended or desired, and owe an apology for hav-ing so far travelled out of the amendian the horse it. ing so far travelled out of the question immediately before it, have heretofore refrained from occupying the time of the House est it might be said that there was a disposition to delay the pas sage of the appropriation bills; nor would I to-night have said one word, had I believed that a more appropriate opportunity would have been afforded. But it was only this morning that the resolutions from the State of Kentucky in relation to th ceeds of the public lands received, what I believe to be, thei final disposition. And I have no idea that the bill from the Se nate upon the same subject will be permitted to be discussed in this House. Under these circumstances, and when weeks have elapsed since the Maryland resolutions were presented, and obcted to by my colleague, and still remain without being notic ed, I hope I may be excused for having thus long detained you. One other remark, sir, and I shall have done. The same Le-gislature which passed those in relation to the public lands, pass-ed also the non-expunging resolutions. And as the printing of them were also objected to by my colleague, I will read them for the information of the committee :

#### BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES March 2, 1836.

March 2, 1836. Whereas, by the fifth section of the first article of the Consti-ation of the United States, it is provided that each of the Houses f Congress shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and where s, the Semate of the United States, in the year 1834, at the firs ession of the twenty-third Congress, did, in its legislative capa ity, pass the following resolution : "Resolved, That the President, in the executive proceedings

relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself au ority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws

Which resolution consequently became a part of the proedings of the Senate at that now making in several of the States

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- MAY 25. The Report of Mr. PINCKNEY, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Abolition Memorials, concluded with the following Reso-

Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority is interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery-in any of the States of this Confederacy. Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia. And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the pur-pose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee escenterfully recommend the advantion of the following additional pectfully recommend the adoption of the following additiona

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propos ns, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whe the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, eing either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, an that no further action whatever shall be had the

After this Report was made, and on incidental questions concerning it, speeches were made by Mr. PINCKNEY, Mr. BYNUM, and Mr. ROBRITSON. As soon as the latter gen-tleman had concluded, the previous question was demanded by Mr. OWENS, of Georgia. That question, after various intermediate proceedings already noted, was taken in this form, viz. "Shall the main question be now put?" and decided as follows: orm, viz. "Shall the

form, viz. "Shall the main question be now put?" and decided as follows:
YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Ash, Barton, Beale, Bean, Beaumont, Bockee, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, Cambrelong, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chapin, Cleveland, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Fairfield, Farlin, French, Fry, Wm. K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillett, Haley, Jos. Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, A. G. Harrison, Hawes, Haynes, Henderson, Howard, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingham, J. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, Benj. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, G. Lee, J. Lee, Leonard, Loggn, Loyall, Lucas, A. Mann, Job Mann, W. Mason, Mosses Mason, McKeon, McKim, McLenee, Miller, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Parker, Parks, Patterson, F. Pierce, D. J. Pearce, Phelps, John Reynolds, Rison, Kosee, K. Willams-109.
MAYS-Messrs. John Q. Adams, Chilton Allan, Heman Allen, Bailey, Bell, Bond, Borden, Bouldin, Briggs, Bunch, W. B. Cahour, J. F. H. Chaiborae, Clark, Corwin, Crane, Cushing, Deerry, Denny, Everett, P. C. Fuller, James Garland, Glascook, Granger, Grantland, Graves, Grennell, Griffin, H. Hall, Hard, Harlan, Harper, Hazeltine, Heister, Hoar, Holsey, Howell, Hunt, Ingersoll, Wm. Jackson, Janes, Jenifer, Henvy Johnson, John W./ Jones, Lawler, Robertson, Roksy, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Morris, Patton, Fettigrew, Phillips, Piekens, Pinckney, Potts, Renchet, Robertson, Roser, Russell, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Sheperd, Slade, Spangler, Standefer, Steele, Storer, Taliaferro, W. Thompson, Towns, Underwood, Vinton, White, Whittlesey, L. Williams, Wise-S9.
So it was determined that the main question was upon

So it was determined that the main question be now put and the Speaker decided that the main question was upon

greeing to the above Resolutions. The question was taken separately on agreeing to each

On agreeing to the first of them, the vote was as follows:

On agreeing to the *first* of them, the vote w.s. as follows: VEAS—Messrs. Chilton Allan, Heman Alleu, Anthony, Ash, Bailey, Barton, Beale, Bean, Beaumont, Bockee, Bond, Boon, Borden, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Briggs, Brown, Buchanan, Bunch, Burns, William B. Calhoun, Cambreleng, Carr, Casey, G. Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, N. H. Claiborne, J. F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Corvin, Craig, Cramer, Crane, Cushing, Cushman, Deberry, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Fairfield, Farlin, French, Fry, P. C. Fuller, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, J. Garland, Gillett, Granger, Grantland, Graves, Grennell, Haley, Jos. Hall, Hiland Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, Hard, Harlan, Harper, Samuel S. Har-rison, A. G. Harrison, Hawes, Haynes, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Holszy, Howard, Howelt, Hubley, Hunt, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jabez Jackson, Jos. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, H. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, La-porte, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, G. Lee, J. Lee, Luke Lee, Leonard, Lincoln, Logan, Love, Loyall, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Job Mann, Martin, William Mason, M. Mason, S. Mason, May, Me-Carty, McComas, McKay, McKennan, McKeon, McKim, Me-Lene, Mercer, Miller, Milligan, Montgomery, Morgan, Morris, Muhlenberg, Owens, Parker, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Pierce, Dutee J. Pearce, Pettigrev, Patherson, Patton, Pierce, Dutee J. Pearce, Pettigrev, Patherson, Rearen Schunck Muhlenberg, Owens, Parker, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Pierce, Dutee J. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phelps, Pinckney, Reed, Rencher, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Rogers, Schenck, Seymour, W.B.Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Shinn, Sickles, Snitts, Spangler, Speight, Sprague, Standofer, Steele, Storer, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, John Thomson, Toucey, Towns, Turner, Turril, Underwood, Vanderpoel, Vinton, Wage-ner, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, Weeks, White, Whitlesey, Lewis Williams, Sherrod Williams-182. NAYS-Messrs. Adams, Clark, Denny, Everett, W. Jackson, Janes, Phillips, Potts, Stade-9. Janes, Phillips, Potts, Slade-9.

## So the first resolution was agreed to.

The vote on agreeing to the second of the above resolutions was as follows:

tions was as follows: YEAS—Messre. Chilton Allan, Anthony, Ash, Barton, Pean, Beaumont, Bell, Bockeo, Boon, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Bunch, Burns, Cambreleng, Casey, Chaney, Chap-man, Chapin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, John F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Deberry, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Fairlield, Farlin, French, Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Gillett, Grantland, Graves, Haley, Joseph Hall, Hamer, Hardin, Harlan, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, Haynes, Holsey, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingham, Jabez Jack-son, Joseph Johnson, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Henry Johnson, John W. Jones, Judson, Konnon, Kinnard, Klingen-

inson, John W. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kinnard, Klinge th, Lansing, Laporte, Lawler, Gideon Lee, Leonard, Loga ir., Martin, William Mason, Moses Kay, McKeon, McKim, McLenc, McComas, McKay Miller vy, McComas, McKay, McKeon, McKim, McLene, Miller, ontgomery, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Patterson, titon, Franklin Pierce, James A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phelps, nekney, Rencher, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, ane, Rogers, Schenek, Seymour, William B. Shepard, Au-stine H. Shepperd, Shian, Sickles, Spangler, Speight, Stande-r, Steele, Storer, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, John Thom-n, Toucey, Turner, Turrill, Underwood, Vanderpoel, Wagener, ard, Wardwell, Webster, White, Lewis Williams, Sherrod illiane-139. NAYS-Messrs. H. Allen, Bailey, Bond, Borden, Brigg William B. Calhonn, Carr, George Chambers, Childs, Clar Cashing, Denny, Everett, Philo C. Faller, Grennell, Itila Hall, Hard, Samuel S. Harrison, Hazeltine, Henderson, Heisto illgore, Lane, Lawrence, Joshua Lee, Lincoln, Sampson Ma-on, McCarty, McKennan, Morris, Parker, Phillips, Potts, Reed, ussell, Slade, Sprague, Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey—45. So the House agreed to the second of the above resolu-

### WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable."

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836.

The pressure of other matter which fills our columns obliges us to defer to our next number the details of yesterday's Proceedings in both Houses of Congress.

The time of the SENATE was principally occu pied upon the bill to extend the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia (and to consolidate the Bank of Washington and the Patriotic Bank.) It was debated to a late hour, but not finally disposed of.

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate Mr. WRIGHT, from the select committee raised on the subject, reported a bill concerning the surplus public money, substantially embracin; the principle of the amendment proposed by Mr. WEBSTER, and lately published by us. We hoped to have been able to spread it before our readers to-day, but the lateness at which it was reported last evening puts it out of our power.

In the House of Representatives, besides other business, a bill was finally passed (having previously passed the Senate) of a good deal of interest to the People of MISSOURI. It extends the boundary of that State westward to the Missouri river, adding to the existing territorial limits of the State perhaps a million, or a million and a half of acres.

The bill from the Senate to make the annual sessions of Congress hereafter commence on the first Monday of November (instead of December) in every year, and to make the first session of every Congress terminate on the second Monday in May, was taken up, and, by the aid of the Previous Question, finally passed.

The latter part of the day was occupied in debate upon the bill providing for the expenses of the Indian Department, &c. of which an account will be hereafter given.

Yesterday, again, no Mail from New Orleans, in consequence of continued danger and alarm on the Alabama and Georgia frontier. Seven Mails are now due from New Orleans, besides those previously captured or destroyed by the hostile Indians.

Letters received at Baltimore from Annapolis, of as late date as 3 P. M. on Thursday, speaking of the great internal improvement bill, say, in express terms, that " there is not the shadow of a doubt that the bill will pass."

PERRY SMITH has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of CONNECTI-CUT for six years from the 4th of March next, (to succeed Mr. TOMLINSON.)

The MATCH RACE on the New York course, between the Northern and Southern horses, POST-BOY and JOHN BASCOMB, the first owned by ROBERT TILLOTSON, and the latter by WM R. JOHNSON, came off on Wednesday. The race was won by Colonel JOHNSON, his horse taking two four mile heats in succession. Much interest was excited, and a good deal of money is said to have been lost and wen on the race.

#### EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE

By the packet ship Charlemagne, Captain Richardson, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 8th May, Paris papers have been received to the 7th, containing London dates of the 3d May.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, dated 1st instant. "We learn that the three great Courts of the East have ent fresh instructions to their Ambassadors at Paris relative to any eventual intervention in Spain. Count Nessel-roda is said to have desired Count Pahlen to protest against any intervention, and, in case France sends an army inte Spain, the Russian Ambassador is to demand his passports or if France affords any covert succor to Spain the Count is to inform his Government, which will send subsidies to Carlos. It is said that Prussia confines herself at present to a simple protest, without declaring her intention sshould in intervention actually take place. Prince Metternich loclares hunself against an intervention, on the pretext that tassia may take advantage of it to interpose in the affairs of the East.

utions:

on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the c lands, (however political divisions may have, in other re ts, distracted the State,) upon this there has been but on

The declaration that "the character of the Government of th ate is such that the majority have been ruled by the minority r years," is such a bold assumption, contrary to the facts, that I ust ask the indulgence of the committee whilst I relieve the

South, who wrote a letter to his constituents, which was publish-ed at the time, stating, from an intimate Knowledge of the opin-ions of the President, that the most effectual means of *prostrat-*ing the tariff system was to re-elect General Jackson. About the same time of the versile at which with the same time (if I recollect right, within the same week) anothe letter was published in Pennsylvania, written by a gentleman o that State, declaring that, from personal conversation with the President, the only means of preserving the tariff was to re-elec General Jackson. Now, the inference is irresistible, that those honorable gen

Now, the inference is irresistible, that those honorable gen-tlemen were either duped themselves by a political hypocrite, or they deceived the People by their own political hypocrisy. Be that as it may, the deception proved effective. In the North, he was supported as the tariff; in the South, as the *anti*-tariff candidate. This double game, at least upon that question, can-not be played pending the approaching election. This is the cause of the heavy denunciations of the compromise bill; and the honorable chairman will have to seek some other topic to advance the prospects of his judicious non-committal friend. Like a skilful politician, he takes all the chances; excites all periodices: denounces all those who are not within the pale of prejudices; denounces all those who are not within the pale of this modern democratic church as being federalists, and "wil-ling to support any man, no matter what his qualifications, cha-

racter, or principles." At this gratuitous assumption I hope none will take offence ; At this gratitious assumption I hope none will take offence; none, I am sure, was designed to be given. The picture he has portrayed is too like his own friends for any to mistake the resemblance, and we should not complain because he has drawn them to the life. It is true, Mr. Chairman, that we have had amongst us men without principle, and who are willing to support men with any principle. But they are going to more congenial company; some have already gone, and the remaining few, who are thus properly designated, are wending their way with certain, though cautious steps. The "spoils of victory" have dazzled their eyes; the "glory of serving under such a chief" has been sounded in their ears; and can it be expected that men "whose principles are governed by their interests" can longer withstand such irresistible temptations? Let this Congress ad-journ without making some disposition of the surplus revenue, and the ranks of the opposition, before the approaching Presi-dential election, will be purged of all those who can make a po-litical bargain, or such as are traitorously disposed to betray their litical bargain, or such as are traitorously disposed to betray their friends. Such associates we desire not—they have remained too long already; and we think we see the near departure of the last of those whose political ingratitude to his friends has been commensurate with his life. The tariff of 1816 has been denominated by the honorable

The tariff of 1816 has been denominated by the honorable Chairman a "Federal measure, and the opposition a party com-posed of incongruous elements." What was the tariff of 1824 and 1823? Who supported those measures? Did not Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren advocate the "bill of abomina-tions ?" If so, where was their democracy then ? Was the pro-clamation a democratic profession of creed? Sir, that measure, which the traduced and much-abused Alexander Hamilton would here actificated the ultre federal for the measure of the principles which the traduced and much-abused Alexander Hamilton would have considered too ultra-federal for him, some of the principles of which, if carried out, would lead to one consolidated Govern-ment, is taken by the present party as a text-book for their mo-dern democracy. But these are General Jackson's opinions ; and so long as he fills the presidential chair, his opinions will be those of the democratic party. Am I wrong in this ? Let us re-fer to facts : Internal improvements were perfectly constitu-tional, until the Maysville veto announced the opinions of the President : the Bank of the United States was both constitution-al and expedient, until it refused to be subservient to the purpoal and expedient, until it refused to be subservient to the purp ses of the Executive : the land bill was a favorite and popula measure, until vetoed by the President : the distribution of th surplus revenue was a measure of his own; for, in December, 1829, he recommends it to Congress in the following words: "It appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposi-tion which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio apportunitient among the several States, according to the ratio of representation." And now, when the surplus revenue does arise, and the minority in both branches of Congress are anxious to make such a disposition of it as is "safe, just, and federal," it is opposed upon the ground that it would be corrupting to the States

to deceive. If the dominant party do appropriate to themselves the name Democracy, and attach to the minority that of Aristocracy, be a. After having abandoned all its tenets, brought into disre-te all its principles, if they still desire to hold to the *name*, it is additional evidence of a further determination to deceive the ople. But they will not longer be deceived; they begin to feel are advantation to vale the other that the second advantation to vale the other that the second advantation of the second advantation adva

ongress. Resolutions from other States, upon the same sub-ct, had been presented both in the Senate, and this House, and every instance, when desired, printed. In fact, sir, resolutions nevery instances, when desired, printed. In fact, sr. resolutions roming from any State were so uniformly received and printed, hat it could not be supposed that Maryland alone should be de-nied this courtesy. It was, therefore, with the atmost surprise saw my colleague from the upper district of Maryland (Mr. THOMAS) rise from his seat and object to the reception or printg of two of those series of resolutions.

[Here Mr. F. THOMAS rose and explained, that it was not to e printing, or the contents of those resolutions, to which he ob-eted, but it was to the time; and he protested against the opiion of the Legislature being considered as the expression o ne voice of the people of Maryland; and expressed at some angth his opinions in relation to the constitution of the State, hich gave an unequal representation in both branches of the

Mr. JENIFER said he did not desire to do injustice to his colague, and therefore would read his remarks as published in ne Globe, which he now called on him to admit or deny. Mr. then read from the Globe, as follows : "Mr. THOMAS said, he was misunderstood by his colleague.

"Mr. Thomas said, he was misunderstood by his colleague. He did not object to the reception of these resolutions on account of their contents. It was unnecessary to read them. He knew they professed to express the voice of the people of Maryland. Now, whether they attempted to give that voice as to one ques-tion or another, he should equally protest against their reception this morning. The House has suspended its rules to receive pe-titions, and such resolutions as will give rise to no debate. Whenever any resolution shall be presented, designed to pro-duce impressions as to the opinions of the people of Maryland, he desired to have an opportunity to show that the Legislature of Maryland ought not to be considered a fair exponent of the popu-lar will. The character of the Government of that State is such, that the majority have been ruled by the minority for years. Under

that she will be found resisting to the last all efforts to bri in subjection to the Administration, or to transfer her ow successor. I confess I do feel a pride and gratifica a Representative from a State, and of a district immedi bining, and almost surrounding the seat of this Gover

y adjoining, and almost surrouncing the seat of this Govern-nent, whose People have had the firm independence to with-tand the temptations, however other districts and other States have yielded to the allurements of power and patronage. My colleague, to show that "the Legislature ought not to be considered a fair exponent of the popular will," refers to the nanner in which the Senators and Delegates are elected. He implains that the smaller counties have an equal representation th the larger ; that fits congressional district is entitled to but n members, whilst the district represented by one of his col-agues has twenty on the floor of the House of Delegates. This all true. But does my colleague mean to induce a belief th e delegates from the counties of his district were opposed the delegates from the counties of his district were opposed to the resolutions in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the ablic lands ? If so, I will show from the journal of proceed-ages of the House of Delegates that he is either deceived him-elf, or is attempting to deceive others. What are the facts ? the popular branch of the Legislature of Maryland is composed f eighty members, nineteen counties each sending four, and we office each sending two. When the resolutions in relation it he public lands were under consideration, the first, as far as the journals show, passed without a dissenting voice; the se-ond, to which I ask the attention of the committee, is,

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to us lieir exertions to procure the passage of a law to appropriate t he use of the different States of the Union such part of the pro eeds of the uniterent states of the childran start part of the p eeds of the public lands of the United States as may be equ ble and just, and in accordance with the public interest."

Upon this resolution the ayes and noes were taken, and out Upon this resolution the ayes and noes were taken, and out o the whole number of the House of Delegates, including twenty-five in favor of Mr. Van Buren, but *three* recorded their votes against it—one from the city of Baltimore, and only *two* of the *ten* members of my colleague's district, and not one from hi own county. Who, I ask, has *misrepresented* his constitu-ents? my honorable colleague, who goes against the Legislature of his State, the people of the State and his own district, or the Van Buren members of the Legislature who voted for the land resolutions? Thus, it appears that he goes against his State, his district, his owncounty, and even the Van Buren party of his State, to further the views of the party here. Disregarding the opinion of his State, as expressed by a unanimous vote of heu-Senators, and with but three dissenting voices in the popular branch, yet he says "it ill becomes any man to parade before Schalors, and with our three disserting votes in the popular pranch, yet he says "it ill becomes any man to parade before the country resolutions of the Maryland Legislature, as evidence that the people of the State are for or against any particular measure of national policy." Mr. Chairman, I am sure you will agree with me that the annals of legislative proceedings do not exhibit a more flagrant violation of representative duty than in how doradoned

The subject of the public lands has long since been looked to ith great interest by the people of Maryland. As far back as to year 1821, their attention was more particularly directed to by an able report made in her Senate by a member of tha ody, now high in office under this Administration; upon which evolutions of the Lerislature solutions were passed in both branches of the Legislatun ithout I believe a dissenting voice in either, calling upon h then Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the Un

said resolution to be expunded from th House, which, if carried into effect, will cause nal not to be a record of the proceedings of the House a part of its proceedings, in utter disregard of the prov-ady cited of the Constitution of the United States; , the power to expange the record of any portion ngs of the Senate necessarily implies the power r efface the whole, and may leave bare majority should deem fit) with the proceedings of one or both branches of the National La

And forasmuch as the People of the State of Maryland, to whom the Federal Constitution is dear, by whom it has been ever cheaished, and who are determined at all hazards to main-ain it, view with deep solicitude this alarming infraction of one of its important provisions, and are desirous to record their so

and important provisions, and are desirous or record their so-ema protest against its violation: Therefore, *Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the expanying from the journal of either House of Congress the whole or any part of the proceedings of the body is a manifest and langerous violation of the Constitution of the United States; and be it further resolved, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress the requested to use all constitutional means to precent ingress be requested to use all constitutional means to premeasure fraught with such danger to constitutional free Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be reque transmit a copy of the preceding preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

United States. It will be seen that these resolutions refer to the fact that other States in the Union were making attempts to have expunged from the journals part of the proceedings of the Senate, the perpetra-tion of which the Legislature of Maryland believe would be a "dangerous vightion of the Constitution of the United States." The States of Illinois and New Hampshire had expressed their there is forer of these precedings which were printed, and pinions in favor of those proceedings, which were printed, at had been laid on our desks. But Maryland was against the and this, no doubt, was mortifying in the extreme, that a State which had been pledged to the support of Mr. Van Buren, should maediately under the eye of the Executive, dare to raise he noice against his will. I was anxious that these resolutions should be printed, that you and the country might see, how ever subservient other men and other States might be to the wi and power of one man, that the People of Maryland, whom Tha the houser in part to represent here, are determined to stand the Constitution of their country, to endeavor to save it from t inhallowed mutilation of the minions of power, and rescue it from the grasp of Executive encroachments.

I'r Columbian Horticultural Society .- The stated monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall, on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Trinity Church will be opened for Divine Ser-

Sunday next, morning and evening. june 4

To Unitarian Church .- The Rev. Mr. Fox, of Newbury port, will preach in the Unitatian Church to-morrow, at usual hours.

MARRIAGES. MARRIAGES. MARRIAGES. MARRIAGES. MARRIAGES. MARRIAGES. On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. SLICER, MI. CHAEL T. SIMPSON, to JANE R. daughter of WIL-LIAM MORGAN, of the Society of Friends, all of Georgetown. At Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyug, D. D., WILLIS G. CLARK, Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, to ANNE POYNTELL, daughter of Robert A. Caldeleugh, Esq. Capt. Kuhn, the two forming an unusually valuable collection of works in historical, classicial, scientific, legal, and genera iterature, in the English, French, and Italian languages, emracing many that are extremely rare. The books may be ex-

Sale to commence at 4 o'clock, and the whole collection to b closed same day. The attention of the li The literary is invited. P. MAURO & SON, june 1-3t

The question on agreeing to the third of the above resc utions was determined as follows

lutions was determined as follows : YEAS—Messrs. Chilton Allan, Ash, Ashley, Barton, Boan, Bockee, Boon, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Burns, Cambreleng, Ca-sey, Chaney, Chapmau, Chapin, N. H. Claiborne, J. F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Deberry, Dickerson, Double day, Dromgoole, Dumlap, Pairfield, Farlin, French, Fry, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gil-lett, Grantland, Graves, Jos. Hall, Hamer, Hardin, Harlan, Athert G. Harrison, Hawes, Haynes, Howard, Hubley, Huuting-ton, Huntsman, Inghain, J. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, K. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Henry Johnson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lansing, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Luke Lea, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Martin, William Mason, Moses Mason, May, McComas, McKay, Me-Keon, McKim, McLene, Miller, Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parke, Patterson, Franklin Pierce, J. A. Pearce, Pattgrew, Phelps, Pinckney, Rencher, John Reynolds, Joseph Pettigrew, Phelps, Pinckney, Rencher, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Ronne, Rogers, Scymour, Aug. H. Shep-perd, Shields, Sickles, Smith, Spangler, Speight, Sprame, Stande-fer, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, Toucey, Towns, Turner, Turrill, Underwood, Vanderpoel, Wagener, White, L. Wil-

MAYS-Messrs. Heman Allen, Bailey, Beaumont, Bond. NAYS-Messrs. Heman Allon, Bailey, Beaumont, Bond, Borden, Briggs, Buchanan, William B. Calboun, Carr, George Chambers, Childs, Clark, Corwin, Crane, Cushing, Denny, Everett, P. C. Fuller, J. Garland, Glascock, Granger, Grennell, Haley, Hiland Hall, Hard, Harper, Hazeltine, Hen-derson, Heister, Hoar, Holsey, Howell, Hunt, Ingersoll, Wm. Jackson, Janes, J. W. Jones, Benj. Jones, Judson, Lane, La-porte, Lawrence, Lincoln, Love, Sampson Mason, McCarty, Mc-Kennan, Morris, Parken, Patton, D. J. Pearce, Phillips, Pickens, Potts, Reed, Robertson, Russell, Schenck, Shinn, Slade, Sprague, Steele, Storer, John Thomson, Vinton, Wardwell, Webster, Whittlesey-68.

So the third resolution was agreed to.

#### DEATH.

On Wednesday night, the 25th May, at his residence in Georgetown, Delaware, the Hon. PETER ROBINSON, one of the Associate Judges of the State of Delaware.

ENGLAND IN 1835, by Von Raumer, in one lume, in just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 2.—The Cotton market on Saturday and to-day has been more active than for some days, the sales to-day being 4,500 bales, and on Saturday 3,500. The e is no alteration in prices since Friday, but all sorts of otton are inclining upwards

A Just Law .- The Massachusetts Revised Statutes make it imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$100, on every person who shall cut or injure a tree not his own

An imposter has been reaping a silver harvest in Virgi-nia by saying that he was appointed to collect subscriptions for the re-building of the Methodist Book concern lately burnt down in New York.—Balt. Amer.

Savage Deed .- Two men, by the name of Timberlake and Jester, being engaged in a fight on Tuesday afternoon last, in the second story of the Tremont House, the form-er deliberately threw the latter out of the window, who, after falling about 18 feet, struck on his head upon the pavement, and was taken up entirely speechless. Surgical aid being immediately rendered, he revived in a short time afhe ng minerial of rendered, he revived in a short time at-terwards sufficiently to be able to converse upon the subject. He yet, however, remains in a very critical situation, and strong doubts are entertained of his recovery. It is re-markable that his head was not entirely crushed—his skull, however, was not even fractured. Timberlake attempted to make his escape, but was soon

caught, and is now in jail .- Cincinnati Whig

European Laborers in the West Indies .- The Arab, of Liverpool, has arrived at Gravesend, with nine stout Eng-lish laborers, who emigrated from the north of England as substitutes for the emancipated negroes, but found them-selves completely unable to stand a tropical sun and climate. Twenty-two other laborers went with them to Jamaica, of whom nineteen died of the fever, and the remaining three were left in the hospital in the city of Kingston, Iamaica

DAVID THOMAS, ESq. Attorney General of the Texian Republic, died at Galveston Bay, Texas, on the 21st ult. in consequence of a wound inflicted by the accidental dis-charge of his own pistol. He was a native of Kentucky, and for many years an eminent practitioner at the bar in Tallahassee, Florida.

The Miltonian, published in Northumberland county, contains the following singular annunciation: *Extraordinary Arrival*.—Arrived, May 22, boat New Co-lumbia Trader, Capt. Jonas Fisher, with a cargo of wheat, from Bremen, Germany, by the Union Canal, to A. Graham & Son, Londowski and So Lewisburg.

#### PORT OF NEW YORK-JUNE 1.

PORT OF NEW YORK-JUNE 1. Arrived, packet ship Charlemagne, Richardson, from Havre, Sth ult; ships Carroll of Carrollton, Bird, from Liverpol, 3d ult. with 279 steerage passengers; Splendid, Preal, from do. 4th ult. with 257 passengers; Sylvanus Jenkins, Allen, from do. with 218 passengers; Br. ship Princess Victoria, Paul, from do. with 225 do; Bremen barque Charlotte, Hohorst, from Bremen, with 141 do; Br. brig Czav, Fowler, from Greenock, with 141 do. The packets for Europe are still at anchor off the Battery, de tained by the northeast wind. tained by the northeast wind.

MARRIAGES.

#### (Continued from the first page.) committal. He was opposed to the section, because he

thought it would operate much injustice. Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, went into statements to show that the salaries in several cities would be wholl inadequate to support a competent postmaster; and that some of the postmasters in minor offices, if deprived of their perquisites, would suffer severely in the public service.

Mr. BRIGGS hoped the House would not now take up the subject of increasing salaries. It would be almost im possible to do it with justice, with the information now i possession of the House. He hoped the sections would be stricken out as a monstrous incumbrance to the bill, and that the subject would be more deliberately acted upon

Mr. EVERETT was opposed to the instructions, and was not willing to increase the salaries of postmasters. He thought, as all their clerks and office expenses were provided for by the Government, and as very small talent. were required, and the postmaster was a mere supervisor there would be an abundance of applications from competen persons to obtain the offices, even at \$2,000 salary. Tha salary he thought enough; at any rate, he wished the experiment to be tried at the present salaries, as the bill then stood. There was no office in the country which required so small a modicum of knowledge, and he thought \$2,000 per annum an ample compensation for the services. Mr. GRENNELL said he did not feel the alarm ex-

The GREATHER said he did not real the alarm ex-pressed by some gentlemen at the operation of this bill. He complained of the imperfect information frequently given to the House; and when upon that the House have matured a measure, at the last moment, some head of a Department, or of a bureau, would send in information to show that all had been wrong in the understanding of the House. He hoped, though he made no motion, that the operation of the bill, at least in regard to these sections would be postponed, so as to enable the House to receive further information, and to examine the subject understandingly. He was opposed to going back to the old

Mr. REED moved an amendment to the instructions, providing that the bill shall be so amended that these sec-tions shall take effect on the 4th of March next. He said that would give time for proper reports to be made, and a the next session the subject of the salaries might be pro-perly regulated, while this evil practice would be sup-

Mr. UNDERWOOD defended the sections. H thought the salaries were sufficiently large; but if they were not, they could be raised. He was opposed to having five and ten thousand dollars a year extorted from the People, more than is allowed by law; and he hoped the operation of the sections would not be postponed a mo-ment in order to continue the practice. thought

ment, in order to continue the practice. Mr. WISE read the law of extortion, and said this prac the came under the definition, and was clearly an indicate ble offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment and re-moval from office. It was extorting money from the Peo-ple under color and by virtue of office; and when it was known to have existed to so monstrous an extent, he want ed to know why the Government had not instituted prose cutions to punish and suppress it? He said these bad times, when extortions were not merely tolerated, bu when it came up with a bold front and demanded to be sanctioned by law. He referred to the example as well as the effect, and said, that while the salaries of collectors of the customs were less than these exorbitant receipts of postmasters, it would not be long before they would devis some mode of extortion equally efficacious and equally lie ble to be sanctioned by the Government. Receivers of mo neys for public lands, clerks of Departments, and even le gislators, would follow in the train of corruption to get their tees and rewards. After alluding to many corrupt on to get then ces, which, he said, were carried out, or begun to be carried out, by the present Administration, he said he wanted the whole understood and ripped up from the foundation He contended that the salary of \$2,000, was sufficient in New York - but if it were not the cloud of the salary of New York; but if it were not, the salary should be raise rather than this crime should be allowed and sanctioned b law, and that the effect of the crime, and the example of the crime, should be legalized. He examined the salarie of judges and officers in Maine, none of whom received s much as \$2,000, and said that the average of income of re spectable lawyers in New York would not amount to tha sum. He hoped the sections would not be stricken out because, if some evils might arise, he knew of none that could be so great as those of the practice which they would

Mr. LANE argued at length to show that this case was not analogous to cases of fraud and extortion; and defended the practice as one of equal convenience to the postmaster and the community. It was a matter of fair bargain, and there was no compulsion, or extortion, or corruptio involved in it

Mr. JENIFER did not think the bill, as it is, would op rate injustice to the postmasters, which some members an-ticipated. He thought the practice an abuse, and wished it discontinued, though he was willing to pay postmasters fair, adequate salaries, and let the People see that they did their du

Mr. SPEIGHT, after a few remarks, called for the pre-

The SPEAKER said the main question will be "Shall the bill pass ?" cutting off the motion to commit. The previous question having been seconded—yeas 67, nays 57, the question Shall the bill pass? was put, and car-ried in the affirmative, without a division. INDIAN ANNUITIES

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House resolv ed itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, (Mr. SMITA in the chair,) and took up the "bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian annuitics, and for other

REMARKS OF MR. CUSHING, (of MASS.) On the resolution for supplying distressed fami-lics on the Alabama and Georgia frontier with

rations. Mr. CUSHING said that the object of this resolution s expressed in the terms of it, and as explained by the entlemen who brought it forward, was to give bread to hose distressed inhabitants of Alabama and Georgia, who night be driven from their homes by the hostile Creeks and fly for temporary refuge to the military posts of the United States. In this understanding of its import, he was ready to vote for the measure. Its constitutionality had been called in question. Mr.

C. said if he entertained any doubts on that score, he certainly should not be in favor of the resolution. But, in is view, Congress clearly possessed the requisite power The objections to the measure proceed upon the supposi-tion that it is a *charity*. Not so. The Constitution em-powers Congress to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. He would not rely upon the last expression "general welfare." Its very vague ness and extreme generality should inspire us with cau tion in the application of this clause to the legislation of Congress. What he relied upon was, the power and the obigation of "common defence;" that is, in an especial man-ner, the protection of the citizens under the immediate exigencies of war, which was the primary object and pararount duty of the Union.

Analyze the facts in the case. A war exists ; our citizens are assailed by armed enemies, seeking their destruc-tion. Manifestly, we may defend them against the weapon of the foe; may we not equally defend them against the endeavor of the foe to destroy them by starvation, when that endeavor is just as much a belligerent measure, an act of war, as it was to shoot them down in the field? Such a necessity is among the ordinary exigencies of war at all times. It would be strange, indeed, if when a war is rag-ing in any part of the United States, and suffering families are expelled from their homes by the enemy, houseless, penniless, and without provision, and they take shelter un der the guns and the flag of their country, they must be re fused a pittance of the public rations for the time being and left to starve, under pretence that the Constitution does not authorize Congress to afford them such relief 4 The power to defend the citizen under the actual exigencies of war, was the very last which he would consent to construe out of the Constitution.

Of the propriety of the measure, supposing it to be con titutional, there was sufficient evidence in the facts before the House. The Creeks in Alabama and Georgia we emulating the example of the Seminoles in Florida. It w It was the bounden duty of Congress to extend to the inhabitants protection and relief, promptly, thoroughly, and suitably to the condition of the country and the character of the foc. Whether the policy of our Government, or the conduct of o the present state of things, we must, at all events, de o the present state of things, we must, at all events, de rend the lives of our countrymen; and this resolution i one of the forms of relief and protection which had beer called for in the similar case of Florida. Some gentlemer had objected to the introduction into these debates of a re-ference to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the Indian. Mr. C. said he did not feel the force of this objection. Can he horrors of border warfare, of a warfare between a civilized and a savage race, be too vividly pictured to the un erstanding of the House ?

derstanding of the House ? There was another argument urged against the resolu-tion, which (Mr. C. said) did not engago his concurrence. It is alleged that, if the people of the disturbed districts may obtain succor at our military posts, they will be less likely to defend, resolutely, their own homes. Mr. C. said he could not assent to this doctrine. Are we to abandon our people to their fate, and drive them to desperation, by refusing a refuge to their wives and children in order to fusing a refuge to their wives and children, in order t compel them to fight it out as a sort of forlorn hope, sacri-ficed for the public advantage? They fly to a frontier fort; they ask for shelter and sustemance there, until they may organize for the contest themselves, and bestow their wive and children among their friends. We say to them—No and children among their friends. We say to them—No: go back to your scattered dwellings; fight singly, each one for the defence of his own house, so long as a bushel of corn remains in it, regardless of all odds, and even with certain destruction to yourself, and those you hold most dear, before your eyes. Is this language for the United States to hold to our people, when the knife of the Indian is at their throats? While we proclaim to the inhabitants of Alabama and Georgia that we expect them to be true to themselves, to yield to no panic fears, and to maintain their own cause in arms, let us, at the same time, enable heir own cause in arms, let us, at the same time, enable hem to feel that they are forever under the broad ægis of he Government of the United States. Thus, and thus be for shall we infuse into the whole country a spirit wor

thy of patriots and of brave men. Mr. C. said, that for these considerations, and under the ample security to the Treasury afforded by the regulations of the War Department in the case of Florida, he should ote for the resolution

When Mr. ADAMS had concluded his Speech on the Alabama and Georgia Relief Bill (as published in our last number)-

Mr. HAYNES, of Georgia, said, however fashionable i might be in this House to discuss every thing but the sub ject under consideration, he would not follow the example of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr ADAMS.) But should a proper occasion occur, he pledged himself to meet and overthrow the allegations which that honorable gentleman had thought proper to prefer against the State of Georgia; and should it become proper for him to do so, he would take occasion to blend with that subject the inquiry, by what constitutional authority a President of the United States can arrest the operation of a suprem the connicted states can arrest the operation of a supreme law of the land? As it respected the amendment before the committee, he did not think it was embarassed by any constitutional difficulty whatever. The provision asked for the unfortunate fugitives from the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife, who might be unable to provide for themselves and their families, stoed, in his opinion upon the obligation of protection due by this Government to its citizens, and not upon the exercise of the naked power making war upon an Indian tribe in hostility against us. Anxious as he was to economize the time of the committee, he would content himself with the expression of the hope that the amendment would be adopted

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS.

## Official letters were yesterday received by the

hands of Capt. HITCHCOCK, from Gen. GAINES, under date of the 10th of May, confirming the former account of General Houston's victory over the advanced army of the Mexicans.

We have now experienced, for six days in succession, six failures of the mail from New Orleans, owing to the interruption to its transportation caused by the hostilities on the part of he Creek Indians. Yesterday, however, we eceived, in the Louisville Journal of the 26th instant, New Orleans dates of the 14th, one day ater than any New Orleans papers that have reached this city.

We copy from the paper referred to, the folowing article, which is of painful interest. It is, we apprehend, but too genuine. It conflicts, indeed, directly, with the Mexican official account of the engagement of Colonel FANNIN with the Mexicans, in several particulars; especially as to the amount of the force of the Mexicans who were in the engagement, and the terms of the capitulation. These discrepancies may be the fault of the Mexican, and not of that which follows. The reader will decide for himself upon the testimony before him as to the accuracy of the accounts we publish, and which,

#### FORT TRAVIS, Galveston Island, April 26, 1836.

EDWARD HALL, Esq. DEAR SIR: The enclosed statement of the awful massa-ere of Colonel Fannin's division of the Texian army has this moment reached me. I transmit it to you for publica-

Some few others of that unfortunate detachment effect ed their escape and have got in. I presume the statement of the tragic scene, made in the enclosed, is substantially correct. The unprecedented perfidy, the shameless crucity f our enemies, must and will be chastised. In great haste, your obedient servant, DAVID G. BURNET.

Mr. EDITOR : Dear Sir-Should the annexed account of the sattle of the Coletto on La Bahia, be deemed of sufficient inter est to be worthy of publication, it is at your service.

## Yours, &c. BENJ. H. HOLLAND,

Captain of Artillery On or about the 12th of March, orders were issued by Gene al Houston to destroy the town and fort of La Bahia, and th prees to fall back to Gonzales, to unite with him and concer

ral Houston to destroy the town and for of ba hand, and the forces to fall back to Gonzales, to unite with him and concen-trate all the Texan forces. Prior to the receipt of these orders, Captain King's company was ordered to the Mission, (a distance of about 25 miles,) in order to relieve some families who were in danger of falling into the enenys' hands. Upon their arrival at the Mission they were met and attacked by a large body of the eneny, and after a gal-lant and well-sustained fight, retreated in an orderly and judi-cious manner to the church, where they sustained themselves against a very superior number of Mexicans and Indians with but small loss to themselves, but a severe loss to the eneny, un-til relieved by the Georgia battalion under Colonel Ward, who had been sent to their aid. The separation of our forces caused at the Mission, to fall back and join the forces at Goliad with all possible despatch or should he be cut off by the enemy, (of whose advance from San Patricio we had intelligence.) to make good his retreat through the Guadaloupe bottom, and join the army at Victoria.

On the 16th, our scouts brought intelligence that a body On the 16th, our scouts brought intelligence that a body of the enemy, 1,500 strong, were on the San Antonio road. Many of the cannon having been dismounted preparatory to a retreat, we immediately remounted them, as we anticipated an attack that night. About 12 o'clock the picket guard gave the alarm, and retreated into the fort; it however proved to be only the enemy's spies reconnoitering. On the 17th, the enemy forded the San Antonio river, and showed themselves at the old Mis-sion, a distance from our fort of four miles. This day we de-stroyed the whole town of La Bahia by fire, battering down all ruined walls, so as to secure us a full sweep of the enemy. ruined walls, so as to secure us a full sweep of the enemy, sho they attack the fort.

March 18.-The enemy still hovering round the old Mission council of war was called, when it was decided, that inasmuc s our annunition was not sufficient to sustain a siege, and as aur provisions were short, and as we were well aware of the erwhelming force of the enemy, it was advisable to fall back

This night we made every preparation for an early retreat i te morning, and by day-light every one was in marching order efore day a scouting party was despetched to ascertain the on of the enemy, who returned shortly after day-light, and opported the lower road being clear. Colonel Horton was ther dered by Colonel Fannin to post all advance, rear, right, and fi guard. March 19th, at about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  A. M. took the line of re-eat towards the lower ford, and about 9 A. M. got our baggage d cannon across; we had nine pieces of brass arillery, con-sting of one six-inch howitzer, three short sixes, two long and ro short fours, with several small pieces for throwing muske bls: we then commenced our advance towards Viccoie: we two short fours, with several small pieces for throwing musket balls; we then commenced our advance towards Victoria; we had advanced several miles without receiving any intelligence of the enemy by our videttes, and at about 10 A. M. halted to graze our cattle and take some refreshment on the outskirts of some timber we had just passed; we tarried about three-fourths of an hour, when we again took up the line of march; we had advanced about four miles into the prairie when we had intelli-gence of the enemy's approach. Colonel Horton's cavalry, whe were ordered in the rear, had neglected to remain in that posi-tion, and in consequence, the enemy had advanced within the ere ordered in the rear, had neglected to remain in that posi-on, and in consequence, the enemy had advanced within the istance of from one to two miles, ere they were discovered by rescried upon both flanks, evidently with the design of sur-ounding us. The enemy had now formed a semicircle on ou-ight and left, and as we had no means of moving our artiller at by stubborn and worn-out oxen, were fast surrounding us 2aptains Hurst and Holland, of the artillery, were ordered the raw advanced about a mile and a half in the face of the enemy thow became necessary for us to take a position, as we were now became necessary for us to take a position, as we wer tirely surrounded, our cavalry cut off from us, and escaped aving us now two hundred and fifty effective men, consistin

into camp two Mexican prisoners, both badly wounded. From them we ascertained that the number opposed to us was 1900 men, and that a reinforcement of two brigades of artillery would be there that morning, if they had not already arrived. We had no sconer received this intelligence than this very artillery opened their cannon upon us; they had placed them behind a small hillock, and were entirely under cover; we could neither touch them with our cannon, nor charge, as they had so placed their cavalry, that the moment we should quit our artillery they would cut us to pieces. We accordingly met in council, to de-vise means and measures; it was accordingly decided that we should send a flag of truce to the eneury, and, if possible, obtain a treaty, if upon fair and honorable terms. Accordingly Capt. F. J. Desanque, (the bearer of the express from Gen. Houston,) Desanque, (the bearer of the express from Gen. Houston), apt. B. H. Holland of the artillery, and an Ensign, were des-tched with a flag of truce; the flags met midway between the wo armies, and it was decided that the two com we amore, and it was decided that the two commanders should meet to decide the matter. In pursuance of which Col. Fan-nin was conveyed out, and met Gen. Urea, Governor of Duran-go, commander of the Mexican forces, and the following treaty was concluded upon, and solemnly ratified; a copy of it in Span-sh was retained by General Urea, and one in English by Col. Fearvie

Fannia. Seeing the Texian army entirely overpowered by a far su-perior force, and to avoid the effusion of blood, we surrendered burselves prisoners of war, under the following terms : Art. 1st. That we should be received and treated as prisoners of war, according to the usages of eivilized nations. Art. 2d. That the officers should be paroled immediately upon their arrival at La Bahia, and the other prisoners should be sent o Copano, within eight days, there to await shipping to convey them to the United States, so soon as it was practicable to procure it; no more to take up arms against Mexico until exchanged. Art. 3d. That all private property should be respected, and officers' swords should be returned on parole or release. Art. 4th. That our men should receive every comfort, and be fed as well as their own men. ed as well as their own men.

Gen. UREA. Col. MORATEAS, Col. HOBZINGER,

On the part of the enemy; and on our part, signed by Col. FANNIN, and Maj. WALLACE. The officers were then called upon to deliver their side arms which were boxed up, with their names placed by a ticket upon each; a label upon the box stating they should soon have the ho-nor of returning them, and it was their principle to meet us now nds, not as enemies.

Signed,

Col. Fannin and the men were that afternoon marched back Col. Fannin and the men were that afternoon marched back b La Bahia, the wounded together with the captain of each ompany, and our surgeons were left on the field to dress the ounded, which was completed on the 21st, when we were all onveyed back to the fort, where we found the men in a most investigation. serable state. They were brutally treated-they and state. They were brutally treated—they were allow-ed but very little water to drink, in consequence of its having to be brought from the river, and but a small piece of meat, with-out salt, bread, or vegetables. On the 23d, Major Miller and 10 men were brought into the fort prisoners; they had just anded at Copano from the United States.

On the 25th the Georgia battalion was also brought in; it had con surprised and captured between Victoria and Demill's joint, and marched back and confined with us. Here we were now nearly 500 strong, guarded by 1,000 Mexicans, without be-ng allowed the slightest liberty in any respect. The Mexicans had always said that Santa Ana would be at

The Mexicans had always said that Santa Ana would be at La Bahia on the 27th, to release us. Accordingly, on that day, we were ordered to form all the prisoners; we were told that we were going to bring wood and water, and that Santa Ana would be there that day; we were ordered to march all the offi-cers at the head of the file, except Colonel Fanning, who lay wounded in the hospital. As we marched out of the sally port, we saw hollow sources formed ready to receive us to me were we saw hollow squares formed ready to receive us; we refered to file left, and marched into a hollow square of a

ordered to file left, and marched mto a hollow square of double filed cavalry, on foot, armed with carbines, (commonly called scopets.) and broadswords. This square was filled and closed, and the head of the remain-ing files wheeled off into the other squares, and so on, until all were strongly guarded in squares. The company of which the writer of this was one, was ordered to forward, and no more was seen of our unfortunate compades: we marched out on the Bicaar white of this was one, was ordered to for ward, and no more was seen of our unfartunate comrades; we marched out on the Bexan road, near the burying ground, and as we were ordered to halt, we heard our companions shrieking in the most agonizing tones, "Oh, God ! Oh, God ! Spare us !" and nearly simulta-neously a report of musketry. It was then we knew what was to be our fate. The writer of this then observed to Major Wal-lace, who was his file-leader, that it would be best to make a des-nerate which he said near users to strength and the destine of the same to strength of to be our late. The writer of this then observed to Major Wal-lace, who was his file-leader, that it would be best to make a des-perate rush; he said no, we were too strongly guarded; he then appealed to several others, but none would follow; he then sprung and struck the soldier on his right a severe blow with his fist, they being at open files; the soldier at the outer file at-tempted to shoot him, but, being too close, was unable; the sol-dier then turned his gun and struck the writer a severe blow upon the left hand. I then seized hold of the gun, and wrench-ed it from his hand, and instantly started and ran towards the river. A platoon of men (I have since been informed by two others who made their escape by falling, when fired upon, among the dead bodies of their comrades) wheeled and fired upon me, but all missed. I then had a chain of sentinels to pass at about 300 yards distance; they were about 30 yards apart; three of them closed to intercept my retreat; the central one raised his gun to fire; I still ran towards him in a serpentine manner, in order to prevent his taking ain : I suddenly stopped, dropped my piece, fired, and shot the soldier through the head, and he fell instantly dead. I ran over his dead body, the other two fir-ing at me, but missing, and immediately ran and leaped into the river, and while swimming across was shot at by three horse-men, but reached the opposite bank in safety; and, after wan-dering six days without food, in the wilderness, succeeded on the 10th of April, in jeining General Houston's army, after havdering six days without food, in the wilderness, succeeded on the 10th of April, in joining General Houston's army, after hav-ing been retaken by the enemy once, but succeeded in making my escape, in company with a wounded man who had got off from La Bahia, by falling among the dead, as before stated. I am happy to state that six more succeeded in saving their lives and regaining their liberty by the same stratagem. The num-ber of the enemy, according to their own account, killed at the battle of Cotello, varies from nine to eleven hundred.

Dr. ALCOTT'S WORKS .- The well-known author of the "Young Man's Guide," Dr. Alcott, a gentleman of science and extensive observation, has recently prepared a work entitled the "YOUNG MOTHER," which has just issued from the press of Light and Stearns, of Boston. treats of the management of children in regard to health, and, while it gives a great deal of sound and important advice to mothers of every age as well as those who are young, it exposes the folly of numerous practices calculated to ruin the constitutions and injure the morals of the rising generation. The book is of the right size, executed in the best style of Bo ton publications, and the price is so low as to put it within the reach of all classes. We are glad to learn that the sal is rapid at the North. It should be in avery family. The same publishers issue the "MORAL REFORMER, and reacher on the Human Constitution," a monthly duod cimo, edited by Dr. ALCOTT. It takes the ground that moral and physical education are so intimately connecte that they ought to go together, and contains a great deal common sense matter which must interest all who wish t for many days past. promote the health of their bodies as well as the tranquilli of their minds. The work has existed about a year and half, and is recommended by GEORGE COMEE, the distin guished author of the "Constitution of Man," and by a considerable number of men of high standing in this coun

#### FROM THE CREEKS.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST, MAY 27. We received last evening from Columbus an extra from the office of the Enquirer, dated the 24th inst. but find very little in it, further than what is contained in the letter which will be found below.

Young HARDAWAY, who was reported to have been killed by the Indians, made his escape from the stage, and succeeded in reaching Tuskegee in safety.

Gen. WHITE did not leave Columbus for the nation as was expected; the order under which he was about to go naving been countermanded in pursuance of despatches re ceived from Gov. Schley.

The Enquirer states that there were between four and five hundred armed men in Columbus on the 24th, and the editor thinks it will require that number to protect that city, as the Indians are on the look out, and appear very anxious to get possession of it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Columbus to a gen tleman in this city. COLUMBUS, MAY 23.

Last evening a party consisting of eleven whites and ight friendly Indians, headed by Gen. Thomas S. Woodward, of Macon county, Alabama, reached Columbus

having passed along the mail road from Tuskegee. Being anxious to reach this town before dark yeserday, and fearing that their movements were watched by the hostiles, they travelled with considerable rapidity, and did not examine minutely the places which had been visited by the outrage of the savages. General Woodward, however, states, that they saw every where in their route marks of indiscriminate ruin and destructionhouses pillaged and burnt, stages destrayed, horses killed, and numerous human beings in a state ... the monitoathsome putrefaction. Letters and papers, Gen. W. also states, were scattered along the road for miles, the letters generally having the appearance of being broken open. One of the individuals of the party brought in a few letters and a draft nearly destroyed, which he found in the road. By Gen. W. we also learn that there are four hundred men encamped at Tuskegee, and six or seven hundred friendly Indians in the neighborhood.

No troops have yet entered the Indian country from Georgia, and we do not hear of any further outrages of the Indians without the limits of the nation. Negroes stolen by the savages occasionally escape, and report that the Inlians are making every preparation for war by storing away provisions, blocking up the avenue to their encampments and by arranging to send the negroes and horses they have stolen to the Seminole country in Florida.

#### CAPTAIN HOLLOMAN'S DEATH.

The Appalachicola Gazette, dated the 19th instant, conains the latest information relative to the exposed situation of the brave fellows under Capt. HOLLOMAN, at the Blockhouse at the Wythlacoochee, and the death of that ill-fated officer.

Colonel Wood arrived on Wednesday last from Tallahassee. We learn from him that, before he left Tallahas see, three individuals had arrived there from Capt. Hollo man's command, on the Wythlacoochee. The accounts they bring from those brave fellows, in the very heart of the enemy's country, are well calculated to arouse the feelings of every patriot. It seems they were ordered to this block-house on the 5th of April, and they have su ever since merely upon corn and water! The Indians have given them very little respite; pressing upon them in vast numbers. On one occasion they were attacked on all sides by not less than one thousand Indians. Capt. Holloman's men returned their fire with effect. They pres upon the block-house in such dense masses, that every shot of the brave defenders took effect. After this c which terminated so fatally to the Indians, they failed to show themselves for several days. It was during this res pite that Capt. Holloman undertook to strengthen his de fences between the block-house and the river; but, while engaged in this duty, he was shot down by the Indians. engaged in this duty, he was shot down by the Indians. The balance of the party secured their retreat to the house. This fact showed the besieged that though the Indians had learned the folly of endeavoring to shoot them through their defences, yet that they continued to be strictly ob-served. After the death of Captain Holloman, the com-mand of the company devolved upon Lieutenant —, who is determined, at all hazards, to maintain his position till relived. till relieved It was to relieve these brave fellows that the late call for

nen from this county was made by the Executive of the Territory. Col. Wood received orders to hasten his com-pany forward with all despatch; but, on his arrival here, and learning the unpleasant intelligence by the different points on the river above, we understand he has concluded to postpone his departure till a despatch can be forwarded to the Governor, informing him of our exposed situation here, and the imprudence of calling men abroad to fight when their presence is absolutely required to guard their own home. It is accorded that the order to be the set SMALL POX.

Messrs. EDITORS: You state in your faper of this morn-ing, that Dr. Luzenburg, of New Orleans, has discovered that the marks or disfiguration arising from Small Pox may be prevented, by excluding light from the face. More than three years ago I tried the experiment, in repeated cases of Small Pox, without effect, and particularly in the case of Henry Parker, formerly of this city, who was se-verely afflicted with this disease; his face was not only covered with black silk, but his room was been concatuter covered with black silk, but his room was kept constantly dark during the pustules, and still he was very much mark dark during the pustures, and still he was very huch mark-ed with the disease. Since that time, I have used a wash of the Chloride of Soda or Lime, as soon as the pustules were filled, and, by quickly drying them, and converting them into scabs, or crusts, have always prevented any marks or disfiguration of the face. A PHYSICIAN.

June 1, 1836.

**DUBLIC NOTICE.**—A meeting of all persons disposed to revive the old Upper Marlboro' Ball Club, is requested to be held at Mr. Burrough's Hotel, in the town of Upper Marl-boro', on Thursday, the 9th of June next, when measures will be taken to improve and rebuild the Assembly Rooms, and to reorganize the Society. An election of officers will take place under the old articles of association, and a subscription will be opened for the purpose of rebuilding the Ball Room. June 2

SPLENDID CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100.000! The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the U. States. Containing 7,140 tickets-36 No. Lottery, 5 Drawn Ballots.

Alexandria Lottery, Class A, for 1836.

To be drawn in Washington City, D C. in June or July, 1836 (As soon as the day of drawing is fixed it will be announced.) MAMMOTH SCHEME.

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g of 2645 Prizes, and amounting Price of Tickets \$50-No Share ting to \$285,600.

 Price of Tickets \$50—No Shares.
 A Package in this Lottery contains 12 Tickets. To individuals or clubs purchasing a Package a liberal discount will be made. I' As there are so few Tickets in this Splendid Sch. se who desire a chance in it had better send their orders a For Tickets, address D. S. GREGORY & CO..

(Successors of Yates & McIntyre,) Managers, Washington

ity.  $\mathfrak{F}^{+}$  Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the Drawings sent as soon as over. june 3-2aw3w

NOTICE. — The undersigned, commissioners appointed by Prince George's County Court to value and lay off the dower of Margery Darnall in and to the lands of Richard Hill, deceased, late of Prince George's County, according to the proons of the acts of Assembly in such case made and pro do hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will meet at the late residence of Mr. Richard Hill, on the 20th June, instant, or thereabouts, at 11 o'clock A. M. to proceed in the business to which they are app

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

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.-The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of land, (lying in Prince George's county, immediately on the road leading from Marl-boro' to Queen Anne, and three miles from the latter place,) containing about 360 acres, a large proportion of which is heav-ily timbered. The quality of the soil in this vicinity is too well known to require any further description, particularly as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will examine for hemselves.

june 3-w3w

Also, Another tract in the same neighborhood, bordering on the Patuxent river, and containing between two and three hundred icres. These two tracts of land will be offered at private safe antil the first day of June next ; and, if not sold before that time, ney will be offered at public sale on that day at 10 o'clock, at ne — tavern in Queen Anne.

The terms will be liberal and accommodating to purchase Any communication addressed to the subscriber, at Bladens burg, will be promptly attended to. may 3—eots CHARLES B. CALVERT.

IF The above sale being unavoidably postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will take place on Thursday, the 16th of June, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the same time and place. june 3-eo3ts

RUSTEE'S SALE.-By virtue of a decree of Charles County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed at March term, 1836, in a cause wherein Sylvia Waters, administratrix of John Waters, was complainant, and Deborah Waters and others were defound to the medianic d were defendants, the undersigned as trustee will offer at public sale at Mr. John Hughes's store, in Charles county, on Thurs-day, 30th day of June next, all those several tracts or parcels of

The three first amendments were agreed to.

The fourth amendment of the Senate, increasing the ap propriation for locating reservations and certifying con tracts under treaty with the Creeks, of the 24th March 1832, \$7,000 in lieu of \$1,700, gave rise to a debate, in which Messrs. BELL, McKAY, GLASCOCK, ASH-LEY, LAWLER, LEWIS, HAYNES, TOWNES, CAMBRELENG, HAWES, LYON, and OWENS took part

Mr. LEWIS moved to amend the amendment so as to authorize the President to appoint additional agents, no exceeding six in number, for the certification and investi gation of frauds; but, at the suggestion of Mr. BELL, the amendment was passed over for the present, and the com mittee proceeded to the remaining amendments, several of which were concurred in, and others passed over for the present.

Mr. ADAMS asked the consent of the House to take up, at this time, the resolution to print 5,000 extra co-pies of the report of the select committee on the subject of slavery.

A motion was made that the House adjourn. Mr. ADAMS asked the yeas and nays, but they were not granted, and The House then adjourned.

#### NORFOLK, MAY 30.

The frigate Columbia was towed down by the steam as in the ingate Columbia was towed down by the steam ers Chesapeake and Johnson, into Lynnhaven bay, where she is now at anchor, the two boats having left her yester day morning, and come up to this port. We learn from Captain Sherman, of the Chesapeake, that in rounding th Horse Shoe," the heavy swell caused by an easterly wi "Horse Shoe," the heavy swell caused by an easterly wind setting in from the Capes rendered it impracticable for the boats to remain alongside of the frigate any longer, with-out being stove to pieces; and that they had no other reme-dy but to "cut and run," to keep from sinking. The Ches-apeake had all her fenders crushed to splinters by the fri-gate's main chain-plates, and would have been "chewed up" herself by the mighty hulk, if she had remained much longer in its embrace. As it was, the Chesapeake sustain-ed considerable damage to her upper deck. But her con-sort, the little Johnson, being on the weather side, fared much worse, having her starboard side completely wreck-ed; the guard torn to pieces forward the wheel-houses ed; the guard torn to pieces forward, the wheel-house started, and the upper deck railing and stanchions carrier away. This frigate has anchors and cables enough to keep her snug, "blow high or blow low," and we have steam boats here that can bring her up and place her alongside o the navy yard wharf "in the twinkling of a bed-post," a Lord Duberly says.

The United States frigate COLUMBIA was towed up from Lynnhaven bay to the navy yard, on Monday, by the steamboats Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson. They made quick work of it; started at 9 o'clock and returne

FATAL CASUALTIES .- A son of Mr. Shaeffer, aged about 1 years, residing near Blue Spring Chapel, Adams county, (Pa.) was drowned in the Conowago creek, on Thursday last. In the was drowned in the Conowago creek, or Finance creek, he lost act of casting a net from a log lying across the creek, he lost his balance and fell into the water, which being deep, and he mobile to swim the unfortunate young man was drowned. unable to swim, the unfortunate young man was drowned. If younger brother witnessed, without being able to prevent the

A child of Mr. Frederick Aldinger, residing near Hanover, Pa. aged about 18 months, fell into a spring, near the dwelling, week before last, and was drowned.

#### THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

Not far from Rimini, upon a high and steep hill, among savage rocks, overlooking the des potism and slavery of men all around; there, firmly and proudly enthroned, sits a little republic of an age of thirteen hundred years, one of the oldest, if not the oldest governments of the world but, alas! "the last of all the Romans ;" the last of those glorious republics that once dotted and sparkled upon all the Italian plains! LIBERTY, that inspiring word, when no longer heard in the Roman Forum and no longer fought for on the isles of Venice, when the very whisper of it was death upon the banks of the Arno, even then found a refuge in the forbidding cliffs that overok the Adriatic, and was proudly blazoned upon the por-

als of SAN MARÍNO. The oldest Republicans of the world are there in one lit-The offices, republicans of the world are there in one lit-the town, as some provid Eagle in her sky-built evry. The waves of despotism have for ages beat against this rock, but have never overtopped its summit. The invading armies of Romagna, the Hun, the Austrian, and the Frank, have never clambered up its sides. Even the "thunderer of the Earth," as the French once styled the last man-conqueror of theirs, who, by the noise and confusion hemade, well de-served the name, build an belts of ursch concision the identication. served the name, hurled no bolts of wrath against this littl Republic, nestling in the very heart of his achievements Even when flushed with triumphs, and seizing every thin for himself and France, with his own hand, he compl. an increase of territory, which the people had the wisdom to refuse, with thanks for the offer, but with the avowal to refuse, with thanks for the offer, but with the avowal that they had no ambition to aggrandize their territory, and thus to compromit their liberties. Even despots, then, and the subjects of despots, respect a Government thus conse-erated by age, and the interest of an American is redoubled upon seeing this little *fac-simile* of his own far-off land; upon feeling, as it were, the pulse of a people whose sym-pathies are in unity with his. The little heart that is beat-ing here upon the rock of San Marino is in the new world, sending life.blood through then theorem and microtransies are

Ing here upon the rock of San Marino is in the new world, sending life-blood through ten thousand mighty veins, and flushing with its health the broad spread surface of a coun-try that reaches from the sea-wrought battlements of the bay of Fundy to the sands of Mexico: and though the hope is wild, yet it will spring up—that the humble work of the honest Dalmatian mason, who, flying from persecution, founded his city upon the Titan's mount, may become what the like government was that access the Dalwise Util the like government was that arose on the Palatine Hill and stretched at last from Scotia to the Euphrates, or like that nobler empire of those wandering pilgrims who firs landed on the rock of Plymouth. Italy would thrice sav the world, and thrice redeem it from its indifference, if but the principles and the purity of Marino's Republic could extend from the frozen needles of the Alps to the blazing mouths of Vesuvius.

leaving us now two hundred and fifty effective men, consisting of the following companies : New Orleans Grays, Captain Pellis. Red Rovers, Captain Jack Shackle, from Alabama. Mustangs, Captain Duval. Mobile Grays, Captain Macmananan. Regulars, Captain Westover. Ist company artillery, Captain Hurst. 2d do do Captain Holland. 3d do do Captain Schrusnecki, a Polish engineer. We were about 300 yards to the left of the road, in a valley of about six feet below the mean base, of about one-fourth of a mile. We were unfortunately obliged to take that disadvanta-geous position in consequence of our having pursued our advance us position in consequence of our having pursued our advance (ar, in order to gain the woods. We drew our wagons into ster, formed ourselves into an oblong circle around them, an ted our artillery in positions tod effend it. The circle was abou feet of shortest central diameter, and about 60 feet of long meter. It was now 1 o'clock P. M. at which time we we

40 feet of shortest central diameter, and about 60 feet of longest diameter. It was now 1 o'clock P. M. at which time we were attacked on all sides by the enemy, with a brisk fire of musket y. We were ordered not to fire until the word of command was given, in order to draw the enemy within rifle shot. We reserved our fire for about ten minutes, and several were wound-ed in our ranks previous to our firing. At the request of the offi-cers, the artillery was permitted to open fire. The wind was blowing slightly from the N. E. and the smoke of our cannon co-vered the enemy, under which they made a desperate charge, but were repulsed with a very severe loss. Our cannon was loaded with canisters of musket balls, and the howitzer with grist. In this manner the action was kept up with great fury by the enemy ; charge after charge being made by cavalry and in-fantry, and always repelled with heavy loss on their part. Our men behaved nobly; and although surrounded by overwhelming numbers, not a charge of countenance could be seen. Thus was the battle kept up ; and upon the repulse of each charge, column upon column of the enemy were seen to fall like

Thus was the battle kept up; and upon the repulse of each charge, column upon column of the enemy were seen to fall like bees before smoke. Here, would be seen horses flying in every direction without riders; and there, dismonnted cavalry making their escape on foot, while the field was literally covered with dead bodies. It was a sorry sight to see our small circle—it had become muddy with blood. Col. Fannin had been so badly wounded at the first or second fire as to disable him. The wounded were shricking for water, which we had not to give them. The fight continued until dask, when the enemy re-treated, leaving us masters of the field, with ten men killed and wounded, while the enemy lay around, heap upon heap. We possessed a great advantage over the Mexicans, they having no urtillery, and we having nine brass pieces, with which we kept up on incessant fire of musket balls. It now became prudent to take measures as to our next pro-cedure. Accordingly, the officers were all summoned to Col.

It now became prudent to take measures as to our next pro-cedure. Accordingly, the officers were all summoned to Col. Famin, where he lay wounded, and the question was, whether we should maintain our present position, or retreat. It was car-ried that we should sustain ourselves as long as possible. Con-sequently, we commenced heaving up a redoubt some three feet above the mean level of the prairie, exclusive of the dike. The night was new very dark and cloudy, drizzling with rain and misty fog; the enemy encompassed us, and kept up a con-tinual sound to charge, so that we appeared to be surrounded with bugles. We had with us 1000 spare muskets, which we loaded, and each man took an equal share, our cannon amminition being nearly exhausted. Daylight broke upon us in this situation, and some of our men went out about a hundred yards and brought

The price is \$1 a year only. try. 'THE HOUSE I LIVE IN," a work on the structure of th human body, adapted to the use of young persons, by the

same author, is in press. Science author, is in press. SCIENTIFIC TRACTS, for the Diffusion of Useful Know-tedge.—This monthly periodical has recently passed into the hands of Light and Stearns, of Boston. They have made arrangements for bringing out the best writers in the country. Only one subject is treated upon in each Tract and that is well discussed. The publishers pay a good write wave for all the matter and thatform are not and that is well discussed. The parameters pay a good price per page for all the matter, and therefore are not obliged to employ ordinary writers. The work is similar to the Library of Useful Knowledge published in England, but is better adapted to the wants of this country than that publication. It ought to be widely circulated. The pric only \$1 a volume.

REMAINS OF Cox.-Light and Stearns, of Boston, have recently issued the most interesting portion of the remain of Melville B. Cox, the first Methodist missionary t Africa—a man respected by Christians of all denomina Africa—a man respected by Christians of all denomina tions, and beloved by every one who was personally ac quainted with him; together with a Memoir, written by B. B. THATCHER, a gentleman of talents well known to the literary public. The whole work was got out under the superintendence of the Rev. G. F. Cox, brother of the de-ceased. It contains a corract likeness and death held est eased. It contains a correct likeness, and death-bed auto graph. The style of mechanical execution is in keeping with the reputation of the publishers.

American Literature in England.—It is stated by the Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star that a monthly republication of selected articles from American periodicals is to commence in July. "The publishers are an eminent London house. The editor is to give an open-ing article, critical and historical, on the state of American literature. The selection will object he model a force literature. The selections will chiefly be made from the Knickerbocker, New York Mirror, American Monthly Southern Literary Messenger, Boston Pearl, Western Monthly Magazine, the two Quarterlies, Fairfield's Maga zine, Southern Literary Journal," &c

The Proprieters of the Steamboats Chesapeake and Sydney regret that unforeseen circumstances prevented their carrying into effect the arrangement lately proposed, as regards Leonardtown, Maryland, Kinsale, Virginia &c. &c. They will probably be enabled to run at least once a week on the proposed line in a few days. june 3-1t

It is expected that the orders to detail men from this regiment, to serve on the expedition above refer

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Just as our Evening edition was going to press, we have received, by a special messenger from the ship Carroll of Carrollton, London papers to May 2d, and Liverpool to May 3d.

London Money Market .- The English department the Stock Exchange does not present even the slightest change to break the monotony which has characterized it

The Market for Railway Shares is inactive compare The Market for Kallway Shares is macuve compared with the excitement lately manifested; but this inactivity is chiefly shown in the neglect of speculations of minor importance; there being little depreciation in the value of those shares which are still of common transfer in the Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 2 .- The Cotton market some days past, the sales to-day being 4,500 bales, and on Saturday 3,500. There is no alteration in prices since Friday, but all sorts of Cotton are inclining upwards.

Dr. Howe, the philanthropist and superintendent of th blind institution at Boston, gave lately, in New York, ar interesting account of these institutions and of the em-ployments made at Boston in the printing of raised charac-ters. He computed the number of blind in the United States at 8,000, and thought the sum proposed would b amply sufficient to supply their wants. Three of the pu mply sufficient to supply their wants. Three of the p ils of the Boston Institute, between 10 and 13 years , were present, and read with facility the raised charac rs, and translated French. One of the girls wrote an ex-ellent hand. A committee to solicit donations was ap pointed.-Star.

TTO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S 

 County.—FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a Can lidate for the next Sheriffalty, and most respectfully.solicit you unfrages for that office.

 W. H. S. TAYLOR.

 feb 9—eptf

 Upper Marlboro', Feb. 8.

 TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—The undersigned respectfully offers him self to the citizens of Prince George's County as a candidate fi the next Sheriffalty, and pledges himself, if elected, to discharg the duties of that office with industry, honesty, and a watch fidelity to the public interest. SAMUEL FOWLER, Nottingham

DOLLARS REWARD.-Ran away from th ap 25- 4w-coop Warrenton'

day, 30th day of June next, all those several tracts or parcels of land called Old Blandford Enlarged, and Charity, containing one hundred and ninety-one acres, more or less, and which was be-queathed by a certain John C. Waters to his grandsons Arthur and Richard S. Waters. This land lies about two miles from Byantown, and near the road leading to Benedict. It produces fine tobacco, and is very desirable as a residence on account of its healthy location. It will be sold subject to the life estate of Deborah Waters. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the land previous to the day of sale. Terms of sale : One-tenth of the purchase money cash ; on the balance a credit of two and three years will be given, to be secured by bond with approved security.

the balance a creat of two and theory of a secured by bond with approved security. On the payment of the purchase money the trustee is empow-ered to execute a deed to the purchaser. PETER W. CRAIN, Trustee,

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may 10—1awtds	The second states and share	Port Tobacco.

She the set of the first part of the late William H. Plowden, the read estimates of the late William H. Plowden, the read estate of the late William H. Plowden, the read estate, consisting of a farm called "Bushwood' for a state, consisting of a farm called "Bushwood', for a state estate, consisting of a farm called "Bushwood', for a state estate, consisting of a farm called "Bushwood', for a state estate, esta SPLENDID REAL ESTATE.-By virtue of a deand cedar.

ard cedar. Also, a smaller tract, containing about two to three hundred arces, situate near Bushwood, called "Lawton," better known, however, as "Church Swamp," recently surveyed and laid off in fifty acre lots. This tract is all heavily timbered. We are authorized to sell the whole or parts of the above'real estate. If part only shall be sold, then the terms are a credit of 12 and 18 months, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. If the whole es-tate be sold, then the terms will be, four thousand dollars cash, the balance secured by bond, to be approved, hearing interest, and four thousand dollars, with interest on the whole, payable in eighteen months from the day of sale; three thousand dollars, with interest as above, payable in two years and six months from the day of sale, and the balance in equal annual instalments, with interest until the minors shall arrive of age; this we be-lieve will not be in less than 6 or 10 years.

he day of sney on a with interest until the minors shall arrive of age, .... lieve will not be in less than 6 or 10 years. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and compliance with the terms specified in the decree, we are authorized to con-vey the estate to the purchasers. The title is indisputable. Possession will be given on the first January next. WM. B. STONE, GEORGE P. JENKINS,

Trustees