WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1836.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1836.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

A few paragraphs will comprise all the inform ation we have received in regard to the engrossing subject of the elections, since our last paper.

OF PENNSYLVANIA .- The uncertainty which rested on the issue of the electoral election in this State has been so far removed as to leave little doubt that the Van Buren ticket has succeeded, probably by a majority of four thousand. We received yesterday the Harrisburg Chroni cle, which we presumed would furnish nearly complete returns, but on opening the paper we found it was four days old.

What is of far more real importance to the State-if it be not indeed to the whole Unionthe complexion of the Convention-the Philadelphia papers announce that its conservative character is placed beyond a doubt. This is consoling intelligence. Had the charter-breaking, contract-violating party obtained the ascendency in that Assembly, and carried out their jacobinical doctrine, as they doubtless would have done that all rights are subject to the will of a majority, it would have been a more fatal blow to the honor and permanency of free institutions than the success of any aspirant to the Presidency, however undeserving or objectionable he might be.

NEW YORK.

From the New York city papers of Saturday we obtain the annexed information in regard to the result of the elections as far as heard from It will be seen that the Whigs of the city have done nobly. They have carried two at least of their members of Congress, their State Senator, and, for the first time in many years, their whole Assembly ticket.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

GLORIOUS RESULTS .- Notwithstanding our disappointment-if disappointed we are-in Pennsylvania, the late elections have resulted in a series of GLORIOUS TRIUMPHS in the cause of constitutional freedom. But one short week since, and we entertained not a particle of hope for Pennsylvania, or for even the city of New York, much less the State. But what have been the results? Without money, without organization, and almost without concerted action, the Whigs have achieved one of the noblest triumphs over corruption in this city, recorded in the political history of the country. We have conquered; here, in this city, where the office-holders have wielded a majority of from five to seven thousand these ten years, we have BEATEN THEM! We have elected our SENATOR, TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, the WHOLE OF THE ASSEMBLY TICKET, and the Register; and the Governor's boasted majority is cut down to nearly nominal. In PENNSYLVANIA we have all but carried the State, if not quite, in the face of the former majority of THIRTY THOUSAND against us. DELA-WARE and MARYLAND have gone en masse for HARRISON, while every gale from the West bears upon its wings the cheering notes of victory from OHIO. Let the Whigs then, every where, TAKE COURAGE and STAND TO THEIR ARMS.

The following table exhibits the number of votes received in the city by each Congressional candidate. They are not all official, but not far from correct. The four first named are elected. Curtis, (W.) 17,494 Wheeler, (W.) 15,934 Moore, (V. B.) 16,616 McKeon, (V. B.) 15,899 Hoffman, (W.) 16,421 Van Wagenen, (W.) 14,588 Cambreleng, (V. B.) 16,416 Monroe, 2,444 Lee, (V. B.) 16,157 Hasbrouck, 1,107

In nineteen counties the Van Buren papers claim Van Buren majorities amounting in the whole to -

Jackson majorities in the same in 1832 17,876

Whig gain in 19 counties 5,506 The heavy Whig counties of the western part

of the State have not been heard from. DELAWARE .- In regard to the elections in this gallant and unwavering little State, we have received the following letter from a friend at Dover,

"Yesterday the Whigs of Delaware again triumphed gloriously, having carried the HARRISON and GRANGER Electors in the State by about 500 majority, and elected their Governor for four vears to come, (Col. Comegys,) their Representative to Congress, (Hon. John J. MILLIGAN,) and just two-thirds of the Legislature, by larger majorities than we ever gave before. Delaware

IMPORTATION OF BREAD .- There arrived at the port of New York, on Thursday last, eleven thousand sacks of wheat, from different parts of Europe, viz. 300 bags from London; 3,147 from Odessa; 3,392 from Hamburgh; and 1,549 of

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COURIER OF OCT. 26.

Mammoth Sugar Cane.—At the Merchants' Exchange may be seen a sugar cane having twenty-two joints, which is but a sample of those on seventeen arpents, on the plantation of J. W. Zacharie, Esq. The quantity of sugar produced from the cane on these seventeen arpents is 28 hogsheads. With a soil capable of transforming a small cane, which is the natural growth of the sugar plant, into a nine tree comparatively speaking is sufficient evidence.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The New York papers announce that Mr. Gorostiza has embarked, with all his Legation, for Mexico.

The New York Courrier des Etats Unis, of Saturday, states that, having in vain insisted upon the withdrawal of the United States troops from the territory of Mexico, Mr. Gorostiza had no

The Courrier promises, in its next number, a copy of the last despatch of Mr. Gorostiza, and, mean time, publishes this important and decisive

"The note of Mr. Dickins left the undersigned no hope. The explanations given to him in the name of the President convinced him, moreover, of how little Mexico has to expect from the United States, since her most sacred rights and dearest interests are sacrificed to the shadow of an maginary danger. Mexico is insulted and wronged out

"Under such discouraging circumstances, the underigned would be wanting in his duty, if, as representative of Mexico, he failed to use the only means left him to exress at least how much he is wounded by the wrongs done to his country by the United States; he therefore de lares, upon his own responsibility, that, from this moment, he considers his mission at an end."

M. PAGEOT, Chargé d'Affaires from France to the United States, with his family, accompanied by M. Saligny and M. Montholon, who reached New York a few days ago in the packet-ship Sylvie de Grasse, has arrived in this city. This is the same gentleman, our readers will recollect, who was Secretary to the French Legation, and for a time Chargé d'Affaires, before the late difference between the United States and France, now so happily terminated.

From Nacogdoches .- The Arkansas Gazette ontains a letter from an officer of the U. States Army, dated Camp Nacogdoches, Texas, September 21, in which it is stated that there had been a great deal of sickness, both in town and amp, and that all the officers except two had een ill. They were, however, recovering. The tter continues:

"There is something singular in our occupation of Nacogdoches. There never has been, nor is there likely to be, any difficulty with the Indians. They are as peaceable as could be expected, urging the necessity of keeping white men out of their country. The principal chiefs say that the white men sell liquor to them; they get drunk, become quarrelsome, and they are apprehensive lest they might, in their drunken quarrels, kill a white man, in which case, they say, the war would ensue.

From Texas .- A few items of news have reached us via New Orleans, where the schr. Pennsylvanian, from Velasco, arrived on the 29th of October.

Gen. Houston arrived at Columbia, the seat of Government, on the 9th. It was thought that President Burnet would resign, and Houston be appointed President pro. tem. for the remainder

The Texans were busily discussing the appointment of a new commander-in-chief, vice Houston, promoted to the Presidency. Gen. Felix Huston was thought most likely to succeed him, but some were in favor of Gen. Rusk. The Texas Telegraph mysteriously hints at some individual in the United States, and promises to give his name in due season.

The army was quietly resting in its encampments, sending out foraging parties now an then to pick up cattle. In the capital the good people were amusing themselves with the drama, a strolling company from somewhere in the West having straggled down to Columbia.

Santa Ana was still in confinement, but well gress for his release or ransom.

The U.S. Frigate Potomac was spoken on and the West Indies.

F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, has been re-elected to Congress, on the second trial, by between 300 and 400 votes over Mr. Brooks. There are four other districts in Maine, we believe, which remained to be filled on the second trial.

It is alleged in medical journals of England, that Madame MALIBRAN fell a victim to the Homœpathic system of treatment-her physician, Belluomini, being a disciple of that school, and having treated the patient according to it.

NAVAL .- Capt. Whitney, of bark Gaspar, at U. S. schooner Boxer, Captain very sick; and at rest of Alibeau, the police, understanding that Cumsingmoon, U. S. ship Peacock, crew recov- he had accomplices among the refugees in Swit-

The U.S. ship Peacock, and U.S. schr. Enerprize, arrived at Canton on the 27th of May,

We have received from the publisher, Mr. JOHN S. LITTELL, of Philadelphia, our copy of the November number of his valuable "Law Library." It contains the conclusion of a work commenced in the number for October, viz. 'The Law of Municipal Corporations; together with a brief Sketch of their history, and a treatise on Mandamus and Quo Warranto. By J. W. Willcock, Esq. of the Inner Temple." The present No. also contains the commencement of 'A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies. By Samuel Warren, Esq. F. R. S." This work of Mr. Warren has been received with great favor, we learn, by the legal profession in Great Britain. It is a work of high authority. and is strongly recommended by the London Quarterly Review. It will help to sustain the well-earned reputation of Mr. Littell's valuable periodical, which is conducted with continued ability by Mr. Thos. I. WHARTON, of the PhilaLATEST FROM FLORIDA.

FROM THE ST. AUGUSTINE HERALD, OCTOBER 29. By an express which left Fort Drane on the 27th inst. re learn that Gen. Read arrived at the Wythlacoochee on the 22d with the steamboats Energy and Superior, under the direction of Capt. Wood, whose active zeal, skill, and uperior judgment are highly spoken of. Another steam-, (the United States,) was wrecked at the mouth of

We now learn with great satisfaction that there are a lenty of provisions and forage at the mouth of the river, nd a considerable quantity at Graham's Camp, and more

Gen. Jesup was supposed to be at Tampa Bay with 750 egulars and marines; two companies of mounted Alabama volunteers. Captain Alvord's company from Key West, and M'Intosh's from Fort Mitchell, 4th Infantry, are with

The Governor is in feeble health, but he is determined to enter the field and make every sacrifice, in order to insure success. He has appointed Maj. Pizacz Colonel, and given him the command of the Creek volunteers. This gallant officer has received from the President the evet rank of Lieutenant Colonel as a reward for his meri-

Major Pierce has returned from Charleston with several steamboats and schooners, which have arrived in the St. John's, with a large number of horses, &c. for the army.

[Some part of the above is premature, as we know, by previous intelligence, that Gen. Jesup was at St. Mark's on the 24th of October, and the Marines and Regulars alluded to were, as late as the 25th, at Appalachicola-on the point, however, of embarking for Tampa Bay, or the Wythlacoochee.—Nat. Intell.]

### Extract of a letter dated

"KEY WEST, OCT. 20. " The Indians made their appearance a short time since

n Key Tavinier, where they surprised the schooner Mary Captain Bethell, burnt the vessel, and slightly wounde me of the crew before they could make their escape.

"Lieutenant Powell, of the United States sloop of wa Vandalia, which is now lying in our port, has gone in pursuit of them with 170 men under his command, accomanied by the United States cutter Washington, and eight ow boats. By the last accounts, the expedition had reached Indian Key, and were making preparations to scour the

Mr. R. A. Locke, author of that most bold nd masterly of all hoaxes—the celebrated Moon hoax, of last year, is now editor of a daily paper in New York, called the New Era. His last number contains the following further notice of Sir John Herschel and the Moon, which, though little marvellous, appears to be given in good

A Sky for Astronomers .- Our old friend, Sir John Her schel, in a recent letter, thus illustrates the extraordinar beauty and almost incredible transparency of the sky at th Cape of Good Hope, where he is still pursuing his astrono mical researches. With such a sky, and such glasses a we know he has, who shall say that he will not eventuall realize all the discoveries which we made for him last yein the moon? "You may form some idea of this climat by our professional Governor, Col. Bell, viz. that out of 4 successive days, he had been only three times disappointed. At 9 P. M. I read with the naked eye, in broad sunshine the property of a lady's closely crossed letter by the light of an eclipsed moon, then near the zenith."

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.—The parent Colonization Society are about despatching another ship to Liberia, with stores and emigrants. A hip has been chartered, and will sail for Wilmington (N. C.) in a few days. The emigrants o embark number about 70-at the head of whom is a respectable colored man by the name of Lewis Sheridan. He is a man of wealth, and lately issued, proclaiming the Constitution of many of the emigrants have considerable property. Thus does the good work go on .- N. Y. Adver

The brig Luna, which took out the last emiter the remarkable quick run of twenty-five days from Monrovia. She brings information of the prosperous state of affairs in Liberia. We are pleased to learn one fact, as honorable to the colonists as it is gratifying to our citizens. Mr. treated, and it is said that measures are in pro- H. Teage, editor of the Liberia Herald, on July last, loaded in this port the schooner Caroline, with a full cargo of goods for Monrovia. Several merchants gave him credit for some thouthe 1st of October in the Straits of Gibraltar, sands, and we are gratified to learn that this bound to the United States by the way of Africa vessel is on her return, and expected shortly in this port with a sufficient amount of the products of Africa to discharge all debts contracted here. This promises well for the future prosperity of the commerce of that new and rising Republic. If confidence is once established between the two countries, a flourishing trade will spring up to benefit both. And why should not the citizens of our country secure a good portion of that trade which has heretofore enriched many in Europe, and which is destined in time to pour a rich harvest into the lap of those ing before the presence of your Majesty, as the Supreme who attend to their interests?—Phil. Gaz.

The following are the principal facts in the Conseil affair, which has led to the late rupture Boston, from Canton, June 1, reports at Macao, between France and Switzerland: After the arzerland, sent the individual above named as a spy, with instructions to assume the disguise of a refugee, and thus to gain intelligence of their and were expected to sail about the 1st of July designs. His real character was not made known even to the French embassy. On requesting his passport, however, he was examined by M. Morebello, to whom he then made known his mission. From him he received orders to return to France, and a passport was given him under a feigned name. At Berne this passport was inspected, and he made known to the police the ircumstances under which he had obtained it. He was not then molested; but after having been in France, in attempting to make a second visit to Switzerland, under the assumed name of Corelli, he was arrested and imprisoned. The French Government demanded his liberation. and it is on the refusal of this that the rupture seems to have taken place .- Phil. Gazette.

> Serious Stage Accident .- A stage belonging to the Com nercial Line between Baltimore and York, Pa., on Wednesday, when about 4 miles from York, upset, by which a bassenger (Miss Henry, of Washington city,) had her collar bone broken, and was otherwise injured. Several other passengers were more or less injured. At the time of the accident the driver had his horses in a full run, and was frequently-admonished by a passenger on the box with him to be more careful, which he disregarded.—Republican.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. This morning the packet ship Westminster, Captain Moore, arrived from London, via Portsmouth. Captain Moore left the latter port on inclusive. We have also received from our correspondents files of London papers.

The Revenue. The amount of the revenue

The cholera has almost entirely ceased in Italy, In the Roman States it exists only in Ancona, and there only to a very limited extent.

The Harvest .- Considerable apprehensions are peginning to be felt in Ireland for the state of he crops. Very gloomy accounts have been ceived from the north and northwest. The vestern coast, the islands, and the highlands of cotland are in a very precarious state.

The Royalists were actively moving against the Carlists in every quarter where the Carlists were to be found. Alaix was in hot pursuit of Gomez. Villareal, the Carlist commander-inchief, had retired to the other side of the Ebro. The Portuguese auxiliaries had resumed offensive operations against the Carlists. Madrid was perfectly tranquil on the 5th of October. Mina vas not expected to live.

Nothing further has taken place in the affair between France and Switzerland. France is anxious to close it amicably, but all the Swiss Councils, except Geneva, have agreed to resolutions couched in a belligerent spirit. Meantime, the blockade is enforced with the utmost

The French papers say that Prince Polignac and his companions are to be removed from Ham o private houses, where they will still be kept confinement, but in more comfortable and pleasant circumstances than at present. The Prince had consented to petition the King for mercy, but his fellows would not agree, and he would not separate himself from them. Their refusal grows out of their determination not to recognise the royalty of Louis Philippe.

The French squadron sailed for Portugal on the 11th, with instructions to employ force in contravention of all plots, and especially to prevent the disembarkation of Don Miguel, or the landing of any arms intended for his service.

A report was in circulation at Aleppo, on the 9th of September, that Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, was dead.

Large exportations of hay were making in Scotland for this country.

A young alligator was caught off one of the docks at London on the 10th of October. The frigate North Star arrived at Portsmouth on the 12th of October, from South America,

having on board \$1,300,000 in silver. died on the 9th of October, aged 80. He had

been in the service 66 years. bastian, on the 1st of October, was more than

1,000, according to the bulletin of Col. Evans. Twenty-seven of the forty-one Peers of Portugal have solemnly protested against the decree,

Protest of the Peers of Portugal.

Madame-The Peers of the kingdom of Portugal, undersigned, could not help reading with great surprise and regret the Decree signed by your Majesty on the 10th of this month, by which your Majesty acknowledges as the iblic law of the realm the political Constitution publishd in September, 1822.

y a Portuguese Sovereign, the august father of your Ma esty, accepted by the Orders of the State, solemnly sworn y them and by your Majesty, and a first and second time efended by the Portuguese army, with feats of the great est constancy and bravery, against military forces by fa superior in numbers, though inferior in gallantry, and who superior in humbers, though thierfor in gainantry, and who had dared to fight against it, could not be revoked or annihilated in a moment of hallucination, by a fraction of the said army; when this said army, according to the Constitution now proclaimed by it, and according to the public law of every civilized nation, is essentially obedient, and can never be assembled to deliberate on, and carry resolu-

Madame-By the constitutional Charter, part of the naional representation belongs to the Peers of the kingdom; t also belongs to them to watch over the keeping of the r, no alteration can be made in any of the constitutiona

articles.

These are, indeed, great prerogatives, and important duties, which their honor, the sanctity of an oath, and long sufferings supported by them, cannot permit to be despised. It is, then, on this that they lay the foundation of carrycree countersigned by one of your Ministers; hoping that your Majesty will make such use of it that the Portuguese, as well as the foreign nations, may have means of knowing that the Peers of the kingdom neither promote nor approve revolutions, and that honor and an oath are

Beg the honor of kissing your Majesty's hands, the

There had been a tremendous explosion of the gas works in the Old Kent Road. The flash of flame streamed athwart the sky like a blazing comet, and the noise of the explosion was like the roar of a peal of artillery. Several men were

FRANKFORT, Oct. 5.—The emancipation of the Jew has been proclaimed in the electorate of Hesse. This neasure was proposed to the States by the Government itself. Henceforth the Jews will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other inhabitants of the country. A superior consistory, elected from among themselves, will be under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior, to have the presented the conditator for the office of whom are to be presented the candidates for the office of reign. Austria appears to be inclined to grant the same

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 10 .- About 3,000 bale of cotton have been sold to-day, at steady prices, viz. 250 Maranhams, at 12d. to 123d.; 250 Cearas, at 121d to 121d.; 200 Surats at 5½d. to 7½d.; remainder American, at 8¾d

Oct. 13.—The cotton market has been very quiet to-day. Sales 1,500 bags; Boweds 8d, to 11d.; Maranhams 12½d.; Surats 6½d. to 7d. 5-6th; and Mobiles 11½d. per

IVERPOOL GROUND ALUM SALT. -3,500 bushels Ground Alum Salt, now affoat, and for sale low, it taken from the vessel.

GEO, LOWRY, LATE FROM SPAIN.

Captain Brown, of the barque Ganges, from Malaga October 10, informs that six thousand men of the Carlist army were within one day's march of Malaga when he sailed, and great consternation pervaded all ranks in that city the 17th of October, and we are indebted to that The shipping in harbor was crowded with men gentleman for files of London papers of the 15th women, and children for protection. As the of October, and Portsmouth of the 17th, both progress of the Carlists had been marked by every excess, and as they wreaked their vengeance more particularly upon those places which had proclaimed the Constitution or were in favor of it, the inhabitants of Malaga had every reason to presents an increase of the present over the last | fear the worst consequences, should the Carlists ear of £2,700,000, and £1,026,000 upon the enter their city. Every preparation was making to defend the place. About 5,000 militia were enrolled, but had no leaders in whom they had confidence; consequently, great alarm existed, and business was at a stand .- Boston Adv.

TELEGRAPHS ON RAILROADS.—It is in contemplation to day and night, on the great railroads now in formation in England, more particularly on the London and Birming ham and Grand Junction lines. This, at times, may be very useful, not only for the transmission of mercantile and political intelligence, but in announcing the position of the different trains, hours of departure, or any accident on the ine. As it is, persons are constantly employed along the ines to warn travellers of the approach of trains, and otherwise to watch over the safety of those who use this mode greatly both to the safety and advantage of railroads, that these persons should have the means of telegraphic communication along the whole route.

SHORT PASSAGES .- It is stated in the London papers by the Westminster, that the packet ship Sheffield, Captain Allen, had arrived at Liverpool in Milen days from New York. If this should prove correct, that favored ship wil ve made three passages from New York to Liverpool in

FROM THE CHICAGO AMERICAN OF OCT. 29.
GREAT TRIP.—The way they "go ahead" on these lakes is a caution. The schooner White Pigeon, Capt. Newhall, of the Troy and Erie line, left. Detroit on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, and arrived at this port on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., being but little over four days—twenty-four hours of which time she was at anchor: running time, three days and six hours only. This is her second trip from Detroit since the 24th ult. Distance, about 800 or 900 miles. Beat her who can!

A RACE, and Wonderful Speed.—The steamboats Rochester and Swallow had a deliberate trial of speed on Tuesday evening, without passengers. They started at 4 P. M. for Albany, each prepared to do her utmost, and arrived at Van Vie's Point, just this side of the Overslaugh, the Rochester in 8 hours and 57 minutes, and the Swallow in Notester in 8 hours and 57 minutes, and the Swallow in 9 hours and 2 minutes; the Rochester winning by 5 minutes. This would be tremendous speed under any circumstances, but in the present instance the boats had the tide against them. We are by no means friendly to races, but as no passengers were taken, and nobody's lives hazarded but those of persons who assumed the risk voluntarily, we have no particular objection to make.—New York Com. Adv.

Maine, was blown up by a cask of powder being set on fire.
Mr. Bolster had just been getting a stock of goods in his store, and among the articles was a cask of powder. His customers had been trying the powder, and had left some particles upon the top of the cask. Mr. Bolster's boy, nine years old, in order to amuse himself, and in the absence of

Admiral Lord Saumarez, of the Royal Navy, iced on the 9th of October, aged 80. He had een in the service 66 year.

The loss of the Carlists in their repulse at St. ebastian, on the 1st of October, was more than

BURNT TO DEATH .- A daughter of Mr. Phillips, Brooklyn, was so severely injured on Sunday by her clothes catching fire, that she survived but a few hours.

Mr. CATLIN.-A letter from Prairie du Chien, received at Green Bay, states that Mr. Catlin and his companion had been made prisoners by the Sioux, who had assembled to guard the approaches to the Pipe-stone Rock. in his letter which we published on Thursday, and that his detention was only for a few hours.—Com. Adv.

EW FALL GOODS.—The subscriber has received In part, his fall supplies, to which he invites the attention the Public.

Ins, Bands and Cornice Ends, Brass Andirons, Tongs and hovels, Green Wire and Brass Fenders, Russia Iron and Brass-mounted Grates of handsome patterns and large assortient, a large lot of single and double barrelled Guns and Sistols, from \$5 to \$25; Mississippi Pocket Rifles, from \$16 to \$25; Mississippi Pocket Rifles, from \$16 to \$25; Brass, plated, and Japanned Harness Mountags; Stirrups, Bridlebits, and Leathers; worsted and cotton Vebbings, with a general assortment of Staple Hardware.

ebbings, with a general assortment of Staple Hardware.

ALSO, FOR COACH MANUFACTURERS.

Patent Axles, with polished arms and boxes
Elliptic Springs, three to five leaf, malleable castings
2000 feet plated and brass Moulding, 3-8 to 5-8
140 pair plated and solid brass Hub Bands
50 do plated and brass Coach Door Handles
50 do do do Coach and Gig Lamps
25 do 2 and 3 fold Coach Steps
5000 yards Coach Lace, seaming and pasting
Fringes, Tassels, Tufts, &c. assorted colors.
Also, a large assortment of Ten-plate, Franklin, and

oves; Uney's Coal Burners, Nott's hall and office Stoves: further supply of Professor Olmstead's parlor, chamber, and ill Stoves; Cooking Stoves of Dr Nott's patent, Stanley's Rory Stove, and other varieties.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, and Vices
Cast, Shear, German, and Blister Steel
Coachmakers' superior Spring Steel
25 tons of Bar, Bolt, Band, and Hoop Iron

200 kegs best quality Cut Nails and Spikes 2000 lbs. Wrought Spikes, from 4 to 8 inches 1000 do Sheet Zinc, very superior 2000 do bright and tinned Iron Wire, No. 1 to 30

2000 do bright and tinned from wire, No. 10 50
500 do Sheet Brass, assorted numbers.
ALSO, DALLY EXPECTED.
40 bundles Russia, English, and American Sheet Iron
20 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3d cross
All which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the lowes arket prices for eash, or the usual credit.
oct 28—6t
D. ENGLISH, Jr.

ARM AT PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold on the Premises, on Wednesday the 16th of November, at 12 o'clock M., a fine Farm, situated on West river, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, containing 461 acres 2 roods and 10 square perches; one-half in wood and first rate ship timber, the balance fine tobacco meadow. The estate lies between those of Mr. John Mercer and Mr. Wm. O'Hara. The plantation is well watered, and has an excellent mill seat upon it; and within two miles of it there is a warehouse and wharf, built for the receptor.

The improvements are, a small frame dwelling-house, three bacco-houses, corn-house, and stable, all in good repair.
Terms: One-fourth of the purchase-money to be paid on give g possession, (which will be in a few days after the sale is ef

on of produce, with two vessels attached to it, plying alternation

g possession, (which will be in a few days after the sale is effected,) and the balance in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security.

The above farm is open to private offers until day of sale. Apply to R. D. Sewall, Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, laryland, or to the subscriber, Queenstown, Queen Anneounty, Maryland.

HENRY S. MITCHELL.

The Baltimore Patriot, Annapolis Republican, and Marlboro' Gazette will insert, the two first semi-weekly, till day of sale, and send their accounts to the advertiser.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. CHARLES D. ARFWEDSON to be Consul for the port of

JAMES A. BAYARD to be Attorney for the district of Delaware, in the place of George Read, deceased.

On Thursday, 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Tippett, Mr. WILLIAM DOVE to Miss SARAH BRERE-TON, daughter of Mr. SAMUEL BRERETON, all of this city. On Tuesday, 10th inst. at Vaucluse, the seat of Wm. S. Jones, Esq. Frederick county, Va, by the Rev. Johannes E. Jackson, Mr. WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Reading, to Miss LUCY JANE, daughter of General THOMAS

We learn with deep regret that the venerable JAMES H. McCULLOCH, Collector of the port of Baltimore, died at his residence on the borders of the city, on Thursday evening, after an illness of a few days. He was a disciple of Washington, as true a friend of his country as ever lived, and one of its bravest defenders in the Revolution, as well as at the battle of North Point, where he was a volunteer, and had his leg shattered and broken by a shot from the enemy. Of him it may emphatically and truly be said, "he was one of the noblest works of God—AN HONEST MAN."—Ballimore Patriot.

At Newcastle, Delaware, on the 1st instant, GEORGE READ, Esq. Mr. Read was the eldest grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name, and filled with much ability the office of District Attorney of the United States for the Delaware District, Junior the Attorney of the United States for the Delaware District, during the administration of three of our Presidents.

At West Point, on Saturday evening, the 5th instant, Major ROGER ALDEN, in the 83d year of his age. Major A. was a brave and distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army, and has since filled honorable civil stations in Pennsylvania and New York.

ROOKEVILLE ACADEMY.—The academic duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, 17th of October. It is situated in Brookeville, Montgomery county, Maryland, about twenty miles from Washington, and eventy-eight from Baltimore and Frederick cities, and is now enjoying a liberal patronage from Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Frederick, St. Mary's, and Montgomery counties, Alexandria, Baltimore, and Washingtor cities.

The course of study in this institution embraces the Latin and Greek Languages, Rhetoric, Loric, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Eughd's Elements, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, the theory and practice of Surveying, Levelling, Gauging, Civil Engineering, Navigation, Algebra, Conic Sections, Astrenomy, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, accient and modern History, Geography, with the use of the Globes, and the projections of Maps and Charts, &c.

There has lately been connected with the Academy an extensive Boarding House, which will accommodate a number of pupils very comfortably. The Boarding House is under the direction of the Principal, who, together with his assistants, supervises the moral and rangual deportment of the exidents, with in

and out of school.

TERMS—Per quarterly session for board, tuition, washing and mending, &c. \$33 75.

All applications must be made to the Principal. oct 4—dp&w4wcp

E. J. HALL.

DOCKVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY. The Trustees of the Rockville Female Academy. in Montaneau.

tees of the Rockville Female Academy, in Montgomean county, Maryland, respectfully invite public attention to the

who have charge of the school, and of the school itself, the Trustees would refer to Governor Thomas, of Maryland; David Stuart and John G. Prout, Esqs., Baltimore; Rev. John Mines and Rev. Levin J. Gilliss, Rockville; Alpheus Hyatt, Esq. and Dr. Phineas Bradley, Washington; and the Hon. George C. Washington.

By order of the Trustees:
SAMUEL T. STONESTREET,

OTICE.—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by Charles County Court to value and divide the real estate of Benjamin Fendall, deceased, late of Charles County, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned that we shall meet on the provises on the wind they of the

usiness for which we are appointed.

ALEXANDER CRAIN,

RON WORKS.—The subscriber offers for sale a FORGE ver, and constitute a valuable farm of limestone land, part of which has recently been limed; the residue in separate tracts, from three to five miles distant, and is chiefly woodland of good quality for coal. The Forge contains four fires, and, by adding quality for coal. The Forge contains four fires, and, by adding two more, is capable of making six hundred tons of blooms annually; is in good repair, and good houses, sufficient to accommodate all the workmen, have been recently built; together with a small Mill and a Sawmill. There are now building in Richmond rolling mills, which will use more blooms than can be supplied from this county. Iron is loaded into boats, in the tail-race of the forge, for Richmond, &c. The James river is now under contract for canalling, and it is expected will be completed into Rockbridge county in two or three years.

Also, within seven miles of the above, about 6,000 acres of excellent WOODMAND, with a stream of water through it, and an ore bank within half a mile of a furnace-seat on the same. To a person desirous of engaging in the iron business this is a most desirable situation. Terms of payment will be ac

For further information inquire of THOMAS MAYBURRY, on the premises, either personally or by mail, directed to Cedar Grove, Rockbridge county, Virginia.

510 DOLLARS REWARD.—Left the subscriber's plantation, on Saturday morning, the 16th of July, Negro MICHAEL, with a pass, permitting him to visit his wife, at the farm of Nicholas Brewer, jun. Esq. near Annapolis, and limiting the time of his absence till Monday evening, the 18th, since which time he has not been heard of. Michael the 18th, since which time he has not been heard of. Michael is about 35 years old, black, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and slenderly built; he generally speaks slowly, and in a mild tone, and has a slight distortion of the mouth, showing his teeth much in talking. If he has any marks, they are not recollected. His clothing was of osnaburg, and he had on a pair of fisherman's boots. These he may, however, change. Michael was purchased by me, in February last, of Richard M. Chase, Esq. of Annanchis in and around which citt he has many exemptions. chased by me, in February last, of Richard M. Chase, Esq. of Annapolis, in and around which city he has many acquaintances, and also some relatives in the neighborhood of the former estate of the Darnells, on Westriver, Anne Arundel county, and a brother, purchased, I think, by a Mr. Edelen, of Calvert county, at the time of my getting him. In the vicinity of some of these he may likely remain until an opportunity offers of making his escape, which he no doubt intends, having gone off without provocation. He has, I am told, followed the water, and may probably endeavor to get employment on board some vessel. Captains of vessels are warned against receiving him.

I will give \$250 for him if taken any where in the State of I will give \$250 for him if taken any where in the State of Maryland or District of Columbia, and the above reward of \$500 for his apprehension out of the State. In either case he must be

delivered to me, or secured in jail so that I get him again.

DANIEL CLARKE,
sep 19—eotf near Queen Anne, Prince George's co. Md.

was the first State to adopt the Constitution, and will be the last to desert it. Power and patronage can never control her."

a pine tree, comparatively speaking, is sufficient evidence of the great agricultural resources of our State.

In a sample which we examined of the sugar produced parate, which is an evidence of the superior quality of the sugar, and it has also the appearance of being refined and crystallized.

### NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GEOLOGY.

"Age of the World.—At the meeting of the British Association on Friday, the only fact elicited through the evening was the declaration of Dr. Buckland that millions of years must henceforward be assigned to the age of the world, and that the best Hebrew scholars had lately given a new interpretation to the two first verses of Genesis. This announcement of the Rev. Doctor was received with an applause that lasted some minutes."

We find this paragraph in an English paper giving an account of the proceedings of the Sixth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science," held in August last, in Bristol, in England, and it marks in a sig nificant manner the influence which these meetings have already begun to have upon some ancient prejudices that have greatly retarded the progress of knowledge. These meetings are innually held at one of the large cities in Great Britain, and have hitherto been very numerously attended, many hundreds of persons concurring to them from every direction, including the leading scientific men both of Great Britain and the Continent, as well as many eminent noblemen. Upon this occasion we perceive the Marquis of Landsdowne was in the chair. At these meetings, owing to their admirable arrangement into sections, every individual, however humble his pretensions, appears to fall into his proper sphere of action. He who cultivates Mathematical and Physical Science joins that section Geology and Geography form another section; Chemistry and Mineralogy a third; and so on with Mechanical Science, Anatomy and Medicine, &c. Each of these sections has its President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and a numerous committee, and discusses and receives reports concerning its appropriate branches. The result of this most admirable intellectual effort is, not only to bring together all the isolated attempts to enlarge the boundaries of science, and conceutrate them into a focus, from which truths of the highest order can be reflected, but to give the sanction of the most conspicuous philosophers and lovers of science of the time to those truths. It may easily be conceived what hetacombs of prejudices will be immolated upon such an altar.

The declaration of Dr. Buckland is to be considered in this light. Until the science of geology was brought forward, it had been from the earliest times assented to that the period alluded to in the verse which opens the first chapter of Genesis as "the beginning," was synonymous with the commencement of our common chronology; and hence that general belief, equal almost in force to a point of faith, that the commencement of the creation of this planet which we inhabit took place about six thousand years ago. It is not surprising, therefore, when geologists declared, that although such an interpretation of Genesis might very well accord with the period to which the phenomena on the present surface of the earth, comprehending the existence of the human race, may be assigned, yet that they found undeniable evidences beneath the present surface of the existence of animated beings and plants of older periods, and of an antiquity for the planet that was immeasurable, standing in the same relation, as far as our powers of discrimination are concerned, to the duration of our historic chronology, that one of the smallest fixed stars does to universal space: we say it is not surprising that this declaration should be regarded by many persons as placing geology in a hostile attitude to revealed religion. They had been educated to believe in the limited construction given to the verse in question, and, being unacquainted with geological truths were alarmed at an assertion which appeared although it never was so intended, to bring religious truths in question. This feeling we have occasion to know has had undue weight in our

own country. We cannot but regard it, therefore, as a most happy circumstance, that, amongst the many eminent men in Europe who have contributed to raise the science of sally conceded to it, Buckland, Conybeare, and Sedgewick, so greatly conspicuous in science should all be clergymen of great distinction, and should all have united in the declaration publicly made at Bristol. To this they have been led not only by their profound geological knowledge but by a most careful examination of the true meaning of the verse in question, by the most eminent Hebrew scholars. And, since Dr. Buckland, a dignitary of the University of Oxford, is the organ through whom the declaration has been publicly made, we may consider this question as perfectly settled. That it was considered a very interesting incident, may be perceived by the applause it excited.

It gives us unseigned pleasure to bring so interesting a subject to the notice of the Public, especially since it affords us an opportunity of doing justice to one of the most zealous geologists of the age, of our own country, who, many years ago, brought forward the same opinions, unsupported, and which we have occasion to know were not well received by every body. We think it due to Mr. Featherstonhaugh (now absent on one of his annual excursions) to claim for him the merit to which he is clearly entitled, and which we cannot more effectually do than by extracting a passage, written by him in 1831, from the introduction to the Monthly American Journal of Geology.

"There is another, and a very numerous class of persons that has been deterred from entering upon the study o Natural History by prejudices conceived against Geology a science which has not at all times been fairly treated either by its friends or enemies. Geology, in its most comprehensive sense, denotes the history of nature; for its various phenomena present themselves to the consideration of the naturalist, in relation with all the physical sciences When Geology, therefore, became obnoxious to the suspicion that it was hostile to revealed religion, the study of it branches, to a certain extent, was looked upon with distrust, as disposing the mind to scepticism, and to the belief that the parts of nature were independent of their Creator, because they partook of the perfection of all his works. The modern leaders of Geology have, by their industry, learning, and prudence, almost eradicated these groundless onlines.

In the by-gone days of theological zeal, when the ma-"In the by-gone days of theological zeal, when the majority of zealots almost amounted to unanimity, every writer on Geology was supposed bound to confront all the physical phenomena with the construction given in a not very enlightened age, to that brief account of the origin of the world, contained in a venerable record devoted to the moral instruction of men. The Theologian said to the Naturalist, 'you will find it recorded in the Bible, that the world was created out of nothing about six thousand years are was created out of nothing, about six thousand years ago, in the space of six days of our modern computed time; that, about four thousand years ago, it was overwhelmed by a deluge of water, which destroyed all living things that did not enter into the ark of Noah. The curious petrifac-

is what you must believe, if you will not run the risk of gain for a couple of dellars payment. You cannot cross the river, a row of five minutes, for less. To come up from the bar, a distance of six miles, though you be ten in com-"In using the terms 'brief account of the origin of the world,' in reference to the Mosaic account, it is the con truction given to a short passage in that record, which i s meant to impugn, and not the record itself, in the rever acc of which the writer of these pages has been educated In the ancient patriarchal times, men believed the sun wer round the earth, in consequence of the apparent motion of that luminary. It is stated in the Bible, that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, when he encompassed Gibeon; and that 'it stood still, and hasted not to go down a whole day.' In recording events of a miraculous characteristic resident the historical state. ter, it is evident the historian spoke in such figures only a could be understood. Had the sacred writer said the Joshua had commanded the earth to stand still, he would not have been comprehended. The assertion, perhaps would have been deemed blasphemous, as contrary to God's laws. Connected with this natural prejudice, the force o education had given an ancient construction to the accour in Genesis of the creation of the world, the effect of whic has been to put physical and moral truths apparently at va-ciance with each other. But as truth cannot conflict wit tself, we must look for the cause of this discrepancy in

"It is not with a view to state how utterly hopeless it is to look for explanations of physical phenomena in page consecrated to moral instruction, or how equally hopeless and reprehensible too, it would be to rashly look into reve lation by the light of Geology, that a recurrence to this pas sage in Genesis will here be made; but rather to reconcile Theologian to a very simple construction of the passag lluded to, and which is found in the very opening of the Bible. 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.' Now let the rule of the Theologian be applied to this passage, and let it receive a literal construction We here find the first notice of creation. We do not fine the carth were created six thousand years ago, or at any other definite period of past time. It is simply said, 'In the beginning,' a term in the contemplation of which the human mind is lost amids we cannot come so near to that Being, to whom all time is but one present existence; but we can conceive painfully, after our human mode of thinking, of the solitary existence to which those would assign the universal Creator during the immeasurable period that preceded the six thousand years; at the commencement of which they choose to suppose the heavens and the carth were first created. These words, then, cannot mean the beginning of eternity, which has no beginning; nor are they placed there to assert that creation had a beginning, which would be superfluous, were created, and by God, leaving room for no inference

that they existed without a maker.

"The next verse is still more explicit—' And the earth was without form and void.' Here is a declaration that the earth was; that its creation had been effected antecedently to that period of time usually called the six days of creation Such we may suppose to have been the geological state of the earth, void of all living forms, at the period immediately preceding the establishment of the present order of nature, and which is stated to have been effected in the distribution of the six days' work mentioned in Genesis. Not we find no allusion in the Bible to the geological period which preceded the restoration of the surface, or to the many of which lie at vast depths from the present surface. The inspired historian, had he been competent to the dis closure, would probably have deemed it foreign to the mora purpose he had in view, and would have preferred leaving such discoveries to the restless inquiries of man, alway seeking to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge, and des tined to construct, out of geological phenomena, one of the strongest bulwarks of natural theology.

"It is evident that it was not a principal object in the narrative of the Jewish cosmogony to make such allusions, or to treat the physical subjects spoken of with any particular accuracy. The evenings and the mornings of the first, second, and third days are enumerated before the creation of the sun is mentioned; and yet evening and morning ca correspond to no portions of time, save those fixed by the setting and rising of the sun. It is on the fourth day only the creation of the sun is mentioned. From these con-rations, it may be reasonably maintained that the acc of the creation in Genesis concerns only the present order in a number of nature, and is by no means involved with the ancient ge ogical periods that precede all records. Under the inflice of a spirit of mutual candor, we see here a commo ably upon; one which brings prejudice neither to religion or science, and which admits of our mutually co-operation t was the sole motive of universal creation, that it p part of it existed more than six thousand years ago he greater part of this mass of error has indeed been in modern times isolated and extirpated, but its influence still exists, in that most erroneous opinion which substitutes for the creation of the earth the renovation of its surface.

"It results from this method of considering the subjective subjective still the subjective still the

that our planet is immeasurably more ancient than the priod assigned for its age, by the chronological construction hat have obtained so long, and that this immense antiquit is by no means at variance with the account in Genesis

RAMBLES IN MEXICO, IN 1834.—This is an Charles J. Latrobe, author of a very clever and liberal work entitled "Rambles in North America," of which it is a continuation. The following extract describes a place which, like some of our own cities, has suddenly grown up, and is frequented by many of our merchants and seamen. We allude to the

TOWN OF TAMPICO.

As late as 1825, the site of the present town of Tampic was solely occupied by a few Indian huts, and the feebl commerce carried on in the port was concentrated at th Pueblo Viejo, or Old Town, situated on the shore of shallow lagoon, a few miles distant, in the State of Ver Cruz. The difficulty of approach, added to the heavy due exacted for all goods crossing into the state of Tamaulipa on their road to the interior, seems to have directed the at tention of the merchants and other speculators to the pre sent site. And truly no possible position could have been better chosen, as it is nearer the bar, situated on the main river, with sufficient depth of water to admit vessels o burden to anchor close to the town, and, moreover, com mands an unimpeded interior navigation for one hundred and twenty miles up the country. Were it not for the an-nual visits of the yellow fever, and the irremediable difficulties which the interposition of the bar imposes upon the merchant, there is no doubt that Tampico would become the most flourishing port in New Spain. As it is, vessels are frequently detained four or five months; being blown off and on by the frequent severe gales, before they can unload and get inside the bar; and keld prisoners as long before they can gross-it again. before they can cross it again. The new town is built in regular squares, upon the nar-

row and depressed termination of a rocky peninsula, at the lower extremity of a cluster of lakes which empty their waters into the gulf by the river Panuco. The houses have no pretension to uniformity in their style of architecture. The European merchant builds substantial stone stores -houses, according to the fashion of his cour The American runs up his flimsy clap-board edifices he Mexican of Spanish descent exhibits his taste and hi nowledge of the climate by low thick wails, gaily painted ad flat-roofed habitations, with internal courts; and the Indian raises his bamboo cage, p.-stered with mud, and thatched with palm-leaves, according to the custom of his

The population is, of course, the most mongrel that can be conceived. The commerce of the port is principally in the hands of foreigners; the imports consisting of every imaginable fabric, whether their introduction is consistent with the existing laws of the Republic or not. Smuggling is reduced to a system. The exports are confined to spe cie and fustic alone. Of the former, seven millions of dol lars from the upper provinces were shipped at this port alone, during the year 1833.

The sum of the population the preceding year, before the cholera broke out, had been estimated at five thousand. Of these, three thousand are said to have been swept away; and though the town was rapidly recruiting its numbers at the time of contrict the the time of our visit, the enormous price paid for every article, whether of foreign or domestic production, as well as for labor, is hardly to be credited. Wages for the poorest tor labor, is hardly to be credited. Wages for the poorest mason or carpenter, generally English or German, amounted to three or four dollars a day; indeed, I knew one instance of a "turn out" of the workmen employed upon the house of one of the principal merchants, who were not content with four dollars, but laid a claim to six! The most did not enter into the ark of Noah. The curious petrifac-tions you say you find are the remains of the animals and plants which lived from the creation to the deluge. Thi-chant for a few hours, will not stir till he has made his bar-

pany, ten dollars per head is the sum demanded. Goo law and good physicking, and one might add, good advice-that cheapest of all articles in an ordinary state of society-cannot be had for love or money. This, among a begga.h. balf-naked population, (I cry your pardon for speaking so of a sovereign people,) would be perfectly laughable, if it were not felt to be a serious matter. You may remark that both classes, native and foreign, have the same bust of gain; they only differ in their mode of following it, the one strive of the same bust of the classes, the classes, the classes in the classes. ing for it by hook and crook, the other waiting till it drops

While I am scrawling these general outlines upon paper While I am scrawing these general outlines up page 1, I may at once say that the tone of society is neither creditable to the superior education of European residents, nor to the lofty pretensions of the Mexican employes, who form the nucleus of native society here. The latter are ignorant and debased, insufferably bigoted and proud, jealous of foreigners, and, I believe, the majority here, as throughout the country, thoroughly unprincipled. Extraordinary, indeed, must the virtue be which will make the possessor

ensible to stern justice, and insensible to a bribe.

As to religion—name it not; the god of the South is fammon. There is nothing in the degraded ultra-Catalogue. Mammon. There is nothing in the degraced unta cou-licism of New Spain which can touch the heart and ele-vate human nature; and, unfortunately, the majority of the young European merchants who resort here to driv their gainful commerce, evince, by word and deed, that the lessons of their youth and the God of their fathers are alike forgotten. Had there been more family men among them, one might perhaps have met with more honorable exceptions. Like many maurais sujets all the world over hey were in general good-tempered, serviceable fellows nd, personally, we had nothing to complain of, as far as

n slight intercourse with them went.

I have summarily mentioned the two principal classes of I have summarily mentioned the two principal classes of the inhabitants, forming, as it were, the elite of the town. It may be observed of the common people, that, little as can be said in their lavor as a mass, individually they are by far the most picturesque in form, manner, and clothing. Their characters and costumes are as various as their blood. The poor Indian is distinguished by his sandalled foot, miserable attire, and subdued air. He, at least, seems to have gained nothing by the change of masters. How should he; he was the slave of the few, now he is the slave of the many. If the Spaniard did little to raise the character of the conquered vassal, the Mexican does less, if possible, to instruct the darker skin, whom he pretends to consider politically as his equal, but whom, in fact, he to consider politically as his equal, but whom, in fact, h always treats as his inferior. They are as they eve

always treats as his linerior. They are as they etc.
were—governed by the priests, and kept in utter ignorance.
They/supply the market with fruits, water, and vegetables.
You have here the modern Mexican of every degree,
from the substantial ranchero, or proprietor, bespurred and
bedizened in the full and showy Mexican costume of
stamped leather, embroidered vest, and gaudy serape, and tribing a wild horse loaded with furniture; or the trust riero, with his long string of mules, his precious cargo of ecie, and his train of assistant mozos, down to the poot venturer, whose whole wardrobe consists of a pair of aded velveteen trowsers slit half-way up the leg, and a awdry cloak, haunting the gambling table, and living upon

The costumes are extremely picturesque, from their diresidues are extremely pictures que, from the diversity of color and pattern, and the brilliant hues in fashion. I have omitted to mention the soldiery, than which a more shabaroon, cut-throat set, whether officers or men, I never beheld. It is said that they fight well. I do not dispute the on dit, but, from all the evidence I could ever collect, I have considerable difficulty in believing it. I think they would run better; and I know that, on most ccasions, they do so with very slight provocation. As to costume, nothing could be more diverting. There was an orderly in attendance on a general officer dwelling in ou wicinity, who used to shamble past our quarters every morning at a certain hour, garbed in a short coatee, richly embroidered with worsted, a clumsy sword, a cap and sash, and never a strap or shred upon his lower limbs—saving

our presence.

The Fonda de la Bolza, where you have seen us lodged, was, at the time of our visit, in the hands of a Frenchman. He was on the point of retiring with a handsome indepen-lence, drawn from divers sources, to wit: the gleanings of billiard tables below stairs; the proceeds of the mise ble lodgings above, let to gentlemen who could, unfortu-ately, not better themselves; those of a bar, for the dis-ensation of aqua ardiente, (strong waters,) lemonade, and queurs; a table d'hote, morning and evening, farmished ith a little fish, a little flesh, and a little fowl, and gar-ished with gizzarl tring or cheal warms ble her. nished with gizzard, tripe, ox cheek, yams, black bean and bananas; and, lastly, a gaming table, in a refired p za, over which he acted as presiding genius and banke Uncomfortable within, and environed with filth and gai ge without, there was little in the Fonda to keep us wil

ing prisoners; for we happened to be addicted neither to tippling nor gambling; and our first care, after realizing our position, was to contrive the means of passing as much of our time as possible out of doors.

A few days gave us an insight into all the capabilities of the spot where we were cooped up. Society, I have said was very confined. The young foreigners, when emancial pated from their counting-houses, passed their evenings in the vicinity, playing at bowls, or worse, at mont r made an attempt to get up a waltz, by the aid of a pool ianoforte, a fife, and a pair of matrons. Books and liter ture, or the study of natural history, had no votaries hich all classes mingled, was the amusement RAMBLES IN MEXICO, IN 1834.—This is an to be surpassed in stupidity by the fandangoes danced by entertaining book, just published, from the pen of the lower orders once or twice a week, under an open atched shed, in the outskirts of the town.

> MAIL STAGE LINES FOR SALE. Sulphur Springs, and Lexington and the White Sulphur Springs, and Lexington and the White Sulphur Springs, together with the Mail Contracts an other property thereto belonging, are offered for sale. Appl to EDWIN PORTER, Esq. Washington City, (formerly interest) BELDEN, WALKER & CO.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

ing to close the corresponding beautiful OODLAND FOR SALE.—The subscribers, wishing to close the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & T. W. Gough, will offer, at public sale, in Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 8th of December next, all that tract of land, in said county, called "Hunter's Hills," containing 1,500 acres; of which about 1,300 are thickly covered with wood and timber, yielding forty or fifty cords to the acre, chiefly of oak, pine, and hickory, with a large quantity of chestnut and cedar, well suited for post and railing.

This land is situated near the river Potomac, on Blake creek, which empties into that river, by which the wood and timber may be readily conveyed by scows to a railway extending into the river to ten feet water, affording, with two cars, carrying two cords of wood each, great facilities and despatch to vessels

river to ten feet water, affording, with two cars, carryin cords of wood each, great facilities and despatch to vessel king off wood at that place at 600 cords of wood cut, and now ready for market, will

be sold at the same time.

This property must be disposed of to close the late concern and the attention of steambast companies and wood dealers i lirected to it, as calculated to furnish large supplies for man

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on applica-ion to the subscribers, near Leonardtown.

THOMAS W. GOUGH, Adm'r, ELIZABETH GOUGH,
Administratrix of S. Gough.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscribe offers for sale the very valuable Farm upon which he resides,) in Anne Arundel county, near West river,) containing four hundred acres. This farm is in a fine state of cultivation and admirably located, is well adapted to the growth of tobacco wheat, and every other production of Maryland, is very conve nient to the navigable waters of the Patuxent and West rivers as an abundance of chestnut, oak, and hickory wood, a good hard, fine garden, and a well-improved timothy meadow of 2 cres; it is abundantly watered. The buildings consist of a xzellent dwelling-house and kitchen, which have been recent xcellent dwelling-house and kitchen, which have been recentyfinished in the best style, large enough for a family of almost
ny size. Three large tobacco-houses with sheds, (nearly new,)
orn-house, granary, stables, carriage-house, three excellent
egro quarters, smoke-house, dairy, ice-house, with every other
ecessary out-houses. There is a fountain of fine water within
few paces of the dwelling. Any person wishing to purchase
uch a farm is invited to call and view the premises. Possesion may be had on the 1st of January, 1837. Any inquiry may
e made by writing to the subscriber, near West river post ofce. GEORGE McCENEY.

OXFORD (N. C.) MALE ACADEMY.—The Rev Mr. Morr having resigned as principal of this comes necessary for the Trustees to select a successful year. To a gentleman of popular manner ng year. To a gentleman of popular manners, and who nalified as an instructor, but few places offer more ints. As to location and health, Oxford is surpassed by e in the South; and in every other respect, calculating village in the coath, no good reason presents why a flourishin the fourier by the past, no good reason presents why a flourishin the female School is already in a pros

Applications, (post paid) will be received until the 15th De-

By order of the Board:
nov 12-w4w JAS. M. WIGGINS, Sec'ry.

#### COMMUNICATION.

EUROPE, POLAND, RUSSIA, TURKEY

"Europe combined in one aim-the preservation and civilization of the human race, has indisputably the capability of deciding the fate of Asia. It is or her to examnot constitute a right-whether it does not impose a du-

"When Russia, Austria, Great Britain, and France un derstand each other, and have promulgated a firm and unanimous decision, who can prevent their executing whatever their dignity, their interests, and the welfare of the world shall dictate to them? Certainly no one

who, four years ago, traversed the ancient seats of legislation, science, arts, and empire, and who recently, as a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, nobly supported the justice and sound policy of his country, doing honor also to itself by respecting its engagements with the United States, has, in his "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," thrown a powerful light on countries long abandoned to the barbarism of conquerors. To the statesman also this work is of inestimable value, as exhibiting the true domestic condition of nations who are slowly and certainly returning to their connexion with Europe. But the most remarkable feature of the work of M. de Lamartine is, that it contains the first open proposal of a general alliance of Europe in the truly hely cause of melioration. In this work we read no idle reflections on Russia; on the contrary, that Government is regarded in its server I must quote:

"Events are best understood from a distance. because from thence the details do not attract the eye, but the objects present themselves in their most important points of view."-Vol. II. page 211, Philad. Edition, Carey, Lea, & Blan-

The preceding was written, May 24th, 1833, at Pera, in sight of that very Constantinople which the nations of Europe seem to regard as concentrating too many advantages to be left in possession of any active, commercial, manufacturing, and civilized nation; and, of course, to follow such policy to its inevitable results, the banks of the Bosphorus, Marmora, and Hellespont, in place of witnessing the peaceful yet tumultuous throng of nations, are to be left to that race who have pertinaciously transmitted barbarism from age to age. Vain is it to tell us that Mahmoud Hargenau has destroyed the Janissaries, and attempted reform in many other branches of the Government of the empire. If we suppose ourselves with Lamartine standing above Constantinople so high as to sweep from Banialuka, in Bosnia, to Basra and the mouth of the Euphrates, what do we see? Let Lamartine

"The Turkish empire is crumbling to pieces and threatens from day to day to leave to anarchy and disorganized barbarism territories devoid of inhabitants, and a people devoid of rulers. This impending ruin of the Ottoman empire requires not hastening-even by a touch of the finger against the tottering Colos-

sus. It is accomplishing itself providentially by its own action, and by a fatality inherent in its nature, of which no one can be arraigned as the author, and which it is not in the power of the Turks of Europe to retard. The sinking population expires from the cessation of its own vitality; or, rather, it is already extinct. The Mussulman race is reduced to nothing in the sixty thousand leagues of which its immense and fertile domain is composed. Except in one or two capitals, there are no Turks. Let us cast our eye over those rich and beautiful regions, and seek the Ottoman empire; we shall find it nowhere. The stupid, or rather the inert and murderous administration of the conquering race of Osman has every where it was itself daily diminishing and expiring."

I made use of an observation to the following little from stern fact to say that the political import: "When the political power of the Turks power of Christianity is limited on the Eastern is destroyed, the world will ask with wonder, Where are the Turks?" The answer has been given, "Nowhere!" In 1828 I wrote and had published these words: "Europe has been distracted, amused, and deluded by what is called 'a balance of power;' a balance suspended on quicksand, and held by hands dyed in blood; and a balance kept vibrating by those who pretend to hold it in equilibrium. Poland was dismembered in the latter part of the last century, and, by the tenor of all European policy, we may now pronounce the Turkish empire as DISMEM-BERED. Russia, France, and Great Britain united to form the so much talked-of treaty of July 6, by which Greece was severed from Turkey, and the fleets of the two latter nations aided that of the former to crush the Turkish marine at Navarino. It is vain for politicians in their closets [I ought to have then added, or in ] nublic bodies to declaim against past events, or to lament over effects caused by their own folly; and it is still more futile to oppose diplomacy to the laws of Nature. The entire history of the Turks, the composition of the Ottoman empire, and its political relations to the great States of Europe favor the anticipation of an approaching catastrophe.

"If the partition of Poland cannot be plead as an excuse, it affords an example how far political avidity can supersede moral probity, when powerful competitors have agreed upon their respective shares of the spoil. In the case of Turkey, whatever may be the feelings or desires of those living machines, Ministers of State, the warm sympathies of the body of mankind, in all other parts of Christendom, must be in favor of the Christians of European and Asiatic Turkey;\* for, whilst imbecile as it was to any useful pur-

\* So little, indeed, is generally known, even in Europe regarding the regions there engrouped under the general terms East or Levant, and recently embraced in the Turkish empire, that they are not mentally included in Christendom. It is this very important subject which confers such inestimable value on the Pilgrimage of Lamartine-a value increased by traversing the Atlantic. We are now taught, in a work that must be read, that the fountains of Christianity are not, as was extensively supposed, dried up; but, though environed by moral as well as physical defects, they still flow pure, abundant, and salutary, and may yet be united in one great stream. But widely different, indeed, are the plans recommended by Lamartine to raise from their depression civilization and Christianity in the Levant, their depression civilization and Christianity in the Levant, from the warlike opposition to Russia, determined on by the independence of his own country.

out, as to the fall of the Turks, when compared with the Poles, the latter were, and continue to be, within the pale of Christianity; on the contrary, the Turks rushed on Christendom as enemies, fixed themselves there, both in Asia and Europe, as alien enemies, and have remained there nearly eight centuries, without forming a tie or performing a single act in aid of moral or intellectual advance. They have, on the contrary, for so many centuries retarded the improvement, moral and physical, of the fairest portions of the earth." These expressions were not penned to foster

the common-place denunciations against the The generous, liberal, and enlightened poet Mahometan religion. Of the merits or demerits of that ritual it was not my object to inquire From the tenor of general observation in our public prints, and of denunciation and declamation in our public assemblies, it is evident much error prevails as respects the Turks, their origin, history, and national and religious relations to other Mahometan nations. In our books, the term Turk and Mahometan are regarded as corelative, or even synonymous, and the Turks have also been called Saracens. Nationally, the Turks bear the same relation to the Arabians the real Saracens, that the Teutonic or other northern nations did to the Greeks and Romans. The term Turc, or Turci, is amongst the most ancient ethnographical terms, but comes from the central parts of the Eastern continent. Falling westward, and meeting no effectual check from the decrepit empires of Parthia, Persia, the Arabian Khalifate, or the Romano-Greek, the true light, as sharing in the task of general improvement. One more remark of this real obhave scourged Western Asia, Northeastern Africa, and Eastern Europe. Adopting the creed of Mahomet, this fierce nation has, since the eighth century of our era, though only one of the Mahometan nations, almost engrossed the title, a credit they were far from deserving, since in fact, they have inflicted as numerous wounds, and more mortal wounds, on the Mahometan than they have on the Christian religion. Yet the injuries inflicted on mankind by the Turks arose rather from omission than commission. In matters of religion, though tenacious of their own creed, they are far from intolerant. But when ushered into regions of stationary residence, amongst houses and cities, they have preserved the roving feelings of the wide-spread plains of Upper Asia. They felt and acted as it only encamped in Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor and Europe, over which cities have fallen to ruins, or been preserved by the influence of Christian nations, or fragments of Christian nations. In many essential respects, the observations

made on the Turks apply to the whole of th Mahometan nations. Each, as amongst Christians, has individual character; but there is one trait in common, arising, it is probable, from polygamy. The Mahometan is, in a striking manner, less prolific than the Christian; and where the former ritual prevails, population languishes. It is usual to suppose the aggregate number of Mahometans to greatly exceed those of Christians; but, from the best information we have been able to collect and collate, the reverse is the fact. The number of Christians in Europe alone exceeds the entire number, by about three to one, of the Mahometans on the whole Eastern continent. But to exhibit, in a strong light the observation made in regard to relative productiveness, the space occupied by the Mahometans is greatly in excess of that inhabited by Christian nations, though, even where their political power is predominant, the followers of Mahomet do not compose a moiety of the aggregate population.

the Eastern continent, we are at once most forcibly struck with the fact that, south of the Mediterranean, Euxine, Caspian, and Aral seas, and of the Altaian and Jablonay systems of mountains, if a few commercial establishments and colonies and Abyssinia are excepted, not a Christian State is in existence. Indeed, it is created a desert, or has permitted the conquer- doubtful whether the term Christian is due to a ed people to aggrandize and multiply, whilst barbarous admixture of Paganism, Judaism, Mahometanism, with some rude forms of Chris-Six years past, in the National Intelligencer, | tianity, in Abyssinia. It is therefore departing continent to Europe and Northern Asia. Mahomet implanted his ritual, with its simple forms

> Ministers of Western Europe. Addressing himself, perhaps prophetically, to those hearts and heads before whom the world is a chess-table, our author observes:

"If you resolve on war, you will have war with all the evils; all the ruin that attends it; you will injure Europe and Asia, and yourselves; and the war having ended from utter weariness, nothing which you pretended to prevent will be prevented. The force of circumstances—the ir resistible—the influence of national sympathies and rel gion—the power of territorial positions, will have their in-evitable effect. Russia will occupy the coasts of the Black sea and Constantinople; the Black sea is a Rus-sian lake, of which Constantinople is the key. Austria will spread herself over Servia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia, to keep pace with Russia. France, Great Britain, and Greece, after disputing the road for some time, will respectively take possession of Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, and

The preceding is predicated on the great changes in the The preceding is predicated on the great changes in the Levant being effected by war, and concludes with the following admirable reflections: "Europe will have receded instead of having followed her accelerated movement of 'civilization and prosperity, and Asia will have rested still 'longer in her bed of death. If Reason presides over the 'destinies of Europe, can she hesitate? And if she hesitates, what will history say of her governments and rulers? It will attest that the political world has been directed in the nineteenth century by suicidal selfishness 'and folly; and that its cabinets and subjects have rejected the most magnificent present which Providence has ever the most magnificent present which Providence has ever offered to the necessities of an epoch, and to the progress

Without, it is probable, intending to do so, Mr. Buchan, in the United States Senate, February 1, 1836, speakon Mr. Benton's resolutions, made a very brief buking commentary on the preceding. Mr. B. quoted the ollowing from the address of the present King to the legislative body of that kingdom on the 19th November, 1832, at the opening of the Chambers:

"You will likewise be called to examine the treaty by which Prince Otho, of Bavaria, is called to the throne of Greece. I shall have to request from you the means guarantying, in union with my allies, a loan, which is inspensable for the establishment of the new State founded our cares and concurrenc

"The establishment of the new State," rather bitterly omments Mr. B. "founded by our cares and concurrence! Russia, sir, has made greater advances by her skill in diplomacy than by her vast physical power. Unless I am much mistaken, the creation of this new State, with Prince Otho as its king, will accomplish the very object which it was the interest and purpose of France to defeat. It will, in the end, virtually convert Greece into

There is something consoling in finding one man, if no more, who, in our public councils, treats diplomatic mum-mery up to its deserts, and sets a true value on statesmen's promises; and who has not travelled to Europe to return me overloaded with an accumulated cargo of prejudi

pose, a tear was shed over the fall of Poland; I and seductive promises and indulgences, on the barren soil of Arabia, from which it has spread over the primitive seats of civilization, science, and Christianity, and reached and alike trampled on the idolatry of Africa, the paganism of Western Asia, and the cross of Christ in Africa, Asia, and Europe. It prevails over Northern, Central, and Eastern Africa; over all Southern Asia west of the Indus. It is, by means of the Turks, paramount in Southeastern Europe. and is deeply imbued in India, and on the islands between the Indian and Pacific oceans. It is prevalent in Central Asia; and, in brief, sheds its gloom from the Atlantic ocean to the basin of the Ganges, and from beyond the southern tropic to the northern shores of the Euxine.

If we regard the islands of Gilolo and Ceram as the Eastern and Western Africa, as the extreme limits of Islamism, or the religion of Mahomet, it extends along a zone of one hundred and fifty degrees of longitude, embraces the far greater part of the torrid, and much of both temperate zones of the Eastern continent.

The mind shrinks from this picture, and the more from the irresistible truth of its representation. It is stooping far downwards from this elevated view to regard the rise and progress of the vast northern empire of Russia as an evil to mankind. It is falsifying the evidence at once, both of history and existing things, to suppose the increasing preponderance of Russia over Turkey, Persia, and other Mahometan nations as the pressure of barbarism on civilization. If the difference was admitted to be in mental advance as great as Western Europeans endeavor to make it, between themselves and the Russians, still that would not decide the relative rank of the Russians and Turks, Persians, Arabians, Egyptians, Koords, Turcomans, Druses, and other Mahometans between the Russian empire and Indian ocean.

To close this paper, one induction may be fearlessly made: that, whether by peace or war, the day is past to arrest the motion of Russia southward. War is almost inevitable, and its speedy occurrence would be much less a wonder than the continuation of peace, or in fact quasi war. French and British fleets and armies may, as they did during the crusades, from A. D. 1096 to 1272, waste themselves in Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt; but the laws of Nature remain, whilst the political condition of the earth has changed. On the plains and mountains of Asia, they will have the same climates which devoured their ancestors, and more than a Solyman or Saladin to encounter. If mere selfishness guided the hearts or pens of American writers, they would desire such an issue. TACITUS.

RUSTEES' SALE .- By virtue of the general order debtors, the undersigned, trustees of Nathan Harrison, an insolvent debtor, will sell, at public sale, at the Exchange, in the City of Baltimore, on Thursday, 17th Nov. next, at one o'clock P. M. the highly valuable Farm lately in the possession of the said Nathan Harrison, situated partly in St. Mary's and partly in Charles counties, within six miles of navigable water, and one mile from Charlotte Hall, consisting of parts of several tracts of land, to wit: one part called "Harrison's Vexation," conaining 100 acres, more or less; one called "St. Margaret's and Narrow Chance," containing 70 acres, more or less; one called "St. Margaret's," containing 83 acres, more or less; one called "Descent," containing 90 acres, more or less; one called "Descent," containing 90 acres, more or less; one called "Va-Descent," containing 90 acres, more or less; one called "Va ant Land," containing 363 acres, more or less; one called ore or less; one parcel or part of a tract called "Long looked come at last," containing ten acres, more or less; and one her parcel or part of a tract called "Ward's Enclosure," conining 264 acres, more or less, containing in the whole 5211

The improvements are a new one story and a half frame dwelling-house, with a kitchen attached, new barn for tobacco, meat-house, new frame stable and good negro quarters.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the said order of the court are, cash on the day of sale, or, at the option of the purchaser, he may give bonds or notes, with security to be approved by the trustees, for the payment of half the purchase money, with interest at six months, and the balance with interest at twelve months.

BENEDICT I. SANDERS, JOSHUA TURNER.

Trustees.

The creditors of said Nathan Harrison, prior to his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, are hereby notified to file their claims, duly authenticated, with either of the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of January next, when a dividend of the assets in hand will then be made.

BENEDICT I. SANDERS,

JOSHUA TURNER,

Trustees.

VO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS .- The sub-

scriber respectfully informs the Public that he will open, on the 1st day of October next, a French and English Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Bordentown, N. J.

The advantages of Bordentown as a place fitted for the establishment of schools, if equalled, are certainly not surpassed by any in the whole country. Situated on the Delaware, and eighty feet above its level, proverhiel for health at the head of any in the whole country. Situated on the Prejaware, and eight ty feet above its level, proverbial for health, at the head of steamboat navigation, accessible from Philadelphia and from New York twice in every day, and at all seasons of the year, furnished with excellent boarding-houses for the accommodation of parents and visiters, this beautiful village offers, indeed, all

of parents and visiters, this beautiful village offers, indeed, all that can be desired for the purpose.

The buildings occupied by this institution were recently erected by the Count de Survilliers; they stand on a hill, immediately opposite his mansion, and are, in fact, a portion of his splendid estate. In preparing them for the reception of young ladies, nothing was omitted that could contribute to their health and comfort. There is on this property a chalybeate spring, whose water was analyzed, and found to be equal, in every respect, to that of Schooley's Mountain.

The distinctive features of this institution will consist in its being essentially a French School. It is generally admitted that the French language has now become an important, not to say indispensable, branch of a polite education. Yet it is a truth no less indisputable, that the attention it usually receives in schools is comparatively small, and attended with little or no

chools is comparatively small, and attended with little or no success. Ten years' experience, and much reflection upon the subject, have led us to act according to the following propo-

1st. The knowledge of a language is two-fold: it embraces theory and practice.

2d. Theory may be learnt in less than one-fourth of the time

If this be true, we may draw from them the following con-

In studying the English, the American youth have only theory to learn. In studying the French, both theory and practice are to be acquired: from which it necessarily follows that the as great as that given to the foreign fallom should be at least four times as great as that given to the vernacular. We therefore use the French language in our intercourse with our pupils, and, as far as is practicable, French text books of History, Geography, Mathematics, &c. are made use of in the tuition of these

Bordentown, N. J. August, 1836. A. N. GIRAULT.

REFERENCES. Bordentown—Joseph Bonaparte, Comte de Survilliers; Rev. Edwin S. Arnold, A.M.; Rev. John C. Harrison; E. Dubarry, M.D.; William Cook, Esq.; Lucien Murat, Esq.; John L. McKnight, Esq.; Nath. Dayton, Esq.

Burlington—Right Rev. George W. Doane, D.D.; Rev.

Burlington—Right Rev. George W. Doane, D.D.; Rev. Samuel Aaron; Samuel R. Gummere, Esq.; Hon. Garret D. Wall; Capt. John T. Newton, U. S. N.
Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Charles Williams, D.D.
Philadelphia—Hon. Joseph Hopkinson; Peter S. Duponceau, Ll.D.; Hon. John Sergeant; Charles Picot, Esq.; Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq.; William Fry, Esq.; George McClellan, M.D.; Professor Walter R. Johnson; Joseph P. Engles, Esq.; Samuel M. Stewart, Esq.
Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Reese Fry, Esq.
New Orleans—Achille Murat, Esq.
Charleston, S. C.—William Lance, Esq.
Natchez, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Galena, Ill.—Major Legate, U. S. A.
N. B.—A Prospectus of this Institution may be had at the

N. B.—A Prospectus of this Institution may be had at the tores of Henry Perkins, Chestnut street, and E. Durand, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. HADRACH LAYTON, son of Uriah Layton, late of

Montgomery county, Md. who emigrated several years ast to the State of Ohio, if living, or, if deceased, his widow and hildren, if any, can receive a distributive share of the personhildren, it any, can be all estate of said deceased.

WM. WILLSON, of John,

Adm'r of Uriah Layton, deceased, Clarkesburg, Md.

It is not a little amusing to hear many of our friends, who are always so wise as to know beforehand that the Whigs must be defeated, and who cannot therefore be persuaded to go to the polls and deposite their votes, commenting, after the election, on the want of skill and tact of their party as politicians; as if any skill or tact could compel men to vote whose own sense of what they owe to their country as citizens and a portion of its sovereignty, is not sufficient to induce them to discharge so sacred an obligation. We have little charity for such men, for it is to THEM that their party generally owes its defeat.

The election for Electors has been carried in this State by the Van Buren party by a majority of about 2,500-probably. Now we are confident that there are at least 300 Whigs in this city who did not vote, and we have the evidence of figures to prove that there were not far from 1,500 in Berks county, who were equally guilty of negligence in voting. Here then are 1,800; and we believe 2000 more could be found in the counties east of the Susquehanna, to whose ne gligence must be attributed the defeat of the Whig electoral ticket in Pennsylvania. To settle this sin of negligence with their consciences is their business, not ours. We only say that with THEM rests "the responsibility," and NOT with those who, BECAUSE they have been active and done all they could to ensure victory, are held answerable for defeat.

P. S. While reading the proof of the above, a friend remarked that Montgomery should have given us 500 more, York 600, Union 500, and Lebanon 500; and that they could have done so had the Whigs turned out.

## FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

VIRGINIA .- From the returns which we publish, it will be seen that there is every probability that, although the contest has been close in Virginia, the State has been carried for Mr. Van Buren. The Richmond Whig says:

"One thing is demonstrated thus far-let the final result be as it may-the Whigs had the victory in their hands, and if it should be lost, it will be the result of an inexcusable and guilty apathy. It only required a manly effort, an exertion of that spirit which rescued our infant colonies in their hour of gloom, to enable the State to have broken the degrading manacles which for the last eight years have fettered us. One additional patriotic throb would have placed us beyond doubt, among the free and the re-

All this is true, but that "one additional throb" has not been given, and we are content that the negligent, the slothful, the criminally idle, should be defeated and disappointed. When we see the apathy in Loudoun and Augusta, we are almost glad that things have turned out as they have in the State. Such conduct in men professing to hold political opinions at all, is disgusting. The zeal and activity of their opponents ought to shame them into repentance.

Whatever way the Presidential question may be settled, one thing is already certain, that it is one of the best contested elections ever held in this country. If Mr. Van Buren obtains the POWER which he seeks, it will be with a stronger array of the People against him than any other President ever yet encountered upon his introduction to office. Indeed, the closeness of the votes generally has astonished us. And see, too, what inroads the Opposition has made upon the Administration candidate in the very strongholds of the Administration. The Pennsylvania majority of 25,000 reduced to 3,000 or 4,000-the Baltimore majorities, which used to be in Jackson times 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000, reduced to 108!! And in New York City tremendous majorities not reduced merely-but revolutionized-turned into Whig majorities, to the entire prostration of Tammany!! Even in the States that Mr. Van Buren carries, he gets only some few hundreds as a majority, as in the case of Connecticut. Well may Mr. Dallas have acknowledged to his friends when they came to congratulate him upon the result of the Pennsylvania election, that "they had had a fair fight and a hard fight," and that although they had triumphed they had "been run so close as almost to be frightened out of their shoes." If Mr. Van Buren is elected President, we are inclined to think that if the votes of those holding offices are subtracted from the majority he receives, the actual majority by the People will be small, if indeed there be a majority at all.

The Anti-Van Buren majority in the Congressional District composed of Fairfax, Loudoun, and Fauquier, according to the result at the late election, is upwards of 800. As it is admitted, however, that Loudoun can easily poll a Whig majority of 1,300, and as it is known that the full Whig strength was not shown in Fauquier, we may safely estimate the actual Anti-Van Buren majority as being upwards of 1,400.

In the Northern Neck Congressional District the Anti-Van Buren majority, as expressed at the late election, is decided, although it is known and admitted that King George and Westmoreland can give double the majorities that they did.

We are glad to see that the Abolitionists in Boston and Massachusetts have arrayed themselves against the Webster or Harrison ticket. We hope, however, that Mr. Van Buren, if he is elected President, will have the independence and firmness to resist and denounce these mischievous men, although they do aid him in his

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The Delaware election has resulted in a majority favorable to the Harrison Electoral ticket of seven hundred and ninety. That patriotic little State has remained, through the whole progress of Jacksonian misrule, up to the present hour, absolutely and thoroughly true to the spirit of the Constitution. She is, we believe, the only Commonwealth in the Confederacy that has not been, to some extent, infected by the contagion of corrupt principles and evil example. Even the intelligent State of Massachusetts has occasionally sent a degenerate son to Washington, but Delaware preserves her integrity uncorrupt, as we are sure it is incorruptible.

In Maryland, as in Pennsylvania, the radical spirit has met with a merited and severe rebuke. The Harrison ticket has been carried by accia-

It is doubtless true that in both the last named States the issue was not between the two candidates for the Presidency, merely, but between the advocates of regular Governments, of protecting laws, and of the security of principles, on the one side; and profligate and reckless disorganizers, the destroyers and the anarchists, on the other. We are glad that the experiment of destruction has been tried; that its failure has so soon and signally taught those who ventured on it that the strongest party ties, the most thorough discipline, and the most alluring bribes, are not to the election. sufficient in a community where every man has the power to understand his rights, and an interest in the property of the country, to draw or to drive American citizens towards their own ruin.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND. The Alexandria Gazette says, with great truth and force, that it must certainly be gratifying to every true Republican in the country, no matter what may be his personal prejudices for the candidates which have been before the People for the office of President, to witness the singular rebuke given to faction and disorganization in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland-in Pennsylvania, by the defeat of Mr. Dallas and the factionists who strove to obtain a majority in the State Convention; and in Maryland, by the complete prostration of the conspirators to destroy the State Government. The virtue of the People, in both cases, has successfully resisted the arts and machinations of demagogues. Henceforth, in both States the adherents of Dallas and Thomas will have a stigma upon their political characters which time cannot efface. In their State affairs, at least, all ought to admit that the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland have been true to themselves and the cause of Republicanism. Henceforth, let demagogues cease to practise their miserable arts.

CHEAP LITERATURE.—The next number of FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY will conclude the publication of "Quin's Steam Voyage down the Danube."
Two valuable works will then have been furnished to the sub-

swo vandates works with their have been timished to the sub-scribers to that publication, neither of which can be procured in any other shape short of about six dollars; they now cost, neat-ly done up, precisely 76 cents for the two. Lest those who are unacquainted with the work may imagine this is brought about by small type, bad paper, and an unwieldy page, it is proper to state that the size of the volume is duode-cines and that their execution, in every particular is equaltime, and that their execution, in every particular, is equal to he usual reprints of English books by any publishing house in

ne country. This number will also contain a review of M. Pe Tocqueville work on "Democracy in America," extracted from the London Review. This paper is published at the suggestion of several centlemen of high literary character, who conceive its merits to be so great as fully to warrant its separate republication, and one of whom has ordered copies, at his own expense, to be furnished to each member of Congress, and of our State Legislature. It is a critique, of extraordinary ability, upon one of the most elaborate, philosophical disquisitions of modern times; and as it relates to the institutions and progress of improvement in our own equality, is well worthy the attention of every one

The present number of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany contain nence with a new work. This will be effected by the publicaion of the "East India Sketch Book," a work of highly amusing and instructive character, and which has been spoken of in
he most favorable terms by the New Monthly and Metropolitan
Magazines. It will be concluded in from three to four numers, at a cost of perhaps three shillings.
FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY is published week-

y, at one shilling, or \$5 per annum.

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Having determined to the Having determined tof Having determined to go to the South or West, I offer for sale my well-known Tavern stand, at Culpeper Court-house situated immediately on the main stage road from Washington City to Charlottesville. The situation is healthy and agreeable The buildings consist of a large and convenient framed house. fifee, the necessary out-houses, extensive stables, a productive rarden, and all in good order. The purchaser can be accommo lated with a considerable quantity of furniture, mostly new. I mail proportion only of the purchase money will be required; fo he balance a liberal credit will be given. If not disposed of before he lst of December next, it will then be rented for a term of the proportion of the purchase money with the furniture. ears, with or without the furniture. A four-horse mail stagus recently commenced running, twice a week, from this house

Fredericksburg. I also offer for sale, upon accommodating terms, a house an in the aforesaid town, situated immediately on the main road Fredericksburg. The situation is highly eligible and pleas-t. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling-house for a small family,) the necessary out-houses, an excellent ice-nouse, new and handsomely painted. Also, upon one corner of he lot, the only wheelwright shop in the place, which is now rented for a handsome profit. To a wheelwright or blacksmith, desirous of making a permanent location in a healthy and re-spectable section, and where there is at all times a superabund-

spectable section, and where there is at all times a superabilities ance of work, this property would suit in an admirable degree, and of such it is well worth the attention.

I will also sell, upon liberal terms, my farm, called Oak Hill, in the county of Culpeper, about three miles from the courthouse of said county, containing about 324 acres, two-thirds of which is supposed to be cleared, and the residue in timber. The situation is high and remarkably healthy and pleasant, companying the plant of the Blue Ridge, and surrounding recordings the partiel with the Blue Ridge, and surrounding situation is high and remarkably healthy and pleasant, commanding a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge and surrounding country. The water is excellent and abundant, there being some six or eight choice springs upon the farm, with a beautiful stream running through the centre. The buildings consist of a comfortable wood house, with two rooms, closets, passage, and pleasant portico below, with three rooms and an entry above, are extensive yard, garden, orchard of apples and peaches. A considerable proportion of the land is in clover, and susceptible of much improvement. The purchaser can be accommodated with improvement. The purchaser can be accommodated with of the necessary stock, plantation utensils, &c., upon the Any persons wishing to purchase property of the above iption, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber,

description, are respectually invited who will take pleasure in showing it to them.

A. H. HANSBROUGH

sep 21—optf Culpeper Court-house.

HUGH SMITH & CO.
IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE,
ALEXAMORIA, D. C.

WASHING"ON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1836.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

VIRGINIA.—Reported returns from seventynine counties and four towns give a Van Buren-majority of 1,674. Thirty-six counties remain to be heard from.

A letter to the editors from Romney says: The Jackson majority in this county (Hamp. hire) in 1832 was 192. We have now reduced t down to 12 only. Some of our original friends did not come to the polls, believing that Van Buren would get the State, do as we would. They now see their error; but it is useless to complain."

PENNSYLVANIA .- We received yesterday the Harrisburg "Democrat" of Friday, but it gives official returns from but thirty-seven counties and cities, and reported results in seventeen others, which together make a Van Buren maority of 3,865.

Georgia.—The mail of yesterday brought us the result of the election in one county, (Richmond,) in which the vote stood, for the Van Buren ticket 324, Anti-Van Buren 502; Whig gain since October 115.

New York .- Yesterday bringing us the Sunday mail from New York, furnished us with no papers, and with no further information in regard

Connecticut.—The reported Van Buren majority in all the towns of this State, save three,

Оню.—The Ohio State Journal, published at the Seat of Government, furnishes returns from sixty-one counties, in which the vote stands, Harrison 20,931, Van Buren 10,947. Present Whig majority 9,984. Fourteen counties yet to be heard from. Whig gain since October, in the sixty-one counties heard from, 3,508 votes. [The Whig majority in Ohio alone will exceed the aggregate Van Buren majorities in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Connecticut.]

VERMONT.—The following letter from a friend in Vermont comprises the substance of our information of the course of the election of that patriotic State:

"Our elections for Electors and Representative for the Third Congressional District were on Tuesday. The Whig Electors will be carried by over 5,000. From the returns received there appears an increase of the Whig majority (since September) of over 10 per cent. The returns for member of Congress from fifteen towns in this (the Windsor) District give EVER-ETT (Whig) 2,502; PATRIDGE (V. B.) 1,198.

We have executed the second Green Mounain Resolution—"we have beaten him." Green Mountain Resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we can beat Martin Van Buren. Resolved, 2. That we will beat him.

MAINE. - We have returns from but one couny, which gives a Van Buren majority, and the Van Buren ticket will of course prevail in the State. The Kennebeck Journal contains the following remarks on the election:

"The vote in this State for Electors of President and Vice President has doubtless been a very small one in all the counties, except where there are Congressional elections pending. The Whigs could not be persuaded that they could accomplish any thing, and therefore did not try. Those only of them went to the polls who considered it a serious duty so to do, and not besame discipline, money, and means, to bring out and operate on voters, the Whigs might have prevailed; but they did not, and we hope and believe they never will adopt all these means, though a little more of the energy of their opponents would well become the friends of liberty in battling against the encroachments of power, and the corruptions of office.

"In this town, the Government officers and their wealthy partisans kept several teams running, bringing in their squads from the dam and elsewhere, by which means they outnumbered us a few votes.'

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned'on the 26th ult. They passed a law to secure to the State her proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States. It empowers the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer, to receive the money, on giving the necessary pledge for its safekeeping and return when required. They are to deposite it in the Union Bank, and in the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, on their giving bond to receive it at their own charge, repay it when required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and pay 5 and 6 per cent. interest on it, and if these banks decline, then to deposite it with the Bank of Memphis.

There have been near three millions of the stock of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad subscribed in the State of South Carolina, of which \$1,500,000 was subscribed in Charleston.

The Military Court of Inquiry in reference to the causes of the failure of the Southern Campaign met last week at Frederick, and adjourned until the 25th instant, when it is supposed the investigation will regularly commence.

JAMES BLACK has been elected to Congress from Pennsylvania, to supply the place of Mr. MILLER, appointed Auditor of the Treasury.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—This canal, which connects the waters of the Chesapeake with those of Albemarle Sound, is, we are happy to see, beginning to answer the expectations of its friends. The Norfolk papers give the following amount of business on the canal, for the two weeks ending the 31st ult.:

Bound in-42 schooners, 2 sloops, 6 lighters, (all with argoes,) and 23 rafts of navy timber.
Bound out—41 schooners, 4 sloops, 8 lighters, partially

A Boston wit remarks that the Elephant which escape from the wreck of the steamboat Royal Tar was the only passenger that took his trunk ashore with him.

FROM TEXAS.

By a recent arrival at New Orleans, Velasco, Texas, dates to the 12th of last month have been received. The New Orleans Bulletin says:

"So little apprehension of an enemy prevails in the country at present, that the inhabitants are quietly cultiating their lands, and attending, it would seem, theatrica performances. Some Thespian corps have opened the emple, and made a debut at Columbia, under favorable uspices. The army remains stationary, and somewhat patient to be engaged in more active duty, in which, no withstanding threats of formidable preparations on the part of their enemies, we suspect they will be disappointed, as time will disclose. We, a long time since, prophesied that not another hostile gun would be fired in Texas, and, as yet, we have lost no faith in our prophetic gift as to this

"The papers containing the particulars of their newly organized Congress furnish no matter of great public inter est, the members as yet being engaged in regulating the minutiæ of matters of order and etiquette, prior to entering upon their more serious deliberations. Santa Ana is still in confinement, which is rumored to be not so rigid as of ate, there being on foot some measures preparatory to his elease; should it be true, and he is to be released, Texas ould require something in the way of a ransom, to ena de her to discharge some of the heavy liabilities incurred

The vacancy as Commander-in-chief, occasioned by the election of General Houston to the Presidency, will be filled, it is said, by one of the three candidates, Generals Chomas Rusk, Green, or Felix Huston."

OBSERVANCE OF NEUTRALITY.—The New Oreans papers of the 1st instant contain the folowing notice of the sailing of fresh troops from that port for Texas: NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 1.

Left, in the schooner Urchin for Matagorda, (Texas, Captain G. F. Laurence with his fine company of "Cin-innati Invincibles." We have seen it, and pronounce it the largest and finest company that has left this city for many months. Such men will doubtless prove themselves worthy of their cognomen, and be of most invaluable ser-

The U.S. ship Warren, Capt. WEBB, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday last, from a two years' cruise on the West India station, and last from

NEW ORDEANS, NOV. 1 Within the last two weeks somewhere nigh five thou sand passengers have arrived in our city, and our streets are consequently again thronged with new faces. Among this great number, for so short a time, we are happy to learn that there are more than five hundred mechanics these and a thousand more are much wanted, for wages

Machiavelli avenged by the Booksellers .- The following s an amusing bibliopolical anecdote. A good man years after Machiavelli's death, a certain Jesuit of th ame of Luchesini, published a book which he entitled Sciocchezzo scorpete nolle opere del Machiavelli, de (Absurdities discovered in the works Padre Luchesini." (Absurdities discovered in the works of Machiavelli, by Father Luchesini.) As this title was much too long to put on a label at the back of the volume, the booksellers of that day reduced it to "Sciocchezzo Luchesini," (Absurdities of Father Luchesini,;) and by that simple abbreviation punished the monk's insolence.— Book of Table Talk.

## MARRIAGES.

On Thursday morning, the 10th instant, at the residence of Thomas Owen, Esq. Bloomfield, Montgomery county, Maryland, by the Rev. Mr. Gillis, Mr. WASHINGTON W. OWEN, to Miss ANGELINE G. RO-BINSON, eldest daughter of the late Liles Robinson On Tuesday week, at Llangollen, Loudoun county, Va.

On Tuesday Week, at Liangolien, Loudoun county, va., by the Rev. George Adie, WILLIAM H. GRAY, Esq. to ELLEN D. daughter of Cuthbert Powell, Esq. On Wednesday, the 9th instant, at Culpeper Courthouse, by the Rev. Mr. Woodville, WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, Esq. of U.S. Navy, to Miss ELIZA-BETH F. HANSBROUGH.

In Louisa, Virginia, on the 20th ult. Lieut. JOHN A. CARR, of U. S. Navy, to Miss ELLEN MARIA, laughter of the late Dr. William Morris, of Louisa

# DEATHS.

At Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, 13th instant, Mrs. JULIANA WOOD, wife of Mr. William B. Wood, of

On Monday last, the 14th instant, after an illness everal months, Mrs. ANN PLUMMER WATSON, elict of the late Col. Joseph Watson, of this city.
Funeral this day, at 11 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

To prevent disappointment, it is proper to state that no order for the National Intelligencer, for the session of Congress, or for any other term less than a year, will be attended to unless accompanied by the cash. The price of cause they expected to elect their general ticket. | the Daily paper is a dollar a month for any term short of a It is our decided belief that, by resorting to the year-and for the tri-weekly paper, four dollars for six

An Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society will be held on *Thursday*, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, in he Chamber of the Board of Alderme G. WATTERSTON, Sec'y.

OIREE MUSICALE.—CARUSI'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Positively for one night only.

Mr. C. E. HORN, the Composer and Vocalist, and Mr. W. KEYZER, Principal Violinist and Maestro di Capella of the KEYZER, Principal Violinist and Maestro di Capella of University of Groningen, Holland, (on their way to their gagements in New Orleans this winter,) most, respectfully acounce to the Citizens and Public of Washington that they have the honor of giving a CONCERT of Vocal and Instrum. It al Music, selected from the works of the most eminent mast of the Forcign School, on Thursday, November 17, 1836. PART FIRST.

Song—Here's a Health to Thee, Mary, Mr. HORN, as originally arranged and sung by him - Herbert. Solo—Aria Violin, with variations; Mr. W. KEYZER

cena—As I view now these Scenes so charming, Mi.
HORN, from the celebrated Opera of La Somnambula

Duetto-Piano Forte and Violin, the subjects from Guillaume Tell - PART SECOND. Pot Pouri-Piano Forte Solo, Reminiscences of America

Pot Pouri—Platio Forte accompaniments

C. F. Horn.

New Rondo—Come, come to me, Love, Mr. HORN, with
obligato Piano Forte accompaniments

C. E. Horn.

Fantasia—Piano Forte and Violin

Cantata—Rosalie—Mr. HORN—translated and arrangd from the celebrated chef d'œuvre of

Beethoven. ed from the celebrated chef d'œuvre of Beet apricio—Extemporaneous Duetto on one Violin—Mr. W. KEYZER

W. KEYZER

Meg—Stand to your Guns—Mr. HORN—a description of a Sea Fight, which has been received with such enthusiastic applause at all his Concerts, with original Piano Forte accompaniment by himself T. Cuetto—Piano Forte and Violin—Mr. HORN and Mr. KEYZER—in which will be introduced the favorite Spanish air, with varieties as sung by Madana.

Spanish air, with variations, as sung by Madame Malibran, and composed by - - De Beriotte. the door on the evening of performance.

Doors open at half past six—the Concert will commence

nov 16—d2t [Globe]

ORSETS.—The subscriber having been frequently called upon by the Ladies of Washington to make those necessary appendages of female dress, is at length induced, at the request of many of those by whom she has been patronized, to give more of her time and attention to the business than tofore; and therefore takes this opportunity of informing he Public that, having been extensively engaged in the above ine of business in England, she is prepared to execute orders on the most reasonable terms, and in the most fashionable and highly-finished style.—Residence at the corner of Sixth and I streets.

SARAH TRUMAN. nov 16-3t (Glo&Tel)

TOCK OF GROCERIES, Stands, Fixtures, &c. On Friday next, 18th instant, at 12 o'clock M., I shall sell, at the store of Messrs. C. F. & G. W. Ellis, near the Navy Yard,

Terms at sale.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER:

GENTLEMEN: As many misrepresentations have been made concerning the burning of the ight-house at Cape Florida, the undersigned eels it his duty to state facts; it would have been published at Key West, but at the time I left no paper was printed at that place.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. B. THOMPSON. On the 23d July last, about 4 P. M. as I was going from e kitchen to the dwelling-house, I discovered a large body of Indians within twenty yards of me, back of the kitchen ran for the light-house and called out to the old negro man hat was with me to run, for the Indians are near; at tha oment they discharged a volley of rifle balls, which cu y clothes and hat, and perforated the door in many places e got in, and as I was turning the key the savages ha old of the door. I stationed the negro at the door with rders to let me know if they attempted to break in; then took my three muskets, which were loaded with ba rge body of them opposite the dwelling-house, I discharge my muskets in succession amongst them, which pu egan their horrid vells, and in a minute no sash or glas pot. I fired at them from some of the other windows, and from the top of the house; in fact, I fired whenever I could et an Indian for a mark. I kept them from the house un-

Il dark.

They then poured in a heavy fire at all the windows and antern: that was the time they set fire to the door and window even with the ground; the window was boarded up with plank and filled up with stones inside; but the lames spread fast, being fed with yellow pine wood. Their balls had perforated the tin tanks of oil, consisting of 225 allows any heddling alothing, and in fact every thing thad balls had perforated the fin tanks of oil, consisting of 232 gallons; my bedding, clothing, and in fact every thing I had was soaked in oil. I stopped at the door until driven away by the flumes. I then took a keg of gunpowder, my balls, and one musket, to the top of the house, then went below, and began to cut away the stairs about half way up from the bottom; I had difficulty in getting the old negro man up the space I had already cut, but the flames now drove me from my labor, and I retreated to the top of the house. Leavered over the sputtle that leads to the lantern ouse. I covered over the scuttle that leads to the lantern which kept the fire from me for some time; at last the aw which kept the fire from me for some time; at last the aw-ful moment arrived, the cracking flames burst around me the savages at the same time began their hellish yells, my poor old negro looked up to me with t<sub>cs</sub> rs in his eyes, but could not speak; we went out of the lantern, and laid down on the edge of the platform, two feet wide; the lan-tern now was full of flame, the lamps and glasses burst ing and flying in all directions, my clothes on fire, and to move from the place where I was would be instant death from their rifles. My flesh was roasting, and to put an end to my horrible suffering, I got up, threw the keg o unpowder down the scuttle, instantly it exploded, an hook the tower from the top to the bottom; it had not the desired effect of blowing me to eternity, but it threw down the stairs and all the wooden work near the top of the use; it damped the fire for a moment, but it soon blaze as fierce as ever; the negro man said he was wounded which was the last word he spoke. By this time I had received some wounds myself; and

By this time I had received some woulds myser; and finding no chance for my life, for I was roasting alive, took the determination to jump off. I got up, went out it is the iron railing, recommending my soul to God, and was on the point of going head foremost on the rocks below when something dictated to me to return and lay down again; I did so, and in two minutes the fire fell to the bot not one ball struck me when I stood up outside of the rail not one ball struck me when I stood up outside of the railing, although they were flying all around me like hall stones. I found the old negro man dead, being shot in several places, and literally roasted. A few minutes after the fire fell, a stiff breeze sprung up from the southward, which was a great blessing to me. I had to lay where I was, for I could not walk, having received six rifle balls, three in each foot. The Indians, thinking me dead, left the lighthappen and set fire to the dwelling, house kitchen and other ouse, and set fire to the dwelling-house, kitchen, and oth but-houses, and began to carry their plunder to the beach hey took all the empty barrels, the drawers of the bureaus and in fact every thing that would act as a vessel to hole any thing; my provisions were in the light-house, except a parrel of flour which they took off. The next morning ncy hauled out of the light-house by means of a pole, the in that composed the oil tanks, no doubt to make grates to nanufacture the county root into what we call arrow root After loading my little sloop, about ten or twelve went in o her; the rest took to the beach to meet at the other end the Island. This happened, as I judge, about 10 A. M. erhaps more. I was now almost as bad off as before; urning fever on me, my feet shot to pieces, no clothes nd placed between seventy and eighty feet from the ear nd no chance of getting down, my situation was trul orrible; about 12 o'clock I thought I could perceive a ve hat had escaped the flames by being wet with blood, and hade a signal.

Some time in the afternoon, I saw two boats with my pop in tow coming to the landing. I had no doubt h ney were Indians, having seen my signal, and had return I to finish their murderous design; but it proved to b oats of the United States schooner Motto, Captain Ar he command of Lieutenant Lloyd, of the sloop of war Concord. They had retaken my sloop after the Indians had stripped her of her sails and rigging, and every thing of consequence belonging to her; they informed me they eard my explosion twelve miles off, and ran down to my sistance, but did not expect to find me alive. Those entlemen did all in their power to relieve me, but, night ming on, they returned on board the Motto, after assur-

ing me of their assistance in the morning.

Next morning, Monday, July 5, three boats landed, amongst them Captain Cole, of the schooner Pee Dee, from New York. They had made a kite during the night to et a line to me, but without effect; they then fired twin rom their muskets made fast to a ramrod, which I received and hauled up a tail block and made fast round an irestancheon, rove the twine through the block, and they be ow by that means rove a two-inch rope, and hoisted u two men, who soon landed me on terra firma. I mu state here that the Indians had made a ladder by lashin pieces of wood across the lightning rod, near forty feet from the ground, as if to have my scalp, nolens volens. Thappened on the 4th. After I got on board the Mo revery man, from the captain to the cook, tried to alleviat my sufferings. On the 7th I was received in the Militar Hospital, through the politeness of Lieutenant Alvord, of the 4th Regiment of United States Infantry; he has don very thing to make my situation as comfortable as possib

I must not omit here to return my thanks to the citizen f Key West generally for their sympathy and kind offe of any thing I would wish, that it was in their power to be stow. Before I left Key West, two balls were extracted and one remains in my right leg; but, since I am under the care of Dr. Ramsey, who has paid every attention to me, he will know best whether to extract it or not.

These lines are written to let my friends know that I

m still in the land of the living, and am now in Charles on, S. C. where every attention is paid me. ripple, I can eat my allowance, and walk about without he use of a cane. Respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. B. THOMPSON.

STOCKS FOR SALE-Bank of Washington
Corporation six per cent.—in lots to suit purchasers
C. S. FOWLER & CO.

OST on my way from my residence near Upper Marlbo rough, Prince George's county, to Alexandria, the Note of eighteen hogsheads of my crop of Tobacco, inspected at th Upper Marlborough warehouse, of the following marks, num

s, and weights, to wit:

Nos. Gross. Tare. Nett.

I.T.B. 1033 1116 106 1010
1034 996 108 888 1037 996 1038 960 1039 908 104 104 104 1040 1026 1041 950 1042 983 1043 1000 1044 1056 1045 1074 116 100 104 949 1047 937 1048 932 1049 984 100

1050 938

The Public are hereby warned against receiving the sam rom any one, as the Inspectors intend issuing duplicates.

The above notes are dated the 1st inst.
nov 12—3t

JOHN T. BERRY.

SALES THIS DAY.

WALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS for SALE. The heirs-at-law of James Martin, deceased, will offer a public auction on Wednesday, 16th inst. at 4 o'clock, in front of the premises, two well-built brick houses, adjoining each other,

rards east of the Capitolsquare, on Pennsylvania avenue, Square No. 730 of the city of Washington.

This property is beautifully located for private families, and s thought to be the most desirable of any in the neighborhood, and will be sold all together, or be divided to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale. The blagge is two early arguments of quired on the day of sale, the balance in two equal payments of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving a deed of trust with notes bearing interest from the day of sale.

EDWARD DYER,

NOTE.—The sale of the above will positively take place as above; and should the day be unfair or inclement, the sale will be conducted at Mr. Hanna's tavern, without regard to weather.

EDWARD DYER,

Desday, the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. I shall sell at the dwelling of Mr. John Addison, on Missouri street, between 3 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  streets, all of his very genteel and well-kept furniture, Handsome Parlor and Chamber Carpets
Sideboard, Card and Dining Tables

Mantel and other Glasses
Best Beds, Bedsteads
Bureaus, Washstands
Parlor and Windsor Chairs Andirons, Fenders, Tongs, and Shovel Dining and China Tea Sets

Dining and China Tea Sets
Superior cut glass Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, &c.
Knives and Forks, &c. with Kitchen Furniture.
The dwelling above is for rent, and possession given after the ale.

EDW'D DYER, nov 11-eo&ds

OTICE.—The subscribers have entered into partnership for transaction of Stock and Exchange business in the city of New York. The business will be conducted under the firm of S. & M. ALLEN & Co. All orders for the purchase and sale f S. & M. ALLEN & Co. All orders to the partial of Stock or Exchange will be promptly attended to.
SOLOMON ALLEN,
MOSES ALLEN,
CHARLES CLARK,

New York, Nov. 1836. N. B. Office No. 26, Wall street, next door to the Phonix

Bank.

Bank.

PANHE Subscribers having returned to their old stand, 106

Pearl street, corner of Old-Slip, "Burnt District," offer for sale a full assortment of English, India, French, and American 2 and 3-thread Fishing, Baling, and Manufacturers' TWINE AND SHOE THREAD, of every description, in packages or open. Also, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS, &c. CEBRA & CUMING, nov 11—d&c3t 106, Pearlst. corner of Old-Slip, New York.

INE STORE, corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue.—J. B. MORGAN & CO. have this day landing from schr. Victory
6 hhds. Oltham's Sherry, very delicate flavor
Also, "Montibello" Champagne, Grape ditto, pints
"Principia" Segars, &c.
J. B. MORGAN & CO.
nov 16—eo3t (Globe)

WALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT AT AUC-TION.—Under a deed of trust executed by the late Alexander McDonald, on the 23d of December, 1836, the subscriber will offer at public auction, on Wednesday, the 23d of November instant, at half past 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in square No. 223, according to the subdivision of said square, with the buildings and improvements thereon, or so much of the said lots, &c. as may be necessary to pay the debt for which they are pledged.

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand,

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the residue in one and two years, the purchaser to give his notes, satisfactorily secured, bearing interest from the day o sale; and on full payment of the purchase money, with all interest and costs, the subscriber will convey the right and title of the said Alexander McDonald, as given in the aforesaid deed.

RD. SMITH, Trustee.

P. MAURO & SON,

OUSE AND LOTATAUCTION. - Under a deed of trust executed by M. Jeffers, on the 17th January, 1831, the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on part of lot No. 5, in square No. 488, in the City of Washington, next adjoining lot No. 4, in the same square, and fronting 26 feet on Sixth street west, by 93\footnote{1}{2} feet deep, together with the valua-

on Sixth street west, by 93\frac{1}{2} feet deep, together with the valuable improvements thereon.

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required in band, and the residue in one and two years. The purchaser to secure the deferred payments by notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest from day of sale; and on full payment of the purchase money with all interest and costs, the subscriber will convey all the right and title of the said M. Jeffers, as given in the aforesaid deed.

P. MAURO & SON.

BATENT AGENCY.-The subscriber, formerly Superintendent of the Patent Office, has relinquished his fice in the Department of State for the purpose of devoting his attention to the business of preparing the papers, and obtaining patents for useful inventions, both in the United States and in Europe, and of furnishing such preliminary information as may

Letters must be post paid, and where written opinions are required a fee of five dollars should accompany them.

THOMAS P. JONES,

Weshington Cit

Washington City. BOTOMAC AQUEDUCT .- Proposals will be receiv-

ed by the Alexandria Canal Company, until Monday, the 28th November, inclusive, for building six Stone Piers of the Aqueduct over the Potomac, near Georgetown.

The Piers to be founded upon the solid rock which has been scovered all across the river at the depth of about 25 feet be ow the tides, and to be made of the hard blue granite which is to abundant and fine upon the margin of the river and canal, within five miles of the site of the work.

The stone to vary from 6 to 20 cubic feet, and laid partly in ydraulic and partly in common lime mortar. The two large or butment Piers will be 21 feet thick at high water mark, and abutment Piers will be 21 feet thick at high water mark, and slope in their whole height one inch to the foot, being about 50 feet 2-10ths, by 16 feet 2-10ths at top—and the four single Piers, or Piers of support, to be about 41-16 by 7-16 at top, sloping in like manner as the abutment Piers.

The masonry of each of the two large Piers will contain about 2500 cubic yards, and that of each of the four smaller Piers will contain about 1500 cubic yards.

It is desired to have the masonry executed in the best manner, and according to more minute and accurate details and specifi-

and according to more minute and accurate details and specifi-Engineer, in charge of the work; communications will be directed to him in the City of Washington.

The letting will take place at Alexandria on Thursday the 1st day of December next. All proposals will be directed to the subscriber, Clerk of the Company at Alexandria.

JOHN H. CREASE,

oct 31—3tawt28N Clerk of Alexandria Canal Co

oct 31—3tawt28N

Clerk of Alexandria Canal Co.

ALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The proprietor of the BATH COFFEE-HOUSE, (O'Ferrall's,) at the Berkeley Springs, Virginia, desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale the aforesaid property. It consists of the well-known Bath Coffee-House, adjoining the Bath Square, with several neighboring lots, on which are good Stables, Carringe-house, Ice-house, Ten Pin Alley, and a neat two-story Dwelling, and other necessary appendages of a boarding house.

Also, a very valuable merchant Mill, on a never-failing stream, within a mile of Bath, with about 200 acres of land, a part of which is cleared and under cultivation; and another tract about four miles west of Bath of upwards of 300 acres.

To any person or persons wishing to purchase, a liberal bar-

four miles west of Bath of upwards of 300 acres.

To any person or persons wishing to purchase, a liberal bargain will now be given.

Also, a House and Lot in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va.

This property will be in market for sale or rent until the first of December next. If not sold or leased by that time, the proprietors will continue to keep the Bath Coffee-House as heretofore, for the reception of visitors to the Berkeley Springs. This property keing well known need not be particularly described. property, being well known, need not be particularly described. Those who are not acquainted with it, are invited to see it, and

For terms, apply in person or by letter to
JNO. O'FERRALL,
sep 24—w6w Bath Coffee-House, Berkeley Springs, Va

For sale at Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore.—The subscriber hereby notifies his friends and customers in the City of Washington, and others, that he has a large stock of the above articles, covering about twenty acres, of fine thrifty plants of proper size for transplanting, carefully raised, and the fruit trees correctly grafted under his immediate superintendence; consisting of the new and most valuable varieties of apple pear plum cherry peach negatives arrives, grape. apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, nectarine, apricot, grape, quince, gooseberry, currant, raspberry, strawberry, figs, filberts, and English wahnut; European and American Linden, Chiese Ailanthus, English, Scotch, and Dutch elm, abeal prsilver-leaved Ailanthus, English, Scotch, and Dutch elm, abeal or silver-leaved poplar, horse chestnut, catalpa, yellow locust, European and A nerican larch, Weymouth pine, balsam fir, balm of gilead, or silver fir, garden and East India roses, a very extensive assortment, of best shade and colors, and the same as to double dahlias. My stock of other shrubs, vines, creepers, and succulent roots is full, and good sized plants; all which will be sold on very moderate terms. For very many articles and prices, see printed catalogues, to be had gratis of his agents, G. S. Farquhar, Druggist, City of Washington, and C. Farquhar, Alexandria.

P. S. One hundred thousand trees now ready to dig, of morus multicaulis and white Italian mulberry, and cuttings of the former, which are from two to six feet high, will be sold at moderate prices by the 100 or 1,000.

R. S. oct 27—lawswif Gl. Met. & Gen. Liberty.) [Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

I wrote you a letter a few days since from this place which, if it should have reached you, will have convinced you that I am in one of the most curious places on the con tinent. Curious, for the traditions respecting it, (some specimens of which will be given in the present epistle,) specimens of which will be given in the present episic,) and also for the exceedingly picturesque and romantic appearance of the place itself. I had long ago heard many thrilling descriptions of this place given by the Indians, and had contracted the most impatient desire to visit it. It will be seen by some of the traditions inserted in this letter, from my notes taken on the Upper Missouri four years since, that those tribes have visited this place freely in former times, and that it has once been held and owned in common as neutral ground, amongst the different tribes who met at this place to renew their pipes, under some arrangement which stayed the tomahawk of these natural foes, always raised in deadly hate and vengeance in other places. It will be seen also, that within a few years past, (and that, probably, by the instigation of the whites, who have told them that by keeping off other tribes, and manufacturing the pipes themselves, and trading them to other adjoining nations, they can acquire much influence and wealth,) the Sioux have laid entire claim to this quarry; and as it is in the centre of their country, and they are mare powerful than any of the other tribes, they are able suc powerful than any of the other tribes, they are substituted by the prevent any access to it. That this place should have been visited for centuries past by all the neighboring tribes, who have hidden the war-club as they approached it, and stayed the cruelties of the scalping-knife, under the fear of the vengeance of the Great Spirit, who overlooks it will not seem strange or unnatural when their religion and superstitions are known. That such has been the case there is not a shadow of doubt, and that even so recently as to have been visited by hundreds and thousands of In-dians of different tribes, now living, and from many of whom I have personally drawn the information, some of which will be set forth in the following traditions; and as an additional (and still more conclusive) evidence of the above position, here are to be seen (and will continue to be seen for ages to come) the totems or arms of the different tribes who have visited this place for ages past, and deeply engraved their heraldry on the rocks, where they are to be seen and recognised in a moment, (and not to be denied, by the passing traveller who has been among those tribes, and acquired even but a partial knowledge of them.

The thousands and tens of thousands of carvings and

paintings on the rocks at this place, as well as the ancient diggings for the pipe-stone, will afford amusement for the world who will visit it, without furnishing the least data of the time at which these excavations commenced, or of the time at which the Sioux assumed the exclusive right to it.

Among the many traditions which I have drawn personally from the different tribes, and which go to support the opinion above advanced, is the following one, which was related to me by a distinguished Knistincaux, on the Upper Missouri, four years since. After telling me that he have not a this place and after describing it in all its features. been to this place, and after describing it in all its features, he proceeded to say:

"That in the time of a great freshet, which took place

many centuries ago, and destroyed all the nations of the earth, all the tribes of the red men assembled on the Coteau du Prairie to get out of the way of the waters. After they had all gathered here from all parts, the water conti-nued to rise until at length it covered them all in a mass, and their flesh was converted into red pipe-stone. Therefore it has always been considered neutral ground—it be-longed to all tribes alike, and all were allowed to get it and smoke it together. While they were all drowning in a mass, a young woman (K-wap-tah-w, a virgin) caught hold of the foot of a very large bird that was flying over, and was carried to the top of a very high cliff, not far off, that was above the water. Here she had twins, and their father was the War Eagle, and her children have since peopled the earth. The pipe stone, which is the flesh of their ancesters, is smoked by them as the symbol of peace, and the eagle's quill decorates the head of the brave."

Tradition of the Stoux.—"Before the creation of men, the Great Spirit (whose tracks are yet to be seen on the stones at the Red Pipe, in form of the tracks of a large bird,) used to slay and devour the buffalo on the top of the Coused to slay and devour the buffalo on the top of the Co-teau du Prairie, and their blood, running into the ground, turned the stones red. One day, when a lærge snake had crawled into the nest of the hird to eat his eggs, one of the eggs hatched out in a clap of thunder, and the Great Spirit, catching hold of a piece of the pipe-stone to throw at the snake, moulded it into a man. This man's feet grew fast in the ground, where he stood for many ages, and therefore he grew very old; he was older than a hundred men at the present day: he bore a delicious fruit, some of which fell present day: he bore a delicious fruit, some of which fell on the ground, and at last one of them grew up to a tree, when a large snake ate them both off at the roots, and they wandered off together; from these have sprung all the people that now inhabit the earth. After many ages, when all these different tribes were at war, the Great Spirit sent wangers and called them all together at the 'Red Pine' runners, and called them all together at the 'Red Pipe. He stood on the top of the rocks, and the red people were assembled on the plains below. I e took out of the rock a piece of the red stone, and made a large pipe; he smoked it over them all; told them that it was part of their flesh; that the red men were made from it; that though they were at war, they must meet at this place as friends; that it belong ed to them all; that they must make their calumets from it and smoke them to him whenever they wished to appease him, or get his good-will: the smoke from his big pipe rolled over them all, and he disappeared in its cloud; at the last whiff of his pipe, a blaze of fire rolled over the rocks sted their surface at that moment two squaws went in a blaze of fire under the two medicine rocks, where the

remain to this day, and must be consulted and propitiated whenever the pipe-stone is to be taken away."

The following speech of a Mandan, which was made to me in the Mandan village four years since, after I had painted his picture, I have copied from my note book as corresponding of the same facts: corroborative of the same facts:

"My brother: You have made my picture, and I like it much. My friends tell me they can see the eyes move, it much. My friends tell me they can see the eyes move, and it must be very good; it must be partly alive. I am glad it is done, though many of my people are afraid. I am a young man, but my heart is strong. I have jumped on to the manito rock—I have placed my arrow on it, and no Mandan can take it away.\* The red stone is slippery, but my foot was true, it did not slip. My brother, this pipe, which I give to you, I brought from a high mountain—it is toward the rising sun; many were the pipes that we brought from there—and we brought them away in peace. We left our totems and our marks on the rocks—we cut them deep in the rocks, and they are there now. we cut them deep in the rocks, and they are there now The Great Spirit told all nations to meet there in peace and all nations hid the war-club and tomahawk Sioux, who are our enemies, are very strong; they have taken up the tomahawk, and the blood of our warriors has run on the rock. My friend, we want to visit our medicines—our pipes are old and worn out. My friend, I wish you to speak to our Great Father about this."

Shoo-di-ga-ka, chief of the Poneahs, on the Upper Missouri, also made the fellowing allusion to this place, in a speech which he made to me on the occasion of presenting

me a very handsome pipe about four years since:

"My friend—This pipe, which I wish you to accept, was dug from the ground, and cut and polished as you now see it, by my hands. I wish you to keep it, and when you smoke through it, recollect that this red stone is a part of our flesh. This is one of the last things we can ever give away. Our enemies, the Sioux, have raised the red flag of blood over the pipe-stone quarry, and our medicines there are trodden under foot by them. The Sioux are many and we cannot go to the mountain of the Red. are many, and we cannot go to the mountain of the Red Pipe. We have seen all nations smoking together at that Place; but, my brother, it is not so now."

One of the old chiefs of the Sacs, on seeing some speci-

mens of the stone which I had brought with me from that

place, observed as follows: "My friend—When I was young, I used to go with our young men to the mountain of the Red Pipe, and dig out pieces for our pipes. We do not go now; and our red pipes, as you see, are few. The Sioux have spilt the blood of red men on that place, and the Great Spirit is offended. The white traders have told the Sioux to draw their bows upon us when we go there; and they have offered us many of the pipes for sale, but we do not want to smoke them, for we know that the Great Spirit is offended. My mark is on the rocks in many places, but I shall never see them again. They lie where the Great Spirit sees them,

\* The manito (or leaping) rock is a part of the precipice which has become severed from the main part, standing within about seven or eight feet from the wall, just equal in height, and about seven feet in diameter. It stands like an immense column of 35 feet high, and polished like a mirror on its top and sides. It requires a daring effort to leap on to its top and sides. It requires a daring effort to leap on to its top and back again; and many a heart has sighed for the honor of the feat without daring to make the attempt. Some few have tried it with success, and left their arrows standing in the crevice, several of which are seen there at this time; others have leaped the chasm, and fallen from the slippery surface, on which they could not hold, and suffered instant death from the craggy rocks below. Every wong man in the nation is ambitious to person. below. Every young man in the nation is ambitious to perform this feat; and those who have successfully done it are allowed to boast of it all their lives.

great many boxes of money." Such are a few of the traditions relating to this curious place, and many others might be given which I have pro-cured, though they amount nearly to the same thing.

The position of the pipe-stone quarry is in a direction nearly west from the Falls of St. Anthony, at a distance of nearly west from the Fails of St. Anthony, at a distance of two hundred and twenty or thirty miles, on the summit of the dividing ridge between the St. Peter's and the Missou-ri rivers, being about equidistant from either. This divid-ing ridge is denominated by the French the "Cotcau du Prairie," and the "Pipe-stone" is situated near its southern extremity, and consequently not exactly on its highest elevation, as its general course is north and south, and it southern extremity terminates in a gradual slope. Ou distance of thirty or forty miles, over a continued succession of slopes and terraces, rising one above another in singular regularity, that seemed almost to lift us into the clouds. The singular character of this majestic anomaly in nature is (from appearance, and from information we received) continued on the west side in its descent toward the Missaysi. There is not at tree or bush to be seen from the Missouri. There is not a tree or bush to be seen from the highest summit of the ridge, though the eye may range east and west almost to a boundless extent, over a surface east and west almost to a boundless extent, over a surface covered with a short grass, that is green at one's feet and about him, but changing to a blue in distance, like nothing but the blue and vestness of the ocean.

The effect that will be wrought upon the minds of future travellers, who will wend their way over these gigantic forms of the contraction of the contracti

pastures of green, (provided their imaginations are like my own,) will be grand and thrilling in the extreme. As for seemed to swell and enlarge at every swell and terrace that myself, my feelings may have been over-wrought, for they we mounted up; and when at the very summit, (where the meanest horse will neigh and gaze with admiration,) I must say that I felt as light as the air that was about me, and almost able to fly with a pair of wings no larger than those on Mcrcury's heels or Cupid's back.

The whole surface of this immense tract of country is hard and smooth almost without stone or wravel and cost.

hard and smooth, almost without stone or gravel, and coated with a green turf of grass of three or four inches only in height. Over this the wheels of a carriage would run as easily, for hundreds of miles, as they could on a Macadamized road, and its graceful gradations would in all parts admit of a horse to gallop with ease to bimself and his rider.

The full extent and true character of these vast prairies are but imperfectly understood by the world; yet, who will agree with me that they are a subject truly sublime for contemplation, when I assure them that a coach and six horses might be driven at full gallop and with perfect ease (with the exception of rivers and ravines) over unceasing fields of green from the Falls of St. Anthony to Lord Selkirk's establishment; from that to the mouth of the Yellow Stone; thence to the Platte, to the Red river and the Arkansas; from thence to Santa Fe, and through Texas to

the Gulf of Mexico; a distance of more than 5,000 miles, and that too all the way in United States territory.

But to return to the pipe-stone quarry. The scenery alone of this place is a subject for admiration, as will be seen by the views which I shall bring home. A graphic description of its features and colors, and of the forms and correspond to the corresponding charged by the Leding property to taking ceremonies observed by the Indians preparatory to taking away the stone for their pipes, shall be the theme for a fu ture epistle; and so for another, my theory of the geology and mineralogy of this region of country, which may differ materially from the theories that have heretofore been advanced to the world.

"Woman's limits" I shall also describe, and her training, on this hallowed ground; her marks are set; she can too them, but no farther. Woman is allowed to see, but not to touch with liter foot, the sacred ground of the Red Pipe.

I mentioned in my former letter that we had been arrested and made prisoners by the Sioux, on our approach to this place, and I herein insert, for your amusement and edification, the most important part of the speeches mad and talks held on that momentous occasion.

and talks held on that momentous occasion. After these copper-visaged advocates of their country's rights had assembled about us, and filled up every avenue of the house, the grave council was opened in the following manner:

Te-o-kun-kho (the Swift Man) first rose and said:

"My friends, I am not a chief, but the son of a chief—I am the son of my father—he is a chief—and when he is gone away, it is my duty to speak for him—he is not here, but what I say is the talk of his mouth. We have been told that you are going to the pivestene energy. We told that you are going to the pipe-stone quarry. We come now to ask for what purpose you are going there, and what business you have to go there?" "How! how!" vociferated all of them, thereby approving what was said, giving assent by the word how, which is their word for yes.

"Brothers—I am a Brave, but not a chief—my arrow stands in the top of the leaping rock; all can see it, and all know that Te-o-kun-kho's foot has been there. " Hov

"Brothers—We look at you and see that you are Che mo-ke men captains (white men officers:) we know that you have been sent by your people to see what that place is worth; and we think that the white people want to

ple, when they see any thing in our country that they want, send officers to value it, and then if they can't buy

it they will get it some other way. "How, how."
"Brothers—I speak strong, my heart is strong, and I speak fast; this red pipe was given to the red men by the Great Spirit—it is a part of our flesh, and therefore is a great medicine. "How, how." Brothers-We know that the whites are like a great

cloud that rises in the east and will cover the whole coun We know that they will have all our lands; but it r they get our red pipe quarry they will have to pay y dear for it. "How, how, how." Brothers--We know that no white man has ever been to the pipe stone quarry, and our chiefs have often decided in our council that no white man shall ever go to it.

How, how. Brothers-You have heard what I have to say, and you

can go no farther; but you must turn about and go back "How, how, how." Brothers-You see that the sweat runs from my face

for I am troubled."

Then I commenced to reply in the following manner:
"My friends, I am sorry that you have mistaken us so much, and the object of our visit to your country. We are not officers—we are not sent by any one—we are two poor men travelling to see the Sioux, and shake hands with them, and see what is curious or interesting in their country.

them, and see what is curious or interesting in their country: this man who is with me is my friend; he is a Sa-ganosh, (an Englishman.) "How, how, how."

[All rising and shaking hands with him, and a number of them taking out and showing British medals, which seemed to have been secreted about them.]

"We have heard that the red pipe quarry was a great curiosity, and we have started to go to it, and we will not be stopped." [Here I was interrupted by Ma-cou-che-tah, a grim and black visaged fellow, who shook his long shaggy locks as he rose, and the very floor also as he trod upon it: with his sunken eyes fixed in direst hatred on me, and

with his sunken eyes fixed in direst hatred on me, and s fist brandished within an inch of my face.] 'Pale faces! you cannot speak till we have all done you are our prisoners—our young men (our soldiers) are about the house, and you must listen to what we have to say. What has been said to you is true, you must go

No white man has been to the red pipe, and none shall

"You see," holding a red pipe by the side of his arm, that this pipe is a part of our flesh. The red men were nade from the red stone. "How, how!" "If the white men take away a piece of the red pipe tone, it is a hole made in our flesh, and the blood will al-

vays run. We cannot stop the blood from running. "How low." The Great Spirit has told us that the red stone is only to be used for pipes, and through them we are to moke to him. "How." Why do the white men want to et there? You have no good object in view; we know ou have none, and the sooner you go back the better. How, how, how!"

Muz-za (the Iron) spoke next. My friends, we do not wish to harm you; you hav heard the words of our chief men, and you now see that you must go back. "How, how!" Tchan-du-pah-sha Kah-free (the red pipe stone) was given to us by the Great Spirit, and no one need ask the price of it, for it is medi-

ine. "How, how."
"My friends, I believe what you have told us; I think that your intentions are good, but our chiefs have always told us that no white man was allowed to go there, and

you cannot go. "How, how!"
"The red pipe stone is a part of our flesh—it is redif the white men go to it we are affaid it will turn white— they come among us, and our children are turning white there is plenty of white clay, let the white men get that if they want pipes. "How, how, how!"

"This is all I have to say."

Te-co-wan-de-chee.—" My friends, you see I am a young

man—you see on my war-club two scalps from my enemies' heads—my hands have been dipped in blood, but I am a

for his eye is over that place, and he sees every thing that done there."

EENES IN THE FAR WEST.

pondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

RED PIPE STONE,
Coteau du Prairie, Sept. 1836.

Coteau du Prairie, Sept. 1836. If the whites are allowed to go to it, they will soon have a great mill, that will make pipes for all the people in the world. "How!" I have been told that they put large logs of wood on a great wheel, and hundreds of bowls, and

how! eugh!' "I wish you no harm, but I wish you would go out of the country; you cannot go any farther. "How, how." Stun-ne-wus-see.—"My friends, listen to me—what I am to say will be the truth. "How!" I brought a large am to say will be the tritin. Thos: I brought a large piece of the pipe stone and gave it to a white man to make a pipe—he was our trader, and I wished him to have a good pipe. The next time I went to his store I was unhappy, when I saw that stone made into a dish! "Eugh!" This is the way the white men would use the red pipe stone, if they could get it. Such conduct would offend the Great Spirit, and make a red man's heart sick.

about and go back you will be well, both you and your horses—you cannot go forward. "How, how."

"We know that if you go to the pipe stone the Great Spirit looks upon you—the white people do not think of

"I have no more to say."

"I have no more to say."

These, and a dozen other speeches to the same effect, having been pronounced, I replied in the following manner

officers, nor are we sent by any one; the white men do not want the red pipe—it is not worth their carrying home so far, if you were to give it all to them. Another thing, they don't use pipes; they don't know how to smoke them. "How,

given that place to the red men for their pipes. "How, how, now!" I think as you do, that the red men were made of the red clay, and I see that it is the greatest of medicine "How, how!" I give you great credit for the course you are taking to preserve and protect it; and I will do as much as any man to keep white men from taking it away from you. "How, how!" But we have started to go and see it, and we cannot think of being stopped!"

Mah-cou-chi-tah rose again, (interrupting me,) "White men! your works are year smooth; you have some object."

men! your words are very smooth; you have some object in view, or you would not be so determined to go; you have no good design, and the quicker you turn back the better; there is no use in talking any more about it; if you think best to go, try it; that's all I have to say. "How, how!" how!" "Mah-cou-chi-tah, and all the rest of you, listen to me

for my words will be few. We shall saddle our horses when we are ready to go, and we shall go ahead. If any man sees fit to raise his hand against us or our horses, let that man be fully aware that we have talked the whole that man be fully aware that we have taked the whole thing over, and fully resolved to hazard our lives on the event. We shall see the red pipe before we go back one step, or we will die in the attempt.

"I have travelled up the whole Missouri, and I have seen

every chief in the Sioux nation; they all know me, and they all know that there is not a man in the Sioux nation who dares injure a hair of my head.
"We shall saddle our horses and start, and if any diffi-

culties are thrown in our way, or insult is further offered to us, I will soon bring men enough here to help us through, and we will go through to the red pipe."

Adicu, &c. GEORGE CATLIN.

EDUBLIC SALE OF LOTS AT APPALACHI-COLA.—The undersigned, Trustees of the Appalachiola Land Company, hereby give notice that their second pub-c sale of Building Lots in the city of Appalachicola will take

hat tract of parcet of and wind the minds of violes and bittle River excepting a tract of about 1,200 acres already disposed of he said tract supposed to contain about 12,000 acres, more or

t sixty days, and the balance in one, two, and three years, i

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of the Trus-ees, in the city of New York, and at the office of the Directors at Appalachicola. New York, October, 1836. CHARLES AUG. DAVIS.

WALUABLE POTOMAC LANDS & THREE FISHERIES FOR SALE OR RENT.—With view to a further removal to Alabama, the subscribers will sell in Deep Hole and Farm Plantations, adjacent, containing two tousand seven hundred and twenty-eight acres, lying upor ecoquan bay, from the junction of Occequan river to Neabscr

Alexandria, three from Occoquan, and one from Colchester.

These are unquestionably the most fertile lands in Prince William county—adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, oats, timothy, &c. and highly susceptible of improvement by clover and plaster. The Occoquan mills and factory are a convenient market. The overseer's house, barns, quarters, wheat machine, fencing, &c. are in corresponding condition.

The Deep Hole fishing shore is known to be among the best upon the Potomac. The Farm Marsh (or Mud Haul) fishery has been fished several years successfully; also the Plum Tree fishery, between the two. Houses are on each shore. There is abundant sea-room for seines of the largest class.

Many hundred cords of wood might be cut and sold on the and, immediately on Neabsco creek, for which there is a constant demand; and there might still remain sufficient wood and timber or the use of the estate.

emand; and there might suffered as the term of the est of the estate.

The winter fisheries and ducking shores are also valuable.
Liberal terms are offered. The fisheries, well managed, will note than pay the interest of cost. One-fourth cash; the balace in three equal annual instalments. Possession may be given

n at the ensuing Christmas. Such an opportunity is rarely offered for judicious investment for terms, (if by letter, post paid,) apply to William Hindman e, or to the subscribers.
BEN. OGLE TAYLOE, Washington, D. C. WM. H. TAYLOE, Warsaw, Va.

aug 20-d&ctf Ran away from the subscriber living in Fairfay county Ran away from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 29th day of December last, a negro man slave named ALEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, smooth face, having but little if any beard, flat nose, thick lips, and white teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, home-made kersey pantaleons, dyed black after they were made; a pair of corded riding pantaloons with buttons up the legs; a white fur hat, and a pair of boots. The said negro is well acquainted with the colored people in Montgomery county, Maryland, having been two or three times to Brookeville, and several times to camp meeting in that county. He is also acquainted in Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and was seen near the latter town on the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion. the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion, there is some reason to believe that he has procured free pa-ers from some colored person in this county or in the District of Columbia, and that he has been induced to run off by, or with a white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Phila-lelphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This wodelphia, and other times in New York and Doston. This wo-man is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed murder and escaped from Virginia 12 or 18 months ago. I will give the above reward provided the said negro slave is delivered in the ail of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.

mar 22—cplawtf

ELI OFFUTT.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on Sun day morning, the 15th instant, mulatto boy WILLIM DUVALL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches
high, weighing about 140 pounds, well-made, and of genteel
appearance; with a full, round face; bright mulatto, with a
small spot (the effect of a ringworm) on his check-bone, (believed to be the left,) of a lighter color than the rest of his face;
dark bushy hair, but not curly; a good set of treth, though discolored by the use of tobacco; and always smiles when spoken
to. Took with him a claret broadcloth frock coat, with velvet
collar, a close-bodied coat of the same, gray cloth roundabout
and pantaloons, with metal buttons; several fine linen shirts,
believed to be marked either O. S. or O. Sprigg; and a variety
of other clothing, all of the best material and fashionable make.
If apprehended in the District of Columbia, and lodged in the
county jail, I will give a reward of \$100; for his apprehension If apprehended in the District of Columbia, and lodged in the county jail, I will give a reward of \$100; for his apprehension any where in Maryland, and lodged in jail, \$200; and the above reward of \$300 will be given for him, if apprehended elsewhere, and lodged in Baltimore county jail, or secured so that I get him again. William left Washington city on the morning of the 15th instant, in the railroad car, (it is believed,) and was seen the same morning in Baltimore. SAMUEL SPRIGG,
Northampton, Prince George's co. Md. may 25—eo3w&wtf (Balt. Pat.)

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A perusal of the last published volume of Col. Gurwood's collection of the "Despatches of the Duke of Wellington during his various campaigns, from 1799 to 1818," induces us to direct the public paigns, from 1793 to 1618, induces its to direct he public attention to this most interesting and historically instructive work. We feel more particularly called upon so to d at the present inoment, because the scene of the Duke' exploits now arrived at by Colonel Gurwood is precisely hat actually disgraced by the pettifogging interference of force, British in name, but Swiss in character—a hire a force, british in hame, but Swiss in chalacter—a line ling band under the orders of an incompetent adventurer. It must be consoling for every Englishman who blushes for the disgrace which has befullen the national name, to be reminded that with the Peninsula are associated some of the most glorious recollections by which the annals of our martial history are adorned, and that not even the bungling of General Evans and his so-called British Legion can dim the brilliant fame achieved by the Duke of Welington at the head of a truly British army. We have another reason for giving to these "Despatches" especial consideration now. It is, that the man of sagacity, coolness under all counteracting influences, and courage amidst all conceivable dangers and difficulties, has of late been misrepresented to his countrymen as a child of fortune only, and as wholly deficient in all requisites save those of the merely military calculator. To us it appears that unrivalled eminence in any one department of human effort is more than can be hoped for in the generality of men. But, in the case of the Duke of Wellington, we may dismiss This indisputable proposition, as unnecessary to his fame. No man who takes the trouble to look through the volumes compiled by Colonel Gurwood can, unless utterly devoid of candor, fail to perceive and acknowledge that his military talents, great as these unquestionably are, in no de gree surpass his statesmanlike and businesslike aptitude and energy. Nothing, from the most complicated and far-seen combination, down to the minutest point of detail, es-capes his comprehensive and ever-watchful intelligence. The truth of this is not only traceable in every line of his despatches, but is warmly acknowledged by almost every public man with whom the Duke has at any time had military or political relations. The decision of character, for which he is almost proverbial, has nothing whatever of blind or overbearing domination. The whole tenor of his correspondence is manifestly guided by a constant reference

to principles and an innate sense of duty.

Few things can be imagined of greater moral beauty than the unvarying singleness of purpose of this great man from the commencement to the close of his glorious career. Uncompromising in his exactions of obedience to orders on the part of those under him, he is as scrupulously severe in his self-government with reference to those whose orders, however much he may disapprove of them, he is professionally bound to obey. To serve his Majesty in whatever way he can be advantageously employed, is the one great object occupying his ambition; and, even in those moments of vexation natural to a superior genius when thwarted either by envy or incompetency, he never deigns to murnur; and if a word of expostulation does escape him, it is nvariably followed by an expression of cheerful readiness to be of whatever use he can by an implicit obedience to the orders of Government. Instances of this are of con-tinual occurrence in the "Despatches." Never was man more competent to command by the preparatory process of more competent to command by the preparatory process of a considerate compliance with the duties imposed upon him by every stage of progressive advancement than the Duke of Wellington. They who peruse his seemingly peremptory orders when in the plenitude of his fame, have only to turn to the account furnished by Colonel Gurwood, of his Grace's Indian campaigns, and they will find an illustrative of the process of the which tion of our statement, that the same sense of duty which dictated his energetic remonstrances with others had previously regulated his conduct in all that regarded himself. But there was no harshness, indeed nothing but a determination of the same sense of duty which dictated his energetic remonstrances with others had previously regulated his conduct in all that regarded himself. nation to enforce the necessary restraints and regulation of the service. This might be proved by numerous citations; by none more forcibly than the animadversions on the conduct of Mr. (afterwards Lieutenant General) Downie, additional control of the conduct of Mr. (afterwards Lieutenant General) dressed to Major General Mackenzie. The Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, writing from Abrantes, says: "I beg you will let Mr. Downie know that he is a commissary, and that his business at Castello Branco is to collect supplies, and that I am much surprised and highly displeased with him for quitting his station and the business on which he was employed, to move forward to Alcantara, where a few shots were fired, to see what service he could render there, as if h ployed by me. I thought he had seen too much service to be so inconsiderate." This stern reproof had the desired effect, and Mr. Downie, through General Mackenzie, intimated his deep regret at having incurred the displeasure of Sir A. Wellesley. The following is the characteristic re-

'My objection to his (Mr. Downie's) conduct was found-My objection to his (Mr. Bownie s) conduct was founded as founded on his own report, written in pencil, on the letter from Colonel Grant, upon the military principle that the only proper place for any military officer was that to which he was ordered. However, I am not irreconcilable upon this or any other subject, and I am quite convinced that Mr. Downie did what he thought best for the service, and that

a gentleman who feels a censure so sorely will take care not to incur the risk of receiving another." not to incur the risk of receiving another."

Colonel Gurwood, in his introduction, remarks with great truth, that the victories of the Duke's early campaigns were eclipsed by his subsequent fame. That they are, notwithstanding, well worthy of being recalled to national recollection, is abundantly proved by the "Despatches" collected and published by Colonel Gurwood. In these documents we find not only the certain indications of the future fame of the illustrious warrior, but proofs equally conclusive of his political sagacity and exalted personal qualities. In so saving, we are acexalted personal qualities. In so saying, we are actuated by no party predilection for his Grace as the acknowledged head of the anti-revolutionary party. Indeed, the indisputable record of his martial achievements and of his enlightened patriotism, contained in the volumes of which we are speaking, is quite conclusive as to his claims on the affection and admiration of his countrymen. Colonel Gurwood justly remarks, that in the work compiled by him, "The Duke of Wellington is presented to the world for the first time the historian of his own brilliant career." Of this work we propose to give that careful notice to which such a production is entitled, and by the simple act of quotation we may safely pledge ourselves to prove that, judged by these despatches alone, the Duke of Wellington's character as a General, politician, and a man, will be triumphantly established beyond the reach of party avil, or personal malignity.

WALUABLE FARMS AND FISHERIES FOR SALE.—The subscriber, finding the declining his health to be such as to render the superintendent arm impracticable, will dispose of his entire estate, lying in Pairfax county, Virginia, containing near eleven hundred acres f land, and four fisheries, situated about midway between the belebrated White House and Sycamore Landings, and known as the "Coats' Point and Hallooing Point Farms and Fisheries." He will also dispose of (on the same terms) an entire butlift for fishing, which has been used but one season.

Also, parts of three lots in square 518, fronting on G and H streets north, between 3d and 5th streets west, containing 70,000 groups feet wave relies.

streets north, between 3d and 5th streets west, containing 50,000 square feet, more or less.

The terms will be, a requisition of one-fourth of the purchase-money in hand; the balance, if desired, may be paid in equal annual instalments, of from one to six years, with approved bonds, bearing interest from day of sale, and a deed of trust on the property. Application to be made to

R. THOMPSON, Alexandria, D. C. or

G. W. STEVENSON,

oct 22—cotf Near the Bank of Metropolis, Washington.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on Wednesday night, the 5th instant, negro man SANDY, aged about 24 or 25 years. He is a very stout fellow, upwards of six feet high, very black, and has but four fingers on his right hand, his fore-finger having been ground tour ingers on his right hand, his tore-inger naving been ground off in an apple mill. Whoever will deliver this fellow to me at my residence, near Benedict, in Charles county, Maryland, or secure him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of one hundred and fifty dollars; and if brought home, all reasonable expenses paid.

oct 15—cp4w

JOHN D. BOWLING.

YEYWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .-Ranaway, about the 25th of September last, from the cit of Washington, a dark mulatto man called GRAFTON, of GRAFTON POKES, about twenty five years of age, five fee six or eight inches high, tolerably stout, a little bow-legged thick lips, high forehead, combs his hair sharp up on his head nose not flat like a negro's, seems much confused when closel questioned, at the same time has a winking with his eyes, a first rate waiter, has lived with Mr. Gadsby, and at different board ng-houses in the city, but lately, it appears, he worked at Mr. Digges's brickyard. He is generally dressed genteel, and has good clothes—one suit of blue cloth, one of black; two hats, one black, the other white, and many articles of clothing not

As he has gone on windon cause, perhaps he has been persuaded away by some person or persons with the promise of freedom, or procured forged papers, and will try to pass as a free man.
I will give fifty dollars if taken in the District of Columbia, one
hundred dollars if taken in the State of Maryland, and the above
reword of two hundred dollars if taken in any other State; but,
in either case, he must be lodged in jail so that I get him again.
oct 19—3t

JACOB BOHRER.

The Baltimore American, U.S. Gazette, Phil. and Courier & Enquirer, N. Y. will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to G. C. Grammer, Washington city, for FOREIGN ITEMS.

A majority of the Grand Councils of Switzerland are a eady convoked to elect deputies for the Diet Extraor nary, and to give them instructions and sufficient powers indicated by the Directorial circular. The Representation tive Council of Geneva took a part in the sitting of the 7th

SINGULAR INCIDENT. - A few days since a horse, in May field, in Sussex, being annoyed with flies, kicked his hind foot into his mouth, in such a manper as to require the aid of a blacksmith ere the limb could be extricated.

THE SAINT SIMONIANS .- Out of the 21 persons of the sect who went some time since to Egypt, two died of a ordinary malady, 5 were carried off by the plague, 4 pub icly abjured the Christian religion, I has disappe and the rest have left Egypt to go to different parts of the

RAILWAYS .- At Bristol it is anticipated that the advan tages of the railway from that place to London will be immense to the agricultural interest. The minimum velocity city is to be 40 miles an hour, and therefore, at the slowes rate of travelling, cattle landed at Bristol at five in the morning may be in Smithfield market when the clock strikes eight.

GENERAL ALLARD.—The French General Allard, who has for so many years served in India, has again started for Calcutta, via Rio Janeiro and the Isle of Bourbon, taking with him a rich collection of arms and French productions, for the King of Lahore, at whose Court he is appointed temporary Chargé d'Affaires. He has left a youn Indian in France, who is to be educated by M. Blanque the elder, director of the "Ecole speciale de Commerce. He is now about fourteen, and is, on his return, to serv as agent for Europeans in Lahore. The absence of Gene ral Allard will be about three years.

NAPOLEON AND THE TWELVE APOSTLES .- The Cabi net de Lecture gives the following anecdote of Napoleon Having entered one of the cities of Italy, the church-ward ens recommended to him the reliques of their church Sire, will you deign to take our apostles under your protection?" "Your apostles! are they wood?"
"Of what are they, then?" "Of silver, sire." of what are they, then ? "Of silver, sire." "Of solver silver?" replied Napoleon quickly. "Yes, I will help then to funfil their mission; it has been ordained that the should go throughout the world, and they shall." Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve apostles to the Min

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has ordered a bevy o soldiers throughout the whole Russian empire, with the exception of the province of Bessarabia. It is to consist of five recruits out of every thousand males. If the accounts from the Circassian frontiers of Russia are to be relied upon, there must be a considerable drain of treops in that direction, as the Circassians, and other mountain tribes, are at present in arms, and carrying on a vexatious and desultory warfare

SUBMARINE EXCURSION.—On Monday week Mr. Jame Orchard made a submarine excursion in Weymouth Bay, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. He submerged at the new Pier-head, and walked at the bottom of the water round the bay; in his journey, he picked up several articles; amongst others, an antique silver tank-ard, which, from its corroded state, must have been long under water. The diver was accompanied by a boat, with an air-pump, from which he received a constant supply.

A LADY'S STUD.—The present complement of the stud belonging to the Russian Countess Orloff Tshesmenskey, is thirteen hundred and twenty Arab, English, and other racers; the grounds attached to it amount to a thousan and eighty acres, and the number of grooms and laborer employed in it are four thousand three hundred and thirty nine. The sum realized by the sale of horses is of cons derable annual amount, and they are sold, not only on the spot itself, but in the regular markets, both at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It lies near Bobroto, in the province of Walonese, on one of the Countess's estates, called Chrienoro, and was set on foot by her father in 1778.

Sea Water in London.—The directors of the Thames

Haven Dock and Railway Company, as soon as this work is completed, are determined to introduce, by pipes laid on the railroad, sea water into the metropolis, which can be done with great facility to any amount. For the luxury of bathing, and various other uses, it is supposed this arrangement will be attended with most profitable results to the great inland capital, that knows of no other water than the

Madame Lefevre, a notorious Parisian beggar, lately died, leaving six hundred pounds among her rags.

A sample of the monster potato, a species introduced by Prince Charles de Rohan into France, was lately exhibited at Paris, and was large enough, it is said, to furnish a plentiful meal for more than twenty persons! We should think this means eating potatoes in the mineing manner the French do, as it never was and never will be a favorite regetable with them. They like the leafy and salad order of vegetables.

MUSTACHES.—The famous dye for the bair has been analyzed, and found to be a spirituous infusion of the shell of green walnuts, made aromatic by lavender, and perfectly

M. Barbet, Mayor of Rouen, has had some of the Algiers cotton spun, and finds it equal to the American. Leather steeped in an infusion of gall nuts, and placed on the fleshy side upon a layer of glue or metal, will adhere so tenaciously that it will tear before it can be removed.

Mr. Beckford, the celebrated and eccentric author of Vathek, &c. is still expending his vast fortune in the collection of rare objects of antiquity. He has lately built a large house adjoining his residence at Bath for the recepion of additional purchases.

In the suburbs of Madrid a beggar, with a most noble air, asked for alms. "Are you not ashamed (said the person solicited) to follow such an employment, well able as you are to work?" "Sir, (replied the beggar) I asked your charity, not your advice."

A pigeon, despatched at Paris a quarter past 8 A. M., arrived at Brussels in less than five hours and three-quar-

The good people of Calais are complaining latterly of the learness of eggs, which is caused by some millions of this ommodity being annually imported into England from

The present movements of the Bonaparte family may be

xplained by the following note:
The Diario di Roma contains, under the date of Dec. 9 ujudicial edict or order, given at the request of Count de Survilliers, (Joseph Bonaparte,) to summon the Prince of Canino, (Lucien Bonaparte,) the Count de Saint Leu, (Louis Bonaparte,) the Prince de Montfort, (Jerome Bonaparte,) the Countess Lipano, (widow of Murat,) the Countess Bacciochi-Camesada and her husband, Ludovico Polenziana, in his character of executor of the will of Mme. Letitia Bonaparte, their mother, to come to Rome, in or der to be present at the opening of the will of the latter

St. Jean D'Acre.-The strength of this hitherto in pregnable fortress is broken: the walls, which swept round the plain, enclosing the town as within iron ramparts, were shattered in the late siege by Ibrahim Pacha, after a defence of six months. The whole town, which once looked so neat, well-built, and prosperous, has now an air of ruin; even the noble mosque built by Djezzar Pacha is undergoing repair, from damages sustained during the siege: it is towering above all other buildings, a monument of the liberality and devoutness of the ferocious Djez zar, who perhaps raised it as a kind of compensation fo Smith, that when seated one evening with Djezzar in his divan, the latter, displeased at some recent occurrence, menaced the Admiral, and hinted how easy it was to immenaced the Admiral, and inhed how easy it was to in-prison or even to put him to death, if he chose but to give the word. "It is very true, Djezzar Pacha," he replied, "and very easy to fulfil your words: but look at that ship," pointing to his flag-ship in the harbor, "before the sun shall set, Acre would be a heap of ashes."—Descripion of Syriaby Carne.

As an evidence of the liberality of the age, the Paris Sun mentions the foundation, at Duttlenheim, on the lower Rhine, of a school for the education of young Jews. The corner-stone was laid with much ceremony by the curate, mayor, and the municipal authorities. M. Sanson Levy is the head teacher.

There is an Arab near the French camp at Bona (Africa) who has perfectly astonished the officers, by suffering himself to be bitten by scorpions, which, it appears, produce no injurious effects upon him.

An iron steamer, to carry 300 passengers, and drawing only 30 inches water, is to run between Cork and Cove. Her speed, by calculation, is 15 miles an hour.

OTICE.—The subscriber having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Oden, late of Prince George's county, Md. decéased, hereby requests all persons in debted to said estate to pay the same, and those having claim. I to said estate to pay the same, and those having claims sent them to him, duly authenticated, on or before the first April next.

WM. D. BOWIE,

Executor of B. Oden,

Queen Anne. day of April next.

Office of the Wetumpka and Coosa R. R. Co. \
Wetumpka, (Alabasna,) 29th July, 1836. \
THE Directors of the above Company are desirous of securing the services of a competent resident Engineer, to survey and locate the route of the Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad, commencing at this place. The route of the road will pass through a country that is considered as healthy as any in this latitude. Persons desirous of embarking in such an undertaking, will please address the undersigned, at this place.
W. H. HOUGHTON,
sep 24—law8t Secretary W. and C. R. R. Co.

sep 24—law8t Secretary W. and C. R. R. Co

ay, corn, and rye, household and kitchen furniture, and many

urchasers giving note with two approved securities, bearing in-erest from the day of sale.

On the same day will be offered the Farm on which he re-

sides, containing about two hundred and sixty or two hundred and seventy acres, but can conveniently be divided into nearly equal parts, if desired. This land lies immediately on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, thirteen miles from Washington, twenty-seven from Baltimore, and one from the depot at Beltswille. It has an abundance of meadow, and a considerable portion of the upland is in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted. tion of the upland is in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to clover and other grasses, and the use of plaster. It is well enclosed, well watered, and has an abundance of wood. The improvements consist of a comfortable brick dwelling, a cention of purchasers is particularly invited to the sale of this property, as the subscriber is about to remove to the West, and will sell a bargain. Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

HENRY CULVER,

Beltsville.

FENCIMERS.—Wanted to take charge of the Male and Female Academies in Cheraw, S. C. on the 1st of January next, THREE TEACHERS.

One Principal of the Male Academy, who must be competent to instruct in the languages, mathematics, and other branches necessary to entrance into any college in the Union.

One male Principal in the female department; a gentleman who has had experience in the instruction of young ladies would be much preferred. Also, one Female Assistant in this department.

department.

The two principals will receive salaries of \$800 each, and the assistant a salary of \$400, payable quarterly.

Applicants are requested to forward their respective testimonials to the subscriber previously to the 10th December next, on which day they will be acted on by the committee, and the result immediately made known to the successful applicants.

THO. E. POWE, Secretary and Treasurer, nov 2—eo3w Cheraw, S. C. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that books will be opened for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, agreeably to the act incorporating the said Company, on Thursday, the 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. in Cumberland, at the office of the Cumberland, at the office of the Cumberland, and the office of the cumbe

And Bank of Allegany, under the direction of Joseph Shriver,
Esq. Cashier, and in Baltimore at the Office of the American
Life Insurance and Trust Company, under the direction of
JAMES WILSON,
WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT, P. MACAULAY, ISAAC TYSON,

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, Commissioners, Baltimor DF L ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY NEW YORK.—The undersigned has taken an office, No. 24, Nassau street, New York, for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate on commission, for the letting or hiring of the same, and for the transaction of all matters in any way connected with real estate, in any part of the Union. He will also attend to business of any other nature which may be confided to his charge; and to persons at a distance, who have business to transact at New York, he offers his services, with he assurance that their orders will he proporty and efficiently.

the assurance that their orders will be promptly and efficiently acted on.

J. A. BOOCOCK.

Refer to Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, Messrs. Boorman, Johnstone & Co., Daniel Lord, Jr., N. York, and J. Gideon, jr washington, D. C.

SYNREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the 22d ultimo, living near Harris's Lot, Charles county, Maryland, four negromen, viz. ADAM, SHANDY, EDWIN, and JOHN FORD. men, viz. ADAM, SHANDY, EDWIN, and JOHN FORD, Adam is a bright mulatto, about thirty-five years old, well built, five feet seven or eight inches high, a large sear on his right leg, has a free wife on the plantation of Mr. N. Harris, who will probably elope with him to a distance, as he is too well known here to remain long concealed. His having an aunt at Benedict justifies this conclusion. Shandy is rather of a dark complexion, about six feet one or two inches high; he is very quick and active in his movements, and when spoken to answers in a correspondent manner. His clothing cannot be described, nor do I recollect any peculiar marks about his person by which he may be recognised by strangers. Edwin is somewhat of a dark color, about five feet three or four inches high, rather thick and well built, of a downcast countenance, and dilatory in his movements; his nose is flat, but his other features are all prominent, and by nature is rather impertinent when spoken to. John Ford, the brother to Edwin, is a mulatto, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well built and very erect in his walk, cheeks rather prominent, nose flat, indolent in his habits, and like the former has a grum and sullen expression of countenance.

grum and sullen expression of countenance.

I will give \$200 for the apprehension of said negroes in the State of Maryland, or \$50 for their individual arrest in said State; or I will give the above reward of \$300 for their apprehension out of the State, and safely confined in jail, so that I get them again.

THOS. B. HARRIS,

Harris's Lot. Charles co. Md.

Harris's Lot, Charles co., Md. Application may be made in my absence to GWINN HAR-RIS, Esq. of the same place.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Rom away from the city of Washington, D. C. on the 14th instanegro woman named MARY, or MARY DODSON. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black complexion, bushy head, and is easily confused when spoken She took with her two female children, the oldest about 2 ears of age, very notable in consequence of one eye being ery weak, and continually running with water; the other an ifant, about 6 months old, very black, and of a healthy appearinfant, about 6 months old, very black, and of a healthy appearance. The above woman has a husband belonging to G. W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington, who calls himself Daniel Dodson, who, there is no doubt, has effected her escape, with an intention of following her. It is quite likely she will endeavor to make her way to the North. Fifty dollars will be pad, if apprehended within the District of Columbia, and one hundred dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid, if taken out of the District, and delivered to William Lloyl or to the subscriber, nor the S. ered to William Lloyd, or to the subscriber, near the Seve iildings. ADELAIDE DOUGLASS. Buildings. oct 27—2awlm

DAN AWAY, on the 22d October last, from the AN AWAY, on the 22d October last, from the lot of Mrs. L.Taliaferro, of Fredericksburg, a negro woman amed ANN, about 18 years old. She is about five feet high, rather thick and low, quite a dark negro, an uncommonly large full head of hair for so dark a negro. No mark recollected. She is unusually brisk, artful, active, and intelligent. As she took money before leaving, it is presumed her clothing will be entirely changed, and she may possibly change her name. It is supposed she will try to get to Richmond, and also attempt to go to some of the free States. If taken over-fifty miles from home, and delivered to me, or lodged in jail where I can get her, I am authorized to offer for her \$100 reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE AYLER, Fredericksburg. charges paid. nov 10-1aw3w Fredericksburg.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, Maryland, on Saturday, the 17th of the present month, negro man BASIL, or Basil Thomas. He is upwards of six feet high, and large in proportion, with a full suit of hair, and very large whiskers. I gave Basil a line to get a master in the county, which was dated the 15th of the present month, and out the 17th, since which time I have not seen him. He passed the Anacostia Bridge on Sunday morning, and was seen on the Capitol Hill about 12 o'clock of the same day. I am of the opinion that he is still in Washington city, as he has several connexions living there. I will give the reward if secured in jail so that I get him again, and all expenses paid. jail so that I get him again, and all expenses paid.

JOHN BOWIE

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

THOMAS BERRY.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber's farm, in Culpeper county, Va. adjoining the Elk wood farm, on the 5th of May last, a Negro Man by the name of Simon. He is of middle stature, and apparently about 35 years old, with a scar on his breast, and is of a yellow cast; walks with his knees in, and rather indicates a lameness. This Negro was lately purchased near the White Ridge, in Fauquier county. I will give for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro \$200, if taken out of the State of Virginia, or of lodged in jail so that I get him; or \$100, if taken in the State of Virginia, and delivered to me in Falmouth, or on the farm. It is probable the said Negro has got to some free State.

Oct 22—wiw JNO. M. O'BANNON, Falmouth.

sep 24-6wep