Daily Rational Intelligencer,

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1936.

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PRICE, FOR A YEAR, TEN DOLLARS; FOR SIX MONTHS, SIX
DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of
ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish
to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year,
will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly, at the option
of the Editors. of the Editors.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Boush, will sail as above about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to ke early application to ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co.

FOR NORFOLK.—The Steamer CO-LUMBIA, Captain James Mitchell, having been placed permanently on the route between the District of Colum-bia and Norfolk, will leave Washington every Monday and Fri-day at 11 o'clock A.M. and, returning, will leave Norfolk every Wednesday and Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare \$5.

Freight destined to Petersburg or Richmond must be paid for the time of shipment.

ap 14—tf

Canal Line between Washington and the West.

PACKET OFFICE,

Georgetown, March 28, 1836.

THE Canal Packet Company announce to the Public that
their line of Packet Boats between Georgetown and Shepherdstown is now in full operation. Hour of starting from each
place, 4 o'clock A. M. Fare through \$2 interests. place, 4 o'clock A. M. Fare through \$3, intermediate distance

This line connects at Conrad's Ferry with Leesburg, by a line of Stages; at the Point of Rocks with Frederick, by the Railroad; at Harper's Ferry with Winchester and Western Virginia, by the Railroad; at Shepherdstown, with the great Western Turnpike; at Boonsborough, 10 miles distant, by a line of Stages. For passage apply on board, or at Von Essen's Refectory, in Georgetown, or of A. Humrickhouse, at Shepherdstown.

Mar 29—tf

J. I. STULL, Sec'y.

NOTICE.-WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL-ROAD.



ROAD.

The Steamboat from Baltimore to Philadelphia having adopted an earlier hour of departure, it will be necessary that the train of Cars start from Washington at half after two in the morning instead of three, on and

The evening train will, also, on and after that day, leav Washington at four, instead of 20 minutes before five.

may 7—dlw&wtf

TMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.—The entire stock of high bred improved Durham Short Horned Cattle, imported or bred by the late Dr. David Hosack, will be sold on Friday, the 20th May, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Hyde Park, in Dutchess county, State of New York, on the left bank of the Hudson, 90 miles above New York.

Particulars will be made known on the day of sale. may 7-dt17th

may 7—dt/th

ENTILEMEN'S FASHIONABLE SUMMER

WEAR.—The subscribers have received an additional
supply of Gentlemen's Fashionable Summer Wear; which, in
addition, comprises one of the best assortments ever offered in
this market; consisting, in part, of viz.

20 pieces heavy ribbed Russia Drills
10 do do Cantoon Cords
25 do Erminetts, Cashmeretts, and Angolas
10 do plain Summer Cloths
15 do twilled and ribbed Summer Cloths
16 do super cloth finished Merino Cassimeres
20 do 5-4 black Bombasins, and Bombasin Summer
Cloths

Cloths

do Honey-comb and Crape Drillings
do heavy corded and plain Marseilles
do rich Silk Vestings
do assorted brown, invisible green, Adelaide, dahlia,
mulberry, black, and blue Cloths
do Gentlemen's Summer Cloths
do corded, plain, and buckskin Cassimeres
dozen black Satin Stocks

do black Bombasin do do plaid Silk do And a large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery. The above consist in part of their assortment, which they invite gentlemen to call and examine, and which will be sold low, and

made up by the best tailors, at very reduced prices.

may 2—d6t

BRADLEY & CATLETT. FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW SPRING

10 pieces black Italian Lustrings and Gro de Swiss

10 pieces black Italian Lustrings and Gro de Swiss
10 do. black and blue-black Poult de Soi
50 do. rich colored Poult de Soi and Gro de Naps
14 do. black and colored Shalleys
100- do. French Chintzes and painted Lawns
50 do. Muslins and Ginghams
10 do. new style printed Lawns
150 dozen Ladies' white cotton and silk Hosiery

linen cambric Hdkfs. Filoche Linen Cambric do.

Fancy Shawls and Hdkfs. plaid and plain Cambrics do. figured Thule, for Veils

do. patent black Bombasins, very cheap do. French and English Ginghams do. new style Calicoes 10 dozen open worked silk Gloves

20 pieces bird's eye Diapers 25 do. Linen Diapers and Sheetings 20 dozen Damask Napkins 50 pieces rich furniture Muslins

50 do. do. do. Calicoes
100 do. Irish Linens, very cheap
200 dozen Corded Skirts
The above have been selected with great care, and many of

them at auction, and will be sold very low.

may 2—d6t

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

OHN M. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor and Clo thier, most respectfully informs the citizens of Washington, and the Public generally, that he has taken a store on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, where he purposes conducting the above business in all its various branches. I am now manufacturing, and purpose keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Seasonable Ready-made Clothing, embracing almost every article in the line of business, and which I am determined to sell for a small advance on actual cost, for cash. Gentlemen waited on at the stores. Measures taken and clothes made up to order, at shortest notice, which, for beauty of cut and elegance of make, can est notice, which, for beauty of cut and elegance of make, can not be surpassed by any in the District.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

N. B. Clothes of every description neatly repaired.

RENCH SOAPS.—Received this day at Stationers Hall, one large case of French Soaps, containing 2,1 cakes, neatly put up in boxes of one dozen each, comprising—Musk, Jessamine, Vanilla, Palm Oil

Otto of Rose, three sizes, Bitter Almond
Military, Shaving, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
Dealers wishing to purchase will do well to call in a d
two, as what remains unsold after Tuesday next will be shippe
to New York.

W. FISCHER.

(Tel) LOUR, BACON, WHISKEY, &c. 750 barrels prime family and superfine Flour 800 prime Hams, put up for family use 50 barrels Old Rye Whiskey

200 bushels prime Mercer Potatoes GEO. & THOS. PARKER.

Frances Trollope, in I vol. Price \$2.

The Self-Condemned, a romance, by the author of "The Lollards," &c. &c. Price 62½ cents. For sale by may 9

P. THOMPSON.

DATENT INDIA RUBBER.—800 pieces superior India rubber, prepared expressly for office use, just received by the schooner Washington, and for sale at Stationers Hall.

W. FISCHER.

CASH FOR NEGROES.—We will at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from ten to thirty years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on as, at our residence on 7th Street, immediately South of the Centre Market House, Washington, D. C. and 14-3 tauts. [Clobal J. W. NEAL & CO. [Globe.] mar 14-3tawtf

Washington City, May 6, 1836.

ROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, until the 16th instant, inclusive, for furnishing the rations required for the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 24th of the present month to the 31st December, 1836, viz.

Brooklyn New York

Brooklyn, New York, Washington City, D. C. Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.

Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.

The ration to consist of a pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or three-quarters of a pound of mess pork; eighteen ounces of bread, made of superfine flour; and at the rate of four pounds of good green coffee, eight pounds of good New Orleans sugar, two quarts of fine salt, four quarts of vinegar, eight quarts of beans, four pounds of soap, and one and a half pounds of candles to each hundred rations.

Proposalt to be accessed if Proposals for Marine Parlines? Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Marine Rations."

The New York Times and Norfolk Herald will please to pub-

OR SALE, two thorough bred Mares, by Tariff and Go hanna, of superior beauty and action. They may be seen at the stables of Mr. Woodruff, who has their pedigrees, and is authorized to dispose of them. They will remain in Washington until the lette of May. Also, a sorrel Mare, 5 years old, by Victor, out of a half-blood mare, trots fast, and is a good saddle bears. norse; to be sold cheap.
may 10—1wd

NIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the subscriber's mill, in Prince George's county, (known as the Scligo Mill,) on Saturday, the last day of April, a dark brown MARE, blaze face, both hind feet white, about half way up to the hocks, shod before. Whoever will return said mare o me, or give information so that I may get her again, shall re-

E. G. & W. EMACK.

may 10-3t Sugar, coffee, molasses, &c.

10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugar, very cheap 50 bags Java, Rio, and St. Domingo Coffee 1,000 lbs. Toasted Java Coffee 10 hds. and tierces bright Trinidad Molasses
10 hds. and tierces bright Trinidad Molasses
10 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar
50 bls. prime old Rye Whiskey
100 do good flavored do
20 do New England Rum

10 do Country Gin

10 do Country Gin
20 boxes Oranges and Lemons, in good order
2 tierces new Rice
500 gallons pure Cider Vinegar
200 bls. Gross Herrings, put up for family use
1,200 bushels clean Ooats
300 gallons pale winter and fall Oil

For sale by may 10—3t UST PUBLISHED.—Memoir of Slater, connecte with the history of the rise and progress of the cotton manufacture in England and America, with remarks on the moral influence of manufacturing establishments in America; illustrated by 30 engravings. By George S. White.

N. B.—The above work contains an article on silk, and plates of the latest silk machinery, from drawings under the direction of Dr. Ure, and a description of machinery for the manufacture of worsted.

ove work is just received, and on sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, Pennsylvania Avenue. may 10-3t

CENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.—The subscribers have just received a large WEAR.—The subscribers have just received a large supply of Goods for gentlemen's spring and summer wear; consisting, in part, of the following: 30 pieces superior twilled and plain Summer Cloths
10 do cloth-finished Merino Cassimere, a beautiful arti

cle for summer coats
Cashmerets and Erminets 10 do black and colored French Bombasin

50 do superfine London Broadcloths, comprising every fashionable color
20 do superior Merino and Angola Cassimeres
25 do colored and white ribbed Russia Drills

10 do superfine plain white and Brown Drillin 20 do Crape and Honeycomb Drillings 50 do superior Marseilles Vesting 100 dozen Cotton, Silk, and Thread half Hose

100 dozen Cotton, Silk, and Thread half Hose
50 do gentlemen's Silk, Thread, and Cotton Gloves
20 do Bombasin and Satin Stocks
10 do Plaid Silk Cravats
10 do figured and plain black Silk Cravats
25 do Gum Elastic, Silk, and Cotton Suspenders, &c.
Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above, which
ill be sold low, and made up by the best tailors. will be sold low, and made up by the best tailors.

may 9-1w

R. C. WASHINGTON & CO.

which may be had cheap if applied for immediately, and on a credit of ninety days, for paper satisfactorily endorsed. EDW. DYER,

Y EDWARD DYER.—New frame House and Lot.—On Thursday next, 12th inst. at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. I shall sell on the premises a very excellent new well finished two story frame House, with the lot on which it is situated, fronting on 11th street, between New York Avenue and H street. Terms at sale, EDW. DYER, Auct.

SUMMER HATS.—A sp White Beaver,

White Russia, and Palm Leaf Hats, in a variety of shapes. TODD'S Fashionable Establishment, sign of the Golden Hat. A LBANY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next quanter will commence on Manda DEMY.

At the will commence on Monday, the 9th of May. This in stitution (founded in the year 1814, and occupying a spacious and elegant edifice, erected especially for its accommodation comprises, exclusive of the classes composed of those pupil from the higher departments pursuing the study of the Frencl and Latin languages, Natural History, Chemistry, and Botany six departments, three of which are subdivided, and the whole under the charge of fifteen professors and teachers and subject and subject to the charge of fifteen professors and teachers and subject to the charge of fifteen professors and teachers and subject to the charge of fifteen professors and teachers and subject to the charge of fifteen professors and teachers and subject to the professor and teachers and subject to the professors and teachers and subject to the professor and teachers and subject to the professor and teachers and the professor and teachers are the professor and teachers and the professor and teachers are the professor are the prof ander the charge of fifteen professors and teachers, and subject to monthly visitations by committees of the board of trustees. The course of instruction is designed to be useful and practial, and to embrace all the various branches of a complete femal

The institution is furnished with maps, charts, globes, models The institution is furnished with maps, charts, gnoves, induces, a superior chemical and philosophical apparatus, and an extensive library; in addition to which, in each of the lower departments, is a smaller library, carefully selected with reference to the capacities and attainments of the younger pupils instructed

Ample arrangements have been made, under such regulation as the trustees feel confident will prove satisfactory to parents in two establishments, connected with the families respectively of the Principal and Professor of Natural Philosophy, as well a n several private families, for the accommodation of pupils fro in several private families, for the accommodation of pupils from a distance. The expense incurred by a young lady for board and tuition, including all the studies taught in the Academy, will not exceed 225 dollars per annum; and in these establishments the best facilities are afforded for acquiring a knowledge of music, drawing, or any of the ornamental branches of female education, at a moderate additional charge.

The academical ways compenses on the let of Santambay and

The academical year commences on the 1st of September, and s divided into four terms, commencing, respectively, on the 1st of September, 23d of November, 15th of February, and the 8th of May, a vacation of six week's following the examination in July, and a second of one week at the close of the quarter end ng the 1st of May.

For terms of instruction, which have been placed on a liberal

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

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

GIDEON HAWLEY, LL. D. EDWIN CROSWELL, Es RICHARD V. DE WITT, Esq. Hon. James Vanderpoel.
Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Esq.
Thos. W. Olcott, Esq. IRA HARRIS, Esq. Hon. Greene C. Bronson, ARCHIBALD McIntyre, Esq. Ezra P. Prentice, Esq. (Globe)

may 5-dlwcplm

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

> REMARKS OF MR. W. B. SHEPARD, UPON THE BILL FOR THE

Kelief of the several Corporate Cities OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Mr. SHEPARD said, having been the organ of the mmittee through whom the bill for the relief of the severa district cities was reported, he was aware the usual form of legislation required he should state the reasons which nduced the committee to report the bill in its present shape He purposely forbore on yesterday making any reply to the very extraordinary arguments which had been brough gainst the bill, because he thought it was manifestly in licious to enter into a general argument in that " dead sea a Committee of the Whole, where the short space of tim allowed to the District business would have been exhaust ed without the possibility of any final result. I regretted very much on yesterday to perceive the source whence the strongest and most fatal opposition to this bill arose. Gen tlemen seem not disposed to discuss the business of the District upon its own exclusive merits, but they go abroa in search of every odious topic to hurl upon its devote head. One gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Hawes) la bored with much zeal to assimilate this measure of relief to the Maysville road bill. I was not fortunate enough to iscover the pertinency of the gentleman's argument, or what analogy there exists between the principles of this bill and the Maysville road bill, which was vetoed by the President. That gentleman was so kind as to give something he called advice to the individuals composing the Committee for the District of Columbia. The service on that committee, Mr. Speaker, I am fully aware, is extreme unpleasant—not because I am indisposed to discharge an duties which may be assigned me by this House, but be cause it is disgusting to witness the temper and spirit with which the most ordinary appropriations for the benefit of this District are received in this House. Some gentlemen seem to regard the District of Columbia with the same feelngs with which doctors regard animal life; they look upon as a rat under an exhausted receiver, where political en irics may display the quackery of legislation without any anger of being called to an account for their folly or then

I am conscious, sir, from several years' experience, tha very thing concerning the District of Columbia meets pon this floor a coldness and indifference which nothing at imperious necessity can justify any people in submitting nor do I believe they would now seek the assistance ngress if they could perceive any other escape from the that is impending over them. At the commencement in that is impending over them. f the present session the President of the United States, i is annual message, pointed out the condition of this Distric nd called upon Congress to examine into its affairs, and possible, to apply a remedy.

The Committee for the District of Columbia, to whor

is portion of the message was referred, together with me-orials from the several corporations, entered upon the in-estigation of the situation of the District, fully aware that the duties imposed were of a character not voluntarily to be sought. A consciousness, however, of the obligation mposed upon every member on this floor by the Constitution of the United States to stand towards the District of Columbia its unfriended condition in loco parentis, inspired ever tember of the committee with a sincere desire to appl such a remedy as would best relieve their distress, and the same time, encounter the fewest prejudices on this flo Animated with these views, the joint committees of two Houses of Congress agreed to recommend to their respective bodies, for reasons set forth in their reports, the entire assumption of the Holland debt of the District. It s unnecessary now to go into any reasons to show why he committee, in reporting the bill alluded to, thought that he Congress of the United States, in exercising the duties a paternal Legislature towards its seat of Governmen

ient for me to say that the bill now before us does not ex t was justly entitled to.

The bill before us is nothing more than the hard bar gain of a rich capitalist with a needy borrower; who, al-though he gets ample consideration for the use of his mo-ney, is very careful to take the very best security, where

ht, while it was just, be likewise liberal.

The memorialists of the three corporations Washing on, Georgetown, and Alexandria, represent themselves a in the same condition, arising from similar causes; in a word, they are in a state of hopeless, remediless bankrupt-

like entitled to all the advantages, as it has to bear he disadvantages, of that position. The Constitution of the disadvantages, of that position. The Constitution of the United States has not made it obligatory on the Government to occupy, for its purposes, so large a space as precisely ten miles square. Since, however, it has been thought proper to embrace within the limits of this District have caught a few sparks from the flame which trict the corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria, the committee felt themselves bound, by every principle of justice and fair legislation, to embrace those two corporations within the measure of their relief, particularly when they ad individual and substantial claims upon the justice ar

berality of Congress. Before proceeding into any particular statement concern ng the bill before us, I will make a remark which justice the Committee for the District of Columbia requires. hat committee found not only the financial state of the District in a deplorable condition, but likewise its mu ol regulations and laws requiring the attention of Con-gress. Attempts have been frequently made, for several rears past, to call the attention of Congress to these sub-ects; but, from a variety of causes, they have hitherto fail-

ected their principal attention.
The bill before the committee is a bill from the Senate, dopted by that body as a substitute for the bill agreed upon by the joint committees of the two Houses, and, as I fore observed, less liberal towards the District than, in the opinion of those committees, it deserved. This bill under the authority of this act, the District cities contract or oposes to assume, on behalf of the United States, the evidences of the debt due by the District cities to individences of the debt due by the District cities to individences of the debt due by the District cities to individence of the Holland creditors; that if the money is not particularly the property of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities to individual the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the authority of this act, the District cities contract the a

he sum of \$114,640 44.

District, and within the States, can be convinced by no argument in my power to produce. It has been said, what right has Congress to take money from the Treasury of the would authorize a local tax within this District to cut a ca- the Government and the city? Four-fifths of the building

a question by asking a similar one: what right has Congress to take money from the District for the benefit of the nation? And yet we have seen, (exclusive of the sums collected under the direct tax.) that the Federal Treasury has received since 1815, from the district of Alexandria alone nore than two millions of money by means of duties or nerchandise imported.

Is the Federal Government to be towards the District

lion's den with all the tracks, going in, but none comin out? I presume neither the States of Maryland or Virgin would have had the cruelty, or been unnatural enough, to have ceded any portion of their population to a Govern-ment which would have avowed the principle, that it was under no moral obligation, or possessed no power, to aid the resources, to relieve the distress, or to provide for the velfare of those who were so unfortunate as to be consigned

to its care. If a majority of this House should believe themselve placed in this unfortunate position towards the People of this District, their situation is not only deplorable but remediless; they will be under the dominion of a Govern-ment not permitted to sympathize with their distress, omni-potent for evil, yet worthless for all the valuable purposes

The objection which has been made to paying the in terests and charges already incurred by the cities is equally untenable. The principle of this bill is this—that Congress take the stock of the cities, and repay what that stock has Jew's bargain with these People, to speculate upon their necessities. If we are justifiable in taking the stock, we certainly ought to pay what that stock has cost; otherwise we take from these corporations all their available property and leave them with a heavy debt incurred by this property For should the bill pass upon the principle of taking the stock, and paying the foreign debt alone, we leave the conporations embarrassed with heavy debts incurred by thi stock. The city of Washington will owe \$250,000 o money borrowed to make up the deficiency on this Hollandoan, exclusive of other costs and charges. And, sir, if w take their stock without paying all the debts incurred by th city in consequence of this stock, we leave them sheared of their protection against the bitter blasts of hopeless poverty. Were we to be governed in our legislation exclusively b

the consideration that the United States should take ample and sufficient security for all pecuniary appropriations to-wards the seat of the Federal Government, I sincerely be-lieve that that security will be found in the pledge of stock provided for in the second section of this bill. I think, sir the most timid legislator which this body contains shou have all his fears for the public money allayed, when it invested in such securities as have hitherto been though sufficient by the shrewdest money-changers of the country Those persons who are willing to bound their ideas of the duties and obligations of a Government within the narrow limits of a broker's shop, will here find that the Governmen will have that security for the loan it is proposed to make which individuals, guided by pecuniary interest alone, have thought amply sufficient. And, sir, can we ask any more than this—is the Government of the United States to play soul is racked with the desire of increasing his store, sit gloating with tremulous anxiety upon his countless hoards! It is an opinion now entertained in this section by those persons who have the best sources of information, that when the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is completed to Cumberland, in the neighborhood of the coal mines, the stock will be worth its entire cost to the original proprietors If this opinion is a sound one, this Government, in the pledge which is offered them, have ample security for every dollar which it is proposed to appropriate to the benefit of these corporations. And that this opinion is a sound one, we have the assurance of Maryland, whose example is worthy of our imitation. This State, with an enlightened liberality which does her conveils event avoid the latest liberality, which does her councils great credit, has lately loaned the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company two millions of dollars, and she has now a scheme before her which

tion of completing this great work.

I mention these facts, because I think they sustain the

position which I have assumed, that, should this bill pass Congress will have the best assurance which prudence an The District cities tell us they are poor, they are insolvent, that they feel utterly incapable of sustaining them selves under the accumulated burdens which now rest upon them; they ask from the only Government to which the can look in the extremity of their distress, not to distribut alms from the public granary, but to relieve their industry from the incubus that weighs upon it, by loaning to then for a few years a small portion of our superfluity.

That the great embarrassment of this District is chiefly

to be attributed to the large subscription it made to the ca nal, is doubtless true; it is likewise true, they were impro dent in over-estimating their resources, in attempting to execute a work which more properly belonged to the adjoining States, or to the nation. It is unnecessary, however, at this time, to dwell upon this part of the subject word, they are in a state of hopeless, remediess banking try, unless we pass the bill now before us.

The committee, in commencing their inquiries into the condition of the several cities of this District, assumed it as a principle that they all stood in precisely the same relation towards the Federal Government. The whole District is the residence of the Government, and each part is going the labors of mature age. Invigorated by the energy of her democratic institutions, the People of the United States are far outstripping, in the career of improvement now looking on with amazement at the rapid flight of the young competitor. And if the People of this anomalor District have caught a few sparks from the flame which blazing around them, we at least ought not to be too hars in our censure upon the rashness of their undertakings.

Apart from the consideration that the stock in the cana owned at this time by the several cities, and which the bil proposes to take as a security for loaning to the District the entire sum that stock has cost them, there is another con sideration which deserves the attention of this body.

We have before us a letter from the Secretary of the

Treasury, in which he says "he has received from the mayor of the city of Washington the unpleasant information of the inability of the corporation of Washington to provide for the payment of the interest on the loan contracted under the act of May 24th, 1828. Your letter has been submitted to the President, and he has, with great rs past, to can the attention of Congress to these sub-stances, they have hitherto fail-The committee found the finances of the District the amount cause of its distress, and to their relief have di-ed their principal attention. The bill before the committee is a bill from the Senate,

It is unnecessary, at this time, for me to enter very par ticularly into the consideration of the provisions of this ac of the 24th of May, 1828; it is sufficient to observe that proposes to assume, on behalf of the United States, the evidences of the debt due by the District cities to individuals in Holland; and to pay out of the Treasury, to the corporate authorities of the city of Washington, the sum of \$149,650 08; to the authorities of Georgetown, the sum of \$116,795 48; and to the authorities of Alexandria, e sum of \$114,640 44.

The second section of the bill provides that the several and it is one inevitably forced upon us, from which there is cities, previous to receiving the aforesaid sums, shall deposite at the Treasury of the United States the stock held by them in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which stock shall be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States compelled, by your own law, to play the which stock shall be vested in the Secretary of the Treatury, for and on behalf of the United States, to be held in the rust, for the purpose of receiving the dividends, giving to the corporations the right of redemption, within ten years, browled they repay to the United States the amount which that be paid under and by virtue of this act.

The only objections which have been brought against this bill, and which I think worthy of any attention, were togainst refunding to the several cities the \$581,000 of costs, targets and charge the claim? Were I disposed to appeal to the American feeling of this House, I have no doubt that I would meet with but one response; but I am not disposed to urge this bill upon any such grounds; I think the District has merits of a higher character, which need only to be understood to be admitted.

It might be no behalf of the United States the autioneer of the capital of his country? or, sir, shall we interpose, as the guarantor of the debt, take the security, and discharge the claim? Were I disposed to appeal to the would meet with but one response; but I am not disposed to urge this bill upon any such grounds; I think the District has merits of a higher character, which need only to

against refunding to the several cities the \$681,000 of costs, interest, and charges, incurred by them in consequence of the Holland loan.

The other was a constitutional objection to the General Government holding stock, either in fee or in trust. I do not intend to enter the bog of a constitutional discussion on this floor. I supposed the District of Columbia was considered a sort of exclusive place, where every gentleman's peculiar notions might flourish and take root, without annoying his neighbor. Those persons who can see no distinction between the powers of the Government within this District, and within the States, can be convinced by no ar-

nation for the benefit of the District? I will answer such | nal in the States of Maryland and Virginia, would justify | a similar tax for deepening the Mississippi. I will not enlarge upon this point, I will simply say, that, were I a citizen of this District, in possession of property acquired since the passage of the law of May, 1828, and the collector appointed under that act were to attempt to sell my estate, I would at least inquire of some man learned in the laws and Constitution of my country if my doubts were well founded. Assuming, however, sir, that the act of 1828 is perfectly correct, the question arises, and it is one which presses upon our immediate attention, has not this Government incurred responsibilities towards the foreign creditors, which in justice and fairness it is bound to discharge? I think it clearly has. The act of Congress and the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury une puivocally place the Federal Government in the condition of guarantor of the Holland debt. The Secretary of the Preasury, Mr. Rush, writes a letter to the Messrs. Barngs, in which he says, "the nation is interested in the obect to which the loan looks, and has provided, in various ays, for the advancement of that object, as well as pleds ways, for the advancement of that object, as wen as pieced means under its control, for the security of the loan. I doem it proper, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to make the inquiry. With what good faith this Government, since its adoption, has fulfilled all the pecuniary obligations that have attached to it, need not be said on this occasion." He further says in his remarks on the loan addressed to foreign controllists: "Here is a on the loan, addressed to foreign capitalists: "Here is specific fund set apart for him (the foreign capitalist) b the law; it consists of real and personal estate within the me tropolis of the nation; this estate is subjected to taxation in full and adequate amount to pay the debt. The Government of the United States is the superintending power ound to watch over his interests, to see that he is paid nd paid punctually.'

It is, however, unnecessary to rummage over the voluminous and tedious correspondence of the former Secretary to find expressions calculated to induce the belief on the mino of the foreign creditor, that this Government would guaranty the debt. The act of Congress contains, in my opinion, sufficient for that purpose, and such would be the decision of an respectable court of competent jurisdiction. Unless some five years' service on this floor has obliterated from my min every remnant of law I ever possessed, I hazard nothin in saying, that where an individual, by letter of credit of otherwise, induces a money-lender to loan money to friend, that individual becomes a guarantor of the solvence of his friend. Whether this is sound law or not, the for eign creditors so considered it, and upon that view of the subject loaned their money; and, sir, I hope, when the con-tingency arises, this Government will never degrade itself. from the high position it now occupies among the nations of the earth, by availing itself of a legal quibble to avoid a becuniary obligation.

cuniary obligation.

If then this Government stand towards the foreign cre ditors as guarantors, what is our condition if the Districtities should be unable to pay? At all events, the President of the United States is compelled, by the act, to at tempt the collection of this debt. The cities have told use have struggled on as long as it was in their power t In the language of the Washington memorial, "th whole revenue of the city is insufficient to pay the debts of the city. They are no longer able to open and improve streets, to light the city, to erect bridges, or even to provide for the poor." In a word, as corporations, they are in

Can this debt be collected by the President? The debt of the corporation of Washington amount to \$1,886,079 50 of Georgetown to \$405,148 49; of Alexandria to \$477,776 96—total about \$2,769,000. This sum will have to be ollected almost entirely from the real estate within the the foreign creditors, when he seems urging all the argu ments which his ingenuity could array to give them con fidence, estimates the assessed value of the property within the city at \$5,000,000; Georgetown and Alexandria \$2,500,000 each—total value \$10,000,000. This assessment

was doublines at that the country of high hopes and flattering expectations. Since then, property has declined in this District more than fifty per cent in vaue: since the commencement of the session of Congres property of the most eligible character has sold at public auction in this city at about one-fourth of its original cost. Suppose, however, the unincumbered value of the real es within the District is really \$5,000,000: when we take into consideration the numerous mortgages and deeds of trust which, in all embarrassed communities, spread over the land, I ask this committee if they think it possible for the President to collect near \$3,000,000 from such a community? I am told, from the best authority, that the thing is impracticable. Who are to become the purchasers? The foreign creditors? No! They say—We look to the Government. They know very well that the People of the United States will not permit themselves to be denounce as cheats and impostors in every money market through out Europe for so paltry a sum as this foreign debt. The credit of all American stocks would suffer thrice that amount. Are the individuals of the United States to be come purchasers? No! They will not buy a perpetua debt: the Government, then, must enter the field, and in every lot buy a law-suit. A condition of things not to be lesired by any man who consults either economy or the haracter of the countr

It is frequently said, but I think without a sufficient in-restigation of this matter, that the People of the District brought this burden upon themselves, and should be mad

At the time of the passage of the act of 1828, internal mprovement seemed to be the settled policy of the Government: such was the opinion in this section of the country. The canal, as originally contemplated, was to be bu thirty feet wide and three feet deep; a dimension within the capacity of those who commenced it. The attention of the Government was attracted to it, and it was called and con sidered a great national work. The act of 24th May, 1828 subscribing one million of dollars, was passed upon condition that the dimensions of the canal should be enlarge To this cause (the enlargement of the canal) is to be attr outed the delay in the execution of the work, the exhaustic of the funds of the company, and the consequent embar-rassment of the proprietors. If the Government, by the en-largement of the canal, has embarrassed the concern, and subsequently withdrawn from it, she ought at least to put her poor copartners in the same condition they would

have been in had they never been associated with her.

One of the cities of the District, I mean Alexandria with a prudence and a caution justified by her situation, previous to adventuring so large a part of her capital in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, awaited the action of Government, and subscribed her money, under the impression, and almost, I might say, full understanding that the Government regarded this work as belonging to the nation.

Is it fair, then, can it be called just, towards the poorer copartners for the Government to withdraw from this understanding the content of the content of

lertaking, and upbraid them with precipitancy in this busi ness-with having gone beyond their means? I do not in tend, Mr. Speaker, to discuss the propriety or impropriety of this Government's withdrawing from such undertakings with that this bill has nothing to do; nor do I wish to advert to such matters farther than the necessity of the argument

compels me.
Should, however, the considerations which have been should, however, the considerations which have been stated as a second consideration. mentioned fail in producing conviction upon the minds of the members of this House that they ought to pass thi bill, there are claims against the Government, set forth the memorial of the citizens of Washington, which w more than justify the passage of this bill. Exclusive juris diction over the District of Columbia was transferred to the General Government, under the firm belief that the Peopl of the United States would exercise towards their capital those enlarged and liberal views which are usual in olde communities. It was not supposed that the building up of a city, suitable to the wants of this great People, would be left to the private exertions of individuals who might be attracted here either by business or pleasure; still less was it contemplated that the Government would ever desire to eculate upon the necessities of this occasional population It was, at all events, supposed by those persons concerned in selecting this spot for the General Government, that the city of Washington had a residuary interes in the proceeds of the sales of those lots which had been transferred to the Government by the original proprietors which interest was to be appropriated to the improvement f the city.

Upon this principle, how does the account stand between

lots within the city of Washington, exclusive of large reservations, were given to the Government by the original proprietors, under an impression which existed at the time, that the Government would lay out and build up a city, which would make the remaining fifth which the proprietors reserved extremely valuable. This anticipation has been most wofully disappointed. The extensive plan of the city, united with the contracted policy of the Government, has blasted all these reasonable hopes. Let us for a moment institute an account between the General Government and the District. The States of Maryland and Virginia gave with the District \$192,000; there has been received into the Treasury of the United States, in money, from the sale of city lots, the sum of \$741,024 45; unsold lots are estimated at \$109,200. If we estimate the public grounds and reservations by the same principle, the Governlots are estimated at \$109,200. If we estimate the public grounds and reservations by the same principle, the Government will have received from the grants and donations made to it upwards of \$2,600,000, a large portion of which was received prior to 1794. It is usual with those persons who come to Washington, and who are dazzled by the magnificence of the public buildings, to conclude that the Government has been very liberal to its capital. Such, however, is not the fact. To an inquiry which was put to the Commissioner of Public Buildings in December, 1834, he made the following reply: "The whole amount paid by the Government, from its commencement to the present he made the following reply: "The whole amount pad by the Government, from its commencement to the present time, for the city, and not for its own accommodation, has been \$430,822 30: half of this sum was for a court-house, jail, and penitentiary—expenditures which, necessarily, were to be borne by Congress as the exclusive Legislature of the District; the remainder was nearly all expended for the grading and paving of Pennsylvania Avenue, a thing which I very well recollect (having been in Congress at the time) was done more for the convenience of members the time) was done more for the convenience of members transacting public business, than for the citizens. Thus we see, Mr. Chairman, if we institute an account between the Government and the city, we can pass this bill, and not have discharged all our obligations.

There is yet another burden which, in my opinion, has

there is yet another burden which, in my opinion, has been unjustly thrown upon the Corporation of Washington, and which, alone, should induce this House to pass this bill. The United States have always claimed exclusive and entire property over the streets of this city; their right has been sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court; and the United States can enclose the streets when the course it alone to be considered. ever it pleases the Congress so to do, without the slightest regard to the interest or convenience of the citizens. A right most usually carries with it a corresponding obliga-tion: now the right of the Government to the soil of the streets of Washington, when coupled with that of supreme jurisdiction, would seem to imply an obligation on the Gov-ernment to open and improve these streets. Such, however, has not been the course of the Government. In the plan originally adopted by the Government for the city of Washington, the width and extent of the streets

were upon a scale vastly beyond the necessities of any resident population which will ever be found here.

All this was done doubtless to gratify the national pride, or for the accommodation of the Public; why, then, should

or for the accommodation of the Public; why, then, should not the nation pay for these expensive tastes?

The United States are much the largest proprietors of real estate within the city, and yet they have paid comparatively nothing towards the improvement of the streets, whilst individual owners of lots have paid more than \$400,000. I can perceive no principle which can justify the Government in not paying along with other proprietors, for the improvement of streets, which add to the value of her property, particularly when the Government claims the the improvement of streets, which add to the value of her property, particularly when the Government claims the right of property in the steets, points their direction, and describes their dimensions; matters over which the Corporation of Washington can exercise no control, but are the mere passive instruments of the People of the United States. If the United States had paid in proportion to the property they hold within the city, as other proprietors have done, their proportion towards the expenses of the city since the year 1802 would at this time amount to more than the entire debt of the Corporation. And certainly, Mr. Speaker, there can be no proposition presented, which Mr. Speaker, there can be no proposition presented, which is less objectionable, or which should more readily receive is less objectionable, or which should more readily receive the assent of every just mind, than this: that the Govern ment should pay, along with other proprietors, for the improvement of streets, which are indispensable to the accommodation of the People of the Union, and the officers who are transacting the business of the nation.

The citizens and Corporation of Washington have, with public spirit which does them great credit, effected much; they have struggled on under great disadvantages; they have built up a city for the accommodation of the People of the United States, under the most adverse circumstances, with but little aid from its wealthiest and largest proprietor, without foreign commerce or internal trade. The prictor, without foreign commerce or internal trade. The largest and richest city in your Union, the emporium of your foreign commerce and domestic trade, the reservoir of the na-tional wealth, has this session had one branch of her industry relieved by this body from a great calamity; the metropolis of the nation appeals to you, in a case of unprecedented embarrassment, to take all her available property and relieve her from a debt which she is utterly unable to

pay. Mr. Chairman, I have urged the various claims which I think this District has u cause I think, from their variety and soundness, every gen tleman on this floor may find ample justification in voting The People of this District stand towards the Congress

of the United States in a peculiar and unusual position; they are excluded from many of those rights which are dearest to an American bosom; they have no voice upon this floor; to them we owe no responsibility; they can make no appeals but to our justice and humanity; and I do trust that, in an American Congress, that appeal will never When the Government was poor and needy, individuals

aided you in building up the metropolis of the nation; now, when you are rich, when you are embarrassed with your wealth, render to those who were your friends in your hour of need a simple act of justice.
I have thus endeavored, Mr. Speaker, as succinctly as I

could, to present to the members of this body the various points of view in which this bill claims their consideration. If we intend to do any thing for the relief of this community, we cannot in justice and fairness do less than the bill before us; less than this will be merely to protract for a few years the sufferings of this People. Let us at once wipe off every semblance of pecuniary responsibility of the Government for the District of Columbia, and for the future beware how and for whom we endorse. Whatever we intend to do, should be done quickly; the tax-gatherer is abroad, and busily at work; "bis dat qui cito dat." Should you refuse to pass this bill, you devote this District to inevitable destruction; you will drive beyond its limits every man who is not content to live by the daily dole from your Treasuis not content to live by the daily dole from your Treasury: pass it, and you will no longer view, from this Capitol, deserted streets and decaying villages; you will open the District of Columbia to the industry and enterprise of your countrymen, and Washington will yet realize the expectations of its immortal founder, and become the heart of a great community, sending back to the remotest extremity of the Union the life-blood of the nation, invigorated and purified by the healthy action of the centre.

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JOHN H. NOYES:

may 3-2aw3w

(Globe)

AFFAIRS OF TEXAS.

Mr. PRESTON presented several memorials (all of the same tenor) from citizens of Philadelphia, praying Congress to recognise the independence of Texas, described and characterized the various transactions between that country and Mexico, and moved the reading and printing

of the memorial.

The memorial was read.

Mr. PRESTON said that he was not surprised at the material sympathy of our fellow-citizens with those who were struggling for liberty, either in the province of Texas or any where else. It would be strange indeed if we who had so lately, and under such extraordinary circumstances, achieved our own freedom; if we, in whose recollective motives that induced us to rear the standard and fig the battles of equal rights were still fresh and vigorous if we did not feel the strongest and deepest earotion at be holding this contest; if, when the cry of liberty was raised in any quarter, it did not find a ready echo in our bosoms in any quarter, it did not find a ready echo in our bosoms, and go sounding back, cheering and animating those who were thus straggling, wherever that struggle might be. It was so in the Greek Revolution—our feelings were enlisted with that gallant people, though far distant, and speaking an unknown tongue. It was so in the case of that small community, situated in the centre of Europe surrounded by a mass of enemies who were sure to crush them. So does and so abiling was that interest and that them. So deep and so abiding was that interest and that sympathy, that far from being confined to newspapers and private circles, it burst forth in our public meetings and legislative halls. He alluded to the Poles. So also wit South America. On the earliest occasion and in every possible mode did we express our hope of the final triumph

possible mode did we express our hope of the final triumph of those who were striking for liberty.

These facts were fresh in our memories, and were honorable to our national character. And being so, he repeated, that it was not surprising that the deepest solicitude should be felt in the result of the struggle which was going on in a province so near to us—a province, the population of which professed the same religion, spoke the same language, were fighting for the establishment of the same institutions under which we ourselves were living, and were connected with us by the dearest ties of kindred.

They had been seduced to emigrate by the promise of a

They had been seduced to emigrate by the promise of a free Government. This Government had been overthrown; and its destroyer, trampling on the fragments of a broken constitution—his passions inflamed to madness—calling to his aid all who had assisted in the old rebellion—exciting their love of plunder and their religious fanaticism, was, with these combined elements even in given to free to the constitution. with these combined elements, sweeping in a fiery torrent over the country, and destroying life, property, and all that

was dear and valuable.

In this state of things, it surely was not to be wondered at that the deepest solicitude should exist in the breast of every individual. Since he had participated in the affairs of Government, there was scarcely any thing of a public nature which he thought more deserving of attention. His own hopes had been animated: he trusted in God the Texians might succeed; and that the standard of liberty might yet wave over their desolated territory, to the utter exclusi of this barbarous and tyrannic usurper; these hopes were shared in by all who had signed this memorial.

These sympathies and feelings do exist. They might

be, they were, calculated to warp our sense of justice. He trusted they would not; and yet he hoped that while we exercised the proper degree of forbearance, and did nothing in violation of the laws of nations, we should put ourselves in a thorough state of preparation to meet any emer

gency which right arise.

It was now known that Santa Ana had declared that his conquering banner should be placed upon the Capitol at Washington. To effect this, he did not rely upon his own prowess, but on the assistance of a certain set of auxiliaries whom he expected to meet on the banks of the Mississippi. The threat might not have been seriously intended: it might have originated in a mere spirit of bravado. we ought to be forewarned and forearmed; and if there should be the slightest indication that this was not an idle taunt, then we should meet him and crush his hopes at once. If he did commit the slightest act of aggression, he believed in God the knell of his dominion in Texas was

For the present, he would content himself with discharging the duty with which he had been entrusted, by pre-senting these memorials; and believing that no action of Congress could be had on them, he would move that they be read, and laid on the table.

Mr. WEBSTER said that, like the gentleman from South Carolina, he was not now prepared to go into a dis-cussion on the occurrences on our Southwestern frontier. He had no wish to anticipate any discussion on this subject, which might hereafter become necessary. In most of the sentiments which had fallen from the Senator from South Carolina he entirely concurred. He considered it as no more than natural that the sympathies of all classes of our citizens should be excited in favor of a war founded in the desire, and sanctified by the name of liberty. There could be no doubt, from our education and habits, that a free Government is the sort of Government which commands our attachment; and when we see, struggling to obtain such a Government, these who are, in some degree, related to us by the ties of country, companionship, and kindred, it is not matter for wonder that we should be insaid,) he also agreed altogether with the Senator from South Carolina, that this is not the time for Congress to do or sanction any act beyond the preservation of our neutrality in the contest. To any thing beyond this he was opposed, but to that object he was willing to lend his hearty co-operation

In one respect only, then, he differed from the Senator from South Carolina. He was not for the Government encouraging the sending forth any aid. That was a matter for every individual to consider for himself, rather than for the consideration of Congress. Nor, as regarded himself, whatever opinions he might have formed as to the manner in which this war in Texas had been waged, or as to the manner in which the Mexican Government was adm tered, could be forget that we are on terms of peace with administered. We ourselves, (the Senate,) it would be recollected, as a part of the Executive, have but recently made a treaty with the Mexican Government, with Gen Santa Ana at its head, and that Government is at this moment represented in the United States by a diplomatic agent. Under these circumstances, he felt himself re strained from applying such epithets as the Senator from South Carolina had used, in reference to the head of that Government. Having been called on, in the execution of his Senatorial functions, to conclude a treaty with that Government, he felt himself restrained, from the use of such terms, in speaking of the acknowledged head of the Government, as might have a tendency to prevent the continu-ance of those relations of peace and amity which are now

subsisting between Mexico and the United States.

As to the actual state of things in Texas, he had perhaps as accurate information as any one else. Down to a very recent period, he had received it from persons actually resident in that country. He would, at this time, say no thing as to that state of things. He was, however, entirely willing that we should be prepared for the worst that could happen: but he was not, on that account, about to suppose the existence of that worst state of things. All he is at present to say was, that he concurred generally in wha had fallen from the Senator from South Carolina, reserving himself, as to any particular opinions, for a future occasion But he did not feel himself at liberty to use language which is at war with propriety, especially towards the head of a Government with which we are on a friendly footing; because he was nowilling to do or to constant this exhibitation. cause he was unwilling to do or to say any thing which could have a tendency to disturb the peace of the United States. He went for the peace of the United States, at the same time that he was willing to go as far in defence of our

frontier as the necessity of the case should require. Mr. PRESTON said he was happy that his views met, in some measure, with the concurrence of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He should endeavor, on every occasion, to suppress all undue ebullition of feeling. It was impossible, however, under some circumstances, to measure language. He knew what was due to his country, and

desired nothing so much as its tranquillity and honor.

But, while he would do nothing to interrupt its peaceful relations, or throw any impediment in the way of their exercise, he must be permitted to consider himself not only in his executive and legislative capacity, but as a citizen of a Republic, whenever he was called upon to express an

opinion in such an emergency as this.

If the feelings to which this emergency had given rise should burst out in strong epithets—if he did not adhere to the cold and exact dictates of duty—he trusted an apology would be found for him. We had recognised the Government de facto of Santa Ana. We had entered into diplomatic relations with him. How and when was this Government established? By whom was it established, and what sort of a Government was it? Was it the constitutional Government which once existed in Mexico' Was it a Government of long continuance, supported by the wishes and love and affection of the People? Or was it a mere despotism, and its founder a fortunate soldier?

It is our policy to recognise established Governments, no matter what their principles, or by whom founded. We disturbed and the safety of their property, particularly that have a treaty with him now; we are running a line between of slaves, seriously endangered. He would give his aid to his territory and our own; and there existed no wish or iterrupt the first, or prevent the peaceful pro

secution of the latter.

But there was a principle of vast importance presented to his mind: and that was the actual existing state of things on the Southwestern frontier. It was absolutely ecessary to consider the next step in the series of events hich were transpiring there.

There ought to be an augmented military force in that

refenceless section of our country; surrounded as it was y savage and warlike tribes, ready to be acted upon by his Santa Ana—a man of unquestioned ability, already n command of a mixed, heterogeneous, and ferocious sol-It these threats have been made—but he would forbear first, because he believed the policy of our country in rela-tion to foreign Governments to be a wise and true one; but, chiefly, that he dare not trust the current of his feelngs to sway him. He would restrain his indignation, herefore, and in consideration of the respectable terms in

of those who signed it, he would move that it be printed Mr. PORTER said that his object in rising was not so much to take part in this debate as to make an inquiry of the honorable Senator from South Carolina. That gen tleman had said that it was now a known and admitted fact that Santa Ana had declared, that by the aid of a cer tain portion of our population he would invade this country murch through it, and take the city of Washington. Mr P. said that this fact was not known to him, and therefore he could not admit it. If such an assertion had been put forth, he should consider it an idle rhodomentade; but already gotten up on this subject, and he should be glad if the Senator from South Carolina would favor the Senate

with the evidence on which he considered the fact a known and admitted. Mr. PRESTON said, it would, perhaps, have been as well if the Senator from Louisiana had let the matter rest on his (Mr. P's) personal assertion of the fact; but as the inquiry had been made, he could answer it by referring to the Senator from Mississippi, who had in his possession conclusive evidence of the fact.

Mr. WALKER said that perhaps it would have been better if there had been no call made upon him. He had received a letter from a distinguished individual in the capital of Mexico, but he did not think it proper to give public city to the name of the writer. He had shown the letter to several Senators, and he would read to the Senate ar extract from it. He had no hesitation in giving entire credit to the statements in this extract, for the writer, who was well known to many Scnators, had as respectable a standing as any gentleman on this floor, and the accuracy of his statements was indisputable. The extract was a

"Just before General Santa Ana left on his Northern "Just before General Santa Ana left on his Northern campaign, he was at Tacubaya. The British and French ministers called upon him. He said he intended to drive the Texians across the Red river, and if they were defended there by the troops of the United States, he would drive them to Washington; and, turning to Mr. Pakenham, (the British minister,) he added, 'Yes, I will drive them to Washington, and strip the laurels from General Jackson, and burn the Capitol, as your countrymen once did, and said it would nevertheless be a little something like

and said it would, nevertheless, be a little something like the march of Napoleon to Moscow.

The British minister, the writer of this letter stated, was willing to confirm the truth of this statement. The gentlemen on the other side were at liberty to reac this letter. He had not a shadow of a doubt that Santa Ana had made such a declaration. And (said Mr. W.) are we to sit here and listen to apologies and excuses for the atrocities of Santa Ana? Are we to be told by American Senators, in the American Senate, that we must repress our feelings, as well as have respect to our neutrality? That we are not to express those feelings of indignation which must rise in every American bosom? Who is Santa Ana? He is the Government of Mexico. He has planted a despotism in that country, has erected a central government, and destroyed every vestige of freedom. We have heard of rebels. Who are the rebels? They are Santa Ana and his priests, and mercenaries and myrmidons. They are the rebels. The people of Texas clung to the Government of Mexico as long as the possibly could do so; as long as a wreck of the Constitu-tion was discernible, or a floating plank, they did their ut most to save it from destruction. It was not until the fla of the Constitution was struck, and there was no longer iope, that they raised the flag of Independence.

Mr. PORTER said he deprecated every thing which had a tendency to enlist still further our feelings and sympathies in the contest now raging in the Mexican provinces. Our position, our natural character, and our true interests required a strict neutrality at our hands. This policy was so obviously the proper one that he could no policy was so obviously the proper one that he could not imagine, and did not mean to assert, that any Senator here wished to depart from it. But he was sorry to say that nothing better calculated to produce a departure from the position we should occupy could be imagined, than what had fallen to-day from the Senators from South Carolina and Mississippi. Our Government was a popular one. Its action necessarily sympathized with public opinion; and if that opinion was formed under excitement and passion, there was great danger it would be incorrect. He did not understand why Santa Ana should be selected of all the other despots that existed at present in the world, and made understand why Santa Ana should be selected of all the other despots that existed at present in the world, and made the theme of reproach. His conduct is perhaps very bad. It might be true; Mr. P. believed it was true, that he had overthrown the Constitution of Mexico, and placed himself at the head of its Government, and exercised arbitrary power. But what then? Were there not a great many other despotic and arbitrary Governments in the world with whom we felt no difficulty in maintaining relations of peace and amity? Our relations, he believed, were of the most friendly kind with the Grand Seignor at Constantinople the Barbary Powers on the coast of the Mediterrane and even the black empire of Hayti. We had only this session ratified a treaty with some hitherto unknown, halfcivilized Power on the coast of Africa. There were no fre institutions among these different nations. Despotism, ab solute, cruel, and constant, prevailed amidst them all; and yet not a breath of reproach was heard against them. Ou indignation was all reserved for Mexican oppression. Wileft to all other portions of the world the affair of living un der what kind of government they pleased, and considered that as we permitted no foreign interference with our polit-ical institutions we had no right to question the institu-tions of other countries. Mexico alone was made an ex-

The honorable Senator from Mississippi had said that he had heard on this floor apologies for Santa Ana. He (Mr P.) had heard none. He himself had never made any He had always thought, and always said, that so long as he observed good faith with us, and maintained the treaties he had entered into with the United States, we had nothing to do with his bad conduct in the Mexican pro-That opinion he should on all suitable occ express, and if in his power enforce. He should not be de terred from doing so by any fear of misconstruction of hi motives. His object was to preserve the peace of the country He thought it her interest to preserve it—he meant not mere y her pecuniary interest, but that of a higher kind, which ooked at her true glory-and the maintenance of th moral power which she now so advantageously possesse fluence him in the course he prescribed to himself in this matter, the vital interests of the State he had the honor in part to represent on this floor left him no discretion. 'The valuable and lucrative branches of trade which were now in activity between Louisiana and Mexico, would be br ken up by a war, and the principal channel through which specie entered into New Orleans closed completely. Ever interest in that State, agricultural as well as commerce would be seriously affected by a change in our relations He was informed, and believed that, during the last twent nonths, the trade between the city just mentioned and t ports of Mexico amounted to nearly fifteen millions of d ars, and that in the same space of time about eight million of specie had entered the Mississippi from the same quar ter. All this was to be thrown away because they had no free institutions in the country adjoining us. He must be excused if he did not feel himself at liberty to partake ir such sentiments. We were placed here to watch over the growing interests of our own country, to promote its happiness by all the means by which its wealth, population, and

bstract opinions of government.
There was another consideration (Mr. P. said) for him and for the other gentlemen from Louisiana, in both Houses, with whom he had the honor to be associated. If war broke out between Mexico and the United States, the western portion of our State, and its borders, were to become the seat of it. That war, once commenced, he was afraid would not be speedily terminated. It must become, from the extent of the country and its localities, partisan in its character. And a large portion of the most wealthy and populous portions of the State were to be exposed for years to the inroads of Mexican cavalry and their Indian allies. He inroads of Mexican cavalry and their Indian allies. He foresaw that, in the event alluded to, the inhabitants of that doned if, in his feelings, he should not be able to regard rise to the suspicion that we have got up this war for the

our own feelings, nor to carry out among other nations our

security can be secured, and not to indulge

new agitating Mexico.

The Senator from Mississippi had told us that the individual, whose letter he had read an extract from, was a man of character and veracity. Be it so. He did not feel inclined to controvert the truth of the statement; but he must be excused if he still doubted its correctness. The individual in question did not say that he heard Santa Ana itself carried with it internal evidence how highly improbable it was. He had never heard any thing more ridiculous. What was it? Why this: That Santa Ana should have declared to the British and French Ministers "that he would march with his army of 10,000 men from the frontiers of the Sabine, 1,500 miles, subdue four or five millions of People, and that People among the bravest and freest on earth; plant his standard on the Capitol at Washington, and tear the laurels from the brow of General Jackson." Ha (Mr. P.) did not coverage with the belief of any more He (Mr. P.) did not quarrel with the belief of any man who gave credence to such a tale. But unless Santa Ana was an inmate of a mad-house, or a candidate for one, he did not believe he made such an assertion. The whole thing savored more of one of Baron Munchausen's stories, than any thing he lately heard. any thing he lately heard.

any thing he lately heard.

He concluded by repeating that he deprecated any thing like excitement on the question, and that he hoped the peace of the country would be preserved.

Mr. WALKER had not intended to say a word more but he was compelled to trouble the Senate with an additional remark, in consequence of the manner in which the letter, from which he had read an extract, was referred to He had already told the Senator from Louisiana, and he would now tell him again, that all which was contained in that letter was true. He would vouch for the veracity of the writer, who was as respectable as any Senator on that floor. The Senator from Louisiana was at liberty to read the letter itself. It was written by a gentleman intimateno interest in giving false views, or misrepresenting the language or the movements of Santa Ana. There could not be a shadow of a doubt of the accuracy of the information. The Senator from Louisiana had replied to what had fallen from him as to apologies being made for Santa Ana. He had said that he hoped he should not hear apologies and excuses made for Santa Ana on this floor. He had not made the cap for the Senator from Louisiana. But if that Senator was disposed to take up the cap which was intended for another, let him put it on, and suffer it to be at repose there. I said (repeated Mr. W.) that I hoped there would be no apologist for Santa Ana found here, and I repeat it.

and I repeat it.

Mr. PORTER replied that the Senator from Mississippi had said that he had heard apologies made on that floor for Santa Ana. He had taken down his words at the time, and could not be mistaken. The Senator now states his meaning was, that he hoped no apologies would be made for him. To the expression of such a feeling, he (Mr. P.) had not the slightest objection; and the gentleman was perfectly free to apply that hope to him.

M. BROWN secretal are usual to be a concession.

Mr. BROWN regretted very much to hear expressions that had been used in the course of the debate, calculated, in his opinion, to stimulate feelings in the people of this country already sufficiently excited, and to encourage feelings of hostility against a nation with which we are at peace. He protested for one against entering into a crupeace. He protested for one against entering into a crusade to regulate the internal concerns of any nation; he protested against any acts or the expression of any feelings calculated to involve us in a war with the Government of Mexico. He could attach no importance to the expressions said to have been used by Santa Ana with regard to this country; for coming in the way it did, we could not, consistently with what was due to ourselves, notice it. When Santa Ana himself thought proper to address to this Government, through his diplomatic agents, or promulgate to the world officially, threats of the nature alluded to by the Senator from South Carolina, he should then be ready to resent them; but coming in the shape these expressions have done, they were unworthy of our notice, and ought not to influence our judgments. They all knew how com-

not to influence our judgments. They all knew how common it was in the city of Washington to hear of extraordinary declarations attributed to distinguished individuals, and how little credence was to be attached to them. He did not intend, he said, to question the veracity of the au-thor of the letter, but he could not avoid questioning the correctness of his information.

But the gentleman from South Carolina had invoked

them, in the name of liberty, to act in favor of Texas, (not at this time, for he considers it premature,) but when the proper time should arrive. Was the honorable gentleman very certain that they would favor liberty by engaging in war in behalf of Texas? What had these Texans done to require that we should embroil ourselves in a war with a country with whom we were on terms of peace, in order to favor their cause? They had gone from a land of liberty to a land of despotism; they had cut asunder the ties which bound them to the freest and happiest country on earth; and although they had our sympathies, they had voluntarily relinquished all claims to our support.

But it was said that Santa Ana had overthrown the Republic of Mexico, trampled on the Constitution, and established a description and that therefore we should support

ned a despotism, and that therefore we should support Texians. We were (said Mr. B.) the last people on he Texians. We were (said Mr. B.) the last people on earth who should meddle with the internal concerns of another nation. If there was any one principle of national aw more sacred than another, it was, that one nation ough not to interferfere with the internal policy of its neigh If we set him the example, Santa Ana might take it into his head, or another foreign Government might do so, that we too, were in need of reformation; that our institutions were not such as conformed to their opinions; and we might have a war on our hands, brought on us by the very example we had set. He was utterly opposed to any thing of the kind. What! (said Mr. B.) shall we become propagandists? Shall we have scenes here at this Capitol ch as were witnessed at Paris in the French Revolutio when individuals representing every country in Europe appeared before the National Assembly, and called on them to liberate them from their oppressors? Shall we have another Anacharsis Cloots preaching a crusade in favor of the oppressed all over the world? We were now (Mr. B. said) in a state of peace and unexampled prosperity; and should we pursue any course calculated to jeopard that

peace and impair that prosperity?

He thought it due to the importance of the subject to throw out these few observations; he viewed the subject as pregnant with important consequences, and considered that our best interests depended upon pursuing a prudent and cautionary course.

Mr. MOORE said, from the general tenor of the remarks Mr. MOORE said, from the general tenor of the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Brown,) we might be led to infer that a very different proposition had been submitted from the one now pending; that no proposition had been proposed involving the neutrality of the Government, or jeoparding the peace of the country. Yet an inference of this kind was fairly to be inferred from the

Mr. M. said he was very sorry when a petition of a simi lar kind had been presented on a former occasion by one of the Senators from Ohfo, coming from the citizens of Cin-cinnati, that an effort should have been made then, as was now made, to give the go-by to this proposition, and cast some damper upon the feelings of the patriotic and brave Texians. He regretted that the proposition to lay that petition on the table (which, as far as it signifies any feeling, was an expression unfavorable to the cause of the Texians) should have come from the quarter it had.

Sir. (said Mr. M.) when petitions are presented here de-manding of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the owners of such slaves, and a proposition is submitted to refuse to receive such petitions because Congress is considered as having no constitutional power to meddle with the matter; and that it would be highly impolitic, even if they had the power; then gen-tlemen can rise and talk loud and long about the right of a citizen to petition for the redress of grievances, &c.; and they imagine they see a violation in the Constitution in an effort

But (said he) we have been admonished against the pro priety of using reproachful epithets towards the head of the Mexican Government. And he hoped he would be par-

ed for, but not authorized. The Texians were engaged in an unequal and fearful contest; in the defence of a Republican Constitution and liberty, against a military despot.

A company of gentlemen of high respectability, in the county in which he resided, his neighbors, had been prompted to volunteer in this cause from feelings of honorable sympathy and patriotism, and were now under the Texian banner, if not sacrificed, and he hoped they were not, for he wished them success most cordially. He could not thus to destroy that neutrality which it is the obvious policy think they were obnoxious to any censure or expression of of the United States to preserve. He would not consent

and he could not see any thing in the present proposition so reprehensible as he had intimated. He was not disposed to violate treaties or international law, nor to compromit the neutrality of the Government; but was willing an investigation should be made, and was willing to do whatever could be done with propriety; that the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) had expressed his views more fully and cloquently than he was able to do, and he therefore would not trespass longer.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he had received several memo Mr. BUCHANAN said he had received several memorials from the city of Philadelphia of the same character as those which had been presented by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Preston.) He had intended to present them this morning to the Senate, but was prevented from doing so at the proper moment by an accidental circumstance. It was also his intention to have accompanied their presentation by some remarks. These he thought it best to offer now, rather than to wait until to-morrow morning, and then become instrumental in setting unpublied that and then become instrumental in getting up another debate.

These memorials asked Congress "to recognise the independence of Texas, and at such time, and in such manner as may be deemed proper, to interpose to terminate the conflict which now rages in that country."

In some remarks which he had submitted to the Senate for dear gives and which like the senate for the senate of the senate of

a few days since, and which, like all other proceedings in this body, had been much misrepresented abroad, he had indulged the feelings of a man and an American citizen. What he then had uttered were the sentiments of his heart in relation to the existing struggle in Texas. But, when he was called upon as a Senator to recognise the independin relation to the existing struggle in Texas. But, when he was called upon as a Senator to recognise the independence of that country, he thought it prudent to refer back to the conduct of our ancestors, when placed in similar circumstances, and to derive lessons of wisdom from their example. If there was any one principle of our public policy and motives which had their influence in operating on the feeling of a great number; and if so, any sympathics ample. If there was any one principle of our public policy which had been well settled—one which had been acted upon by every Administration, and which had met the approbation not only of this country, but of every civilized Government with which we have intercourse—it was, that we should never interfere in the domestic concerns of other nations. Recognising in the recoils of every potion the nations. Recognising in the people of every nation the absolute right to adopt such form of government as they thought proper, we have always preserved the strictest neu-trality between the parties in every country whilst engaged in civil war. We have left all nations perfectly free, so far as we are concerned, to establish, to maintain, or to change their forms of government, according to their own sove

their forms of government, according to their own sovereign will and pleasure.

It would, indeed, be surprising, and, more than this, it would be unnatural, if the sympathies of the American People should not be deeply, earnestly enlisted in favor of those who drew the sword for liberty throughout the world, no matter where it was raised to strike. Beyond this we had never proceeded. The peaceful influence of our example your other nations is much greater. The cause of ample upon other nations is much greater. The cause of free government is thus more efficiently promoted than if we should waste the blood and treasure of the People of the Thirty States in the motion to lay the memorias on the table and them, was then put, and decided in the affirmative.

MERICAN HISTORY, LAWS, TRAY We should waste the blood and treasure of the People of the United States in foreign wars waged even to maintain the sacred cause of liberty. The world must be persuaded; it cannot be conquered. Besides, we can never, with any proper regard for the welfare of our constituents, devote their energies and their resources to the cause of planting and sustaining free institutions among the people of other.

MERICAN HISTORY, DAVIS, TRAVIDLE, and artificial, present and prospective, 8vo. 84.

Graham's (Mrs.) Residence in Chili, 8vo. \$12.

Leavis and Clarke's Expedition to the Pacific Ocean in 1804, 55 and 6; 2 vols. 8vo. very scarce, 7 dollars. and sustaining free institutions among the people of other

Acting upon these principles, we have always recognised existing Governments, or Governments de facto, whether they were constitutional or despotic. We have the same amicable relations with despotisms as with free Governments, because we have no right to quarrel with the people of any nation on account of the form of government which they may think proper to adopt or to sanction. It is their affair, not ours. We would not tolerate such interference from abroad, and we ought to demean ourselves towards foreign nations as we should require them to act towards ourselves.

ourselves.

A very striking illustration of this principle has been presented, during the present Administration, in the case of Portugal. We recognised Don Miguel's Government because he was de facto in possession of the throne, apparently with the consent of the Portuguese people. In this respect, Mr. B. believed we stood alone, or nearly alone, among the nations of the earth. When he was expelled from that country, and the present Queen seemed to be firmly seated upon the throne, we had no difficulty, pursuing our established policy, in recognising her Government.

A still more striking case, and one to the very point in A still more striking case, and one to the very point in question, had occurred during Mr. Monroe's Administration. The Spanish provinces throughout the whole continent of America had raised the standard of rebellion against the King of Spain; they were struggling for liberty against oppression. The feelings of the American People were devotedly enlisted in their favor. Our ardent wishes and our prayers for their success continued throughout the whole long and bloody conflict. But we took no other part in their cause, and we rendered them no assistance, except the strong moral influence excited over the world by our well-known feelings and opinions in their favor. When had achieved it by their arms; not until the contest was over, and victory had perched upon their banners; not until the good fight had been fought and won. We then led the van in acknowledging their independence. But until they were independent in fact, we resisted every effort and every eloquent appeal which was made in their behalf, to induce us to depart from the settled policy of the country. When the fact of their actual independence was established, we then, and not till then, did acknowledge it.

He would rejoice should similar success attend the arms of the Texians. He trusted they would yet conquer their

of the Texians. He trusted they would yet conquer their independence against the myrmidons of Santa Ana. In vote more cheerfully to recognise it than himself. Until that time should arrive, he must continue to act upon the firmly established principle which had been our guide for

Mr. B. believed that no President of the United States had ever been more strongly convinced of the necessity of maintaining this principle inviolate than Gen. Jackson. His whole conduct towards foreign Governments had made this manifest. Whilst he requires justice from all, he treats all with justice. In his annual message at the commencement of the present session, he informed Congress that instructions had been given to the U.S. District Attorneys to prosecute all persons who might attempt to violate our neutrality in the civil war between Mexico and Texas. He also stated that he had apprized the Government of Mexico that we should require the integrity of our territory to be scrupulously respected by both parties. He thus declared to the world not only that we had determined to be neutral between the parties, but that our neutrality must be respected by both. This affords abundant evidence of his disposition neither to interfere with the internal concerns of other nations, nor to submit to any violation of the law of nations by them. Mr. B. entertained not a doubt that this line of conduct which he had marked out for himself in the beginning, he would pursue until the end, so far as the Executive Government was concerned.

It was obviously necessary to concentrate a strong military force on the confines of Texas, not only to enforce our neutrality, but to protect the lives and property of our fel-low-citizens. This had been done; but the commanding General had been strictly prohibited from acting exception the defensive.

Such a force is absolutely necessary to preserve inviolate our treaty with Mexico. Under it, we are bound to maintain peace among the Indian nations along the frontier of the two countries, and to restrain the Indians within our the two countries, and to restrain the Indians within our territory by force, if that should become necessary, from making war upon Mexico. This obligation is reciprocal, and binds both parties. If the Indians from Texas should be let slip upon our frontier; if they, or Santa Ana, or any other Power, should attempt to invade our territory, then every American would say, repel force by force, and return blow for blow. Our cause and our quarrel would then be

rectings such as the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. B.) had gratuitously made.

Mr. M. said he had had the honor of a seat on the floor of the other branch of the National Legislature when the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) had submitted his important proposition to aid the suffering Greeks; he had heard him then with much pleasure the market of the opinions of these petitioners that our neutrality ought to be compromised. The petitions had been presented, and read, and discussed, and had thus passed through all the customary processes; and nothing more was necessary, unless it was desired to influence public opinion against the Mexicans. He would not be instrumental in propagating such sentiments, because they were perfectly erroneous. Expressions had fallen from gentlemen in the Senate, which, perhaps, it would have been better had they been better considered. He did not under stand, by the language of this letter which had been read that Santa Ana gave it to be understood that he intended to come to Washington in the attitude of an aggressor; but if we are the aggressors in the first instance, that he would If we are the aggressors in the first instance, that he would then pursue the troops to Washington. There had been a disposition manifested, and he was sorry to see it so prevalent, to mix up the Government of the United States in this controversy, to hurry us into a state of war with Mexico. But, in his opinion, we had no reason for war. He would as soon expend his sympathies upon one of the two political parties which are now disturbing the tranquillity of Spain, as permit them to be interested in the conflict between Mexico and Texas. It was a war of the same between Mexico and Texas. It was a war of the same barbarous character, in one country as well as the other, and there was no good reason why the feelings of the citizens of the United States should not as well be roused in reference to old Spain as to Mexico, especially as the Government of old Spain had done at least as much for liberty as that of Mexico. For one, he was whelly concern to as that of Mexico. For one, he was wholly opposed to giving the least countenance to the opinions expressed in these memorials. We had nothing to do with the contest; no more to do with it, and should have no more feeling excited concerning it, than we have for all those who are op-pressed by their Governments on the other side of the globe. We have nothing to do beyond the defence of our own rights and liberties; and the most cautious policy is advisafeelings of a great number; and if so, any sympathies arising from such a source were unworthy of respect and consideration. He hoped the memorials would not be

Mr. WEBSTER expressed his hope that the memorials Mr. WEBSTER expressed his hope that the memorials would be printed, because the refusal to print might be construed into a mark of disrespect. He hoped the Senator from Maine would not press his opposition to the motion, as he thought it best to avoid even the appearance of disrespect to the memorialists. He had only further to say that he had heard no Senator offer any apology or excuse, on this floor, for the person at the head of the Mexican Government, for any act, or any imputed act, of barbarous or cruel conduct. He repeated his hope, however, that Senators would not indulge in the expression of offensive epithets in reference to that person, until they knew something certainly in regard to his conduct which would warthing certainly in regard to his conduct which would war-

rant such language.

The motion to lay the memorials on the table and to print

MERICAN HISTORY, LAWS, TRAVELS

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GREAT SALE OF WESTERN TOWN LOTS. There will be offered at public auction in the City of agton, on Saturday, 14th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. at P MAURO & SON'S Auction Room, about 100 lots of valuable property in the town of West Logan, adjoining Logansport

Logansport is situated at the junction of the Wabash and Eel rivers, and is the county seat of Cass county, Indiana. The Wabash and Eric Canal, (uniting Lake Eric with the Wabash, Wahash and Erie Canal, (uniting Lake Erie with the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers,) passes through the centre of this town, forming a basin in West Logan two hundred feet wide. This canal affords the utmost facility for embracing the Montreal, New York Philadelphiai, District of Columbia, and New Orleans markets. The Wabash and Eel rivers are remarkably permanent streams, and have forty feet fall within a mile and a half of their junction, affording the best water power west of the Alleghany mountains; equal to that of Lowell, in Massachusetts, or Richmond, Virginia. The Michigan road, the great thoroughfare through the centre of the State

gan road, the great thoroughfare through the centre of the State from the Ohio river to Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, passes through the centre of this town, crossing said canal at right angles, and bridges are now being built across the said rivers, as well as an aqueduct across Ecl river, for the passage of the canal.

There is now an enterprising and industrious population of about 2,000 in Logansport, and about 100 houses have been and will be built in West Logan this year. This town is remarkably healthy, and strong springs of the purest water are gushing from the hills back of West Logan. The finest limestone and marble quarries abound in the immediate vicinity. The forests are covered with the most valuable kinds of timber, such as cherry tree, black walnut, hickory, sugar tree, ash, white and black oak, poplars, sycamore, buckeye, pawpaw, and grape vines, all indicating the richest soil. The valley of the Wabash is one of the richest tracts of land for the same extent, in the world; and Logansport possesses more natural advantages for commorce nd Logansport possesses more natural advantages for commer nd manufactories, than any town in that great and flourishin

State of Indiana, and will at no distant period contain a very n nerous and dense population, affording every inducement for the merchant, mechanic, and capitalist, to locate themselves and vest their money to advantage. For further particulars the proprietors refer to Messrs. Arnold Boon, of Georgetown, and Thomas Mounts, of Alexandria; the Hon, John Tipton and Governor Hendricks of the Senate, and

E. Hannegan, Esq. of the House of Representatives.

Plats of the town may be seen at Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels, and terms made known at time and place of sale.

may 11

WM. PETERSON & CO. Prince George's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, April term, 1836.

Alfred Edelen, Executor, Joseph Edelen and others. Aloysius Edelen.

Aloysius Edelen.

RDERED, that the sale made and reported by Benedict J. Semmes, trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of the late Joseph Edelen, senior, in the proceedings in this cause mentioned, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first Monday of July next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia at least once a week for three successive weeks, before the third Monday in June next. The report in this case states the amount of sales to be seven hundred and five dollars and sixty cents.

C. DORSEY.

AQUILA BEALL, Clerk.

uch admonition. He did not hesitate to say that Santa Ana's deportment towards the Texians had been not only sarked by the violation of all rules of civilized warfare, but by a ferocity and barbarity, not to say a violation of soleum bielges, which were not only dishonorable, but even beyond what night have been looked for from a Camanchean savage.

Mr. M. said some remarks had fallen from the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Baows) as to the character of the Texian war, which he thought were not only not called for from a camanchean savage.

Mr. M. said some remarks had fallen from the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Baows) as to the character of the Texian war, which he thought were not only not called for from a camanchean said to have been committed by the Mexicans in this contest. The heart sick-ed for, but not authorized. The Texians were engaged in said revolts at such a spectacle. But, as an American We are informed that several members of Congress have lade inquiries of Tag Pagsident in relation to the fact tated by Mr. Adams in debate, that he had consulted him then a Major General in the United States Army) in reat Mr. Adams must have fallen into some mistake; that he has not the slightest recollection of having been con-uited on the subject; that he could not have expressed an opinion in regard to the stipulation, because he had not any exact information at that time, either in regard to the topography of the country, or the nature and extent of the claim set up for it by our Government; and because the only point in the treaty with which his autics as a military man made him acquainted being Florida, he presumes, if consulted at all in relation to the treaty, of which he has no recollection, it must have been in regard to that Terri-

[COMMUNICATED.]

Dr. Plantou exhibited last week, in the Rotundo of the Capitol, his invention of a new kind of railway, composed of rollers, on which his steamboat in the navigation of shallow streams could be propelled over sand-bars and even over rocks in the same river. He has said that the same invention could be applied in the construction of canals, and avoid the necessity of locks by making inclined planes; and, now, by a more matured observation, he is strongly impressed with the truth that such railway would be a very great improvement over the present ones; and, that by the suppression of the wheels of the present cars, the danger already too often experienced, of running out of the track, the breaking of the axle-wheel, and the breaking of the wheels themselves, would be entirely removed; and that a car built and propelled on his plan could never be overset. The Doctor invites engineers, and all who are interested in public improvements, to judge for themselves. His car is to be propelled through by a wheel in the middle of the steam car, acting upon a rack, or upon two placed at the sides, which must greatly facilitate its account and the reserved. the steam car, acting upon a rack, or upon two placed at the sides, which must greatly facilitate its ascent, and thus present a mode of travelling far more desirable than the one

Considering that neither wheels, axle-trees, nor springs will be necessary on such railroads as that of Dr. Plantou's, and consequently all wear and tear be avoided, the probability is, that the construction and expense of such railroads will be reduced to about one-half. This consideration should certainly be sufficient to call into operation so great an improvement; but, above all this, the voice of humanity must command it, since it may be computed that when all the railways which are now contemplated shall be in operation on the present plan, at least twenty-five lives will be sacrificed every day; all of which misfortunes will be averted by the invention of Dr. Plantou.

B.

EFINED SUGAR.—14 hhds. tavern Lump Sugar, 6 hhds. and 10 tierces superior Lump, small loaves, nov

anding.

Also, in Store, 50 boxes single Loaf Sugar.

All of which will be sold as low as it can be had from the GEO. LOWRY. EAGLE HOTEL, Richmond, Virginia,-

The subscriber having taken this large, spacious, and commodious establishment embraces this manner of informing his friends and the public of the fac; the central situation of which is so generally known, he deems it unnecessary to name it; and professions of capability to keep the good things of this life are common and larger than the state of the sta sary to hame it, and processors of capability to keep the good things of this life are so common and useless, that he will content himself by saying, give him a fair trial, and, if he does not prove worthy of patronage, desert him.

Having engaged the services of a young man to devote his unremitting attention to the stables, I will here remark, that nothing shall be wanting in this department.

thing shall be wanting in this department.
CHARLES C. WORD. N. B.—All the principal Stage Offices are kept at this estab-may 11—cp8t

MERICAN HISTORY, &c.—Life of Alexander Hamilton, by his son, J. C. Hamilton. One volume, \$2.

Hazard's Pennsylvania Register, 16 vols. 4to. \$48.

Life of the Rev. Horace Holley, LL. D. 8vo. \$1 50.

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, vol. 1. \$2 75.

Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, 3d edition, 2 vols. \$5.

Annual Messages, Veto Messages, Proclamations, &c. of Andrew Jackson, 8vo. \$1.

Memoir, Correspondence, and Miscellanies of Thomas Jefferson, 4 vols. 8vo. \$9.

Lee's Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States, new edition, 1827. \$1 75.

Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, by H.

Lee. \$1 50.

Memoir of the Life of William Livingston, by Theodore Sedg-

Memoir of the life of William Layingston, by Theodore Seugwick, jr. 8vo. 82.
Indian Wars in New England in 1675; four very rare pamphlets relating thereto, 1 vol. folio, \$12.
Indian Treaties, and Laws and Regulations relating to Indian
Affairs, with the Appendix. Very few copies left. \$4.
Laws of the Colonial and State Governments relating to Indians and Indian Affairs, from 1633 to 1831. \$1 25.
Memoirs of Clay, Webster, Van Buren, &c.
Marbois' History of Louisiana, its cession, &c. \$2.
McMahon's Historical View of the Government of Maryland,
vol. 1. \$3 25.

McManon's A ribidition of the Indian Affairs, 8vo. \$2.

Morse's Report on Indian Affairs, 8vo. \$2.

Minott's History of the Insurrection in Massachusetts, 8vo. \$1.

Debate on the Missouri Question, 8vo. \$1.

On sale by

PISHEY THOMPSON.

Professor Holland, is this day received, and for sale by
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Professor Holland, is this day received. Also, the Messages, Vetoes, &c. of Andrew Jackson, in one

Eaton's Life of Jackson.

Eaton's Life of Jackson.
Biography of Col. R. M. Johnson.
Gouge's "Paper Money and Banking in the United States."
Biographical Notice of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott.
Gen. Armstrong's Notices of the War of 1812.
Portraits of the present and of the late Postmaster General.
Inaugural Address of Gen. Andrew Jackson, beautifully engraved on an enamelled tablet for framing; containing also an engraved likeness, with a chronological table of the events and dates of his life; the whole surrounded with a border of hickory and langual lagues.

y and laurel leaves.

*** The large sized engraving of the Vice President now ex-ecuting by Endicott, of New York, will be received for sale by he advertiser as soon as published.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE. In pursuance of an order of Charles County Court, we, the subscribers, will of-er at public sale in the village of Bryantown, on the 28th day f May instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, lying and being in Charles County, called Boarman's Manor, and Hagan's Addition, containing two hundred and nineteen acres, more or less, it being part of the real estate whereof Alexander Johnson,

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court arc, a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the 1st of January, 1837, when possession of the property will be given; and upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase general and not a superior of the payment of the whole of the purchase general not not the sale. upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the Commissioners shall, by a good and sufficient deed or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the property to him, her, or them sold. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. BOWLING, HENRY BOWLING, GEORGE L. BOARMAN, THOMAS B. DYER, TOBIAS BOARMAN,

may 11-wts

CABIN BRANCH FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public auction on Friday, 20th inst. on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. two farms, situate on Cabin Branch, in Montgomery County, Md. being divisions of a tract ranch, in Montgomery Country, Md. being divisions of a tract f land called CABIN BRANCH FARM, late the property of

of land called CABIN BRANCH FARM, late the property of Thomas Cramphin, deceased, containing about 1,000 acres. This property has been surveyed within the last 10 days, and divided into two farms, each amply supplied with wood. Plats of the same will be shown on the day of sale.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in equal annual payments of one and two years, to be secured by bond or bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the part of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, conveyances of this property will be made by the trustee.

GEORGE CALVERT, Trustee.

may 11—ts

may 11—ts

may 11—ts

FIVE EDWARD DYER.—On Thursday morning, 12th

Instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. I shall sell in front of the store,
a great variety of Household Furniture, such as—
Mahogany Sideboards,
Bureaux, Chairs, Tables,
Bedsteads, Feather Beds,
Looking, Glasses, Crockery,
Glassware, &c. &c.
1-Buggy, 1 light Wagon, &c. &c.

EDW. DYER,

and 11—2t.

Auctioneer

EMORANDUM BOOKS.—Just received from Boston a large assortment of neat Memorandum Books, variously ruled and bound. For sale at Stationers' Hall, from to 75 cents each.

W. FISCHER.

IN SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department on the subject of the compensa-tion to clerks; which was referred to the Committee on Fi-

Petitions were presented by Mr. WALKER, Mr. KENT, and Mr. HUBBARD.

A message was received from the President of the United States, stating that official information had been received. ed by the Executive of the payment of four instalments b France of the indemnity agreed to be paid by the French Government, and congratulating Congress on the restora-tion of amicable relations with our old ally.

The message was laid on the table.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Gaius Hitchcock; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. SOUTHARD, the bill making appropriations for the payed service for the year 1836 was ta-

propriations for the naval service for the year 1836 was taken up as returned from the House of Representatives. All the amendments of the House were concurred in, on motion of Mr. SOUTHARD, excepting part of the fol-lowing amendment made by the House:

"The President of the United States be, and he hereby i "The President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, if in his opinion the public interest shall require, to send out a surveying and exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas: and for that purpose to employ a sloop of war, and to purchase or provide such other small vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful; and, for this purpose, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in addition thereto, if necessary, the President of the United States is authorized to use other means in the control of the Navy Department, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the objects required."

Mr. SOHTHARD moved to strike, out so much of the Mr. SOUTHARD moved to strike out so much of the

above amendment as is contained in the following words: "if in his opinion the public interest shall require."

On this proposition, Mr. HILL asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered; and the question being taken on Mr. Southard's motion, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Massrs Banton Black Class Classics.

on Mr. Southard's motion, it was decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Clay, Clayton, Davis,
Ewing, of Ohio, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent,
Knight, Leigh, Linn, Naudain, Niles, Prentiss, Rives,
Robbins, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge,
Tomlinson, Walker, White—26.
NAYS—Messrs. Hill, King, of Georgia, Wright—3.
The amendment of the House, as amended, was then

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, re ported a bill providing for a deputy coffector of customs to be resident at New Castle, in the District of Delaware which was read a first and second time, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be read a third

A bill for the relief of David McCord; and
A bill for the relief of M. T. Wolsey, were read a third

A bill for the relief of Daniel Steenrod was taken up on the question of its passage, but was again laid on the

SPANISH CONVENTION. On motion of Mr. CLAY, the Senate took up the bil to carry into effect the Convention between the United

This bill had been reported from the Committee on Fo reign Relations, with an amendment striking out the whole of the bill from the House, and inserting the Senate bill which provides that the funds received under the treaty referred to should be distributed by the Attorney General instead of a board of commissioners; which amendment after some explanation by Messrs. CLAY, TALL MADGE, and WHITE, was agreed to.

Sundry amendments were proposed by the committee to amend verbally, so as to strike out in several parts of the bill the words "Commissioners and their officers," and insert the words "Attorney General and his secretary. The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, an

the bill to be read a third time. Mr. TOMLINSON moved that the following pension

Mr. TOMLINSON moved that the following pension bills be taken up, and they were accordingly taken up and considered, and ordered to a third reading:

For the relief of Daniel Stoddart, Thomas Harrison, Orris Gay, Carey Clarke, Albert Pawling, John Powell, Richard Anderson, widow of Samuel Gibbs, Dr. James White, Ransom Mix, &c., John A. Rogers, Leslie Combs, Jonathan Elkins, Jean Baptiste Jannis, Jacob Slough, Stephen Bohannon, Gaius Hitchcock, Amy Wilson, Peter Doxtater, &c. Benedict Alford and Robert Brush, granting a pension to Col. Gideon Morgan, relief of Israel Ingalls, and Jesse Sykes.

These bills were explained by Mr. TOMLINSON,

These bills were explained by Mr. TOMLINSON, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then considered the bill explanatory of the

act entitled An act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to be read a third time.

On motion of Mr. ROBBINS, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of Elizabeth May, mother of Wm. May, deceased; which was ordered to a third Also, the bill for the relief of Samuel Warner; which

was also ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SWIFT moved to postpone the previous Orders for the purpose of taking up a bill to provide for the religious

instruction of the Army, but the motion was negatived On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the bill for the relief Joshua Hitch and others, owners and crew of the Boston fishing boat, was taken up and considered, and ordered to

a third reading.

On the same motion, the following bills were considered, and read a third time, and passed:

A bill for the relief of Joseph W. Wormstead, of Marblehead, and others, owners and crew of the schr. Sally.

A bill for the relief of Boyd Rhodes and others, owners and crew of the schooner Mary, of Marblehead.

A bill for the relief of Reuben Crandell.

On motion of Mr. BLACK, the bill for the relief of Eligabeth Vicker, was capacidered and explayed to a third zabeth Vickar was considered, and ordered to a third

A bill for the relief of Benjamin Bennett and others, was

also ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, a bill for the relief of the children of Col. John Herzlee, deceased, was ordered to a third reading.
On motion of Mr. TALLMADGE, the bill for the relief of Marinus W. Gilbert and others, owners and crew of the brig. Neptune, was considered, and ordered to a third

On motion of Mr. LINN, the bill to authorize the payment of the volunteers of the State of Missouri for services in Indiana, was considered, and ordered to a third reading

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. PINCKNEY, on leave, presented the memorial of the merchants and other citizens of Charleston, praying for increased compensation to the officers of the customs; and also the memorial of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce

upon the same subject.
On motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, they were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.
Mr. LAWRENCE presented a petition of Thomas Cushing, of the city of Boston, owner of the schoone Germantown, of Boston, which schooner was duly license and engaged during the last season in carrying on the cod fishery, praying that the bounty granted by law to vessels so licensed and employed may be paid to him; which bounty is withheld because said schooner returned into the

bounty is withheld because said schooner returned into the port of Ellsworth, and not to the port of Boston. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LAWRENCE also presented a petition of Joseph Eustis, merchant, of Boston, praying that the duties paid by him on a quantity of merino goods, imported into the port of New York in 1834, over and above the rate of duty usually imposed on such goods, may be refunded, with interest, so that he may be placed on the same footing with the graphents present in the inverted to of the same

other merchants engaged in the importation of the same article. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. ADAMS wished to make a statement, and received the consent of the House.

Mr. Adams then read the following paragraph from the "We are informed that several members of Congress have

we are informed and soveral memoers of Congress have made inquiries of The President in relation to the fact stated by Mr. Adams in debate, that he had consulted him (then a Major General in the United States Army) in regard to the limits stipulated in the treaty of 1819, for the Southwestern frontier of the Union. We are informed that the President, in reply to these inquiries, has said that Mr. Adams must have fallen into some mistake: that he has not the slightest receivaging in the some mistake; that he has not the slightest recollection of having been consulted on the subject; that he could not have expressed an opinion in regard to the stipulation, because he had not any exact information at that time, either in regard to the tonot any exact information at that time, either in regard to the topography of the country, or the nature and extent of the claim set up for it by our Government; and because the only point in the reaty with which his duties as a military man made him acquainted being Florida, he presumes, if consulted at all in relation to

Mr. Adams remarked, with reference to the statement that he had only to say, that of the recollection of the President with regard to antecedent events he knew nothin He could not answer for the accuracy of the President's recollection of events which had transpired some years ago but under this statement of the Globe, he felt called upor to repeat the statement he made on Saturday, and to say that the consultation with him was not as a military com

The treaty was signed on the 22d February, 1819, and it would be within the recollection of many members of the House, that General Jackson was in the city at that time It was during that season that the questions connected with the Seminole war were under discussion in this and the other House; and General Jackson was in the city during tion, and at or near the time of the signing of the treaty He would now repeat, that he was the last person in Mn Monroe's Administration who assented to the provision respecting the boundary. He did negotiate the treaty, as was his duty, with the Spanish minister, Mr. Onis. It was his (Mr. A.'s) principle not to concede any thing, territory or any thing else, which the country then or previously had claimed; but it was his duty to act under the directions of Mr. Mayroe, his symptom, and he obsered them. ons of Mr. Monroe, his superior, and he obeyed them

The treaty was concluded partly by conferences with Mr. Onis, and partly by correspondence; and there was no conversation, or communication made by him to Mr. Onis, with which the President was not acquainted; and every thing said by Mr Onis was immediately reported to the President. During the whole negotiation there was no proposition to surrender any claim ever advanced by the United States, made by him (Mr. Adams.) It was his duty to negotiate so as to secure the interests and protect the rights of the United States. That was his part, and he was not the man to shrink from it. That was the principle he carried through the whole negotiation, as he had

always done in all cases when the interests of the country were involved, and which were committed to his charge.

But he would come to the immediate point. When the treaty was ready to be signed, but had not been signed, by the direction of President Monroe, he (Mr. Adams) took the treaty to General Jackson, not as a military commander, but as a highly distinguished citizen whom the President ther, but as a highly distinguished citizen, whom the President thought proper to consult. He took it to his lodgings in the house then kept, he believed, by a man named Strother, and now kept by Fuller. He gave the treaty to Gen Jackson for his examination, with the request that he woul notice particularly the boundary therein established, an give his opinion as to its propriety. He (Mr. A.) would say, further, that General Jackson kept the treaty two or days; it might be not more than one; he could not tax his memory as to the exact time; but after a day of wo, when he (Mr. A.) called for it, General Jackson, after a deliberate examination, returned it, with his approbation

Mr. HAYNES moved to suspend the Rules for the purose of taking up the joint resolution for the adjournment f Congress on the 23d instant.

Mr. MANN, of New York, called for the yeas and nays,

nd they were ordered. The question being taken, it was decided in the nega-Mr. WHITTELESEY, from the Committee of Claims, eported a bill for the relief of P. Bruff. Read twice, and

Mr. MUHLENBERG, from the Committee of Claims, ported a bill for the relief of the heirs at law of W. Lodge Read twice, and committed.

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of the heirs at law of Gen. James Conly. Read twice, and com-

Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on Roads and Ca nals, to whom was referred the Senate bill to apply th unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Potomac bridge to the improvement of the Maryland Avenue, re orted the same without amendment, and the bill was con

itted.
Mr. BRIGGS asked leave of the House to offer the fol-Resolved, That the 17th Rule of this House be amended 1

riking out all after the word "Speaker," in the last clause in tid rule, and inserting: Shall dispose of the business on his table the following order, to wit:

Second. Messages from the Senate and amendments. Third. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their fir and second reading, that they be referred to committees and p ander way; but if, on being read a second time, no motion be made to commit, they are to be ordered to their third reading unless objection be made; in which case, if not otherwise order ed by a majority of the House, they are to be laid on the table in the general file of bills on the Speaker's table, to be taken u Fourth. Engrossed bills, and bills from the Senate on their

hird reading.

Fifth. Bills of the House and from the Senate, on the Speak er's table, on their engrossment, or on being ordered to a third eading, to be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they have passed to a second reading.

The messages, communications, and bills, on his table, having the disposed of, the Speaker shall then proceed to call the Orders of the Day.

Amend the 90th Rule, by inserting after the words "on what is the control of the Day." lay," if no motion be made to commit, the question shall be tated on its engrossment; and, if it be not ordered to be en prossed on the day of its being reported, it shall be placed on the general file on the Speaker's table, to be taken up in it

Objections being made, Mr. BRIGGS moved that the resolution be printed for he information of the House. Agreed to.
Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, from the Committee of Ways

and Means, reported a bill increasing the compensation of the Clerks in the several offices therein named. Read twice, and committed; and the bill and accompanying re-

ort ordered to be printed.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the same committee, reported bill for the relief of S. Morris Waln & Co. Read twice nd committed.

Mr. GILLETT, from the Committee on Commerce, re-orted a bill for the relief of Henry Bemis. Read twice,

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of

Stearns. Read twice, and committed.
Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, moved the suspension of he Rules for the purpose of enabling him to offer a resoution to set apart a portion of Thursday next for the con sideration of the bill extending the provisions of the act of 2d June, 1832, for the relief of certain revolutionary offi-

ors and soldiers. The motion was rejected.

Mr. CONNOR, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported certain amendments to be offered to the bill for establishing certain post roads and altering and discontinuing others. Committed, and ordered to be

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill making a donation of lands to the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of constructing a road to said Territory, and for other purposes. Read twice, and committed.

On motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Franklin, in Williamson county, Tennessee, to Charlotte, in the county of Dickson;

Tobacco port, to Cadiz, Kentucky.

Mr. VINTON moved that the House proceed to the Orders of the Day; which was agreed to.

Several bills from the Senate were read twice, and re-

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS asked leave to submit a motion that the joint resolution from the Senate in relation to the Smith sonian legacy, and the bill before the House on the same subject, be made the special order for Tuesday next, and have precedence over all other business on that day.

Mr. ADAMS moved the suspension of the Rules; which notion was negatived. PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate bill, to distribute, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several

States, having been read twice—
Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Mr. CARR moved its reference to the Committee or

ablic Lands.
Mr. GILLETT moved that it be referred to the Com mittee of Ways and Means.
Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, hoped, he said,

that the bill would be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The subject was not new. It had long been before Congress and the nation, and had been fully discussed, and was well understood. It could not, therefore, be necessary to obtain the views of a

standing committee on the subject.
Mr. CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania, took a similar view, and added that he hoped it was the purpose of the House to act upon this question at the present session. If

the treaty, of which he has no recollection, it must have been in it up for consideration. To refer the bill to a standing regard to that Territory." ion of the House upon it.

Mr. GRENNELL urged as another objection to a receivence of the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, that in opinion on the subject had already been formed and expressed by that committee. Neither that nor any other

mmittee could furnish the House with any new lights or nformation upon the subject.
Mr. HAMER spoke in favor of a reference of the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to have it considered and reported upon as a financial measure. It was a proposition which had an intimate connexion with the revenue, and it was necessary to ascertain whether the

ondition of the revenue would allow of this disposition of large a portion of it.

Mr. REYNOLDS advocated a reference to the Committee on Public Lands. That committee had not prejudged the case, except so far as to report in favor of the graduation principle. But might not the graduation and the dis tribution plan be combined? Those who were so partial to distribution might possibly be willing to take with it a ere in favor of reducing the price of refuse lands which ad been in market 20 years, it was not to be inferred that acy would not be willing to distribute some portion of the roceeds of the sale of the lands. He wished the subject

be acted on before the adjournment, in order that one

political hobby might be put aside, and the People know what to depend upon in relation to the subject. Mr. GRANGER said he was decidedly in favor of the Mr. GRANGER said he was decidedly in tavor of the motion to refer this bill to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. It is not many days (said Mr. G.) since we were told by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, on bills involving some of the strongest constitutional principles that could possibly arise, that, at this stage of the session, even the reference of important bills to the Committee of the Whole was as much as to declare the death-warrant of those bills; and still, sir, it is urged now, not only that the denial of such a reference should be had, but that this bill should be sent t committees that are pledged against the principles of the oil so referred to them. What, sir, is the design of a mo tion to refer a bill to one of the standing committees of this House? It is generally to elicit information on a subject not well understood. Is that the fact in relation to the bil before you? Certainly not: for there has been no questions to the committee of the standard of the committee of the standard of the committee of th ion presented to the nation for the last ten years of deepe interest to the people, or that has occupied more of the attention, not only of the people, but of their representatives Nor is this all. It is a fact known by their report made to this House, and by their bill offered, and now upon your files, that the Committee on Public Lands is pledged against this proposition. All then that I ask is, that this bill may be placed in the same position as the one that has been reported by that committee, whose opinion has been already expressed to this House. How can you arwe at such a result, but by taking this bill to a Com ittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, an

tion be decided as argument and judgment shall declar that it ought to be decided? I ask you, sir, if it is the in ention of this House to meet the question boldly, and frentlemen to stand or fall by the reason in this case, wh rgument can be offered why, when you have had a re-ort on this very subject, you should not take this bill ent to us by a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, refer to the same Committee of the Whole that has be arged with the bill reported by the Committee on Publi Lands, and leave the two propositions to stand or fall be their comparative merits? I ask you, sir, if the design is t ttle this question, whether this is not the course which

ust present itself to the judgment and consideration of

in this subject already on your files, and then let the que

very man?
We are told we should send the bill to the Committee Ways and Means. And for what purpose? Why is a question of finance. I grant it is. I know no whether the honorable gentleman who stands at the hear f that committee does or does not speak the sentiments o the majority of that committee on all subjects. If he does a reference of this question to that committee is to declar that you reject this bill: for, only a few days since, on a proposition to arm your fortifications, he boldly took the ound that there were no funds, and that there would I funds for distribution among the several States, in an shape whatever. Here, then, you are called on to say the you will commit this bill to a committee, the chairman you will commit this bill to a committee, the chairman of which has declared that he is opposed, not only to the principles of that bill, but of every bill, the object of which is to distribute any portion of the forty millions now in your treasury among the people of these States. And is this an argument to wrest a bill from the proper course, where it will be placed side by side, to try its comparative strength with that of the bill now on your table? Why, this question should be committed to a committee, the chairman of

hich has declared himself hostile to every feature of thi No man in this hall can be dead to the fact, that we have divers projects on hand for the distribution of the bublic revenue, or, rather, for its exhaustion, other than that for the distribution among the States. I will no speak of the possibility of the passage of all these laws, all though alluded to by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Ha though alluded to by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Hamer.) It may not be the proper occasion to do so, but I will say that of the many projects here presented, there is not a man in this House prepared to vote in favor of all of them. I will say more. Pass them all—extravagant, wasteful as some are, and unjust as are others—pass them all—push the extravagancies of your Government to the last point of profusion; and when you have done all this, where omplish, you cannot employ enough of the funds upon an complish, you cannot employ chough of the funds upon any public works that can be projected to use the revenue of your country as fast it will flow in upon you. No, sir, you cannot, by any system of extravagant, wasteful expenditure that has been devised, you cannot suck up your o man here will risk his reputation by saying that, with ill your public works, and with every scheme of expendi-ire likely to be adopted, there can be a reasonable doubt

ture likely to be adopted, there can be a reasonable doubt but that you can appropriate, of that revenue, from twenty to thirty millions, and every department of your Government will go on without the least hindrance.

Why, then, are we called on to consider the possibility of a want of funds? Is it to create in this community a belief that the exigencies of your Government require that your funds should be kept on hand? Sir, it is a hard matter for any Government to surrender the power of money; and there are those in this country who feel that when they shall once have entered on the system of distribution which shall once have entered on the system of distribution which since the year 1829, has been promised to our People, from that very moment there would no longer be millions a command to be used as the exigencies of the Governmen or the party may require. When that distribution shall have been once made, it must be continued so long as the extra of the Transport. state of the Treasury will warrant it, and no man here wil dare to rise in his place and refuse it. And should the wants of the country ever require funds beyond its income he States, with a liberality which has always characterize hem, will pour out at the foot of your Government what

ver its wants may require. Send the bill, then, to the Committee of the Whole on he state of the Union; place it along with the bills on our table, and, as I said before, let them stand or fall by heir comparative merits.

Mr. LINCOLN said, to whatever committee the bil Mr. LINCOLN said, to whatever committee the bit was referred, it would come to the same point. Whatever weight the report of any standing committee on the subject ultimately it must be considered and disposed of in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. What possible inducement could there be then for sending it the cither of the standing committees named? Was there man in the House who needed the assistance of the Committee of Ways and Means, or the Committee on Public Lands in forming an enjoine on this subject? Lands, in forming an opinion on this subject? But, if ees, the preference should be given to the Committee Public Lands. He would assume that there was no tentleman in the House who would act on the presumption this measure could not be adopted without deprivi he Government of the revenue necessary for its actu vants. There was no occasion, therefere, to ascertain what might be the views of the Committee on Finance of te measure in a financial point of view. But the House already had the advantage of the view

f the honorable chairman of the Committee on Finance, his subject. The honorable gentleman had boldly and e phatically asserted that the revenue, for some years to com would not be equal to two-thirds of the amount of the n cessary expenditures; and, moreover, that its distribution was unconstitutional, and contrary to the purpose and object of the acts of cession. It might be inferred, therefore that the Committee on Finance would certainly report

Mr. L. spoke at some length in support of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Mr. GILLETT said that, having made the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, h wished to reply to the objections made to that motion. Up on turning to the Rules, he found that the subject of th bill did not necessarily come within the scope of the du so, there ought not to be any unnecessary delay in bringing ties of the Committee on Public Lands. After reading

and commenting upon the rule, his remarks were cut off | by the annunciation of the special Order of the Day.

Mr. MORRIS moved to suspend the Rules for the pur

DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. PARKER in the chair,) on the "bill for the better protection of the Western frontier," in pur

suance of the special order.

Mr. VINTON suggested some objections to the location proposed in the bill, of the military road, from the right bank of the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the St. Peter's and the mouth of the Des Moines river, to Red

After some remarks from Messrs. MANN, of New York,

and McKAY,
Mr. McKAY moved an amendment, providing that the assent of the Indian tribes through which the road was to pass should first be obtained; and, if the assent could not be obtained, that the road should pass east of the boundary

ine of Arkansas and Missouri.

After some remarks from Messis. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, HARRISON, EVERETT, HUNTSMAN, ASHLEY, JOHNSON, of KENTUCKY, and THOM-SON, of Ohio, the amendment was agreed to.

The bill to establish an arsenal of construction in the

The bill to improve and repair the United States arse nal in Charleston, South Carolina, were considered, and the committee rose, and reported the three bills above UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hand of Asbury Dickins, Esq.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Information has been received at the Treasury Depar ment that the four instalments under our treaty with France have been paid to the agent of the United States. In com municating this satisfactory termination of our controversy with France, I feel assured that both Houses of Congres will unite with me in desiring and believing that the anticipations of a restoration of the ancient cordial relations between the two countries, expressed in my former messa ges on this subject, will be speedily realized. No proper exertion of mine shall be wanting to efface the remembrance of those misconceptions that have temporarily interrupted the accustomed intercourse between them.

ANDREW JACKSON. On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the message was referto distribute the proceeds of the sales of the red to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordere

to be printed.
FORTIFICATION BILL. On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House wen into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the United States for the year 1836, (Mr. Mann, of New

The question being on the motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG to amend the bill by inserting an item appropriating \$1,224,000 for arming the fortifications,
Mr. McCOMAS rose and addressed the committee, about two hours and a half on the subject of the revenue and the various questions connected with it.

Mr. TOWNES took the floor, and the committee then Mr. CAMBRELENG asked the House to take up the May bill returned from the Senate, which body disagreed to that part of the amendment of the House which introduces, in the provision for the exploring expedition to the South Seas, the clause "if,in the opinion of the President, the public interest should render it expedient." Mr. C. noved that the House concur in that portion of the amend

Mr. JARVIS hoped, he said, that the House would insist upon the amendment, and he went to advocate that Mr. VINTON moved an adjournment, which was re-

ected.
Mr. ADAMS considered the words as mere surplusage and that it did not matter whether they were in or out.
Mr. JARVIS withdrew his objection.

Mr. GRAVES objected to receding from the words There were many members who, not having the means of that the President would be thoroughly convinced of the propriety of the measure before he put it in execution; and it had at several times been contended by the gentleman Mr. ADAMS explained, that he had never contended

Dr. Jackson remarks: "This coal, it will be seen, is of an excellent quality for parlor fires, furnaces, forges, and manufactories, and for the production of coke." "For domestic use I should prefer this coal to any in the market, on account of its cleanness, and the quantity of coke it produces, which will keep up a good and steady fire after the volatile parts are burnt up. I should not consider the quantity of ashes (about six per cent.) any objection, as it is of a very heavy kind, and not liable to produce any dispressed the flower of the flower." view by alluding to an anecdote of a governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The Constitution said the governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The Constitution said the governor "may" remove the judges, &c. He did not exercise the power, and a controversy arose between him and the Legislature on the subject. The governor, in his reply, said would show them that the word "may" sometimes

After some remarks from Messrs. MANN, of New York, MERCER, HUNTSMAN, JOHNSON, of Ten-nessee, CAMBRELENG, FRENCH, GRAVES, and ADAMS, Mr. McKIM moved the Previous Question.

An adjournment was called for, and decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 85.

The demand for the Previous Question having been seconded, and ordered to be taken by yeas and nays, the main question was put, and the amendment of the Senate was concurred in—yeas 80, nays 65.

The House then adjourned.

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB RACES, SPRING MEETING, 1836.

FIRST DAY.

The First Race yesterday, a Colt Sweepstakes for \$10,000, (ten entries at \$1,000 each,) mile heats, was won in three heats by Capt. Stock-TON's imported colt Sangford. Five started, and came out as follows:

Mr. Corbin's colt, - 1
Maj. Donelson's, - - 2 2 Capt. Stockton's, - - 3 1 1

Mr. Minge's, - - 4 4 dis.

Mr. Selden's, - - bolted and dist. Time 1st heat, 1m. 50s.—2d 1m. 55s.—3d 2m

Second Race, a sweepstakes, six entries, \$200 each, \$1,200; two started, and came out as France and the United States, and which has resulted in

Mr. Oliver's colt, Richard of York, - 1 1 Col. F. Thompson's gr. colt, Isaac of York, 2 dis.
Time—Im. 52s. and Im. 54s. THIS DAY'S RACES.

The entries for the service of Plate, valued as \$500. are as follows: 1. W. R. Johnson, gray horse Jesup, 6 years old, by

Medley.

2. F. Thompson, Virginia Graves, 4 years old, by S. 3. Gen. Hunter, chestnut horse The Captain, 5 years old, by Rob Roy.
4. Capt. Stockton, bay horse Monmouth, 6 years old by John Richards.

J. B. KENDALL, bay horse Pythias, 4 years old, by After the above, a sweepstakes will be run, as heretofore announced.

RADLEY & CATLETT having purchased the entirestock of DRY GOODS in the store recently kept by Geo. A. Barnes, offer the same on very low terms.

may 11 (Globe) BRADLEY & CATLETT.

66 FENRY CLAY" WINE.—25 boxes, containing two dozen bottles each, of this old and very supering Madeira Wine, which has had the benefit of a voyage to Indirectived per brig Columbia, from Boston, and for sale by WM. FOWLE & Co.

OST.—On Thursday morning last, near Gadsby's, a bun A dle, tied up in a silk handkerchief, and a basket containin a variety of clothing marked J. C. Phillips and H. Welch. Last a suitable reward will be paid on the delivery of either of the DORTO RICO SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

188 hhds. prime Sugar
35. do superior Molasses,
The cargo of the brig Esther, from Guay: lay landing and for sale by may 9—3t W. FOWLE & CO. Alexandria. WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1836.

treaty was concerned,) which is contained in the

Message of the President of the United States.

transmitted yesterday to both Houses of Con-

We invite the attention of our readers to the

lucid exposition, contained in the speech of

paper, of the merits of the bill, yet depending

between the two Houses, for the relief of the

cities of the District of Columbia. We, who

the disinterestedness of those gentlemen in Con-

gress who will go through as much labor as Mr.

SHEPARD has done, to make themselves masters

of a subject in which their immediate constitu-

ents take so comparatively little interest, and place

their views of it before Congress and the Peo-

ple. We have the more satisfaction in giving pub-

licity to this Speech just now, insomuch as it

has accidentally happened that hitherto only so

much of the Debate as has been adverse either

to the bill or to our city has appeared in our

THE LAND BILL .- Mr. McComas, of Vir-

ginia, took occasion yesterday, on an appropria

tion bill, in Committee of the Whole House

to make a speech in support of the proposition

public lands among the several States, which we

learn was one of the ablest arguments in sup

port of that measure, that has been delivered in

either House of Congress during the session

We shall publish a full report of the speech as

THE ALLEGANY COAL REGION .- As the time

s approaching when, by means of the noble

Canal, which will soon, we trust, extend from

the Chesapeake to the Allegany mountains, the

vast deposites of mineral coal in that region will

be thrown open for all the purposes of domestic

fuel, of manufactures and commerce, it becomes

of interest to learn something more than we have

hitherto known of the qualities and situation of

this valuable mineral, which seems to abound in

the whole Allegany chain. We therefore insert

below a statement of the analyses to which spe-

Analyses of coal, taken from the Jack Porter mine,

near Frostburg, Allegany county, Md., be-

longing to "The Boston and New York Coal

Car- Bitu- Alumine Water, Specific

cimens from one of the mines have been subject

ed by several distinguished chemists.

greeable effect on the furniture of the House.'

Mr. Hayes, after stating that the sample of coal furnished him from the Jack Porter mine, is 32 per cent. more valuable than the English Newcastle coal, for manufacture

ut expressing much satisfaction from learning that this

ction as fuel for engines, locomotives, and furnaces ger

hile its use, for domestic purposes, will add much to the heerfulness, comfort, and salubrity of our dwellings."

All three of the before-named scientific gentlemen confidence of the before-named scientific gentlemen confidence the salubrity religious.

It may be stated also, as one of the remarkable qualitie

of this bituminous coal, that it does not foul chimneys; and gentlemen who have used it constantly for the last twenty

[We have lately used some of the coal from

years in Frostburg, have never had occasion to sweep burn them during that period.

the above mine in our grates, and find it an ex-

cellent fuel-burning brightly and easily, and

DINNER TO THE BRITISH MINISTER .- On Saturday last,

a public dinner was given in this city, at Page's Hotel, by

a number of citizens, to the Hon. Mr. Fox, the new British

Minister to this country, as a testimony of personal respect,

and as an evidence of good feeling towards his country, for

its kind offices exhibited in its recent mediation between

restoring those amicable relations that are so important, and

which have so long and so happily subsisted between both

The entertainment, we learn from those who were pre-

sent, was served up in a most sumptuous and elegant man

ner; and the occasion was enlivened with several appro-

THE WYTHLACOOCHEE .- The mouth of this river hasre

cently been explored by a detachment of sixty volunteers ander the command of Major McLemore, and the important fact ascertained that the channel has four feet water

The Cedar Keys are twenty miles north, have a good har

bor, and can be made a depot for provisions and stores which can be sent by boats up the Wythlacoechee, to the

rapids, within eight miles of the battle ground, where a strong block-house has been erected by Maj. McLemore, and garrisoned by forty men-

MARRIAGES.

At the Choctaw Agency, Arkansas, on the 12th April last, by the Rev. Mr. Durgey, Captain FORBES BRITTON, United States Army, to Miss REBECCA MIL-

At the same place and time, by Rev. Mr., Washburn, Lieutenant HARRIS, United States Army, to Miss SUSAN ARMSTRONG, of Nashville, Tennessee.

In Baltimore, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Schrieber, Mr. EDWARD S. WRIGHT, of Georgetown, to Miss MARGARET HOOPER, of Baltimore.

At his residence in Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday

evening last, Hon. CALEB P. BENNETT, Governor

of the State of Delaware, aged 78 years; a worthy citizen

DEATHS.

and a Whig soldier of the Revolution.

father's residence, corner of 11th and F streets.

TALLAHASSEE, APRIL 23.

priate addresses and sentiments.-Patriot.

leaving but little ashes.—Nat. Intel.]

countries.

Company."

soon as it can be prepared for the press.

We heartily congratulate our readers on the official annunciation of the termination of the Beacon,) that they left at Tampa Bay between five and six hundred of the volunteers sick. controversy between the United States and France, (so far as the non-execution of the

> Florida, dated April 29th, from which we extract the following passage: "The statement of Gen. GAINES's having ter-

' minated the 'war' is all error. The Indians " are as hostile as ever. They made an attack on the stockade of Volusia two weeks since, "but were repulsed after killing and scalping "two of the men, and wounding one or two."

Mr. W. B. Shepard, on the first page of this This letter, as well as the newspaper accounts of the termination of this campaign, anticipate another campaign next fall, and that the Regulars will in consequence remain in the upper part of inhabit that District, cannot too highly appreciate Florida all the summer.

FROM ALABAMA.

The Montgomery Journal of April 27 states that orders had been issued by the Governor of ALABAMA to Generals Scott and Watkins [of the Militia of that State 1 to draught 2,000 men from their brigades, and to hold them in readiness to act against the CREEK Indians, should any emergency arise to require it. The Journal states also that it is not informed as to the circumstances which, in the judgment of the Governor, have rendered it necessary to organize this large force, and therefore cannot judge of its propriety.

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED, MAY 9.
Schr. Hope, Hussey, New York; plaster to George Johnon & Co. Schr. William; plaster to order. Schr. William; plaster to do.
Schr. Sarah; do. do.
Two brigs and three schoeners below, bound up.
SAILED, MAY 9.
Charley.
Portland.

Schr. Enterprise, Greeley, Schr. Joseph Stewart, Wood, MEMORANDA.
Ship Potomac, Marbury, from Liverpool, for this port, putinto almouth 31st March, with loss of rudder and jib-boom, and

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MAY 11, Will be acted Sheridan's excellent Play of PIZARRO; Or, The Death of Rolla. After which, the Ferce of the WEATHERCOCK; Or, Love alone can fix Him.

And five other characters. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLISH SETTLEMENT, To be given at Carusi's Saloon, Thursday Evening, 12th inst.

Tristram Fickle, -

Signor FABJ, Italian Vocalist. Signor VAI, celebrated Professor on the Mandolino and Guitar, from Philadelphia.

Senor PEREZ, celebrated Professor on the Violin, Guita ,&c.

Mr.DIEHLMAN, celebrated Professor of Music, who will pre

The following gentlemen have kindly offered their valuable

side at the Piano forte. PROGRAMME.

Quartetto, instrumental, composed by Mozart.
 Cavatina, by particular desire; "Still so gently," &c. (Ah perche, &c.) from the magnificent opera La Somnambula, sung by Signor Pabj, composed by Bellini.
 Solo on the Mandoliuo, accompanied on the Piano, performed

bon. men. and iron. gravny.

Dr. Thos. P. Jones,
Washington city - 78 19 3 0 1.321

Dr. Chas. T. Juckson, of Boston - 77.9 16.5 3.6 2 silex 1.321

A. A. Hayes, (chemist,) of Boston - 77.86 15.60 4.60 1.94 1.312 by Signor Vai.
4. Aria, "Tu non sai con quei begl'occhi," from the opera of Dr. Jackson remarks: "This coal, it will be seen, is of La Somnambula, sung by Fabj, composed by Bellini.

5. Solo on the Violin, performed by Mr. Diehlman. PART II.

PART II.

1. Quartette, instrumental, composed by Haydn.

2. Italian Romance, sung by Sr. Fabj, accompanied on the Guitar by Sr. Vai, composed by Prince Pignatelli.

3. Pot-pourrion the Guitar, arranged and performed by Sr. Vai.

4. Solo on the Violin, arranged and performed by Mr. Diehlman.

5. The patriolic song, "Auror di Patria," (Love of Country,) sung by Sr. Fabj, with great applause, at New York, Philadelphia, and at the last concert in this city, accompanied on the Piano by Mr. Diehlman, composed by Generali.

6. Finale. Introduction as tempore, on the air "Look out upon the stars, my Love," with variations upon the Piano forte, by Mr. Diehlman.

3. The Concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The Concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Tickets for sale at Stationers' Hall, Waverly Circulating Library, Athenaum, Carasi's Music Store, and in the principal hotels. Price \$1.

DY EDWARD DYER. BOOKS, BOOKS. of the books are valuable and scarce: Amongst them will be found various works in French, Classics in Latin and French, Rollin's Ancient History, Pise's History of the Church, Josephus, Virgil, 4 vols, Vosgien, Davenport's Gazetteer, various Theological and Controversial Works, &c. &c.

FRAME HOUSE AND BILLIARD TABLE, RIVAME MOUSE AND BILLMARD TABLE, R. C. FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a Billiard Table, with all the fixtures usually belonging to one, such as lamps, cues, maces, balls, &c. The table is a substantial well-built one, with manogary bed. A favorable opportunity is offered to any person wishing to purchase a table, or a club of gentlemen desirous of procuring a table for their private use. If not disposed of before the first Wednesday of the next month, (the 4th May) at private sale, it will be offered at auction on the premises, (next to the corner of F and 15th streets, Washington) at 12 o'clock M.

The subscriber offers also for sale a Frame House, situated on

ton) at 12 o'clock M.

The subscriber offers also for sale a Frame House, situated on F street North, adjoining Dr. Laurie's church, together with stables, fences enclosing a coal yard, and which, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at auction on the same day, immediately. For terms, &c. inquire of the subscriber, corner of F and 15th treets, or of Mr. EDWARD DYER, Auction and Commission JAS. JOHNSON.

ap 26—cots&ds The Sale of the above will take place as designated, on Wednesday, 11th instant at the place as designated as the place as atcd, on Wednesday, 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.
may 6— (Globe) ED: DYER, Auctioneer.

may 6— (Globe)

BARRELS of gross and nett Herings, just received by the subscribers, near the Long Bridge, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.

In store, 100 casks fresh Thomaston Lime.

may 11—3t

BASIL BRAWNER & CO.

PARRIERY, THE HORSE, &c. &c.—Lately published and for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel—Hind's Groom's Oracle

Lawrence on the Horse Lebeaud's Principles of Horsemanship for ladies and gen-The Horse, as published by the British Society for the Dif-fusion of Useful Knowledge

Barnum's American Farmer
Farmers' and Graziers' Guide, by Lawrence
New England Farrier and Farmers' Cattle Book
Mowbray on Poultry, Sheep, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals, their breeding, rearing, fattening, and

Farriery and Veterinary Medicine, by J. White, Veterinary

Surgeon to the Royal Dragoons
Hind's Veterinary Surgeon
Gibson's Farriers' Dispensatory
The Farrier's and Horseman's complete Dictionary
Bartlett's Gentleman's Farrier
The Gentleman's Jockey or Farrier's Approved Guide

may 10-eo&ds

Allen's Essay on Horses Clater's Cattle Doctor

Together with many other valuable works of the same class and description, all at the lowest prices.

may 11 DY EDWARD DYER.—New frame House and Last evening, after a short illness, Mr. FRANCIS DIX-ON, son of Mr. Jacob Dixon, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from his father's residence, corner of 11th and F streets.

We have seen a private letter from a respectable officer of the Army, now in the South of

South Carolina, Captain Rollins, arrived on Saturday morning last at Norfolk, from Charleston, were Capt. Canfield, of the U.S. Engineer Corps; Lieuts. VAN BUREN, BEALE, BURNETT, BLAIR, and CAPRON, of the U.S. Artillery. We regret to learn from the officers, (says the

FROM FLORIDA.

Among the passengers in the steam packet

The number of pupils is limited. The plan of the School requires that the pupils be entirely secluded from other boys. No day scholars are received.

day scholars are received.

The pippils are all under the care and control of the Principal and his assistants at all hours; eating with them at the same table; sleeping under the same roof; and in all respects constituting one family. The government is strictly parental.

Moral and religious instructions are sedulously imparted, but none of the peculiarities of any one sect are inculcated. The boys attend the Presbyterian or Episcopal church, at the option of their parents; always, however, accompanied by one or more teachers.

of their parents; always, however, accompanied by one or more teachers.

The studies embraced in the plan of this school are, the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish Languages; Mental and Elementary, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, and Mathematics; History, Anciea, and Modern Geography, Grammar, English Composition on n system of progressive exercises; Jewish, Roman, and Greeian Antiquities; Mythology; Reading, Spelling, and Definitions; Penmanship; Singing; simple instructions by lectures on Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy, and on Greek and Roman Literature; and in the department of Religion, the Parables of our Saviour, the four Gospels and the Acts, Sacred Geography and History, the Evidences of Christianity, and the present state of Religion throughout the world.

The pupils are required to write from memory sketches of the sermons they hear on the Sabbath. The older boys hear four lectures weekly, viz. one on Greek and another on Roman Literature, a third on Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and a fourth on History or Political Economy; of all which they are obliged to write full sketches. These exercises have been found to be attended with signal advantage in a variety of particulars. A monthly report of the standing of each pupil, in studies and behavior, is sent to his parents or guardian.

The year is divided into two sessions and two vacations. The vacations are the months of April and October.

TERMS.—The charge for each pupil is \$300 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. The sum is in full for all the tuition, of whatever character, which the plan of the school embraces: for board, washing, lodging, mending, fuel, lights; including also the use of bedding, books, stationary, maps, globes,

braces: for board, washing, lodging, mending, fuel, lights; including also the use of bedding, books, stationary, maps, globes, libraries, and other privileges.

All letters of business or inquiry, relating to the School, must be addressed (postage paid) to the subscriber, at Princeton, New Jersey.

E. C. WINES, Principal.

REFERENCES.

Gentlemen wishing for information respecting the character of the Institution, are referred to the following persons, all of whom either are at present, or have been, patrons:
Lexington, Ky.—Hon. S. L. Southard.

Chambersburg, Pa.—Hon. Geo. Chambers.

Wilmington, Del.—Hon. J. J. Milligan.

Athens, Geo.—Henry Jackson, LL. D.
Lexington do.—Joseph H. Lumpkin, Esq.

Savannah, do.—Joseph Cumming and Jacob Waldburg, Esqs.

Natchen Miss—P. Wo. Dunbar, and Henry W. Hunting-REFERENCES.

Natchez, Miss .- Dr. Wm. Dunbar, and Henry W. Hunting

Natchez, Miss.—Br. The Long Req.

Long Esq.

Donaldsville, La.—Henry McCall, Esq.

Lynchburg, Va.—Jno. M. Otey, Esq.

Baltimore, Md.—F. W. Brune and Richard Stockton, Esqrs.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. Wade, Esq.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Margaret Helm.

New Bedford, Mass.—Joseph R. Anthony and Wm. Rotch.

New Bedford, Mass.—Joseph R. Anthony and Wm. Rotch, Esqrs.

Islip, L. I.—Mrs. Sarah Nicoll.

New York City.—Rev. C. Stewart, U.S. N., Rev. Wm. Patton, and R. B. Patton and H. Maxwell, Esqrs.

Philadelphia.—N. Biddle, J. Randall, A. Henry, A. M. Howell, J. McAllister, Winthrop Sargent, B. P. Smith, G. D. Blaikie, John Stille, J. P. Wetherill, M. D. Lewis, Richard Morris, Jas. Glentworth, W. Jackson, P. N. Patrullo, and Matthew Arrison, Esqrs.; Rev. John Chambers, Mrs. James Coleman, and Mrs. George Blight.

AND AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I wish to sell at private sale a Farm containing about seventy-five acres of Land, situate in Washington county, Maryland, six miles southwest of Hancock, and two and a half miles from Bath, or Warm Springs, (a good and healthy country,) adjoining the Potomac river and Chesapeake and Ohio canal. On said land is a comfortable dwelling-house, still-house, smokehouse, and other out-houses; also a mill of twenty-five feet fall, running one pair of stones, on a constant stream of water, sup-

said land is a comfortable dwelling-house, still-house, smokehouse, and other out-houses; also a mill of twenty-five feet fall, running one pair of stones, on a constant stream of water, supported by several never-failing springs; another mill-seat of twenty feet fall on the same stream of water as the former, and nearly joining the line of canal, and is calculated to erect a factory or other machinery. The above described premises are limestone land, and very productive. Any person wishing to purchase may obtain a great bargain by making early application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

N. B. Any person wishing to buy a large tract of land, there are 300 or 400 acres joining the subscriber for sale. H. W. mar 19—2aw3w

AN AWAY, on Sunday, the 3d of April, a Negro Man who calls himself PHIL JONES, supposed to be 25 years of age; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high; he is of a light color, or dark mulatto, with very small face, with thick lips; when spoken to speaks loud and strong; he has but little beard, and that on his upper lip. His clothing is a brown colored cloth coat, cassinet pantaloons of the same color, with stripes, dark waist-coat, with yellow flowers. It is likely he may change his clothing, and try to pass for a free man. I will give \$50 if taken in the State of Virginia or the District, or \$100 if taken in the State of Maryland, or any other State, and delivered to me or Henry McPherson, at either of our residences in Georgetown.

ALLEN SCOTT.

McPherson, at either of our resolution and 15—cp3w

ALLEN SCOTT.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—

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-lelth coat, home-made kersey pantaloons, 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. There is some reason to believe that he has procured free papers from some colored person in this county or in the District of persons some colored person in this county or in the District of the land-ings, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons lips, and a greater part of it but a few hundred of which are very large, long, and straight body. 1,000 to 1,500 YEL-LOW LOCUST TREES, of good size and quality. Also, from and part on Sassafras river, it is 10 or 12 miles from the Chesapeake and Dela There is some reason to believe that he has procured free papers from some colored person in this county or in the District of Columbia, and that he has been induced to run off by or with a white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Philadelphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This woman 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 fail of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.

mar 22—cplawif ELI OFFUTT.

Columbia, and so secured that 1 get him again.

mar 22—cplawff

ELI OFFUTT.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

WORTHY OF 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 17th day of May next, all that tract of land, in said county, called "Hunter's Hills," containing 1,750 acres; of which about 1,500 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 railvay extending into the river to ten feet water, affording, with two cars, carrying two cords of wood each, great facilities and despatch to vessels taking off wood at that place.

About 1,500 cords of wood cut, and now ready for market, will be sold at the same time.

About 1,500 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 steamboat companies and wood dealers is directed to it, as calculated to furnish large supplies for many

Years.

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

THOMAS W. GOUGH, Adm'r,

ELIZABETH GOUGH,
Administratrix of S. Gough. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, MASONS, AND STONE CUTTERS.—A contractor who could put fifty hands to work immediately would find liberal encouragement on the Greensville and Roanoke Railroad. The highest

ment on the Greensville and Roanoke Kaliroad. The highest prices will be given for a few stone cutters; masons, also, wil find abundant employment.

I will mention, as an additional inducement to persons to come on, that a large portion of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (which is also under my charge) will be placed under contraction for the research of the contraction of the statement of the contraction of the statement of th

Letters addressed to me at Hicksford, Greenville county, Va will be attended to, and all necessary information given. CHARLES F. M. GARNETT, C. E.

The Globe and Telegraph will please insert the above twice a week for one month, and send their accounts to thi office.

ap 26—2awlin

AN AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, without any known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Boswell. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, smartly pitted with the small-pox, lips thick, and mouth somewhat protruding; speaks quick, and stammers a good deal when sharply accosted; has a harsh countenance, and rather disagreeable face, and is a common plantation hand.

This fellow left me some four or five years ago, and got te Pennsylvania, where he was taken up and brought home. The transgression was overlooked, and it is more than probable he is now endeavoring to escape in the same direction. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, no matter where taken. It is not unlikely he is in Calvert county, as he has wany acquaintances in the neighborhood of Mr. William Bos well.

ROBERT W. BOWIE, sopt 21-cptf Near Nottingham, Prince George's co. Md.

fleetest and best nags of the North and South. (See the

3. Next he was trained and run by Mr. Richard Adams, proprietor of the Fairfield Course, near Richmond, who repeatedly ran him four mile heats. He contended with Trifle, Junette, and others; and although he was beaten by these celebrated mares, Mr. Adams says the Ace was always "well up;" particularly in the second heat over the Fairfield Course, which, he says, "was un in the unparalleled time of 7m. 51s." Mr. A., in a letter to

4. Mr. Oliver, proprietor of the Washington Course, expresses a similar opinion of his game, and adds further: "While in my stable last Fall, (1835,) I was convinced that he was a Racehorse at all distances; and with that belief I started him for the Jockey Club Purse of \$1000—4 mile heats. In this race he broke down in the second mile of the first heat."* For the information of those who are unacquainted with this horse, it may be proper to add, that he is believed to be a little under 15½ hands high; with short legs, and great muscular power. His blood is equal to that of any horse; and good judges pronounce him to be exquisitely beautiful—free from every kind of blemish. His color, a rich dappled chestnut.

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

all such; but there will be no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH,

Grassland, near Georgetown, D. C.

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

* He was lame before starting, having been injured while in training the preceding Fall. mar 23—2td&w5tcp THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, a bright mulatto man who calls himself WASHINGTON HERBERT, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with thick lips, a scar on his forehead, bushy hair, large gray eyes, and rather a disagreeable countenance when spoken to. His clothing was a brown frock coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, and fur hat. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house.

I have no doubt Washington has gone eastward, as he left home without cause, and has several brothers that have absconded in the same way. He rode a small Chickasaw mare from home, with a good saddle and bridle, which I suppose he left on the road.

I will give \$150 for him if taken in Maryland or the District of Columbia, and the above reward if taken elsewhere and lodged in Baltimore or Washington jail so that I get him again, and a liberal reward for the mare, saddle and bridle, if brought home to me.

WM. D. BOWIE,

Near Queen Ann Post Office, Prince George's Co. Md. oct 20—tf

Por Rent, all that valuable Tavern and Livery Stable property of the late George Holtzman, in Beall street, in Georgetown, D. C. This property is so well known as having the best run of custom in the town for many years, that a description of it is not considered necessary. The business has been conducted, since the death of George Holtzman, by his widow, who, for the purpose of affording her successor an opportunity of retaining the boarders and horses at livery, as well as the transient custom, will continue the same until about the 1st of June next, at which time possession may be had of the property. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. For terms, apply to

ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN,

ap 20—lawd&c Now occupying the establishment.

The Winchester Republican, Fredericktown Herald, and Chambersburg Franklin Repository will publish the above once a week till 1st June, send one copy of their paper containing the advertisement, and their bills as above for payment.

AMUEL W. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, late of Baltimore, Md., having removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care, in any part of the State of Mississippi.

Alvarez Fisk, Esq.

Alvarez Fisk, Esq.

Messrs. Watt, Burke & Co.

J. W. Zachrie & Co.

New O J. W. Zachrie & Co.
R. Strawbridge, Esq.
W. G. Hewes, Esq.
Hon. R. B. Taney,
Messrs. A. Brown & Sons,
Messrs. A. Brown & Sons,
B. Thomas, Esq.

ber, will please apply to
BENSON & CATTS, Smyrna, Del. or
CHARLES E, BENSON,
No. 5 Baltimore street, Baltimore for sale.—The undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the second day of the Races, in the city of Washington, at Fuller's Stables, the valuable young Stud Horse WAVERLY, seven years old this spring; was raised at Winchester, Virginia, and kept for one or two years at Dawsonville, Montgomery county, Maryland, where he has been esteemed, by those who know him well a religible and first rate horse. The following knew him well, a valuable and first-rate horse. The followin is his pedigree: Waverly by Sir Charles, dam Josephine, b. Flying Dragon; g. dam by Hamiltonian; g. g. dam by importe horse St. George; g. g. g. dam by King Herod; g. g. g. g. dam by Old Yorick.

by Old Yorick.

Flying Dragon was by Thornton's Flying Dragon, he by imported horse Punch, and he by King Herod. The dam of Flying Dragon was by Lamplighter, and he by Medley.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. Sale to take place at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT SHERRARD, Administrator of the estate of John M. Brome, dec'd.

600 DOLLARS REWARD. AN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Farrowsville, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the night of the 5th ult. the illowing Negroes: ELIAS, a stout well-made mulatto man, about 25 years

EPHRAIM, a likely mulatto man, about 6 feet high, well ande, and about 27 years of age, with a scar on his forehead.

DANIEL, a blackish man, about 6 feet high, well made, with

DANIEL, a blackish man, about 6 feet high, well made, with full pop eyes; is about 27 years of age.

DOCTOR, a stout well made fellow, rather homely, is about 26 years of age, and has a sleepy appearance.

ROBROY, a likely boy, is rather a copper color, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, quite sprightly.

ALEX, a brother of Robroy, is also quite a likely fellow, about the same color, and 20 years of age, has a down look when spoken to.

when spoken to.

If the above Negroes are taken and secured in jail, so that I get them again, one hundred dollars for each will be given.

The above Negroes are active and ingenious fellows, and will to manage.

WM. GIBSON. REMARKS.

REMARKS.

DOCTOR, one of the above named fellows, was apprehended at Bedford, Pa., on the 16th ult: aid on the 18th an attempt was made to take the other five at Young's Town, twenty-odd miles beyond Bedford. They then changed their direction and returned to Virginia; and in passing through Rominey, one of the other fellows, supposed to be Alex, was taken. About the 21st or 22d ult. the other four negroes were at Harper's Ferry, but finding that they could not cross at that place, came up the Shenandoah opposite the Shannondale Springs, where they remained until Sunday the 26th ult. when another attempt was made to apprehend them. They will likely cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, with a view of reaching Pennsylvania by the most direct route. John Edwards, a free man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a bright mulatto, blue eyes, black beard, with long bushy black hair, spare and straight, with thin visage, and quick spoken, and whose clothing (with the exception of a black broadcloth coat, about half worn) is not known, is suspected of aiding the above negroes in making their escape to the State of Pennsylvania. An addition of FIFTY DOLLARS will be added to the reward for ELIAS, if taken in the State of Maryland, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS if taken in Pennsylvania.

Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, deceased.

Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, deceased If Any information of the above Negroes, will be addressed at Farros wville, Fauquier county, Va.

ng to qualify themselves for teaching is invited to this depart-

ment.
The number of students during the present session of 1835-76 has been from 100 to 115; of these, 24 belong to the Senior, and 20 to the Junior class in college.
The conduct of the Students is orderly and studious; a large proportion of those in the higher classes is professedly pious. Among these is a society for inquiry on Missions.

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

resams compositions, subject to criticism by stations and professors.

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

Students board in private families or in the college club. In the former the expense is one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, including room, bed, boarding. In the club and in respectable families in the vicinity of the town the expense little exceeds one dollar. Tuition is \$12 50 per session, or \$25 per annum, including all college charges. Expense of boarding, tuition, washing, and fuel, in private families, would little exceed \$100; in club it would be considerably less.

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

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

many advantages, and as cheaply, pleasantly, and safely, as at any other Institution.

In compliance with a request of the Board of Trustees of this Callere the foreging as preserved to compute in made by

College, the foregoing summary statement is made by D. M'CONAUGHY, ap 2—1tdw3w President of Washington College

connected with the Georgetown College, Kentucky, will commence its summer session on the 2d of May.

This school has been in operation twelve months, in which time not more than ten or twelve young men have been qualified for the field.

time not more than ten or twelve young men have been qualified for the field.

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

The profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lucrative and honorable in America. What must it be in three years from this time? The harvest is abundant, the reapers are few. These views and prospects have induced the Professor to extend his course, making it thorough in theory and practice. To this end he will cause suitable drawings and models of railroads, canals, locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. &c. to be prepared without delay. And he will require the course to be so thoroughly studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not have made considerable progress in mathematics, natural philosophy, &c. previously to his entering the school. At the close of each session the Professor will attend the class on a practical tour, (that is to say, in the months of April and October,) when the principles of the science will be reduced fully to practice, locating railroads, turnpikes, canals, &c., observing the geological history, and developing the mineral resources of the country.

Drawing will henceforth be part

Course and Tour, will be furnished with a certificate made ou

Board, Lodging, Washing, &c. - \$50 Tuition (in advance) - - 20 Books and Instruments - - 10 Books and Instruments -

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

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

Geography (Kr.) March 20, 1825 Georgetown, (Ky.) March 30, 1836. ap 14-cp7td3t

Georgetown, (Ky.) March 30, 1836. ap 14—cp7td3t

ISS E. MARCILLY'S ACADEMY for the instruction of Young Ladies, No. 11, South Charles street, Baltimore.—This Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities for instruction which may be derived from a numerous and literary community. The patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the young ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the deportment of the pupils. To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French language, this institution offers peculiar advantages. It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geogn phy, Astronomy, History, Chronology, Mythology, Logic, Ethics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, French, Spanish, Music, Dancing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

The discipline of the Academy is mild, but firm and regular. The course is rewarded by an annual distribution of premiums.

The institution is provided with a good library.

nums.
The institution is provided with a good library.
The pupils are not permitted to walk out unattended. Their visues are always received in the presence of some member of the family. During recreation, they are under the superintendence of one of their teachers. TERMS.

Board and tuition, per annum, Half boarders, tuition not included, Day scholars, EXTRA CHARGES.

Ordinary infirmary charges, not including Doctor's

fees, 800
Each scholar must be provided with bed and bedding, or pay \$10, if furnished by the institution.
Washing, per annum, 2000
Boarders pay the current charges half yearly in advance. Parents and guardians residing at a distance are required to point a responsible agent in the city.

The vacation commences the Monday on or after the 25th of

July, and lasts until the first Monday in September. REFERENCES.—The Most Rev. Dr. Eccleston, the Rev. Dr. Deluol, the Rev. John J. Chance, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the Hon. R. B. Taney, Philip E. Thomas, W. E. George, Richard Caton, L. Wethered, T. Ellicott, James Howard, W. Woodville, Esqs. Dr. Potter, Dr. Chatard, the Hon. B. Roman, and the Hon. Geo. A. Waggaman, of Louisiana, the Hon. W. Gaston, of North Carolina, L. A. Petray, of Charleston, South Carolina.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and New Orleadvertiser will insert the above advertisement once a week f three months, and send their accounts to this office.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtain THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry F. Thorn, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1836. ap 19—w3t

RICH. L. JENKINS, Admin.

waluable Lands for Sale.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., a tract or parcel of land, lying immediately at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, whereon the late Thomas Snowden resided at the time of his death. This estate is highly improved. The soil is equally well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco. The meadows are extensive, and it is believed the Farm, for grazing purposes, would be equal to any Farm in the county. The improvements consist of a large and commodious Dwelling House, in good repair; an excellent Stone House, occupied by the overseer, with extensive quarters for servants; Barns, Tobacco Houses, Stables, and other necessary out-houses. The estate contains about Twelve Hundred acres of Land. It will be sold, entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. For further particulars, reference may be made to the Overseer on the premises, or to Robert Welch, of Ben., Esq., of the city of Annapolis.

On THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, a tract or parcel of land in Anna Arundel county, near Ellicott's Patuxent Forge, containing about Six Hundred Acres. This estate is in a tolerable state of improvement. It abounds in Timber. It will be sold entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers Persons disposed to purchase are referred for further information to Bushrod W. Marriott, or Benj. Brown, Esqrs.

At the time and place last mentioued, the subscribers will also offer at public sale another tract or parcel of land, lying in the Fork of Patuxent, and containing about Two Hundred Acres. For information in reference to this estate, application may be made to Mr. Samuel Bealmear, who resides near the premises. And on FRIDAY, the 3d day of June next, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, another tract or parcel of land called "BROOKS," lying in Anne Ar

ap 9—lawts

Trustees.

Tho Druggists.—A Retail Drug Store in Baltimore for sale.—The subscriber, wishing to make arrangements for going to the West, offers for sale the Stock, fixtures, and implements of every kind, attached to his Drug Store, which is centrally situated, and in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The Stock is of good quality, and comprehends a great variety of Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, and Patent Medicines, and is particularly adapted to the Prescription business. All of the fixtures of the Store are new, and were put up with due regard to durability, strength, and beauty, and will stand in need of no repairs or alterations for a considerable length of time.

A lease on the Store for a few years can be had by the purchaser, if preferred. Address X. Y., Baltimore, through the Post Office, with real name and address.

mar 19—cpst

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county,
Virginia, near Alexandria, on the 27th June låst, Negro
TURNER, who is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches
high, well formed, black, and has a round smooth face and
handsome features. He is a first rate farming hand and ostler,
and a good brick moulder. It is supposed he will seek employment in one of those capacities. I have reason to believe that
he has gone to the State of Ohio, by way of Uniontown and
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, A reward of \$200 will be paid
for apprehending and securing Turner, so that I recover him, if
taken in the State of Virginia, or District of Columbia, and
\$600 if taken elsewhere.
an 12—2awtf

GEO. H. TERRETT.

an 12—2awtf GEO. H. TERRETT.

AND FOR SALE.—The undersigned is authorized to dispose of a tract of land in the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, containing about 250 acres, adjeining the lands of Captain Thos. Ap C. Jones, Dr. Mattrom Ball, John Gantt, Esq. and Major George Beard.

The situation is one of the most beautiful in the county, remarkable for health and fine water, with a sufficiency of timber. Upon the premises are a frame dwelling house, with 6 or 8 rooms, kitchen, and other out-houses. The land is in a tolerable state of improvement, is well adapted to clover and other grasses, and within twelve miles of Washington City, by an excellent road. Terms and other particulars made known upon application to the undersigned (postage paid) Fairfax Court-house, Virginia. feb 23—cpt1June

T. R. LOVE.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY, by Silas Jone is just published, and this day received for sale by FTAYLOR, in one volume, illustrated by numerous engraying

of celebrated historical characters, and other scientific and anatomical engravings, handsomely printed and bound.

Also, a few cheap copies of Marshall's Washington, the latest and best edition, printed and bound in the best style, with a military, geographical, and historical atlas. Price only \$5 25.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Montgomery County, March Term, 1836 .-- In Chancery.

James M. Pope and Eliza his wife, Samuel McPherson and Rosetta his wife, Mr. Runnals and Louisa his wife, and Richard Jacobs.

HE bill in this case states that Richard Barrett, late of sai WHE bill in this case states that Richard Barrett, late of said county, deceased, during his lifetime executed a deed o mortgage unto the complainant, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1828, which is recorded in liber B. S, folios 526, 527, 528, and 529, one of the land records of Montgomery county, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, current money with interest from date, with a condition thereunto annexed that the said Barrett should pay unto the said Ray or his legal representatives, on or before the 27th day of February, 1829, the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, current money, with interest from the date thereof.

interest from the date thereof. Now the object of this bill is to toreclose the said mortgage or secure the payment of the said sum of money, and the interest thereon, by the sale of a part of a tract of land lying and bein in Montgomery county, State of Maryland, called "Friendship, containing six acres, more or less, the same being the real estat of which the said Barrett was seised of previous to his death, an the above mortgage having been given on the said land for the security of the payment of the abovementioned sum of money and it being suggested to this Court that the said Samuel Mc Pherson, Rosetta his wife, Mr. Runnals and Louisa his wife, and Richard Jacobs reside out of this State, it is therefore, this 15th day of April, 1836, ordered that the said non-residents be and any of April, 1526, ordered that the said non-residents be and appear in this Court on or before the 31st day of August next, and answer the premises, or otherwise the same shall be taken pro confesso: provided a copy of this order be published in one newspaper printed in Washington City and one in Rockville once a week for three successive weeks, the first insertion being at least four months before the said day.

CHS. I. KILGOUR.

BRICE SELBY, Clerk. True copy. Test: ap 29—1aw3w

DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near the Governor's Bridge, Prince George's County, on the 30th of November, a Negro lad named DAYY, 18 years old, very black complexion, his face full of small bumps, faint voice, and downcast and impolite when spoken to, very sluggish in his actions generally. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house. He ran off dressed in a dark roundabout and brown pantaloons a good deal worn, old shoes and stockings, and no hat. I will give for his apprehension, if taken over twenty miles from home, \$50; and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, and in every instance secured so that I get him again. every instance secured so that I get him again.
dec 22-3tawtf GRAFTON TYLER.

THE ACE OF DIAMONDS-Ry Randolph's Rob Roy.—This vary breathful and thich heed Horse will be let to marcs the precent senson, commencing on the 2nd of March, and ending on the 10th of July, at, his owner? Mill Form, about on: mile above Tendly Town, and four frong George town, on the Ware road, at the warp for me the words, and the proposal of the country is always to the payment of lifeca delian, if paid within the season. Third road in the case of the payment of the country is always to the latest the payment of the country is always to the latest the payment of the country is always to the payment

will receive immediate attention.

ap 30—cpow

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the
subscriber, living at Washington, Rappahannock
county, Virginia, on the 26th of March last, a negro man, named
STEWART, about 40 years of age; a cooper by trade. He is a
dark brown colored negro, and is upwards of six feet high, unusually stout. He had on when he left, a cassinet coat, a cap,
and a pair of jean pantaloons. He was sold on account of trying
to obtain a free pass, and I have but little doubt that he has made
his way to a free State. I will give one hundred and fifty dollars reward if he is taken out of the State of Virginia, and fifty
dollars if taken in the State, and will pay the jail fees.

JAS. W. PORTER.

P.S. He was seen in the county of Frederick on the 3d instant.

ap 18—cc3m

MPROVED METALLIC MEMORANDUM BOOKS.—W. FISCHER has just received from New York an assortment of new Metallic Memorandum Books, a very neat and convenient article. For sale at Stationers' Hall.

York an assortment of new Metallic Memorandum Books, a very neat and convenient article. For sale at Stationers' Hall.

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

JOHN S. MAGILL,

ap 30—w8w Executor of Charles Magill, decease d.

VRUSTEES' SALE of valuable Land and Fishing Shores.—By virtue of a decree of Charles county

ap 30—w8w Executor of Charles Magill, decease d.

VRUSTEES' SALE of valuable Land and Fishing Shores.—By virtue of a decree of Charles county Court, sitting as a Gourt of Equity, we the subscribers, appointed as trustees, will expose to public sale, on Wednesday, the 25th of May, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, all that tract of land situated in Charles county, Maryland, on the Potomac river, about thirty-five miles below Alexandria, and known by the name of SANDY POINT, containing 427 acres. This farm possesses very great advantages over most of the farms on the river: there are two valuable herring fisheries on it, which are rarely surpassed, and are at this time under rent, which pays good interest on the principal. Steamboats pass every day, and it is one of their regular stopping places. Small vessels can come within thirty yards of the shore, to take in their load or discharge it. The soil is highly improved by fish manure, and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and fine tobacco. There is a large and commodious dwelling-house, in good repair, and all other necessary outbuildings, some of which are new. We deem it unnecessary to say more of this valuable farm and fisheries; but we invite fishermen, and those who would make good investments, to come and view the place before the day of sale, as such a chance as this for valuable property may not offer shortly again.

Terms of sale: A credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale, the interest to be paid annually, and to be secured by bonds with approved security. On the payment of the purchase money, we, the undersigned, as trustees, are empowered to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed for the same.

FRANCIS E. DUNNINGTON,

sisting of a general assortment of Goods, such as is usually kept in a country or village store, and is believed to be as well selected as any similar stock to be found in the country. It is not large, but I would willingly reduce it, if a purchaser should so desire.

As opportunities for the acquisition of such an establishment as the above, with all the advantages which might be truly enumerated as connected therewith, do not often occur, there can be but little doubt of its presenting inducements to any one not prooccupied in a profitable and permanent business. I will sell the whole concern on terms so liberal, that no one disposed to purchase can object; or I may, if no sale is made before the fall, rent the premises to a responsible and careful person, who would purchase the stock.

I invite persons disposed to purchase, to view for themselves, or write me on the subject, to whom I will promptly reply, and give the information that may be desired as to the terms, and other considerations connected with the proposed sale.

J.-W. WARD,

Piscataway.

may 3—1awdæcti

Fiscataway.

G. B. Niebuhr, translated by J. C. Hare and C. Thirlwall, 2 vols. 8vo. 4 dollars and 50 cents.

The American Diplomatic Code, embracing a collection of Treatises and Conventions between the United States and Foreign Powers, from 1778 to 1834, with important Judicial Decisions on points connected with our foreign relations. Also, a concise Diplomatic Manual, containing a Summary of the Law of Nations, from Vattel, Wicquefort, Martens, &c. by Jonathan Elliot, 2 vols. 8vo. handsomely bound in calf, 12 dollars.

On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

TRAW MATTING.—We have received to day— 3,000 yards superior Straw Matting, which we offer unus ally low

1,500 yards colored Matting 200 pieces Irish Linens, warranted to be pure Linen and

grass bleached
150 pieces Grass Cloth for gentlemen's wear
21 do superior French Bombasins
36 do black Cashmerets
150 do Drillings various colors
39 do super Summer Cloths
30 do black English Florentine
Gentlemen's clothes of every kind made up in the best man-

ee, and at the shortest notice, 25 per cent. lower than customa BRADLEY & CATLETT.

may 9—3taw3w

TIN, Gardener, Florist, &c. from Paris, has the pleasure of announcing his arrival in this city with an assortment of Plants of every new description; Roses of all qualities; a great assortment of Flower Seeds, the most new; Onions of all qualities and species, the most rare; Plant Seeds the most curious and esteemed, by which he hopes that those who honor him with their visits, whether utilitarian or curioso, shall be amply gratified, conscious that the novelty of his collection and the moderation of his prices shall afford every satisfaction. His store is at the house of Mrs. Smith, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side.

May 5—eo2w

every instance secured so that I get him again.

ME PLUS ULTRA STEEL PENS.—Just imported, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a supply of the above very peculiar and superior Metallic Pens. In size and other particulars they closely resemble the swan quill pen, and will be found by most writers preferable to any thing which has before been offered.

On this point the public are invited to call and judge for themselves, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, where public officers are invited to send for samples.

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MELICUT WARING, may 4—w3w

Executor of Henry Waring.

Streets.)

LOT No. 3.—Situated at the northeast intersection of Lombard street and Callendar alley, fronting 62 feet on the former, and running back, binding on Callendar alley 146 feet 11 inches, or thereabout, to the middle of the 30 feet alley mentioned in the description of lot No. 2.

LOT No. 4.—Situated on the north side of Lombard street, fronting thereon 162 feet, bounded on the west and east respectively, by Poppleton street and Callendar alley, its depth being 146 feet 11 inches, or thereabout, to the middle of a 20 feet alley, to be reserved in the north of said lot, midway between Hollins and Lombard streets. This lot will be sold by feet front on Lombard street, with the privilege of taking 54 feet or the whole.

Hollins and Lombard streets. This lot will be sold by feet front on Lombard street, with the privilege of taking 54 feet or the whole.

Lot No. 5.—Situated at the southeast intersection of Lombard and Parkin streets, fronting on the former 100 feet, and on the latter 142 feet 10 inches, or thereabout, 10 feet of southern portion of said lot being within an alley 20 feet wide, proposed to be laid out between Pratt and Lombard streets. This lot will be sold by feet on Lombard street, with the privilege of taking 25 feet or the whole.

Lot No. 6.—Situated at the northeast intersection of Pratt and Parkin street; fronting on Pratt street 100 feet, binding on Parkin street; for thereabout, to the middle of a 20 feet alley, mentioned in description of lot No. 5.

At same time and place, we will offer the following parcet of Real Estate, for which one-half the purchase money will be required in cash. If desired, a credit of three years will be given for the balance, bearing interest, payable annually, to be secured by bond and mortgage on property purchased, viz.

Lot No. 7.—Situated on the south side of Baltimore street, fronting thereon 65 feet 6 inches, commencing 64 feet west of Schroeder street, and having a depth of 146 feet 11 inches, or thereabout, to the middle of a 20 feet alley, midway between Baltimore and Hollins streets.

Lot No. 8.—Fronting on the south side of Baltimore street 66 feet 8½ inches, commencing 71 feet west of Amity street, and having a depth of 146 feet 11 inches, or thereabout, to the middle of a 20 feet alley, mentioned in description of lot No. 7.

Lot No. 9.—Situated at northwest intersection of Baltimore and Poppleton streets, binding on the former about 83 feet, and on the latter about 150 feet, bounded on the north by Park lane. On this lot there are four two-story brick Houses, with back buildings on Baltimore street, and four one story brick Houses on Poppleton street; the whole renting at the rate of 450 dellars per annum.

Lot No. 10.—Formerly the residence of the late Dr. James

Lot No. 13.—Situated at northwest intersection of Parkin and Hollins streets, fronting on Hollins street 129 feet 5 inches, and having a depth of 57 feet 6 inches, being bounded on the north by lot No. 10. by lot No. 10.

LOT No. 14.—Fronting on the north side of Hollins (German extended) street 48 feet 6 inches, commencing 56 feet west of Schroeder street, and having a depth of 147 feet, or thereabout, to the middle of a 20 feet alley reserved midway between Baltimore and Hollins streets.

LOT No. 15.—Fronting on the south side of Hollins street 29 feet 8½ inches, commencing 100 feet west of Amity alley, and having a depth of 146 feet 11 inches, or thereabout, to the middle of a 30 feet valley midway between Hollins and Lombard streets.

ping places. Small vessels can come within thrity yards of the shore, to take in their load or discharge it. The soil is highly improved by fish manure, and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and fine tobacco. There is a large and commodius dwelling-house, in good repair, and all other necessary outbuildings, some of which are new. We deem it unnecessary to say more of this valuable farm and fisheries; but we invite fisher men, and those who would make good investments, to come and view the place before the day of sale, as such a chance as this for valuable property may not offer shortly again.

Terms of sale: A credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale, the interest to be paid annually, and to be secured by bonds with approved security. On the payment of the purchase money, we, the undersigned, as trustees, are empowered to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed for the same.

FRANCIS E. DUNNINGTON, ALEXANDER GRAY, JOSEPHUS BRUMMETT, ROBERT GRAY, RICHARD B. POSEY, Port Tobacco, April 21, 1336.

Trustees.

Tr

The lot will be sold exclusive of such annuity, giving the purchaser the option of taking it at the rate of 6 per cent.

At same time and place we will offer for cash, a Lot fronting 25 feet on Washington place; 25 feet east on Madison street.

Also, a Lot on Market street, Fell's Point, having a front of 26 feet, and a depth of 204 feet.

Lithographic impressions of the above named lots, which are numbered, will be ready for distribution at our counting room on Tuesday, the 10th instant, and may be had of Messrs. Masters, Markoe & Co. in New York, and of Messrs. Gibson & Bell, in Philadelphia, after the 14th inst.

In the mean time a plat of the property may be seen at our sale room, where we invite persons to call who are disposed to purchase at private sale, or to obtain any information relative to the above property. Title unquestionable.

may 7—604t

PRINCE GEORGER'S COUNTY COURT -- April

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY COURT.—April
Term, 1836.

RDERED by the Court this 25th day of April, 1836, that
the creditors of Nelson Davidson, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear
before Prince George's County Court, to be held at Upper
Marlborough town, on the third Monday in November next, to
file interrogatories and allegations (if any they have) against
said petitioner.

EDMUND KEY.

True copy—test 1

AQUILLA BEALL. True copy—test : may 4—law4m AQUILA BEALL,

TASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.—This day

mong which are the following:

20 pieces small plaid Silks, latest style

25 do. fashionable Figured do.

100 do. French and English Painted Muslins

100 do. painted Lawns, French Chintzes, and Ginghams

10 do. superior black Italian Lustring

10 do. do. Gro de Swiss and Poult de Soi

25 rich plain colored Silks

50 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls

5 cartons finer, Shawls and Holkfs

50 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls
5 cartoons fancy Shawls and Hdkfs.
100 dozen linen cambric Hdkfs., very cheap
100 pieces plain and checked Cambric
4 do. white and black figured Thule, for veils
10 do. rich figured Blond, for do.
20 dozen Green Barege and Gauze Veils
50 pieces handsome Curtain Muslins
25 pieces Irish and Russia Sheetings
20 do. wide Damask Table Diapers
50 dozen Damask Naukins. &c. &c.

50 dozen Damask Napkins, &c. &c. ALSO,

50 pieces Canton Matting

1 case fashionable Leghorn Bonnets
5 cases plain Straw do.
1 case handsome Parasols
d do. Gentlemen's Umbrellas, &c. &c.
x 9—3t R. C. WASHINGTON & Co. ELP TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

BELP TO PRINTERS AND TO BRISHERS.

Being a series of calculations, showing the quantity of paper required for a given number of signatures, carried out to an extent that will embrace the largest jobs. Also, an extensive Table for Job Work, Bills, Labels, Bookwork, Duplicates, &c. &c., by Samuel N. Dickinson. Just published, and for sale by

CASH FOR 300 NEGROES.—The highest cash price will be given by the subscriber for Negroes of both price will be given by the subscriber for Negroes of both sexes, from the ages of 12 to 28. Those wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, at my residence, or at A. Lee's Lottery Office, five doors east of Gadsby's Hotel. Letters addressed to me, through the Post Office, shall receive the earliest attention. WM. H. WILLIAMS,