GALES & SEATON. 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.

VOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are re quested to make immediate payment to Thomas 7 GEORGE A. BARNES.

TATE RIGHTS.—KENNEDY & ELLIOTT have just received a few copies of The Examiner, bound in volumes, containing nearly every document and authority in favor of State Rights that has been published, including those that relate to the South Carolina Controversy.

Also, the Free Trade Advocate, containing Mr. Calhoun's South Carolina Exposition, and the English pamphlet entitled "The Catechism of the Corn Laws."

Both edited by Condy Raguet.

june 22—3t To be had in the Athenseum.

VENO WOOD MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.-I. I will sell from 300 to 400 acres of LAND, lying very nea the Potomac river, on the Virginia shore, my fishery, know by the name of Cockpit Point, only intervening. The most the land is in valuable wood, and a portion of it heavily timber ed. The tract embraces some first-rate meadow land. Upon the premises is a neat frame dwelling, 18 by 36 feet, with small farm. The right of way to the river will be secured to the purchaser. I would exchange this land, or, if desired, the wood upon it, for property either in Alexandria or Washingto City; and if otherwise disposed of, the terms will be accommodating.

WILLIAM CLEARY, interpretable of the terms will be accommodating.

THE REAL SIMON PURE.—Another splend Sea Turtle will be offered to the lovers of good eating to day, at the National Eating House, precisely at 11 o'clock.

Also, all the other rareties of the season to be had here, such as either swim in the sea, fly in the air, or grow on the earth.

W. WALKER, Corner between Gadsby's and Brown june 22—3t

street, on Saturday, the 11th instant, a lady's Paraso which the owner can have by describing the same, and payin

JOHN C. McKELDEN. FOR RENT.—A comfortable two story brick dwelling house, in Mechanic's Row, east of the City Hall To a careful tenant the terms will be moderate. In R. C. WASHINGTON.

ECHANICS AND LABORERS.—Two hundre arpenters, Stone-masons, and Stone-cutters, and on Laborers will find employment on the Green and Bar ren river navigation throughout the present season, 180 miles of steamboat navigation being now under contract, and to be let it

By order of the Board of Comm JAS. R. SKILES, President. Bowling Green, Ky. may 31-t1stAug A GOOD SITUATION AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, in the village of Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland.—From considerations of family preference, I am desirous to change my residence. I therefore offer for sale my Dwelling and Store in this place, confessedly a very convenient conformals and hand sidence. I therefore offer for sale my Dwelling and Store in this place, confessedly a very convenient, comfortable, and hand some establishment, all recently constructed, and tastefully a ranged in modern style, with the necessary out-buildings, as a pendages; the whole constituting a very desirable situation for a Merchant or Tavern-keeper. Also, my Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of Goods, such as is usually kept a country or village store, and is believed to be as well selected.

a country or village store, and is believed to be at well select as any similar stock to be found in the country. It is not larg but I would willingly reduce it, if a purchaser should so desir As opportunities for the acquisition of such an establishme as the above, with all the advantages which might be truly en merated as connected therewith, do not often occur, there can be but little doubt of its presenting inducements to any one no preoccupied in a profitable and permanent business. I will sel 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

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.

may 3—lawd&ctf J. W. WARD, Piscataway.

IFE OF GENERAL HARRISON .-- A Memhi by James Hall: price 75 cents.
On sale by

COOD FRAME DWELLING AND TWO
ACRE LOT.—On Monday, 20th instant, at 5 o'clock
P. M. I shall sell on the premises that very excellent two-story
frame dwelling with the lot, lately occupied by Mrs. Mary Ryan,
deceased. The house is well built and very comfortable, having two rooms above and two rooms below, with carriage-nouse stable, &c. &c. and a pump of good water. The lot contains two acres, adjoins the toll-gate, just without the limits of the city, or the turnpike road leading to Bladensburg; a very fine situation for a garden, dairy, &c. Terms of sale cash.

N. W. FALES, Fx'r. as above and two rooms below, with carriage-hou

EDW'D DYER, Auct The above sale has been postponed to Thursday, 7th July. Same hour and place.

EDWARD DYER,

FOR SALE.—The well-known tavern situated on the south side of 11th street, and immediately in front of the steamboat wharves, being 50 feet front on south G street, and running north on 11th street 126 feet 4 inches. The house is well built in the modern style, containing 20 rooms, exclusive of a commodious back kitchen, with convenient and suitable ant-buildings. Also, a corner lot on square 353, situated on south E and 11th

streets, fronting on south E 25 feet, and running back on 11th street 90 feet.

The above valuable property is offered at private sale until the 20th day of June next, and if not sold will be offered at pub-

lic auction to the highest bidder. The title indisputable, june 7—ts JNO. E. FOULKES. The above sale is postponed to Wednesday, the 6th July, and will positively take place then, on the premises, at 6 o'clock P. M. ED. DYER,

DENTISTS .- 8,000 of S.W. Stockton's patent incor er's prices, by june 23—7t WM. GUNTON,

NEW DRY GOODS.—The subscribers will open this day an additional supply of seasonable dry goods, among

Fashionable chintzes, ginghams, and calicoes Cambric, book, and Swiss muslins Figured and plain silks Black silks and bombasins French worked capes and collars Fancy shawls and handkerchiefs

Linen cambric handkerchiefs Cotton and silk hosiery, a large supply Irish linen, sheetings, table diapers, and towelling

Irish linen, sheetings, table diapers, and towelling 2,500 yards Canton matting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 wide, &c. All of which will be offered low.

june 23—3t [Gi] R. C. WASHINGTON & CO.

ILCH COW.—Strayed from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, a new Milch Cow; black, with white spots, and a white streak along her back; her right horn has been torn off about three inches from the head. To any one returning her a reward of Five Dollars will be given. reward of Five Dollars will be given.

G. S. FARQUHAR, Druggist,

iune 23-3t Corner between Brown's and Gad DACON! BACON! HOGS' JOWLS, &c.—I have made arrangements with some very extensive merchants to have regular supplies of Bacon from them; consequently, it will enable me to sell for less than the common market prices. I should be pleased if all purchasers would call before they buy, and examine the lots I may verying from its all the properties. and examine the lots I may receive from time to time.

and examine the lots I may receive from time to time.

I have in store, just received—
10,000 pounds Bacon, hog round,
1,001 Hogs' Jowls,
50 kegs of Wetherall's White Lead,
100 do Nails, assorted.

With a large assortment of Coffee, Groceries, Cordage, Ropes, and a little in the Ship Chandlery way.

Please apply to
J. N. FEARSON,
110 20—31&2aw2w
Georgetown.

WASHINGTON AND BALTI-MORE RAILROAD.—Hours of de-parture changed.—On and after this day, June 23d, until further notice, the cars will depart from the depot in this city at half past eight A. M. instead of half past 2 A. M. and at half past eight P. M. instead of four P. M. as heretofore, june 23—d1w&3tawtf (Alexa. Gaz. Metrop. & Mirror.)

STEAMPACKET SOUTH CAROLINA. Wm. Rollins, being in complete order, will resume her regular run between Norfolk and Charleston on Friday, the 4th March, and continue to ply between the above places until further notice, as follows:

Leave Norfolk,

Evider March 4

Evider March 4

Friday, March 4 Friday, March 11 Do do L Do April 1 Thursday, do 14 do 28 Thursday, April Do do Do June Do do 28
Do May 12
Do do 26
Do June 9
Do do 23 DIXON & HUNTER, Norfolk. JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore.

PIEDMONT STAGES.-II consequence of the injury to the Potomac Bridge, passengers in this line will have to come to Alexandria the previous evening, or in the mail boat in the morning, at half past two 'clock. The stages will leave Newton's Hotel at 5 o'clock?

M. till further notice, and reach the Springs by 3 o'clock P. M. GEO. JOHNSON & CO.

Washington, June 17, 1836. Washington, June 17, 1886.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of July next, for graduating, setting the curb, paving the footway, and paving the gutters in the several Wards of the City, until the 2d Monday in June, 1837. Separate proposals to be made for each Ward. Contractors to furnish all materials, june 18

PETER FORCE, Mayor.

BY P. MAURO & SON.—Centre Market Vege—table Stands at Auction.—On Saturday morning, 2d July next, at 9 o'clock, on the premises, will be rented, to the highest bidders, for one year from date, agreeably to an act of the Corporation of Washington, all the Vegetable Stands, &c. of the Centre Market.

the Centre Market.

Eastern, Capitol Hill, and Western Markets Stands. These will also be rented, as the above; the two former on Wednesday, 6th July, the latter on Friday, 8th. Terms cash, to be complied with immediately after the sales are closed. By order of the Mayor:

P. MAURO & SON, Aucts. MEMOIRS OF COUNT GRAMMONT.—This day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, a single copy of the "Flowers of Loveliness."

The Man of Honor, 1 vol.

The Man of Robot, 1 vol.

NEW BOOKS.—Paris and the Parisians in 1835, by Frances Trollope, in 1 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.

THE PISTOL KNIFE.—The subscriber takes plea Aures, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and which will remain a short time for the inspection of the Public, at Stationers' Hall.

Also received for sale a few of the celebrated Bowie Knives, from the same manufactory.

WM. FISCHER.

WERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On Wednesday, 29th instant, I shall sell without reserve at the residence of Jonathan Guest, Esq. on Tenth street, north of F, all his very superior household effects, which are mostly new, and selected with much care, consisting, in part, of as follows, viz.

Handsome Pillar and Claw Card, Centre, and Dining Tables Pembroke Tables and Cloth Covers
Workstand and Secretary
Splendid Vases and Shades for Mantel, Astral Lamp

2 Lounges or Ottomans 2 Recess Mahogany Sideboards Brass Andirons, Fenders, Tongs and Shovels Venitian Blinds st Parlor, Hall, Step, and Chamber Carpets

Heavy Cut Decanters
Wines, Tumblers, Celeries, Dishes, Salts, &c.
Best Silver Plate, such as—
Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons
Fishknife, Ladle, &c.
Bronze and Gilt Candlesticks
Plated Candlesticks Plated Canters

Plated Candlesticks, Plated Castors Set Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets China Large and superior Liverpool Set Ivory Knives and Forks, Britannia Set Preserve Jars, Mahogany Bureaux
2 very superior Dressing or Toilet Bureaux
Mahogany and Poplar Wardrobes
Maple high and French post Bedsteads
Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses
Blankets, Fine Chintz Spreads
Washstands, Toilet Sets, Fine Clience

Washstands, Toilet Sets, Pier Glasses Butler's Tray and Stand Chintz Window Curtains, &c. &c.

A first-rate Rotary Stove and apparatus, with a complete se of Kitchen requisites, &c. &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash. The furniture can be examined on the day pre-

EDWARD DYER, june 14—eots (Globe)

VISCONSIN TERRITORY.—Notes on Wisconsin Territory, with a Map, by Lieutenant Albert M. Lea of the United States Dragoons. \$1. On sale by june 20 PISHEY THOMPSON.

DIME 20 PISHEY THOMPSON.

EW BOOK.—Camperdown, or News from our Neighborhood, by Mrs. Griffith, is this day received, for sale by june 20 F. TAYLOR. DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th instant, a Negro Man named NED, about six feet high, dark copper color, high cheek bones, the left one conspicuously darker than the other, has a scar on the right side of his head, from a wound recently healed, and another on the left shin, from the cut of an axe; his body is short for his other proportions; walks with his toes turned out; speaks quick generally, sometimes a little confused in his articulation; is four or five and twenty years of age, is a good wagoner, and first-rate farm hand; took with him nothing but a drab great coat besides the clothes he wore, which con-

but a drab great coat besides the clothes he wore, which consisted of a dark casinet short coat, domestic pantaloons, and co I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said negro to me, if taken in Virginia or within the District of Columbia, or one hundred dollars if taken beyond those limits,

and secured so that I get him again.

THOS. AP C. JONES, ap 28-d&ctf Near Prospect Hill, Fairfax county, Va. COLERIDGE'S LETTERS, CONVERSA-TIONS, AND RECOLLECTIONS, in one vo-lume, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. june 1

200 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from

DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in this city, about the 1st instant, two negro men, WILLIS and HANSON.

Willis is a stout, able-bodied fellow, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a middling dark complexion, with large heavy eyebrows for a negro, and a very surly look when spoken to. His clothing is not known, but he is supposed to have a large pea jacket of dark bearskin cloth, nearly now.

Hanson is the brother of Willis, and not quite as tall, but stout in proportion. He is 20 years of age, of a darker complexion than Willis, tolerably black, with a small scar on the upper part of the forehead, near the hair; has rather an unpleasant countenance, and when questioned generally hangs his head. His clothing is probably the same as Willis's, and he may have an old gray great coat with a cape. It is probable these fellows may have obtained forged papers, and will endeavor to make their way north; but as no search has been made for them, they may still be lurking in the neighborhood of the city.

I will give \$50 a piece for them if taken within the District, \$100 each if taken in Maryland, or elsewhere, and secured in any jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting these fellows, directed to W. H. Lowry, or Dr. John E. Craig, will be attended to.

Washington City, Jan 25—d&ctf

matism, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affection of the bones, ulcerated throat and nostrils; Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Head-ache from particular causes; pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatments or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind. THE INDIAN'S PANACEA-For the cure of Rheu-

name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate; but, for a general remedy or purificator, to remove the cause, the Indian's Panacea will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is that modern physicians, in their ambition to excel in their profession, explore the vast fields of science by the aid of Chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of art alone, and entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rick and bounteous stores of medicine which the Almightly has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime. And how much more o spring out of the earth in every clime. And how much mor-rue it is that whilst the American physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles repetually changing, as they are, at the dictate of fashion and lly, he is surrounded in his own country with an endless pro-sion of medical plants sufficient to answer any indication in

isease, and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suf-pered to "waste their healing on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicines upon the system are tem-orary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their efects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemi ally upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

che constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The greater congeniality, efficiency, and safety of vegetable tremedies, compared with mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the white man. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepit, unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures, after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the almost total absence of chronic diseases among them? Who has ost total absence of chronic diseases among them? Who ha over heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and rained by ill treatment? And can a doubt exist that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civiltized man is heir to is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children over those which the pride and the art of man here inverted.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal in From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal in-habitants of his country, and intimate acquaintance with the me-thods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "The Indian's Panacea" acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and, after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recom-mended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the Public with the onsciousness that he is placing within its reach a remedy capa-le of relieving many of his afflicted fellow-beings who are sufferring under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and, in many cases, the only means of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy that may, perchance, be equally good with many others now in use but it is capable of earling the in many.

and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has be

and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only a few years since this preparation was first presented to the Public, but in that time some thousands of persons might be found who would solemnly declare that they believed their lives were saved by it, and in many cases after they had tried most and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known, it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of this Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In rheumatisms and ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a spring and fall purifier, by those who are subject to various complaints, and whose constitutions require invigorating. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a diet drink is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in small doses, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expanse and in a far more

ties in small doses. Whenever a diet drink is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in small doses, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effects of the Indian's

Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit, in the most satisfactory manner, its superiority over

Boston, April, 1834.

Sir: When I was a young man, I followed the fishing trade and, from the peculiar exposure at that time, I have had pain bout me at intervals, which have since increased to a regular and severe rheumatism. You know, I saw you in Charleston wery bad off, and told you I had heard of the surprising qualities of the Indian's Panacea, when you told me where to get it. Well, I got six bottles, which have cured me for seven or eight months, and from being free from pain so long, although xposed, I believe my case a cured one, and writ

AARON GILBERTS. New Orleans, May, 1834.

I have had a disease in my head, which more recently became very painful and darming, in consequence of taking cold repeatedly. A large gathering was formed in the cavity between the ears, discharging prodigiously; and from the renewed accumulation at times, it seemed as if my head would burst, when the running would increase at the ears, and would also when the running would increase at the ears, and would also appear at the nose and eyes. I applied to the best physicians, but found no permanent relief; I also tried Swaim's Panacea, but found it useless. By request of a friend I tried the Indian's Panacea, which soon gave me relief; and after taking twelve bottles, I was made as well as ever. The opinion of one so much indebted to it may be of little weight; but the reputation this Panacea has earned in this vicinity will give it the preference over any other remedy for abserges, sores, for erence over any other remedy for absce JOHN McMULLEN.

JOHN McMULLEN.

The proprietors of this article have received many proofs of ts value on plantations. The negro who is subject to any dispases peculiar to him, or peculiar to his exposing employment, eels most readily its healing influence. Rheumatism, debitty, swellings, loss of appetite, and the nameless evils he coms effects; and it is confidently recommended to the planter as

a sate and invaluable medicine.
Erysipelas is one of those severe cutaneous affections which is removed by this Indian practice more effectually and speedily than in any other mode. There is strong evidence at hand to show that no case can withstand its effect.

show that no case can withstand its effect.

St. Augustine, (E. F.) July, 1835.

D. G. Haviland & Co. Agents: I am induced to write, to inform you of the happy results I have experienced from taking the Indian's Panacea. For the last ten years I have been severely the Indian's Panacea. For the last ten year's I have been severely afflicted with the rheumatism in both legs, and sores covering a large proportion of the body; and during this time I have tried almost every thing that I heard recommended, but without relief from any. In this state, I had given up myself as incurable, and made up my mind to drag out my life in excruciating pain, for I can safely say that I had not known a day, in that time, during which I had been free from pain, and most of the time I was in the greatest agony. I was in this fix when in your city, at which time I bought a dozen bottles of yeur Panacea, which I took as directed in the paper, and am now happy to state to you, and to the community, that I am a perfectly well man. This change I attribute to this invaluable Medicine alone.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. H. POWERS.

CHARLESTON, JULY 12, 1831. I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg, occasionally accompanied with erysipeletous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ankle joint. Several eminent physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state, five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST,

HAVILAND, HARRAL, & ALLEN, Agents, 304, King street, Charleston For sale in Washington, by TODD & Co. In Alexandria, by WM. STABLER.

GALT HOUSE,

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT,

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, with a profitlic sale, on Thursday alternoon, June 30th, at half past 4, at towniv's Tavern, 9 miles out on the Susquehanna Railroad, that valuable and profitable Farm known as Wilkins's, with all the superior buildings, in a high situation, with all the necessary improvements in complete order, situated in the forks of the Susquehanna Railroad, and 9 miles from the city by the Falls Turnpike, adjoining the lands of Richard Caton, Esq. Probably there is not a more beautiful, luxuriant, and healthy spot in the State. There are about 248 acres of land, upwards of 100 of which is in a very high state of cultivation; there is an abundance of wood and water, a thriving young orchard, a handsome garden, extensive barn, replete with every convenience; and ice house filled with ice from spring water flowing through the premises, dairy, lime kiln, and elegant dwelling and other improvements. The farm is under good locust and chestnut fence, divided into seven fields, all in full crops, which will test the strength of the soil. Terms will be liberal. Apply to the auctioneer.

The cars leave the Depot at 3 in the afternoon, and return at 6. The property can be examined at any time previous to the

The property can be examined at any time previous to the H. W. BOOL, Jr.

FINE FARM.—Now for sale, that beautiful and fer tile farm called Bellefield, late the residence of my son, and adjoining that on which I reside in the country of Loudoun. It is a part of that most desirable region of country at the eastern base of the Blue ridge, and within three miles of the village of Upperville, a post town, through which passes regularly a mail stage upon the Ashby's gap turnpike road.

This estate contains 450 acres of land, with substantial and comfortable accommodations for a genteel family, and the necessary farm buildings, with fine orchard and garden fruits. It is divided into six fields, besides meadow, and inclosed mostly by substantial stone fences. Independent of its intrinsic value,

divided into six fields, besides meadow, and inclosed mostly by substantial stone fences. Independent of its intrinsic value, many local advantages are superadded, as the healthfulness and beauty of the country, of which it forms a part, the schools, churches, post office, &c. of the adjacent village, the convenient merchant mills, and the facilities of transportation.

I shall be absent from home until late in June, but on my return shall be prepared to treat for the sale of this property. In the mean time, I invite those disposed to purchase to visit the farm, and view its crops of grain, its pastures, and its grazing stock in the month of June, which will afford them the best means of estimating its value. The terms of payment will be made easy.

PRESBYTERIAN & CATHOLIC CONTRO-VERSY, by the Rev. John Hughes and the Rev. John Breekenridge, in one volume, is just published, and this da

DMINISTRATION NOTICE.—The subscriber he obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, State Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit the said estates. All those indebted to the same are requeste to make immediate payment. CHARLES B. STUART, ap 9—w6w

Haymarket, Prince William, Va.

NERRE HAUTE STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

ntry. Terre Haute is a flourishing town, and is one of the best wheat counties on the Wabash river. or the Wabash river. Two canals centre at this place, for which (with other works) ten millions of dollars were appropriated by the late Legislature; besides which, it enjoys the advantages of the great national work, the Cumberland Road. Those wishing to purchase will, on examination, find it the most eligible situation on the Wabash for such an establishment.

Terms—Half cash; balance in one and two years, with in crest

J. S. WALLACE.

PACKING BOXES.—150 Packing Boxes, of all kinds and dimensions, that have been used, and are suitable for the transportation of books and stationary, are for sale, in per-

OUND MUSIC BOOKS are for sale at half the Waltzes, Songs, Variations, Dances, &c. &c.

At the Waverly Circulating Library, immedi In Charles County Court, as a Court of Equity-June Term, 1836.

James Weems, administrator of Sutton J. Weems,

said third Monday in November next.

True copy—Test:

-Test:
JOHN BARNES,
Clerk of Charles County Court.

James J. Weems, executor of John Weems.

HE bill in this case states that Sulton J. Weems obtained from the Orphans' Court of Calvert County letters of administration upon the estate of Locke Weems, of said county deceased. That the said Sulton J. Weems proceeded in the settlement of said courts of the said Sulton J. Weems proceeded in the

doceased. That the said Sutton J. Weems proceeded in the settlement of said estate by the passage of three administration accounts, and that, not knowing the precise situation of said estate, he made payments and advancements to the heirs and representatives of the said Locke Weems, deceased, and amongst others to John Weems, of Charles County, to the amount of nine hundred dollars. That the said Sutton J. Weems having since died, without having effected a final settlement of said estate, letters of administration de bonis non were granted to Daniel Kent, of Calvert County, who finally settled the estate of the said Locke Weems. That the balance due and distributable upon said final settlement amongst the heirs and representatives of said Locke Weems, was fourteen hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-eight cents. That the representatives of said Locke Weems were, Sutton J. Weems, Mary Ireland, John Weems, late of Charles County, deceased, David Weems's children, and William Weems's children. The bill charges that the said Sutton J. Weems, administrator of the said Locke Weems, overpaid to the said John Weems, of the estate of the said Locke Weems, to which the said John was entitled, the full sum of six hundred and seven dollars, with interest. No part of which halb aver heav refused. prove them—none who sustained any injury, and none who fail ed to derive benefit from their use. And, upon the whole, I denot hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in dyspeptic affections, and believe them mysel to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER. From the Hon. Richard Hines, late Member of Congression from the Tarboro' District. HERMITAGE, NEAR SPARTA, EDGECOMB COUNTY, HERMITAGE, NEAR SPARTA, EDGECOME COUNTY, November 10, 1834.

I was severely afflicted for several years with dyspepsia, jaundice, and general ill-health. I called in the aid of eminent physicians, and visited most of the mineral springs of celebrity in the United States, without any material benefit, until my case was thought to be hopeless. Being compelled in the winter of 1824 to spend some weeks in Raleigh, I consulted Dr. Beck with, when he prescribed what is now known as "Beckwith' Anti-dyspeptic Pills," by the use of which I soon became much better. I continued to take them for some months, until my netter. I continued to take them for some months, until my nealth was entirely restored, to which they mainly contributed Another member of my family subsequently used them with Weems, to which the said John was entitled, the full sum of six hundred and seven dollars, with interest. No part of which hath ever been refunded. That the complainant hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Calvert County letters of administration upon the estate of the said Sutton J. Weems, deceased. That the said John Weems has since died, having first made his last will and testament, by which he constituted and appointed the said James J. Weems his executor; and that the said James J. Weems, in pursuance thereof, obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County letters testamentary upon the estate of the said John Weems, deceased. That the said John Weems left a large personal estate sufficient to now all his debts and his Having been many years well acquainted with Dr. Beckwith, I take pleasure in mentioning him as a gentleman of great worth and intelligence, and of known and admitted science and skill in is profession, and in recommending his Anti-dyspeptic Pills at most valuable medicine to those afflicted with the diseases have mentioned.

RICHARD HINES.
These Pills are prepared solely by Thomas L. Jump, general agent at Raleigh, N. C., and sold by appointment by the following persons, and in most of the towns in the United States. left a large personal estate sufficient to pay all his debts and abilities, which came into the hands and possession of the sa James J. Weems, executor, as aforesaid. That the said James J. Weems, executor, as aforesaid. abilities, which came into the hands and possession of the said James J. Weems, executor, as aforesaid. That the said James J. Weems, executor, as aforesaid, has removed, and now resides without the limits of this State, and has never made any settlement of said John Weems's estate. The object of the bill is to recover from the said James J. Weems, executor of the said John Weems, the amount of money overpaid by the said Satton J. Weems, administrator of said Locke Weems, to the said John Weems, in his lifetime, of the estate of the said Locke Weems, to which the said John Weems was entitled, and prays that the amount so overpaid be decreed to the said complainant, administrator of the said Sutton J. Weems, and for an order of publication, warning the said defendant of the filing and object of this bill. Whereupon, it is, this seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, ordered, adjudged, and decreed by Charles County Court as a Court of Equity, that the said James J. Weems, executor of the said John Weems, be and appear before this Court, either in person or by solicitor, on or before the third Monday in November next, and answer the several allegations in said complainant's bill, and show cause, if any, why a decree shall not pass as prayed by said bill, or the same, and every part thereof, may be taken pro confesso. Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia, the first insertion whereof shall be at least four months before the said third Monday in November next.

C. DORSEY. TODD & CO. Washington.

WM. GUNTON, do.
O. M. LINTHICUM, Georgetown.
WILLIAM STABLER, Alexandria. nov 26-wiv CASH FOR 500 NEGROES.

NCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices, in come into the market. FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD,
mar 8—d&ctf. Alexandri PRINCEGEORGE'S COUNTY COURT.--April

PRINCEGEORGE'S COUNTY COURT.—April 1836.

PRDERED 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 EDMUND KEY.

AQUILA BEALL, True copy—test:
may 4—law4m LACK BOMBASINS AND BLACK SILKS. SAM. ROBINSON, opposite the Centre Market, has just opened a large assortment of the above articles, varying in price from 37½ cents to \$2 per yard. june 16—3t

DUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ES-Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company," and the several supplements thereto, we the subscribers, Commissioners duly appointed in pursuance thereof, hereby give notice that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company will be opened on Monday, the 13th day of June, inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to be open for the space of forty days next thereafter, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. at the places following viz.

TATE.—Under power of attorney from Saml. C. McPher on, Esq. of Charles county, Maryland, we will sell to the high st bidder, on Thursday, the 30th day of June next, at 10 o'clock. M. the following very valuable property, to wit: The Farn

est bidder, on Thursday, the 30th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following very valuable property, to wit: The Farm on which Mr. McPherson lately resided, being about six miles north of Port Tobacco, and lying immediately on Port Tobacco run, containing about 500 acres of land of very fair quality, and very susceptible of improvement, with an excellent and comfortable dwelling, and every other improvement in buildings. The Farm lying about two miles north of Port Tobacco, on the same stream, known as the "Green Spring Farm," containing about 500 acres of very good land, and plentifully wooded, besides two other small Farms or Tracts of Land lying in the same county. All of which will be sold on the following terms, to wit: One-half of the purchase money on the day of sale, and

ounty. All of which will be sold on the following terms, vit: One-half of the purchase money on the day of sale, ar he other half in twelve months thereafter, with interest fro ate, and with approved security.

After which we will sell—

A few fine Hogs
With the whole balance of unsold persona property of said IcPherson, after the sale of December last.
The latter property will be sold on a credit of only three aonths. The sale of the whole property will be held at the

CHEAP GLOBES.—Seven-inch Globes, mounted of

mahogany stands, engraved, colored, and varnished, in the best style of the art, with Zodiac, Brass Meridian, Aralema, &c., (in every way a first-rate article.) Price only \$3 50. For sale by F. TAYLOR,

POUQUET GLASSES, etc.—Just received, a fer pairs of handsome Bouquet Stands and Optical Glasses, wit twenty beautiful views; an amusing article, suitable for a centre table. For sale at Stationers' Hall.

ap 25 (Tel) W. FISCHER.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS. O article of the kind has ever been offered the public, su ported by testimonials of a character so decisive, fro

sources as respectable, or that has met with more general favor. The ANTI-DYSPETTIC PILLS have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, bowels, liver, and spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart-burn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentions.

ead-ach, heart-burn, and many of the incidental nervous affecions. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedenary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge toreely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the
ense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the
fills. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly
nose from southern climates and ague and fever districts, wil
and them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the
inistitudes of weather on varyages existences.

er produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

From the mass of testimony accompanying each box, the folwing certificates are extracted:

From the Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having for the last three years been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian, gentleman, and experienced physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his anti-dyspeptic pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in adding in impaired digestion and ward-

ne annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of re-orting for security against them, and with very partial success, on a liberal use of calomel or blue pill. But since my acquaint has been used to be a successful of Dr. Beckwith, which has rescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been unde the necessity of using mercury in any form, besides bein shofly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of m

August 21st, 1834.
Dr. Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used in my finity, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects.

The companion of my friends who have been afflicted with dyspepsind other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong the companion of the stomach.

and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

A few fine Milch Cows

1 pair of very fine Oxen 2 horses

ate residence of Mr. McPherson.

june 9—eots

1 very good second hand Barouche About 14,000 lbs. unstripped Tobacco 50 or 60 barrels Corn

At the office of Alexander Randall, in the city of Annapolis, under the direction of Leonard Iglehart, Somerville Pinkney, and Alexander Randall, or some one of them.

At the Mechanics' Bank in the city of Baltimore, under the direction of John B. Morris, Daniel Cobb, and Wm. Marriott, or some one of them.

At the counting-house of Robert Wright, in the village of Bladensburg, under the direction of Richard T. Lowndes, Robert Wright, and Nicholas Carroll Stephen, or some one of them.

And at the office of John Randall Hagner, in the city of Washington, under the direction of Francis S. Key, Roger C. Weightman, and John Randall Hagner, or some one of them.

The charter requires one dollar to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, A. RANDALL, RICHARD T. LOWNDES, ROBERT WRIGHT, NICHOLAS C. STEPHEN, S. KEY, C. WEIGHTMAN. JOHN B. MORRIS, DANIEL COBB, WM. H. MARRIOTT.

june 11

DUCATION.—A Young Gentleman wishes to obtain a situation in a genteel family as a teacher. He is qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and also the English language, Mathematics, Surveying, &c. &c. Ample testimonials of qualification and moral deportment can be given.

Any individual desirous of employing a teacher, by addressing a letter to A. B. Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va. will have it promptly attended to.

ARMER'S Map of Michigan, and Farmer's Map of Ouisconsin, on a very large scale, (quite new,) exing the land sections, &c. This morning received. For

UPERIOR WRITING PAPER. -W. FISCHER has just received an additional supply of 200 reams of best white and blue, wove and laid, cap, folio, and quarto post Paper, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms at Stationers' Hall.

terms at Stationers' Hall.

DOTANY, DRAWING BOOKS, FLOWERS,
GARDENING, &c.

Perkins's Elements of Drawing and Flower Painting
The Art of Flower Painting, by an Artist
Young Ladies' Assistant in the art of Flower Drawing and
Painting, and a variety of other works on the same subject, all of them illustrated by plain and colored engravions

ings
Comstock's Botany, Blake's Botany
Nuttall's, Elliott's, Lindley's, Phelps', Torrey's
Comstock's Young Botanist

Botany for Beginners, all containing very numerous engravings anguage of Flowers, Flora's Dictionary

Florist's Manual
Books on Gardening and Agriculture, in great variety
Various works on silk and the silkworm, on the grape vine
and making of wine
Mowbray on Poultry, and a number of valuable works on
horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and natural history as connected with husbandry

Fruits and Fruit Trees, &c. &c. far too numerous for any ndvertisement

For sale in all cases at the lowest northern prices, at the Waerly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's hotel.

RANKLIN'S COMPLETE WORKS.—This day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, very han bound and printed, with several engravings, and comuch matter not to be found in any former edition, with noirs written by himself, and continued by his grandson and thers, price only \$7, at the Waverly Circulating Library, imediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

FISCHER would respectfully mention to the Heads of Departments, that he has opened and for sale at Stationers' Hall,

500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American manu

facture

300 do Cap do

100 reams large Writing Paper, embracing Folio Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Superroyal,

100 reams best Envelope Paper

200 pounds do American Premium Wax

30 do do Irish

30 do do Calenda

100 do do Wafers
50 gross do Lead Pencils, English and American

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. It have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ach, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects when used for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain; that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and that their operation is attended by no nausea or other disagreeable effects whatever; and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who fail-20 do do do Red do
30 gallons Fischer's Jet do
80,000 Quills, from No. 10 to 80
15,000 Large Office Wafers
W. F. being the sole agent for the most extensive manufacturers in this country for Sealing Wax, Inks, Wafers, and Quills, he will sell these at their wholesale prices, and all othe r articles in his line will be sold at the lowest prices

NEW SONG.—Received, this day, a beautiful Song called "Nature's greatest beauty," written by Charles Olcott, Esq. of Ohio, and arranged for the piano forte by C. R. Wagler. For sale by

may 16

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that application will be made to the next Congress of the United States of America, at their next session, for the renewal of a patent granted to Willard Earl, being a patent for a machine for sawing shingles, dated 28th day of December, 1822.

WILLARD EARL,

Allower and State of New York.

Of the County of Albany and State of New York. OUVENIRS FOR 1836-Reduced Prices.

The Keepsake, The Religious Souvenir, The Gift, The Landscape Annual.

F. TAYLOR has this day opened a few additional copies (only one or two of each) of the above beautiful Annuals. Having been selected at unusually low prices from the recent trade sales at the North, they will be offered for a few days at a deduction of 30 to 40 per cent. below their value, and their usual price, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

PROOKVILLE ACADEMY.—The Trustees with pleasure announce that this institution, at the close of the present month, will be placed under the care and superintendence of Mr. ELISHA J. HALL, recently Principal of the Academy at Cambridge, Eastern Shore, Maryland. A long acquaintance with Mr. Hall justifies the trustees in recommending him as a contlower in or engineer degree qualified as an interrest of tleman in an eminent degree qualified as an instructor of

Their academy is situated in Brookville, Montgomery county, Their academy is situated in Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland, twenty miles from Washington, twenty-eight miles from Baltimore and Frederick cities, and is now liberally patronized. A boarding-house has been lately connected with the institution, in which a large number of boarders can be most confortably accommodated. The classics and the several branches of a complete English education are here taught. The academy is supplied with maps, globes, mathematical and philosophical instruments, &c. Pupils from abroad can board and lodge with the Principal, and their morals as well studies, will be duly supervised by him and his assistants.

The summer session will commence on the second Monday of

The summer session will commence on the second Monday of

Terms: board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel, &c. per quarter of twelve weeks, \$33 75, in advance.

WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER, M. D. President. REMUS RIGGS, Secretary.
THOMAS McCORMICK, Treasurer. HENRY HOWARD, M. D. THOMAS J. BOWIE, ALLEN B. DAVIS,

NAUGURAL ADDRESS.—W. FISCHER has just I received from the publishers a large supply of President Jackson's Inaugural Address, with a correct likeness of him, and ncidents of his life, neatly engraved on a handsome enamelled

IGNATIUS WATERS.

Members of Congress, and others, can be furnished by the dozen or hundred, at the publisher's wholesale price, at StationOn the bill for admitting the State of Arkansas into the Union. On Monday, the 6th of June, Mr. John Quin-

CY ADAMS presented to the House of Representatives the following twenty-two memorials and remonstrances:

1. Memorial of George Atkinson and 94 citizens of Harrison county, Ohio, praying that Congress would take measures to obtain a repeal of the Constitution of Arkansas, which allows slavery, before admitting that State into the Union.

2. Petition of Francis B. Bacon and 327 inhabitants of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the article in the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, denying to the Legislature the power of

of the State of Arkansas, denying to the Legislature the power of emancipating slaves without the consent of their owners.

3. Remonstrance of George Russell, Seth Drew, and 24 inhabitants of Kingston, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, against the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a slave State; and praying Congress not to sanction the article concerning slavery, in the Constitution of that State.

4. Remonstrance of Samuel Reed and 210 male inhabitants of Abinates Massachusetts, which is the Constitution.

Abington, Massachusetts, against the article in the Constitution of Arkansas, denying to the Legislature the power of emancipa ting slaves without the consent of their owners.

5. Remonstrance of Samuel Mulliken and 90 inhabitants of Dorchester, Massachusetts, against the slavery article in the

Constitution of Arkansas,
6. Remonstrance of Joseph Sawin and 72 inhabitants, male and female, of Weston and Wayland, Massachusetts, against the article in the Constitution of Arkansas respecting slavery.
7. Remonstrance of M. W. Bacon and 58 ladies of Dorchester, Massachusetts, against the article in the Constitution of Arkansas respecting slavery. Arkansas respecting slavery.

8. Remonstrance of Levi Vinal and 510 inhabitants of Sciustines always article in the Constitution of the Constituti

ate, Massachusetts, against the slavery article in the Constit Remonstrance of Joseph Faxon and 72 male inhabitants of

Randolph, Massachusetts, remonstrating against the admissic of Arkansas into the Union with the article relating to slaver 10. Remonstrance of Lucius W. Clark and 39 male inhabit

ants of Plymouth, Massachusetts, against the admission of Ar-kansas, as a slave State, into the Union, and against the slavery article in her Constitution. 11. Remonstrance of Rebeccah Burbank and 100 females of Nymouth, Massachusetts, against the admission of Arkansas to the Union as a slave State. 12. Memorial of William Hamed and H citizens of Philadel

phia, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas, with the slavery article in her Constitution, into the Union.

13. Memorial of George Russell and 13 citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the slavery article in the Constitution of Arkansas.

4. Remonstrance of Fisher A. Kingsbury and 147 citizens of

14. Remonstrance of Fisher A. Kingsbury and 147 citizens of Weymouth, Massachusetts, against the slavery article in the Constitution of Arkansas.

15. Remonstrance of H. C. Fifield and 255 female inhabitants of Weymouth, Massachusetts, against the article concerning slavery in the Constitution of Arkansas.

16. Remonstrance of Nathaniel Phillips and 55 inhabitants of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and its vicinity, against the article concerning slavery in the Constitution of Arkansas.

17. Remonstrance from William Burrows and 23 inhabitants of Carver, Massachusetts, against the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a slaveholding State.

18. Remonstrance of Thomas Shotwell and about 250 citizens styling themselves inhabitants of the counties of Belmont and Monroe, Ohio, against the admission of Arkansas into the Union with the article concerning slavery in her Constitution.

sylvania, against the article concerning slavery in the Constitu-tion of Arkansas.

20. Memorial from William Smith, and 80 citizens of Ohio

against the article concerning slavery in the Constitution of An

kansas.

21. Remonstrance of Ethan Davis, and 73 inhabitants of Holden, Massachusetts, against the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a slaveholding State.

22. Remonstrance of Artemas Keyes, and 233 inhabitants of West Boylston, Massachusetts, against the article concerning slavery in the Constitution of Arkansas.

On the preceding 25th of May, the House, by the administration of the previous question, had adopted the following resolutions, reported by a select committee appointed to consider and report upon a great multitude of petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia:

"Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

"Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia.

"And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring transposition to the contribution." sitions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent ever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the and that no further action whatever shall be had the

Upon these resolutions the previous question had smothered all debate. Mr. Adams, before voting against the first resolution, had asked only five minutes of time to explain the reasons of his vote, and to prove that the resolution was utterly unfounded, and had been refused. He had also voted against the second resolution; and when his name was called by the Clerk on the third resolution, he had risen in his place and answered, "I hold the resolution to be a direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the Rules of this House, and of

the rights of my constituents."

In the journal of the House, made up under the direction of the Speaker, this answer of Mr. Adams was not only iced, but his name was entirely emitted as if he t not been called to answer upon the yeas and nays at all.
This error of the journal, Mr. ADAMS, when it was read

the next morning, had moved to have rectified by inserting his name, as it had been called, and his answer. This rectification of the journal was refused by the majority of the House; but the fact that his name was called, and his an-House; but the fact that his name was called, and his answer, were necessarily recorded upon the journal then, by the proceedings of the House upon his motion to amend the journal, and by the yeas and hays taken upon it.

When, on the 6th of June, Mr. Adams presented the

above twenty-two memorials and remonstrances, he announced each of them separately, with the name of the first signer, and the number of signatures following it. The Speaker decided that each of them successively should, by virtue of the abovementioned third resolution, be laid on the table, and of course that there should be as forth. the table, and of course that there should be no further ac

the table, and of course that there should be no further action of the House upon them.

On Thursday, the 9th of June, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union upon two bills: one to fix the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and for the conditional admission of the State of Michigan into the Union; and the other for the admission of the State of Ankeness into the Union.

of the State of Arkansas into the Union.

The bill for fixing the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and the conditional admission of Michigan into the Union, was first taken up for consideration, and gave rise to debates which continued till near one o'clock of the morning of Friday, the 10th of June: repeated motions to adjourn had been made and rejected. The committee had twice found itself without a quorum, and had been thereby compelled to rise, and report the fact to the House. In the first instance, there had been found within private calling distance a sufficient number of members, who, though absent from their duty of attendance upon the House, were upon the alert to appear and answer to their names to make a quorum to vote against adjourning, and then to retire again to their amusement or repose. Upon the first restoagain to their amusement or repose. Opon the first restoration of the quorum by this operation, the Delegate from Arkansas said that if the committee would only take up and read the bill, he would not urge any discussion upon it then, and would consent to the committee's rising, and resuming the subject at the next sitting of the House. The bill was accordingly read; a motion was then made for the committee to rise, and rejected; an amendment to the bill was moved, on taking the question upon which there was no quorum. The usual expedient of private call to straggling members was found ineffectual. A call of the House was ordered, at one o'clock in the morning. This House was ordered, at one o'clock in the morning. This operation, to be carried through all its stages, must necessarily consume about three hours of time, during which the House can do no other business. Upon this call, after the names of all the members had been twice called over, and all the absentees for whom any valid or plausible excuse was offered had been excused, there remained eighty-one names of members, who, by the Rules of the House, were to be taken into custody as they should appear, or were to be sent for, and taken into custody wherever they might be found, by special messengers, appointed for that purpose found, by special messengers, appointed for that purpose At this hour of the night the City of Washington wa ransacked by these special messengers, and the members of the House were summoned from their beds to be brought in custody of these special messengers, before the House, to answer for their absence. After hearing the excuses of two of these members, and the acknowledged no good reason of a third, they were all excused in a mass, without pay.

ent of fees; which fees, to the amount of two or three hundred dollars, have of course become a charge upon the People, and to be paid with their money.

By this operation, between four and five o'clock of the morning, a small quorum of the House was obtained, and, without any vote of the House, the Speaker left the chair, which was resumed by the chairman of the Committee of the Wheeles.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union ras again taken up; the amendment moved before the call of the House was renewed, discussed, and rejected; other mendments were proposed, and shared the same fate.

About 6 o'clock in the morning a motion was made that

committee should rise, and report the bills, when Mr. rt and bearing of which it may be necessary to quote the art of the section into which he proposed its insertion. In he following citation, the words proposed by him for inser-on are those enclosed in brackets, and printed in italics.

When the amendment had been read by the Clerk, and ne question stated, Mr. Adams addressed the chairman

Mr. Chairman: On Monday last I had the honor of orcsenting to this House twenty-two memorials and remonstrances, most of them numerously signed by citizens of the States of Ohio, of Pennsylvania, and of Massachuetts. Twelve of these memorials were from the congrestonal district which I represent, from my own constituents, nale and female; for in New England and elsewhere, the ote of the men is the vote of the women; and I consider the wires and daughters of the men who vote at my election, whether for me or for any other person, as much my constituents for all purposes by which I can, as their representative, serve them in this House, as if every individual had deposited in the ballot box a vote in my favor.

I was then bound in duty to present these memorials and remonstrances to the House; and if that duty was of perfect and irremissible obligation, with regard to those which came from my own immediate constituents. I felt, it as not

came from my own immediate constituents, I felt it as no less imperative with regard to those which, proceeding from remoter distances and from persons entirely unknown to ed in me by the memorialists, which it was not less my secret duty to justify by a grateful return.

I felt it, therefore, my further duty to invite the House to listen to these memorials and remonstrances, to examine their complaints, and, so far as might be consistent with the duties of the House, to their other constituents, and to the nation, to relieve the complainants, and to remove the grievance against which they remonstrate.

among the signatures the names of persons well known to me as citizens, for intelligence, integrity, and benevolence, surpassed by none others in this Union. I had made inquiries concerning the characters of others of the memorialists not known to myself, and had received testimonials from sources entitled to unqualified credence, and from persons in no wise favoring the purposes of the memorialists; tes-timonials to their integrity and respectability which could leave in that respect not the shadow of a doubt upon my mind.

The memorials and remonstrances differing somewhat from one another in their language and phraseology: al complained of one article in the newly formed Constitution f Arkansas; and all the remonstrances were against the dunission of Arkansas into the Union as a slave State.

The obnoxious article of the Constitution of Arkansas is the first section of the second division of the ninth article, and is in the words following:

" Emancipation of Slaves."

"Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass aws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the wners. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed laves by the laws of any one of the United States. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to mannipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing

Mr. Chairman, I cannot, consistently with my sense of my obligations as a citizen of the United States, and bound oath to support their Constitution, I cannot object e admission of Arkansas into the Union as a slave Stat cannot propose or agree to make it a condition of her ac ission, that a convention of her People shall expung this article from her Constitution. She is entitled to admission as a slave State, as Louisiana and Mississippi, and Alabama and Missouri have been admitted, by virtue of that article in the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana, which converted the state of the acquisition of Louisiana, which converted the state of the acquisition of the state of the acquisition of Louisiana, which converted the state of the acquisition of Louisiana, which converted the state of the which secures to the inhabitants of the ceded territories all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the origina citizens of the United States, and stipulates for their admission, conformably to that principle, into the Union. Louisiana was purchased as a country wherein slavery wa the established law of the land. As Congress have no the established law of the land. As Congress have not power in time of peace to abolish slavery in the original States of the Union, they are equally destitute of the power in those parts of the territory ceded by France to the United States by the name of Louisiana, where slavery existed at the time of the acquisition. Slavery is in this Law the making of interval logislation in the States and Union the subject of internal legislation in the States, and in peace is cognizable by Congress only, as it is tacitly tolerated and protected where it exists by the Constitution of the United States, and as it mingles in their intercourse with other nations. Arkansas, therefore, comes, and has the right to come, into the Union with her slaves and her slave laws. It is written in the bond, and, however I may largest that it was was a written. ver I may lament that it ever was so written, I must faith-

I could not, therefore, propose or support the specific measure desired by the memorialists, which was, to impose a restriction upon the People of the State of Arkansas, by requiring of them, as a condition of their admission into the Union that they could be supported by the state of the s Jnion, that they should expunge from their Constitution he article concerning slavery. I did not think it within e legitimate powers of Congress, under the present ex-ng circumstances, to impose upon the State of Arkansas restriction whatever, with relation to slavery, in the nation of her Constitution. Upon the same principle, been opposed to the proposal of restriction upon the of Missouri, at the time of the first Missouri ques for there were two Missouri questions, differing from each other, and which were debated at two su essive sessions of Congress. The second was that finally djusted by the compromise. The first was that in which

are estriction was proposed, and my opinion had at the sace been freely expressed against it.

But then I disapproved, as I now disapprove, of slavery s a civil institution. As a citizen, and as a man, therefore, I disapprove of that article in the Constitution of Arganes, the chiract of which is to prospect the chiract of which is to prospect the chiract of which is unsas, the object of which is to perpetuate slavery. In ting for the acceptance of that Constitution, and for the mission of the State into the Union, I do not hold my bound to approve of all its internal regulations; but trines have been recently broached, and are now coun nanced by the transfer of the lawful possessions of Mi higan to the State of Ohio, which make it, in my judg ment, proper, and perhaps necessary, that Congress, the representatives of that federation, compounded partly of slaveholding and partly of entirely free States, should disclaim all approbation of, or assent to, that article in the estitution of Arkansas. I propose no restriction upo States of this Union; but I am unwilling that Cons, in accepting her Constitution, should even lie under imputation of assenting to an article in the Constitu-of a State which withholds from its Legislature the oower of giving freedom to the slave.

In this very section of the bill now before the committee ongress refuse their assent to propositions, made by the ovention of the People of Arkansas, which formed their Constitution, and were transmitted with it. My proposed amendment, very short and simple, is in perfect accordance and keeping with the remainder of the section, as it stands in he will be the constitution. the bill now before the committee; and although I cannot flatter myself that it will be satisfactory to those of my constituents and fellow-citizens who have thought proper ommit their memorials and remonstrances to me, it will t least secure to me the consciousness of having dischargd my duty to them, to my country, and to that reverence

well as the indulgence of those who might incline to hear me, for me to trespass longer upon their patience. When the bill shall be reported to the House, I may, perhaps, gain ask to be heard, upon renewing there, as I intend, e motion for this amendment.
[Mr. Adams resumed his seat, and Mr. Wise addressed

the committee. The debate was continued by Mr. Briggs, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Hoar, and Mr. Hard, of New York, and by Mr. Wise, in reply, particularly to Mr. Cushing. There was great disorder and confusion in the Hall, tween some of the members, and an affair of honor afterwards followed between two Southern gentlemen, which was however finally adjusted without bloodshed. The chair man of the committee, with great and indefatigable exer tions, succeeded so far in restoring order that Mr. Hoan was heard with respectful attention. After he took his seat, as the question was about to be put, Mr. Adams addressed the committee to the following import:]

Mr. Chairman, it was not my intention to have trou-ed the committee with another word upon the subject of my proposed amendment. But the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) has been pleased to propound to me a number of direct questions, two or three of which I heard, and to them I am willing to give direct and explicit answers. For however widely I differ in opinion from him on this and most other occasions of common deliberation in this Hall, I will do him the justice which he has done me and, say that there is nothing of indirection or amount of the common deliberation of the common deliberation in the say that there is nothing of indirection or amount of the common deliberation of the common deliberation in this Hall, I will do him the justice which he has done me, and say that there is nothing of indirection or ambiguous giving out in him. His course is straight-forward. d you may always know where to find him. r esteem an adversary of such a character, than the political vane upon the steeple, whose friendship and whose opinions swing round the compass with every variation of the winds, and are steadfast only to the breath of the

One of the gentleman's questions which I heard was, from whence this amendment came? I answer him directly that it came from me, and from me alone, without consultation with any other human being. There was no consultation with any other human being. There was no abolition gunpowder plot in it; but, in claiming it as all my own, I shall not record a specification of it in the Patent Office as for an ingenious invention or a profound discovery. It laid in my way, and I took it up. A respectable portion of my constituents, and many others of my fellow-citizens, had charged me with the duty of presenting their memorials against the slavery article in the Constitution of Arkansas. Multitudes of others had entrusted to me their petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Great numbers of netrade in the District of Columbia. Great numbers of petitions, memorials, and remonstrances, of the same purporthad been presented by my colleagues, and by other memors of the House. I had been carnestly solicited to support ort, as far as my very slender influence in this Housemig xtend, and as far as my own convictions of truth and ju ice would admit, the prayer of those petitions, and the purpose of those remonstrances and memorials. I cou ot support the immediate abolition of slavery in the Disict of Columbia. I could not resist the admission of Ar cansas, notwithstanding the slavery article in her Consti-cution, into the Union. But there was a point of conces-sion to the slaveholding interests of the South, from the representatives of none but freemen in this House, where appeared to me not only just, but indispensably necessary

Slavery, taking advantage of political influences operating just at this time at the North upon the prospects of the residential election; taking advantage (I must say not generous advantage) of that kind, friendly, and comassionate feeling of Northern freemen for their brethrend fellow-citizens, the slaveholders of the South, which furing the last twelve months, had universally pervaded the Northern region of the country, and urged our People sometimes even to riotous excess against the peaceable, warmlearted, but honest-hearted enthusiasts of human liberty slavery, I say, in the confidence of her temporary reinforcement from sources foreign to her own character, had ment from sources foreign to her own character, had changed her tone, and was aiming blows of deadly intent at the freedom of her Northern associate itself. She had struck at the right of petition and the freedom of speech in this House; she had struck at the freedom of the press, and at the freedom of the post office, both in this and the other branch of the Legislature, and by the express recommendation of the Chief Magistrate of the Union; she had struck at the liberty and the life of a free citizen of a Northern State, by demanding that he should be delivered and ern State, by demanding that he should be delivered up innocent of all offence, as he was, against the laws of the State in which he dwelt, to the tender mercies of he State in which he dwen, to the tender increase of the reflective, without benefit of Clergy. I had seen the twenty-two memorials and remonstrances which I had presented, and many others of the same import, the moment they had reached the hands of the Clerk, ordered by the

ng considered, by a general, stigmatizing interdict, more ulting than would have been an absolute refusal to receive them. The article in the Constitution of Arkansas, cutting off the last hope of emancipation to the end of time, by withholding from the Legislature even the power of ordaining it, I strongly disapproved. The House had treated all these memorials and remonstrances in behalf of freedom and these memorials and remonstrances in benail of freedom as if they were afraid to hear them read, afraid to look them in the face, afraid even to squint at them. In read-ing this eighth section of the bill before the committee, it appeared to me that the amendment which I offered was so appeared to int that the amendment which I object was so congenial to its spirit that, if inserted at the place proposed, it would appear altogether as if it had been a part of the section as originally drawn up. The amendment falls infinitely short of the Missouri restriction, and is entirely congenial to the spirit of the Constitution itself. Unable as I was to propose the restriction desired by the memorial ists and remonstrants, yet, believing that the occasion required of me an avowal of those opinions and principles, the quired of me an avowal of those opinions and principles, the only guardians of the freedom of my own constituents, I was desirous of manifesting them in the form the least offensive possible to the slaveholding portion of the community. I wished to plant the standard of freedom at the very lowest point of its elevation, and, by conceding to slavery every thing required by the common compact, yet adhering to those self-evident truths proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, to utter the minimum of the sentiments, which I have ence, to utter the minimum of the sentiments which I be drop of their blood. At every former period of our history, I should have expected that the representatives of the slave-holding States in this House would readily have accepted this as far more favorable to them than the Missouri com promise. Now, my object is to fulfil the duty devolved promise. Now, my object is to fulfil the duty devolved upon me by my constituents, and to leave the decision where it properly belongs. I am not aware of any other question of the gentleman from Virginia which requires an answer from me, particularly after the eloquent address of my colleague behind me (Mr. Cushing) has already answered them so much more effectually than I could have

Mr. Wise rose, and inquired whether, in the opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) if his amendment should prevail, the State of Arkansas would, by this bill, be admitted into the Union?

Mr. Adams. Certainly, sir. There is not in my amendment the shadow of a restriction upon the State. It leaves the State, like all the rest. to regulate the subject of clauser.

the State, like all the rest, to regulate the subject of slavery the state, like all the rest, to regulate the subject of slavery within herself to her own laws; and how far that comes short of the concessions required from the slaveholding interest by the Missouri compromise, it is easy to judge by reference to the transactions of that time; for in the act of 6th March, 1820, to authorize the People of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of that State is the them. and for the admission of that State into the Union, slaver was and is forever prohibited in all the territory ceded by rance to the United States under the name of Louisians which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, not included within the limits of the State of Missouri. And this was the first Missouri compromise. Missouri. And this was the first Missouri compromise; not the abolition, but the prohibition by Congress, forever, of slavery in that portion of the Louisiana Territory where it had not then penetrated. And, secondly, when the Constitution of the State of Missouri was formed, there was an irticle on the legislative power, the fourth clause of the wenty-sixth section of which, defining the powers and uties of the General Assembly of the State, was in these luties of the General Assembly of the State, was in these words: "It shall be their duty, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be necessary, first, to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in this State, under any pretext whatsoever."

Nearly the whole of the second session of the 16th Con ress was consumed in debates whether the State of Mis-ouri should be admitted into the Union, without requiring f her that this clause should be expunged from her Co titution, and the session terminated with her dmission, by a resolution of 2d March, 1821, in the fol-

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, 'That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal coting with the original States, in all respects whatever UPON THE FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS that the fourth claus of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Con stitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States of this Union shal be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and er. And as the suppressed parts of the original minutes

Constitution of the United States: Provided, That the Legislature of the said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental conditions, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of said act; upon the receipt where of, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact;

shall be considered as complete."

This was the second Missouri compromise; and conformably to this resolution, the Legislature of the State of Missouri did, on the 26th of June, 1821, by a solemn public act leclare the assent of the State to this fundamental cond ion. A copy of this solemn act was transmitted to the President of the United States, who, after consultation with ch one of them his opinion in writing, issued, on the 10th August, 1821, his proclamation, declaring that the adssion of the State of Missouri into the Union was con

Now, sir, there is in the amendment proposed by m nothing comparable, as concession from the slaveholding to the free States, to this Missouri restriction. I propose no restriction at all. I simply ask that my constituents, as parties to this compact of admission with Arkansas, may not be constructively held to have given their assent to this perpetuation of slavery, placing it beyond the reach of the le

And this reservation is entirely conformable to the spiri of the Constitution of the United States. That instrument containing in four different places arrangements having reference to slavery, does not, in any one of them, recognise the existence of slavery or of slaves; neither of the words is to be found throughout the Constitution. Its founders were unwilling that the frame of Government, ordained expressly by the People, to secure to themselves and to their posterity the blessings of liberty, should be polluted even be name of slavery. Thus when they provided that the the name of slavery. Thus when they provided that the slaveholders should enjoy that most extraordinary privi-lege of representation of the persons of their slaves in this Hall, they adopted a circumfocution, and, after enumeratin free persons, those bound to service for a term of years, an Indians not taxed, including every description of human ings, slaves alone excepted, then endowed their master with the right of representation for three-fifths of "all othe

Thus, in the ninth section of the first article, which de nied to Congress the power, prior to the year 1808, of pro-hibiting the slave trade, that detestable traffic was described, not by its proper name, but under the gentle denomina-tion of "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit."

Again: the second section of the fourth article, which

stipulates for the arrest and delivery up of fugitive slaves does not name them as such. It says: "No person held to ser' vice or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regula-tion therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but

And in the fourth section of the fourth article, it is provided that the United States shall, on the application of the Legislature or of the Executive of any one of the States, protect the same against domestic violence; an expression if not exclusively confined to servile insurrection, undoubt

dly selected with special and emphatic reference to it.
In no one of these four passages are slaves recognised as
roperty. In the first three, where the reference to them property. In the first three, where the reference to the is direct, they are expressly designated as persons—persons to be represented in Congress, not by themselves, but by the votes of their masters; persons whom the then existing States might think proper to admit; persons held to service or labor, to be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Not only is there no recognition of slaves as property; not only are they constantly referred to as persons, but in every instance they are so described that the engagement contracted with relation to them might be applicable to classes of persons other than slaves; and this studious uniformity of language throughout the whole Constitution could only arise from the determination to exclude from it any acknowledgment of slavery, as forming a component part of the supreme law o

It was in this spirit of mutual concession and conciliaed and adopted, and it is in this spirit that I offer the amend ment now before the committee. I will trespass no longer upon their indulgence, but will submit a few observaore on the subject, when the bill shall be reported to the House.

House. On Monday, the 13th of June, it was taken up according to the customary usages, for consideration in the House. Immediately after the bill had been read, Mr. Adams sent to the Chair the same amendment that he had offered in Committee of the Whole, and remained stand ing till it should be read, and the question upon it should ing till it should be read, and the question upon it should be stated by the Speaker, intending to address the House in support of it. Immediately after the amendment was read, and when the question had not been stated, Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, rose, and moved the previous question. Mr. Adams denied the right of this gentleman to make that motion at that time; he (Mr. Adams) being, by the rules and usages of the House, entitled to the floor. The Speaker, fully aware that this claim was indisputable, said: "The gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed." Mr. WILLIAMS insisted upon the demand for the previous question; and the Speaker, who, not half a minute before had ion; and the Speaker, who, not half a minute before, had called upon Mr. Adams to proceed, now decided that Mr.

Williams was eptitled to it, and that the previous question should be put. From this decision, Mr. Adams appealed; and the decision of the Speaker was sustained by the following vote: yeas 97, nays 87. The Constitution of the United States expressly precribes that the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal. The effect of the above decision was to annul, for the occasion, that provision of the Constitution of the United States. By allowing a member to move the previous question, after Mr. Anams had sent his amendment to the Chair, and after it ad been read, but before the Speaker had stated, as was his duty to do, the question upon the amendment, he deprived Mr. Adams of his constitutional right of having the question upon his amendment taken by yeas and nays. The previous question was put and carried. The main on was upon the engrossment of the bill for the third reading; and by another previous question at the third reading, on the same day, the bill was passed.

The next morning, June 14, Mr. Adams was accidentally detained from the House, so that he was not present at the reading of the Journal. Upon examining, in the course of the day, the manuscript of that record, he found that the statement of the proceedings of the House upon his proposed amendment, as first made upon the Clerk's min tes for the Journal, had been so altered by erasures and ubstitutions, that the decision of the Speaker, and the rote of yeas and nays, were made to appear on the face of he Journal different from the fact.

The original statement on the minutes for the Journal was in these words: "Mr. Adams objected to the right of Mr. Williams to th

floor, to move the previous question, or to make any other motion, and stated that he had not yielded the floor, after having submitted his motion to amend, but had remained standing, and waiting the reading of the amendment, and the stating the question thereon, with the intention of speaking to the said This statement was conformable to the fact; but the

Journal, which is made up under the direction of the Speak er, was so altered, that all the words here printed in italic vere scored out with a pen, and the Journal was made t read thus:

"Mr. Adams objected to the right of Mr. WILLIAMs to the floor, on the ground that he had not yielded the floor after having submitted his motion to amend, but had remained standing, whilst the Clerk was reading his amendment."

By this alteration, the material part of the ground upon which Mr. Adams's objection to Mr. Williams's right then to move the previous question had been stated by him, was suppressed; his reference to that, which was the duty of the Speaker himself, the statement of the question upon the amendment, was suppressed; and the Speaker's own decision in favor of the right of Mr. Williams, and against the right of Mr. Adams to the floor, appears materially different on the Journal from what it was in fact. Upon Mr. Adams's appeal from the decision, a majority only of ten Adams's appeal from the decision, a majority only of tervotes sustained the Speaker. Had the statement of Mr Adams's objection, and the ground of his appeal, been sufered to remain on the Journal as they had been entere on the Clerk's minutes, the Journal would have been a r cord of the fact.

After discovering this alteration of the Journal, so es sentially differing from the fact, Mr. Adams, before the adjournment that evening, mentioned it to the House; and the next morning, the 15th of June, exhibited the statement to the House of the original minutes of the Journal, and of the alterations made by the direction of the Speakers. And as the suppressed work of the grid the serious made by the direction of the Speakers.

exhausted my own physical strength, and the faculties as immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the well as the indulgence of those who might incline to hear me, for me to trespass longer upon their patience. When ninutes of the Clerk. This motion was rejected, after of bate, by yeas and nays, chiefly upon the ground that the Journal is amendable only at the time when it is read. But the fact of the grounds of Mr. Adams's appeal from the Speaker's decision, misstated in the Journal of the 13th hereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part is rectified by the entry of Mr. Adams's motion to an Congress, the admission of the said State into this Union the Journal of the 13th upon the Journal of the 15th.

Extracts from the Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States. Monday, June 13, 1836.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill rom the Senate (No. 178) entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due accution of the laws of the United States within the same, and

A motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams to amend the A motion was made by Mr. John Guincy Adams to ahend the aid bill by inserting, in the 8th section thereof, after the word Congress," these words, viz. "to the article in the Constitution of the said State relating to slavery, and the emancipation of slaves, or"—so as to cause the paragraph in said section to read, and nothing in this act contained shall be construed as an asby Congress to the article in the Constitution of the sai

The said amendment being read, Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, rose, and addressed the Chain

nd moved the previous question.

Mr. Adams objected to the right of Mr. Williams to the floor at the ground that he had not yielded the floor, after having sub-nited his motion to amend, but had remained standing whilst the

Clerk was reading his amendment.

The Speaker decided that, as Mr. Adams did not claim the floor until after Mr. Williams had addressed the Chair and made his motion, and the question thereon had been stated, he (Mr. Adams) had lost his right to the floor, and that Mr. Williams was titled to the same. From this decision Mr. Adams took an appeal to the House

when the previous question on the appeal was moved by Mr Bouldin; and being demanded by a majority of the member The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main que

nays 80.

The main question was then put, viz. Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House? and passed in the affirmative—yeas 97, nays 87.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mossrs. Bean, Boon, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, Cambreleng, Casey, Chapman, Chapin, N. H. Claiborne, J. F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Dickson, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, French, Fry, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, J. Garland, Gillett, Grantland, Haley, Jos. Hall, Hamer, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Hopkins, Huntsman, Ingham, J. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, B. Jones, Judson, Kilgore, Lane, Lansing, Lawler, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lea, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Abijah Mann, Martin, William Mason, Moses Mason, McKay, McKeon, McKim, McLiene, Montgomery, Morgan, Owens, Page, Parks, Ling Raunolds, Joseph on, William Mason, Moses Mason, McRay, McKeon, Me-, McLene, Montgomery, Morgan, Owens, Page, Parks, erson, Patton, Phelps, Pinckney, John Reynolds, Joseph nolds, Ripley, Roane, Rogers, Seymour, Shields, Sickles, ght, Taylor, John Thomson, Toucey, Turrill, Vanderpoel, gener, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, Weeks, T. T. Whittle-S. Williams—97.

Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, Weeks, T.T. Whittlesey, S. Williams—97.

Those who voted in the negative, are,
Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Chilton Allan, Heman Allen, Anthony,
Ash, Beaumont, Bell, Bond, Borden, Briggs, John Calhoon,
William B. Calhoun, George Chambers, John Chambers, Clark,
Corwin, Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Deberry, Denny, Doubleday, Evans, Everett, P. C. Fuller, Grayson, Grennell,
Hiland Hall, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Harper, S. S. Harrison,
Hazeltine, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Howell, Hubley, Huntington, Ingersoll, Wm. Jackson, Janes, Jarvis, Jenifer, Henry
Johnson, Laporte, Lawrence, Lay, Luke Lee, Lincoln, Love,
Job Mann, Sampson Mason, Maury, McCarty, McComas,
McKennan, Mercer, Miller, Milligan, Morris, Muhlenberg,
Parker, D. J. Pearce, J. A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phillips, Potts,
Reed, Rencher, Robertson, Russell, Aug. H. Shepperd, Slade,
Sloane, Spangler, Standefer, Storer, Taliaferro, W. Thompson, Vinton, Washington, White, E. Whittlesey, L. Williams,
Wednesday, June 15, 1836

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1836. By consent, a motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams hat the entry in the journal of Monday, the 13th instant, which

ads thus; "Mr. Adams objected to the right of Mr. Williams to the oor, on the ground that he had not yielded the floor after having ubmitted his motion to amend, but had remained standing whils

"Mr. Adams objected to the right of Mr. Williams to the floo

And after genate,
The previous question was moved by Mr. Cambreleng, and
emanded by a majority of the members present. The said
revious question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now
ut? and passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz. Will the House agree to the amendment to the journal as proposed by Mr. Adams? and passed in the negative—yeas 59, nays 110. The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Adams, Chilton Allan, Heman Allen, Bailey, Bond, Borden, William B. Calhoun, Carter, George Chambers, John Chambers, Clark, Corwin, Darlington, Denny, Evans, Philo C. Fuller, Granger, Graves, Grennell, Hiland Hall, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Harper, Hazeltine, Heister, Howell, Ingersoll, William Jackson, Janes, Lawrence, Luke Lea, Lewis, Lincoln, Love, Job Mann, Sampson Mason, McCarty, McKennan, Milligan, Morris, Pettigrew, Phillips, Pickens, Reed, Rencher, Robertson, Russell, Augustine H. Shepperd, Slade, Spangler, Standefer, Steele, Storer, Waddy Thompson, White, Elisha Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, Wise—59.

Williams, Wise—59.
Those who voted in the negative, are,
Mossrs. Anthony, Ash, Barton, Beale, Bean, Bockee, Boon,
Bovee, Boyd, Buchanan, Burns, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carr,
Casey, Chaney, Chapman, Nath. H. Claiborne, Cleveland,
Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Deberry, Dickerson, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Fowler, French,
Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Gillett,
Grantland, Grayson, Joseph Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, Albert G.
Harrison, Haynes, Henderson, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley,
Huntsman, Jabez Jackson, Jarvis, Joseph Johnson, Richard
M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Benjamin Jones,
Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Leonard,
Logan, Loyall, Lucas, Abijah Mann, Martin, John Y. Mason,
William Mason, Moses Mason, Maury, McKay, McKeon, McKim,
McLene, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenberg,
Owens, Page, Parker, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Franklin
Pierce, James A. Pearce, Pinckney, John Reynolds, Joseph
Reynolds, Roane, Schenck, Seymour, William B. Shepard,
Shim, Sickles, Smith, Speight, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas,
John Thomson, Turrill, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Webster,
Weeks, Sherrod Williams—110.

(ITY HOTEL, New York.—The subscriber be leave to announce to his friends and the Public genthat he has taken a lease of this well-known and favorite lishment for a term of years, and that it is now open for retton of company. The house, its location, and advantage recton well known to require description; and the advertise as only to assure the Public that no efforts will be spared of its part, not only to sustain the high character which the house as heretofore established, but to make such improvements as a contour of the day agree to the day. the customs of the day may require.

The whole establishment has been refurnished and refitted

and will in all respects compare with any other in the city, both its arrangements and accommodations.

june 25—6t

R. G. CRUTTENDEN.

OGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!—The Public are herel notified by the Police Country. notified by the Police Constables, that the legal provions in relation to Swine going at large in the City of Washing on will be strictly enforced from and after the 4th day of Jul

PACON, FLOUR, SALT, &c.-Just received-10,000 lbs. prime Western Bacon 200 bls. superior Family Flour 300 do superfine do 100 sacks fine Salt 50 bls. Whiskey 20 do Rye Gin 20 do N. E. Rum 10 boxes Plug Tobacco, &c. &c. And for sale by GEO. & THOS. PARKER.

A UGUST BOLDT has the honor to inform the Publi Line general that he has arrived in the city of Washington and is ready to undertake to polish old Furniture in such a maner as to appear like new. He hopes that those who should favor him with their patronage will find themselves gratified with he little expense it will cost them. He is ready to accept any call on the above mentioned subject. He resides on C street, between Ninth and Tenth, near the Market. june 25—3t

OTICE.—The exhibition of Mr. Hussey's Grain Cutting Machine, which was advertised to take place on Thursday this morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, if not prevented by rain.

Many distinguished agriculturists, from various parts of the
country, are expected to be present.

june 25—3t st, was postponed on account of the weather; it will take pla

ACKNIGHT ON THE EPISTLES.—A new enlarged and improved edition, handsomely bound, prid only \$4, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.



WASHINGTON AND BALTI-MORE RAILROAD.—Hours of de parture changed.—On and after this day, June 23d, until further notice, the cars will laws from the depart in this city at half great

depart from the depot in this city at half pass eight A. M. instead of half past 2 A. M. and at half past ten P. M. instead of § P. M. as heretofore.

june 25—d1w&3tawtf (Alexa. Gaz. Metrop. & Mirror.) ENTENSIVE SALE of Valuable Building Lot.

In the town of Paducah, McCracken county, Ky
The proprietor proposes to sell, on the premises, on the 20th,
21st, and 22d days of July next, one hundred and fifty Build-

The proprietor proposes to sell, on the premises, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of July next, one hundred and fifty Building Lots in the flourishing town of Paducah.

Paducah, the county seat of McCracken county, is beautifully situated, on an elevated plain, on the south bank of the Ohio river, forty miles from its mouth, and immediately below the entrance of the Tennessee river, extending, southwardly about one and a half miles, when it meets a gradually elevated country. The soil in the vicinity is good, and, from experience, is found to be well adapted to the culture of corn, tobacco, and grass; and is beautifully interspersed with a fine growth of timber, embracing hickory, oak, and hazel.

Few, if any, points on the Western waters present so many advantages to the merchant, mechanic, and capitalist as does Paducah. It may be said to be situated at the head of low water navigation, at the mouth of the Tennessee river, which has its source in Virginia, passing through the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, and affording about four or five hundred miles of steam navigation, and traversing as fine a body of rich soil as can be found in the United States, producing an abundance of all the products incident to the climate, together with an incalculable store of mineral wealth.

But a few years ago, the adjacent country was a wilderness, and the town site covered with forest trees. It now contains a large and commodious brick court-house, one newspaper office, fourteen dry goods stores, three taverns, two coffee-houses, a theatre, one steam saw mill, a ship yard, a foundry, a steam engine and finishing shop, several warehouses, a floating dock capable of receiving the largest class of steamboats, and preparations are being made for the erection of one or two churches. It now possessos a population of 1,200 souls, and is increasing more rapidly than any town on the Ohio below Louisville.

The healthiness of the situation, the rapid improvement of the adjacent country, the great abundance of building ma

rapidly than any town on the Ohio below Louisville.

The healthiness of the situation, the rapid improvement of the adjacent country, the great abundance of building material in the neighborhood, the facilities of procuring iron from Tennessee, and coal from Ohio, the inexhaustible supply of oak and pine timber on the banks of the Tennessee, the difficulty of the navigation above Paducah of both these rivers, in low water, with large boats, and the facility of navigation below, in all stages of water, must make it the principal point in the West for building and repairing boats, and the manufacturing of iron. In fact, there is no town on the Ohio, below Louisville, more eligibly situated, or the rapid improvement of which can be more sanguinely looked forward to.

About one hundred of the lots offered for sale are sufficiently.

About one hundred of the lots offered for sale are sufficiently arge for family residences, being 57 feet 9 inches by 173 feet 3 inches. The balance are acre and four acre lots, in the rear of the town. They do not lie in a body, but are interspersed throughout the whole improved part of the town, being the lots reserved by the proprietor on account of their eligible positions. The streets are all laid off 66 feet in width, intersecting each

The streets are an other at right angles.

Terms.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on Terms.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the purchase money to be purchased to be purc other at right angles.

Terms.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; the remainder on a credit of ten years, bearing an interest of six per cent. payable semi-annually, with a deed of trust on the premises to the subscriber. In case the purchaser fails to pay two successive instalments of the interest, the sale to be considered as void, and a resale of the premises will take place, after due notice is given to the purchasers and the Public generally, through the medium of some newspaper. On the payment of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser the estate in fee simple, with a will convey to the purchaser the estate in fee simple, with a of general warranty. The bonds and conveyances to be

clause of general warrowy.
made at the cost of the purchaser.

WM. CLARK, Proprie

"Face of the Bi WM. CLARK, Properties.

Plats of the town may be seen at the offices of the Bulletin and Republican, in St. Louis, and on the premises on the day of june 25—1awt8thJ

June 25—lawt8thJ

VERY BODY'S ALBUM: A monthly magazine of Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdote, and Facetiæ, embellished with numerous grotesque and amusing engravings.—Each number comprising 72 large octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched; making at the end of the year two volumes of 864 pages, and at least 600 engravings, with titles and index complete, at three dollars per annum.

The cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country; and its extensive novelty, and the vast fund of humor and variety which will be interspersed throughout

and of humor and variety which will be interspersed throughout is pages, are calculated to render it a desirable and popular comanion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess s, and engravers. The encouragement generally given to w undertakings, having a salutary object in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offspring of genius and talent as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of function illustrations, satisfactions, and verse, withy tales, with units, onlicks.

nel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the 1st of July, and continued for one year; therefore, every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and anusing records of wit and humor which can be found in print. Let the Public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

and popularity to his work.

The "Every Body's Album" will be published monthly. The "Every Body's Album" will be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages, with a variety of embellishments, neatly stitched in colored covers, printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance. Three copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for five dollars. When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher—postage paid.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
The first number of "Every Body's Album" is now ready to deliver to subscribers.

The Salmagundi, and News of the Day.—This periodical, since its commencement, has had an unprecedented increase to its list of subscribers. It already circulates through nearly every post office in this country, and continues to multiply. It furnishes its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, and a humorous compilation of the numerous, lively, and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, have hitherto been lost to the reading world. The "Salmagundi" is printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is used by the largest and best journals of the day. It is calculated that more than 500 engravings will be furnished in this journal in one year; these, in addition to a choice selection of satire, criticism, and wit, contained in its columns, will form a literary banquet of a superior and attractive order. The "Salmagundi" is published at two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Clubs of four will be supplied with the paper for one year from the commencement, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

The "Salmagundi" is issued on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number contains—and the general interest it affords is enhanced by this arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid. Address Charles Alexandre. The Salmagundi, and News of the Day.-This

is enhanced by this arrangement.
All orders must come postage paid. Address Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT

ALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, on Thursday, the 23d June instant, that valuable property at the corner of Four and a Half street and Pennsylvania Avenue, being Lot 21, in Reservation 10. The title is perfect, and the sale will be clear of all incumbrances. If sold, the proprietor will be glad to purchase a House in the same neighborhood, off the Avenne. Terms of sale: one-half cash, and the balance in one and two years, with endorsed notes at interest, to be secured by deed of trust on the property.

Sale to take place on the premises, at 6 o'clock P. M.

By order of the owner:

P. MAURO & SON,
Auctioneers.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 25th intant, at 6 o'clock P. M. june 24—dists DEREMPTORY SALE.—On Monday, 27th June, at 1 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of Edward Dyer, will be offered for sale at public auction the following real estate in the

A piece of ground situate on M street, comprising lots Nos. 19, 10, 21, 22, of square No. 117. It binds on M street 156 feet, and 110 feet deep, to an alley 23 feet wide, and is bounded on the 1st by 20th street.

east by 20th street.

The piece of ground near the above, situate on M street, and formed of lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, of square No. 140. It fronts on M street 150 feet, and is 110 feet deep, to an alley 23 feet wide. Each of the above pieces of ground has on it a two-story brick dwelling-house with basement. As the above sale will be positive, it is worthy the atten-

f persons who, for a small sum, wish to secure rellings, which the houses can be rendered after a small out-Terms of sale.—One-fifth cash, and the residue in six, nine, and twelve months, bearing interest from day of sale on bonds or notes, with approved security.

For further particulars, apply to William Redin, Esquire, Georgetown, or Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore.

EDWARD DYER,

june 17-dtsif

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1836.

A message was received from the President of the United States, announcing his approval of the bill to regulate the

Mr. CLAY remarked that the message just com cated by the President announced the gratifying fact that he had approved the deposite bill. He (Mr. C.) was extremely glad of it, and it afforded ground for great rejoicing but he could not refrain from observing that the same fac was announced this morning in the Globe, in an editoria article which bore an authorized character; and that it was not according to established usage, nor respectful towards Congress, that his approbation of a bill passed by that body should be communicated to the editor of a newspaper prior to the communication of the fact to that House in which the bill had originated,

The following message was also received from the Pre

sident of the United States: To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, I transmit a Report from the Secretary State, with the papers therewith presented. Not having accurate and detailed information of the civil, military, and political condition of Texas, I have deemed it expedient to take the necessary measures, now in progress, to procure it, before deciding upon the course to be pursued in relation to the newly declared Government.

ANDREW JACKSON. Washington, 23d June, 1836.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 23d June, 1836. To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession not inconsistent with the public interest touching the political condition of Texas—the organization of its Government, and its capacity to maintain its independence; and, also, any correspondence which may have taken place between the Executive of the United States and the Government of Texas or its agents," has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying copies of papers addressed to, and left at, the Department of State by persons claiming to be agents of the Republic of Texas; being all the information and correspondence called for by the resolution. No answers having been returned to any of these communications, they remain for further consideration, and such direction as the President

all hereafter give.
All which is respectfully presented.
JOHN FORSYTH.

The message having been read,
Mr. CLAY rose, and said it did not appear to him to be
necessary that a reference should be made of this message,
as the President himself states that he deems it requisite that he shall have further information on the subject be fore he determines on the propriety of recognising the in-dependence of Texas. The Committee on Foreign Rela-tions in their report had certainly thrown out no reflection on the President as having been too tardy in his movements. but had come to the conclusion that it would be proper to recognise the independence of Texas whenever it should be communicated that she had a Government able to sustain itself. As the President had signified a desire to wait for further information before he acts, there would probably be no necessity to move to refer these papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He moved to lay the message on the table, and print it.

Mr. PRESTON stated that the only fact necessary to be established was, that the war in Texas had a model and that was proved by the documents accompanying the

be established was, that the war in Texas had terminated; and that was proved by the documents accompanying the message. He would, however, concur in the motion of the Senator from Kentucky, merely reserving to himself the privilege to move further in the subject, if, on reflection, he should feel convinced that such course was advisable. The present inclination of his mind was to move to refer the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations back to that committee, with instructions to report a resolution the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations back to that committee, with instructions to report a resolution to recognise the independence of Texas.

Mr. CLAY said that if it should be considered by the Senator from South Carolina (or any other Senator) advis-

able to adopt such a resolution as he had might do so when the resolution of the Cor reign Affairs came to be acted on, and that resolution was the special order for yesterday. He did not concur in the opinion expressed by the Senator, that the sole fact to be regarded in acting on this subject was that of the terminaion of the war. There was also another fact, and it was hat concerning which he presumed the President was now that concerning which he presumed the Freshelm was now seeking information, and this was—whether there is, in fact, a government existing in full and successful operation, so as to justify the establishment of intercourse and relations of amity. Whenever the motion to lay the message on the table, and print it, was disposed of, he would move to make the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations the special order for a day next week.

The message was then laid on the table, and ordered to

On motion of Mr. CLAY, the resolution reported by the

Committee on Foreign Relations was then postponed, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. PRESTON presented a memorial from certain citizens of Louisiana, praying for the recognition of the independence of Texas; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be writted.

ered to be printed.

Mr. EWING from the Committee on Public Lands, represented against a bill from the House for the relief of John Mr. TALLMADGE, from the Committee on Pensions,

reported a bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Daniel Cobb, without amendment. Mr. LINN, from the same committee, reported a bill from the House for the relief of Henry Maggart, and a bill for the relief of John Scott, without amendment, recom-

mending their passage.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of John Dow, and a bill for the relief of Mary Lampkin, without amendment, recommending their

passage.
Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, reported bills for the relief of Coleman A. Collier and for the relief of Ephraim H. Gilbert, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. TOMLINSON, it was

Ordered, That the daily hour to which the Senate shall journ shall be ten o'clock during the residue of the session Mr. TOMLINSON stated that his reason for making the motion was to have the pension bills from the House

taken up and acted on.

Mr. TOMLINSON gave notice that he should to-mor row morning move the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the pension bills from the House.

POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS. On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Senate pro ceeded to consider the bill to establish certain post offices and post roads, and to discontinue others.

On motion of Mr. PORTER, the Senate took up a bill

for the settlement of the claim of the executrix of Richard W. Meade; which was considered and discussed, and the

yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. WRIGHT.
Mr. HUBBARD moved an amendment providing for a
reference of the claim to certain officers of the Government to report on the subject at the next session. The other parts

The demand of the yeas and nays was withdrawn, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, moved the Senate to take up the bill for the relief of Chas. J. Catlett—ayes 15, noes 11.

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. CALHOUN, so as to refer the bill to the officers of the Treasury, to re-

port on the principle.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a

NAVY.
On motion of Mr. SOUTHARD, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the organization of the Navy.
On motion of Mr. SOUTHARD, the bill was amended by striking out the words "four rear admirals."

Mr. SOUTHARD moved to strike out "nine," before

commodores, and insert "thirteen."
Mr. CUTHBERT moved to divide the question, but it The question on the motion of Mr. Southard was then

Mr. CUTHBERT then moved to strike out the whole f the commodores, so as to destroy that rank.
Mr. SOUTHARD asked for the yeas and nays; which

Mr. WEBSTER expressed a wish to retain the rear admirals and strike out the commodores. He would move when out of committee, to restore the rear admirals, and

would now vote against the commoderes. The proposition to take the question by yeas and nays was then withdrawn, and the motion to strike out was

Mr. CUTHBERT moved to amend the bill by striking | ut the grade of second lieutenant; which was agreed to Mr. WEBSTER moved to increase the number of "first which had been included under the head of "second" lieu-

enants; which was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amend-nents were concurred in, except that in relation to rear ad-On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the bill was so amended

as to make one admiral, one vice admiral, and three rear admirals—yeas 18, nays 10.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a

The bill was their ordered to be engineer, and third time.

The following bills were then considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading:

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of David A bill for the relief of Thomas Dixon & Co., of New

A bill for the relief of Robert McJimsey.

A bill for the relief of John Fraser & Co., of Charles

bill for the relief of John F. Lewis. A bill for the relief of James Robertson, of S. Carolina.
The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of excutive business; and, after some time spent in secret The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY'S EVENING SESSION (JUNE 23.) The House resumed business at four o'clock. On motion of Mr. HAYNES,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making compensation to Col. John McKinne for his expenses and services in securing a debt due by G. W. Denton to the Treasury of the United States.
On motion of Mr. HOPKINS,

On motion of Mr. HOPKINS,

Resolved, 'That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims
be instructed to inquire into the expediency of paying to
the heir of Lieut. John Goggin, of the Virginia continental line, the seven years' half-pay (with interest) promised by law to the widows and children of those officers of
the said line who died in the service of the revolutionary

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims the heirs of Ensign Robert Watkins, deceased, of the Virginia continental line, the seven years' half-pay (with interest) promised by law to the widows and children of those s of the said line who died in the service in the war

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS. The House then went again into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Lincoln in the hair,) on the "bill making appropriations for certain har-

The motion of Mr. Bell to strike out the enacting lause still pending,
Mr. BELL went at great length into an examination of

the measures of the Government, and the character of the party in power. He commented upon the peculiar charac-ter of the Committee of Ways and Means, which from the party in power. He commented upon the peculiar character of the Committee of Ways and Means, which from the first he knew to have been composed of gentlemen from the seabord mostly, favorable to the increase of expenditures, with a view to exhaust the Treasury. The Rules of the House, he said, had been broken and trampled upon during the session, in an extraordinary manner, though he did not mean to charge the Speaker with being particularly at fault. He said it resulted from the peculiar character of the majority, which, under party and Executive influences, were determined to carry their measure; and no man in the chair could be wholly above those influences. He commented upon several attacks upon him from the Globe and other papers, and replied to the remarks of the official paper, upon some remarks of his in relation to the conduct of the minority, which that paper had called a confession that the minority were factious, and were determined to obstruct the business of the House. He explained, that what he said would be concurred in by judicious men of all parties; that he merely implored the majority to consider that, when a minority felt themselves oppressed, when they saw the most arbitrary and unusual measures adopted to suppress their action in the House. they saw the most arbitrary and unusual measures adop ed to suppress their action in the House; when they found that the most obnoxious bills were hurried through, and their mouths were stopped, so that they could not even state their objections, they would necessarily grow restless, and would attempt to do, out of order, what they were denied the right to do in order.

the right to do in order upon the professions and avowe principles of the party, previously to coming into power in contrast with their practices since they obtained it; and he dwelt especially upon the declarations that the patron-age of office should not be brought into conflict with the reedom of elections; and that reform should be made i Treedom of elections; and that reform should be made in public abuses, and retrenchment in public expenditures. These, he said, were the watch-words of the party before the election of their chief, and were the principles upon which they came into office; but they had been all abandoned. The patronage of office had never, since the foundation of the Government, been brought so constantly and proposed the proposed proposed the constantly and proposed the constantly and proposed the constantly and proposed the constantly and proposed the constantly are constantly and proposed the constantly are constantly and constantly and constantly are powerfully to operate upon elections. The grossest abuses existed in the administration of the departments; and the expenses of the Government had increased enormously The doctrine of the Administration party in New York, that the offices of the country belong as prizes and spoils to the victorious party, Mr. B. reprobated in the strongest erms. To whatever party such a doctrine belonged, (and terms. To whatever party such a doctrine belonged, (and he did not mean to charge any in particular,) such a principle was dangerous to the institutions, and subversive of the interests of the nation; and he went on to show the extension of this odious principle of the New York party into other States and into the Federal Government. He spoke of the deposite bill, and the distribution of the surplus revenue, which had been opposed by the leaders of the party in power in the House, and said, if it was a bar the party in power in the House, and said, if it was a bad measure, if it was so injurious as to justify their opposition, they must thank themselves for its passage. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he said, was mainly answerable for the passage of that bill, for he (Mr. B.) did not think any thing contributed so much to induce the large majority of the House to vote for it as the zeal and perseverance of that gentleman to procure, by every means in his power the most extraverance and weter. ery means in his power, the most extravagant and waste

ill appropriations.

Mr. SUTHERLAND earnestly hoped, he said, that gentlemen would suffer this bill to be laid aside, and omit any reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Tendent and the same an apportunity would be affordto-morrow, when an opportunity would be afford-

Mr. MERCER made some remarks on the importance of the bill under consideration, of which he said he had but ust been made aware. He had himself been engaged in he peculiar duties of his committee, while the bills now before the committee had been matured by gentlemen in other committees. Two different bills, for the improvement of harbors and rivers, and for surveys, had been respected by different committees and have not read to respect the committees and have not read to respect to the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee and the respect to the committee of the committ ported by different committees, and he was not ready to vote or this bill, without further examination. He hoped,

eliberately considered to-morrow. bject might be deliberately considered to morrow.
Mr. SUTHERLAND, in reply, said that the bill con ted entirely of items, well known to the House, and reating exclusively to the improvements of harbors. It had no connexion whatever with a system of internal improve nent, and was reported from the Committee on Commerc atirely for the security and advantage of commerce and

Mr. BELL, not wishing, he said, to delay the action of the committee, or the progress of the bill, withdrew his mo-tion for the present, giving notice that he should renew it

After some remarks from Messrs. PEYTON, SUTH-ERLAND, MERCER, PHILLIPS, and JOHNSON, of Louisiana, the committee, without taking any question rose, and at nine o'clock the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24. Mr. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, made a report in the case of Wm. Crooks, which concludes with the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the petition and papers of James Crooks and Wm. Crooks be referred to the Secretary of the Navy, ascertain (on giving notice to the said James and Wil-am Crooks, or to their agents, of the time and place of ng testimony) the value of the vessel called the Lord Nelson, captured by Lieut. Woolsey, on Lake Ontario, on he 5th of June, 1812, at the time of said capture, and the argo then on board of said vessel, and that he report the e at the next session of Congress

Mr. W. B. SHEPARD, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, to which was referred the Senate bill to extend the charters of the banks of the District of Coia, reported the same without amendment. Mr. SHEPARD remarked, that as there was no neces

ty for the commitment of this bill, he hoped it would be After some remarks from Messrs. PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and THOMAS, in opposition to this course, Mr. BOON moved that the further consideration of the

bill be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. BOON withdrew his motion to postp e of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. GILLETT renewed the motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill till to-morrow.

The motion was discussed by Messrs. THOMAS GARLAND, of Va. MERCER, JENIFER, PEARCE, of R. I. HOAR, and WM. B. SHEPARD, when the

pecial order was announce On motion of Mr. THOMAS, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill, disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Territorial Legislature of Florida, and it was brought into the House, and taken up for consideration.

The bill was read a third time, and passed. REDUCTION OF DUTIES, &c.
Mr. McKAY moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of enabling him to offer the following resolutions, which were read:

Resolved, That the power of taking money from the cople, by laying and collecting duties, imposts, and exises, is one of the most sacred of the trusts vested in the Reneral Government; that it is enforced solely to enable it o command the necessary means to execute the objects for which it was instituted, and that to exact money from the People when not necessary for those objects, or more than may be necessary, would be, on the part of the Governent, a manifest breach of trust, and to the People unjust

and oppressive.

Resolved, That the revenue receivable under the present aws is, and will be more than is required for the fair and egitimate wants of the Government, and that provision

ight to be made for its reduction.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, what alteration can be made in the existing tariff of duties, conistently with the principles of the several acts imposing dues upon imports, with a view to reduction.

wed, That the Secretary of the Treasury also report ipon the best mode of diminishing the revenue arising from new States, or impairing the interests of the General Government; and generally his views as to the best mode of ducing the revenue to the fair and constitutional wants

Mr. MANN, of New York, called for the yeas and nays the motion, and they were ordered.

Mr. McKAY moved a call of the House in order that the House might at once express their sentiments on the subject, and not be troubled any more with it; and upon his motion he asked the yeas and nays, which were

The question being taken, the motion for a call of the House was agreed to—yeas 105, nays 74.

After some time, on motion of Mr. HEISTER, all fur-

ther proceeding in the call was dispensed with.

The question was taken on the motion to suspend the Rules, and decided in the negative—yeas 124, nays 66 Mr. McKAY gave notice that, on Monday morning, h

ould offer the same motion, and he hoped that there would hen be a full House. IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS.

The House, in pursuance of the special order, resolved tself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Lincoln in the chair,) for the further consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain harbors for the year 1836. Mr. LANE deprecated the delay which would b

topics of the last ten years. He hoped the bill itself would be acted upon; and if such was the wish of the House he would waive his right to the floor; though, if such a iscussion should take place, he should like to reply to th emarks of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell.) Mr. VINTON proposed an amendment for the improve nent of the Maumee river.

Mr. CRANE, after some remarks, called for the read-

ing of some papers recommending the appropriation, and then proceeded to argue in its behalf.

Some remarks were made upon the proposed amendment by Messrs. CHAMBERS, VANDERPOEL, and SUTHERLAND.

Mr. MERCER objected to the bill that it containe items of appropriation upon subjects not within the scope of the Committee on Commerce, and which had been reof the Committee on Commerce, and which had been referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. He said such a practice would lead to very loose legislation. It survey the whole country, to understand the wants of the whole, and to see that the public funds were fairly appoint

As an instance, he referred to the clause appropriating \$150,000 for deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, by stopping some of the outlets, or constructing a ship channel, or by such other means as the Secretary of War may lirect. He said no information was given whether such a cheme was practicable, no survey had been made of the depth of water in the Gulf of Mexico, nor was any estimate made of the probable cost of the improvement. He said the Committee on Roads and Canals had already reported in favor of an appropriation of \$13,000 for improvements. on the Mississippi, founded on the survey and report of a competent engineer, and he was willing to go for an ount gentlemen might name for the improvement of the ississippi, provided he could be assured that the money would be profitably expended. He also pointed out othe parts of the bill embracing subjects not within the ac would be tion of the Committee on Commerce, by the rules of the House, such as the Overslaugh in the Hudson river, and all the surveys of rivers provided for in the bill. He said he did not wish to oppose the bill, for he was in favor of many of its objects, but he wished to insure safe and cor-He wanted to have a number of the an ations stricken out, and others combined with the bill. He hoped the proposed appropriation for the Maumeeriver would be made, for that river had already been conlered a public work, and expenditures had been made for

s improvement. At a proper time, he said, he should of Mr. GALBRAITH moved to amend Mr. VINTON's mendment by making an appropriation for the improvement of the Alleghany river above Pittsburg.

Mr. HAWES stated that the port of entry at Maumed the state of t

bay had yielded, in 1832, the gross revenue of \$12 50, and had cost the Government over seven hundred dollars for the salaries of the custom-house officers. Yet, he said, the House was now called upon to pay \$51,000 for the improve

nent of that bay.
Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, said the gentlema from Kentucky was grossly deceived in relation to the business of that port, or he had attempted to palm off a gross imposition upon the committee; and he went on to show that a vast proportion of the commerce of the West with New York, and the seabord, found its way to Buffalo and the Lakes, and rendered these collection districts necessary. The business at these ports was great and increas ing, and did not depend upon a foreign or Canadian com-merce, upon which revenue could be collected, still the

ports were no less useful and necessary.

Mr. SUTHERLAND begged gentlemen of the committee not to press each particular improvement of a river for which an interest might be felt. The bill had been complained of as already too large; and if gentlemen wen on to introduce appropriations for every river in the coun ry, the whole would be lost. He hoped the bill would b lowed to pass as it was, and that the consideration o

ther rivers would be taken up in their turn. Mr. PATTON hoped that gentlemen would propose and have all their projects inserted, that the whole, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania had remarked last night ight stand or fall together. He was not for swall of these doses, in any form in which they could b out by the present Administration; but if they must be

gulped down, he wished them all to go together.

Mr. P. spoke at length upon the extravagance of the expenditures, and contended that it was unconstitutional thus to spend money to improve rivers and construct har bors. He objected to the argument that there were prece heretofore done was necessary for the construction and protection of the Navy, and so far it was proper; but such was not the object of this bill. Any one would see that nany of the appropriations were not designed for the proection of commerce, but were to be expended where no ve sel of war, no sloop, no barge could come, in war or in

Mr. MERCER explained that the first appropriations were made upon the Delaware river, during Washington's

Mr. Patton went on to argue that this practice grew up in 1816, during the period of the tariff and of internal nprovements; and he went on to remark upon the provess which the principle had made, and the encroach ments it had caused upon the Treasury, to the subversion of the principles of economy upon which the Government bught to be administered. He spoke of the manner in alling for a zealous and cautious examination of the item s had been suggested by his colleague, (Mr. MERCER, and then read from a report upon the subject, to show the

Mr. SHEPARD opposed the metion; and, after some urther remarks from Messrs. LANE, GARLAND, of Virginia, BOULDIN, JENIFER, VANDERPOEL, and HARDIN, show the tendency of such works to merease expenditures the more is expended upon them, and he said nothing could show more truly the truth of the remark of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Bell) that these works were the bottomless pits of public expenditure. When he looked at the nature of the proposed works, and of the principles heretofore professed by the head of the Administration, he felt much confidence in the confidence in the elt much confidence in the conservative principle of the

Constitution. After commenting upon the changes of dan, and redoubled expenditure for the same work, Mr. P vas interrupted.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said, as it was nearly half past two, he would beg the gentleman to give way. He said he concurred entirely in the views of that gentleman, and only rose to ask the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Bell.) o renew his motion to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. PATTON said he had intended to renew that me ion before he had done; when he gave way for the House to take its usual recess.

FROM A SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES FRIENDLY TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

In the Globe of this morning, information is given to the Public that the deposite bill has been approved by the Pre sident; and it is further said that, in the House of Representatives, all the features of the bill which went to make the proposed transfer of money to the States a loan or gift were stricken out, and, as the act now stands, the States are to be mere depositories, like the banks in which the public moneys are now kept. Although FORTY members of the Senate voted for the bill, both on its engross ment and passage, yet, as far as I understand the remarks on the subject, no one considered the bill as making either oan or gift to the States. Will the Globe be so good as to publish both sections, and point out what part makes the leposites, as passed by the Senate, a loan or gift to the States? and also, as the act now stands, in what manner he similarity consists in which they (the States) are more depositories, like the banks in which the public moneys are now kept? and also show us the power as well as policy that ought to induce us to view the States as mere deposite panks, or instruments of the same kind, for the convenience of the General Government?

[COMMUNICATION.]

We are requested to state that Mr. WALKER, of Missis sippi, opposed, both in its original and amended form, so nuch of the deposite bill as apportions the estimated surplus among the States, upon general as well as local con-

MESSRS. EDITORS: Congress ought to be admonished by ne loss which the Government has sustained of a larg ortion of the valuable archives of the Treasury Depart ent by the fire of 1833, which destroyed the Treasur illding, that what has been left ought to be made secur the earliest practicable erection of an appropriate build g for this Department. Every hour's delay jeopards ese valuable records, and the millions that are at stake or their preservation call imperiously on Congress to make an appropriation for this purpose. Can Congress consent longer to neglect so important a public interest, when there is every reason why it should be attended to forthwith? The accountability is theirs, and it may come with a heavy reckning. reckoning! They are called upon to look to it.

A COUNTRYMAN.

Washington, June 23, 1836.

A NEW MODE OF DRAINING SWAMPS, &c. Mr. Jean Blanc, a modest, ingenious young Frenchian, on Thursday last exhibited an operative model at the atteraction of North Capitol and D street North, on Tiber creek, for draining swamps in the vicinity of running streams. The invention is beautifully simple, and the experiment was completely satisfactory. He uses an artificial basin placed in the swamp to be drained, considerably below the banks of the river; in this is placed a siphon, with ts longer leg extending into the running stream; the weight f water in the longer leg, immersed in the running stream et broken by the entrance of air till the whole is drained accause the running stream itself acts as part of the lor because the fullful stream user as the property of the siphon. This discovery will be very important to the State of Louisiana in draining the low grounds along the banks of the Missisippi. Mr. B. will make another experiment this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the running stream on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Capitol. \*\*\*

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Gentlemen: The horrible massacre of the officers and soldiers engaged in the cause of Texas, by the Mexican com-mander, has excited a heart-stirring sympathy for their un-timely fate throughout our whole country, by every one But there are many who are here and there scattered through the land, the fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters of the young men who left their homes, and volunteered in the Texian cause, whose bosoms are now painfully oppressed, and minds racked with anxiety and doubt as to the of uncertainty in relation to a fact is far more intolerable t bear than a full knowledge of the truth, even should it bring the cup of bitterness to our very lips. General Houston, who is now at New Orleans, and who was, at the time of the massacre of Col. Fanning and his men, as well as the storming of Alamo, the Commander-in-chief of the Texian armies, could, no doubt, furnish a list of all the Americans engaged in the Texian service, as well those who have fallen, as those who have survived. If General Houston

can do this, he will relieve many an aching heart. June 23, 1836. [Gen. Houston is said to have returned to Texas from New Orleans, but will not be the less disposed, on that account, probably to comply with the earnest request of the writer, should it meet his eyes.—Editors.]

THE PUBLIC .-- Edwards' Pain-extracting Lotion.—In offering this most valuable remedy for ring complaints, the proprietor feels confident that the ic worth of his Lotion will of itself be a sufficient recomm lation. On this alone he depends for success, well know rom his own experience, and that of his family, friends, any others that have used it, that in no instance has it fail ving perfect satisfaction. Viz. Gout, Cramp, Headache, Pathe Back, Wounds, new and old, Swollen Joints, Stiff Join prains, Rheumatism, Tiedouloureux, Ague, Palsy, Buneo, ruises, Chillblains, &c. It will extract Frost and Pain imm ately. It has been used with great success by a number prasons who have for years been afflicted with palsy. The prietor feels great confidence in recommending it for this m

The proprietor has been induced to offer this Lotion by the

family-house, or ship, in the United States without it, and will make it a standing remedy. It will also be sought for and used in every factory, workshop, and hospital.

This remedy is known only by the appellation of "Edwards' Pain-extracting Lotion." The proprietor depends for its success on the intrinsic worth of his Lotion, not on the thousand certificates that might be obtained and offered to the Public. All who wish to try this most valuable external application will find it one of the best, if not the only one, that will give immediate relief to those who are afflicted.

who wish to it this most valuable external application will fine it one of the best, if not the only one, that will give immediate relief to those who are afflicted.

All the labels and advertisements will be signed by the proprietor, (none others are genuine;) and the Lotion will be put up in half-pint bottles, with the impression on the bottle, "Edwards' Pain Extracting Lotion." It is to be applied with a sponge, or cloths, wet with it, laid on the parts afflicted, say the whole limb. If the pain be in different parts of the body, it will be best to bathe with a sponge very freely and often, say every night and morning; in all cases on going to bed. There is no danger in using this Lotion. It will not subject the person to colds, but will have a contrary effect. It produces the most agreeable sensation, and has a delightful fragrance. It opens the pores of the skin, warms the blood, quiets the nerves, and relaxes the cords. In no instance will it irritate the skin, but will soften, heal, and give it a more healthy appearance. That which is of the greatest importance, and which many are most fearful of, is, that any external application is liable to drive the pain from any part affected to the stomach, or other parts of the n from any part affected to the stomach, or other parts of t tem. Of this there is no danger. Its nature is to war act, and throw off the affection by perspiration. It has be ested on the most delicate constitutions, and the most delicaerts of the breast and sides, when pain has been very sever all always given certain and quick relief. It is remarkably we apted to the use of those who are troubled with cold feet a toston, and many other places.

This Lotion is now offered to the Public, with the full belie

this rotton is how one feet to the Tatone, with the Tat office that it will prove to be one of the greatest blessings ever offered to the human family. That it may prove so is the sincere wish o the human famny. Luar tervant, fithe Public's most obedient servant, RICHARD EDWARDS.

Price \$1. For sale by WM. GUNTON, only Agent. WASHINGTON.

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 25. 1836.

We heartily congratulate the country that the bill to regulate the deposites of the public moneys, which originated with the Senate, has become a law. The President's approval of the bill was made known to Congress yesterday; and it had already been announced, earlier in the day, in the editorial columns of the Globe. Mr. CLAY remarked in his place upon this unusual fact, which is in keeping with other strange things connected with the history of this important measure.

When the bill passed the Senate with a vote of 40 to 6, it was still confidently averred that, if it also passed the House, it would be vetoed by the President. But the favor it received in the House, from the moment of its introduction, added to the powerful vote by which it passed the Senate, threw consternation and confusion into the ranks of those who would willingly have contributed to defeat it, either in the House of Representatives, or in the Palace, if not there. It became necessary to find or make some cause of action, upon which the President might change his course, and sign a bill, which it had been inconsiderately given out he would arrest by the exercise of the veto power.

As the bill went from the Senate to the House it provided, in substance, that each State, in receiving its ratable share of the surplus treasure, should give a certificate, pledging the faith of the State for repayment, the certificate to be negotiable, and subject to be sold in the market, and to bear interest on the refusal or neglect of the State to answer to a call from the Secretary of the Treasury. Here was an efficient means of enforcing repayment, and of doing it without bringing the Government of the United States and that of any one of the States into collision.

When the bill came up for consideration in the House, it was amended, on motion of Mr. Anthony, of Pennsylvania, by striking out the provision as to negotiable certificates, and inserting a substitute, which merely pledges the faith of the State for repayment, without providing any means of enforcing a demand therefor. And it was announced in the House that, if this amendment were adopted, the President would sign the bill. Nay, it is reported, and generally believed, that the amendment was actually drawn up, after much consultation, by a member of the Cabinet.

Now, the point of the jest is, that, while the friends of the Administration have stoutly contended against a distribution of surplus revenue, that is against restoring it to the States absolutely, this amendment, emanating, as is supposed, from the Cabinet, is nothing more nor less than taking away from the United States the power of readily enforcing a call on the States. Of course we cannot object to this, because we have, under existing circumstances, advocated a donation to the States, unreservedly.

As to the nature and effect of the provision in the bill respecting the surplus revenue, we have heard repeated an anecdote related by Sir WALTER SCOTT, which very pointedly illustrates

it. Sir Walter was (whilst on a visit to Dublin, we believe) accosted in the street by a mendicant, who told so moving a tale, that old Scotia's bard put his hand in his pocket, with the view of giving the man a sixpence, but unluckily found that he had nothing about his person less than a half-crown. Sir Walter balanced the half-crown a moment in his hand, his charitable feelings contending with his sense of economy, and at length, throwing it to the mendicant, "Here, take this," said he, "and remember that you owe me the two shillings." "Oh, yes, and thank your honor," replied the other, 'and may your honor live till I pay it." And thus it is with the Deposite Bill. No man seriously imagines that any part of the sum deposited in the several State treasuries will ever be withdrawn therefrom, to be restored to the United States.

For the rest, the law is well-timed and salutary. We sincerely approve its provisions. We rejoice to perceive that the Globe, in its yesterday's semi-official article on the subject, has no less than six reasons for regarding it with satisfaction and complacency. We like to see men made happy, though it be in spite of themselves. If the Globe stands in need of additional reasons, we commend to its perusal the speeches of Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun upon this subject. And we await with impatience the views on this vital subject which, we are notified, from the same source, the PRESIDENT "will take some fitting occasion to make known to his countrymen in detail." We shall welcome them in almost any form, since it is not in that of a Veto to the Deposite Bill.

The sixty-first anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Charlestown, Massachusetts, on Friday last, the 17th instant, with great parade. Amongst other veterans of the Revolution present, there were ten who fought in the memorable battle whose anniversary they had assembled to celebrate.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21. SPECIE.—The current of specie is setting in upon us from all directions. The brig Baptist, Mesick, arrived at Philadelphia, has on board a cargo worth \$400,000, chiefly n dollars and bullion. The Samson, here from London, has near \$400,000 in gold. The arrivals of dollars from Mexico at New Orleans and other ports are quite large.

[Journal of Commerce.]

TEXAS

NEW ORLEANS, June 10. General Houston and his Staff have left for Texas, via

Natchitoches. As a proof that the affairs of Texas are restored to comparative tranquillity, we have been informed, by a letter, dated Lynchburg, (Texas,) 21st of May, that lands which previously could scarcely realize one dollar an acre, are now selling readily for 4 to 5. Speculation produced war, and will follow peace; but it is not yet very safe to invest capital in Texas lands .- Bee.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer in the Texian army, dated

"GALVESTON BAY, (TEXAS,) MAY 27, 1836. "Galveston Bay, (Texas,) May 27, 1836.
"I take the earliest opportunity to inform you of my arrival here after a tedious and unpleasant trip of four days from the Southwest Pass, Louisiana, through the Gulf of Mexico. On our arrival here, we found the island in possession of the Texians, who had resorted here as a place of protection and rendezvous, previous to the late successful battle of the Texians. They have an entrenchment erected on the island, which is called Fort Thomas. It was in command of Col. Morgan, who, with 150 men, have under guard 301 Mexican prisoners, taken at the battle of der guard 301 Mexican prisoners, taken at the battle of San Jacinto. Among the number of prisoners are 47 officers of rank, all of whom I have seen and was introduced to; among them is the great celebrated General MARTIN PERFECTO COS, Col. CESFEDER, and Captain PARAZA, all fine looking men, rather darker than the Americans. They received us very civilly, and Gen. Cos apologized that he could not receive us in greater style. I attributed their civilities and condescension entirely to their situation, which is rather an unpleasant one. What they intend doing with them is as yet undecided. The common order of the Mexican soldiers are the most wretched race of men I have ever seen: they are generally small in stature, and some of them very dark, approximating the negro race; they are poor Instance creatures, and I cannot but commiserate their unfortunate situation; they are at present at work round the island, and facilitating the completion of the entrenchments. I shall leave this place to-morrow, with despatches to the Government, at Velasco, where the celebrated Gen. to the Government, at Velasco, where the celebrated Gen. Santa Ana is prisoner. The distance from Galveston to Velasco is 45 miles. As there was some doubt in the city of New Orleans, when I took my leave from them, respecting Santa Ana being prisoner, and no doubt the same may be the case in your city, you will please to inform the editors of the papers that he is safe, and a prisoner, with all his staff with 500 prisoners. I regret that I cannot give his staff, with 500 prisoners. I regret that I cannot give you some particulars of the country. Galveston is a beautiful island, surrounded by one of the best harbors in the Union. I have no name at present worth your effections. Union. I have no news at present worth your attention; perhaps, in my next, I will be able to write something more

The Mobile Morning Chronicle of the 11th of June publishes the subjoined extracts of Letters, the particulars of which, the Editor says, may be relied upon as strictly

Galveston Bay, May 27, 1836.

I arrived here in safety on the 25th, in the Ocean: we left the mouth of the Mississippi on Sunday, about 11 o'clock. We were compelled to come to anchor on Tuesday morning to cleanse our boilers; we remained at anchor 15 hours. The boat is a first-rate sea-boat, and performed well. Fearing we should be too deep, we did not have as much fuel as we ought, and were compelled to cut up our spars to get in with. GALVESTON BAY, MAY 27, 1836. up our spars to get in with.

up our spars to get in with.

I am happy to inform you that the enemy did not get to Quintana, although they remained five or six days at Brazoria, which place, and Columbia, they sacked of every thing which had been left there; but cotton they could not move, and did not touch. When they heard of Santa Ana's defeat and capture, they retreated precipitately, and left many things behind them; therefore, with our many losses, we have saved our cotton. The enemy have crossed the Colorado on their way to the West. It is prespired osses, we have saved our cotton. I he enemy have crossed the Colorado on their way to the West. It is presumed they will concentrate at Bexar, if not captured by our army, which is pursuing them. Santa Ana is at Velasco, where our Government is at present. Gen. Cos is on the island. our crovernment is at present. Gen. Cos is on the island. I saw him yesterday: he looks badly, and was very much agitated when the company with which I visited him approached: he appeared to me as if he was beside himself. As I did not go to him with a view to exult over his wretched situation, I made a few observations to him, and that he will be shot or hung. I have heard it rumored here that our Government are making some negotiations with Santa Ana: if they are they will be defeated, for 1 on persuaded that the people are determined on the death of Santa Ana, and for this I shall go with all my faculties

The Mexicans will not make any more expeditions beore winter. Many farmers have returned to their houses to clear their crops, and do what they can. The brig Duango sailed from here yesterday for Matagorda, with women and children returning home.

GALVESTON, MAY 28. I went ashore on the island, and saw Gen. Cos; think I went ashore on the Island, and saw Gen. Cos; think him much the gentleman; fine countenance. I asked him what he thought of matters and things. He said it was Santa Ana's fault that they were taken; that he had too contemptible an opinion of the Texians, and did not expect they would have made headway against his army, or he would not have entered so far into Texas; that he felt very comfortable here; that the Texias; that he retter him with the greatest politeness; but that several persons were allowed to come to see him who did not treat him as eman, but complained of his having shot their l rs, their fathers, their sons, and their friends; that he nought this unmanly, womanly, as it was the fortune of yar. He said this was the only inconvenience he had

Seven hundred and thirty bodies of the enemy are now lying on the field of battle, and are strewed for miles. More than 200 rifles and muskets were broken to pieces, beating out the brains of the Mexicans. The riflemen rushed upon Santa Ana's artillery, and took the guns from him loaded. A desperation was evinced on the part of the Texians never equalled in the annals of fighting.
The enemy had the advantage in position. The battle
was fought principally on the open ground. The enemy
stood the charge about fifteen minutes—the killing lasted for hours. The night before the battle, Gen. Cos reinorced Santa Ana with 500 men. There are now be tween 500 and 600 prisoners, between 200 and 300 wounded, and between 700 and 800 killed; and all this done with less than 700 men.

I saw Gen. Cos yesterday; he is evidently very much alarmed, and to me appeared to be almost beside himself. He attempted to excuse his conduct, and said that his enemies had made charges against him that were false. As I did not wish to exult over his fallen fortunes and wretched situation. situation, I made few remarks, and remained with him but a few moments. He feels conscious he must die. Santa Ana is at Velasco. I fear our Government will be duped

y him, but he cannot escape—he must die.
You will have seen the official reports, that will give you more detail than time will allow me to condense. I am pleased to say that Capt. (now Col.) Inan Nepemucene guin, a native of Bexar, and whom I have known from boy, commanded 25 men, all natives of the same place, and performed wonders: every man signalized himself i most distinguished manner. One of them, with a Bowie knife, killed 25 of his countrymen, and one of them Col. Batres, whom I knew well. Dionicio Cos, brother of the General, the same who mutilated the body of the lamented Travis, was killed. Twenty-three field officers were among the slain.

The Rev. George W. Blagden, of Boston, will

Washington City Bible Society.—A general meeting of the friends of the Bible cause will be held, in behalf of the Bible Society of the City of Washington, To-morrow Afternoon, Church, on 4½ street. Exercises to in the first Presbyterian Church, on 4½ street. Exercises to commence at 4 o'clock precisely. Several highly interesting addresses are expected on the occasion from clerical and lay gentlemen. The members of the Society, Members of Congress, citizens and strangers, are respectfully invited to attend.

WALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold on Saturday, 25th instant, at ook P. M. on the premises, those two commodious two-stor yclock P. M. on the premises, those two commodious two-story prick houses in square 122, fronting on F street, two squares west of the public offices. The houses are faithfully built, pleasantly situated, and possess every convenience required by geneel families. They are now occupied by Capt. Turnbull, of the corps of Engineers, and Lieut. Allen, U. S. Army.

With the houses will be sold, it desired by the purchaser, the whole or a portion of the unimproved part of lot 10, fronting on F and 19th streets.

The terms will be liberal, and be made known at the time of EMILY BEALE.

iune 14-TuTh&Sts

P. MAURO & SON,

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
May 26, 1836.

NOTICE.—An election for twelve Directors of this Ban
will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 4t
day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
may 27—3tawtd

GEO. THOMAS, Cashier.

PATRIOTIC BANK,
Washington, May 30, 1836.

N Election for twelve Directors will be holden at the Banking House, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, from 10
A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. E. DYSON,
may 30—w4t

Cashier.

may 30—w4t

GENCY AT WASHINGTON.—JAMESH. CAUS.

TEN, (late of Baltimore,) having made this city his permanent residence, and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the settlement of claims generally; and more particularly claims before Congress, against the United States, or the several Departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800; with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

of the Government.

Giaimants and pensioners on the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their tusuness promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the farms of office.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JOHN J. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT,
NSURES LIVES for one or more years, or for life.

Rates for One Hundred Dollars. GRANTS ANNUITIES.

Rates for One Hundred Dollars.

60 years of age, 10.55 per cent.
65 do. 12.27 do.
70 do. 14.19 do.

Per annum.

SELLS ENDOWMENTS. For One Hundred Dollars deposited at birth of child, the Company will pay, if he attain 21 years of age, \$469
At six months, 408 At six months,
One year,
The Company also executes trusts; receives money on deposite paying interest semi-annually, or compounding it, and make all kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money in

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary.

AGENTS AGENTS.

James H. Causten, City of Washington,
Dr. B. R. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
John O. Lay, Richmond, Va.
D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.
A. S. Tidball, Winchester, Va.
George Richards, Leesburg, Va.
Neilson Poe, Frederick, Md.
L. 22—1v.

Oct. 22-1y
In Prince George's county Court as a Court of Equity-April term, 1836.
Robert Beale and Ellen Berry et al.
vs.

Eugenia Amanda Berry and Lucia Rosalie Berry.

RDERED by the Court, this 6th day of May, 1836, that the sale made and reported by John B. Brooke and C. C. Magruder, the trustees in this cause, be ratified and confirmed on the second Monday of July next, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before that day: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia once a week for four successive weeks prior to the last day of June next.

The report states the lands in the proceedings mentioned, estimated to contain 680 acres, were sold to Thomas W. Clagett, for thirty-four dollars per acre.

C. DORSEY,

EDMUND KEY. True copy—Test: may 26—w4w AQUILA BEALL, Clerk.

GENERAL MACOMB'S NEW WORK ON F. TAYLOR.

Tathot Counts May Term, 1836.

Samuel Y. Garey, Ann Floyd, and John Clark.

28.

John Reardon, infant son of Charlotte Reardon, deceased, Elizabeth Garey and Edward Garey, infant children of John Y. Garey, deceased.

HE Bill in this case states that a certain Elizabeth Garey, late of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, departed this life intestate, seized in fee simple, at the time of her death, of a house and lot in the village of Trappe, in said county, being part of a tract of land called "Alexander's Chance," and also seized in fee simple of part of another tract of land situate in the said county, being part of a tract of land called St. Michael's, containing thirty acres of land, more or less; that the said Elizabeth Garey left the following persons her heirs at law and legal representatives, that is to say, two of the complainants, Samuel Y. Garey and Ann Floyd, and John Reardon, son of Charlotte Reardon, deceased, and Elizabeth Garey and Edward Garey, children of John Y. Garey, deceased; that the said John Reardon, Elizabeth Garey, and Edward Garey are infants of tender years, residing in East Florida; that one of the complainants, Samuel Y. Garey, for valuable consideration, conveyed unto John Clark, another of the complainants, all his right, title, claim, and interest, of in, and to the aforesaid house and lot as unto John Clark, another of the complainants, all his right, title, claim, and interest, of, in, and to the aforesaid house and lot, as will appear by reference to the deed thereof, in the said bill referred to. The bill further states that a sale of the aforesaid lands would greatly conduce to the interest of all parties concerned, and prays the Court to decree a sale of them, and that the money arising therefrom may be distributed among the parties interested therein, under the direction of said Court. It is thereupon, this severth day of June in the rest of the court of the ties interested therein, under the direction of said Court. It is thereupon, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, ordered and adjudged by Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the said complainants, by inserting and publishing this order once a week, in each of three successive weeks, the first insertion whereof shall be before the first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in a newspaper published in the City of Washington, give notice of the said bill of complaint, and of the object thereof, warning the said John Reardon, Elizabeth Garey, and Edward Garey, being minors, in person, by guardian to be appointed by said Court, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, to show cause, if any they have, why a docree should not be made and passed in this case as prayed for.

E. F. CHAMBERS,
P. B. HOPPER.

True copy—Attest:

June 18—w3w Glerk Talbot County Court.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber hat obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Newman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereto, to the subscriber, residing in Washington, D.C. on or before the 14th day of November 15th and 1 ber next; they will otherwise, by law, be excluded from all be-

WM. LLOYD. may 12-1aw6w

In Montgomery County Court, March Term, 1836. In Chancery. Sabert E. Scott,

THE POTOMAC PAVILION,

Piney Point.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has taken charge of this popular bathing place, the accommodations of which have been greatly extended and improved by the new proprietors, and that it is now open for the reception of company.

Piney Point, on which the Pavilion is situated, is a clear, open cape, (though wooded in the rear on the north and east,) jutting into the Potomac, near its mouth, where the river is eight or ten miles wide, in full view of the Chesapeake bay. The bathing is very fine, the water being nearly as salt as that of the ocean, and the air as pure. It possesses the advantage of the greatest abundance of the largest oysters, of soft and hard crabs, and all the varieties of excellent fish with which the waters of the Chesapeake abound.

sapeake abound.

Since the last season, the proprietors have made very extensive improvements for the accommodation and convenience of visiters. They have added fifty new Lodging Rooms, a spacious Ball Room, Billiard Room, Bowling Alleys, &c. all fronting the river to the south, within a hundred yards of the clean white beach. New bathing-houses have been erected for those who prefer them to the open surf; also, a substantial wharf for the steamboats to come up to, instead of landing and taking off passengers in the small boats, as heretofore; which, moreover, enables visiters to bring carriages and horses, for whose accommodation stables and carriage houses have been provided.

Besides the salt water luxuries above named, every thing will be supplied for the table which the markets of the District and

Besides the salt water luxuries above named, every thing will be supplied for the table which the markets of the District and of Norfolk can afford, to which the steamboat lines furnish regnlar access; and the bar is supplied with an ample stock of the best wines and other liquors.

The establishment has been well though plainly furnished throughout, including new mattresses and bed furniture.

The steamboat lines which ply between the District and Baltimore and Norfolk furnish to the inhabitants of those cities regular opportunities for visiting and departing from the Pavilion. The Columbia leaves Washington every Monday and Friday, for Norfolk, and the Fredericksburg every Wednesday for Baltimore, and each boat touches at Piney Point both going and returning.

turning.

In addition to the attractions named above, the subscriber has engaged the services of Capt. Wilson and his fine fast-sailing yacht, which can always be had for sailing and fishing parties.

The charge for board, by the week, will be \$7. Transient visiters, \$1 25 a day.

The most zealous efforts will be made to please, and the subscriber trusts that these efforts, united to the experience acquired by him as keeper for several years of the Mansion-house Hetel in Philadelphia, will enable him to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit.

who may favor him with a visit. june 13—eo2m CHESTER BAILEY.

ANTED to purchase, or hire by the year, a Female Servant, who is a good cook and washer, &c. to go to the country, a few miles north of the City. A liberal price will be given for one well recommended. Inquire of price will be given for one well recommended. Inquire of EDWARD DYER,
june 22—eod3tcp3t Auction & Commission Merch

IVERPOOL SALT AND COAL.— 11,000 bushels coarse Salt 1,500 sacks do do 1,000 do fine do

1,000 bushels Orrel Coal 1,000 bushels Orrel Coal
On board ship Virginia, Charles W. Turner, master, fron
Liverpool.
For sale by
june 22—eo3t

W. FOWLE & CO.
Alexandria.

June 22—eost

Alexandria.

ISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The
Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Warder & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the same to
Walter Warder, and all persons having claims against the firm
are requested to present them to Walter Warder for settlement.

WALTER WARDER,
A. B. WALLER.

The business will be conducted by the subscriber at the old
stand of Walter Warder & Co. on 12th street, near the canal;
where he invites the customers of the late firm, and others to
give him a call.
june 22—eo2w

(Globe)

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 us, at our residence on 7th Street, immediately South of the Centre Market House, Washington, D. C.

mar 14—3tawtf [Globe.]

has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Jenkins, late of Washington county, D. C. deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of June next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 21st day of June, 1836.

THOMAS JENKINS, Jr.

june 22—w3w

Executor of Thos. Jenkins.

DETERS'S SUPREME COURT REPORTS,

Also—Story's Equity,
Sugden on Vendors, new edition,
Roscoe on Criminal Evidence,
Bland's Chancery,
Hilliard's Elements of Law, Equity Draughtsman, Tomlin's Law Dictionary,

Harrison's Digest,
Jones on Bailments,
Hoffman's Course of Legal Study,
Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution, \$4 25,
New and improved editions of Fontblanque, Russell, Starkie,
The various works of Story, Chitty, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale at the lowest New York and Phila-

Just received and for sale at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

A single copy of the Secret Journals of the Old Congress, now become scarce and difficult to be procured, is for sale as above.

OTICE.—By virtue of three writs of venditioniexponas issued by B. K. Morsell, Esq. one of the justices of the peace of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to me directed, I will expose to sale, at public auction, upon the premises occupied by Henry Barron, on E, between 20th and 21st streets, on Monday, the 27th day of this month, at 4 o'clock P. M. for cash, the following goods and chattels:

premises occupied by Henry Barron, on E., between 20th and 21st streets, on Monday, the 27th day of this month, at 4 o'clock P. M. for cash, the following goods and chattels:

1 mahogany set Dinner Tables, two pieces; 1 do Card Tables, 9 flag bottom Chairs, 1 mahogany Sideboard, 6 yellow Chairs, 1 mahogany Workstand, 6 brown Chairs, 1 mixed-wood Workstand, 2 floor Carpets, 1 gilt-frame mantel Looking Glass, 1 passage Carpet, 2 Carpets upstairs, 2 pairs Shovels and Tongs, 3 do Andirons, 2 do brass Candlesticks, 1 do plated do, 1 mahogany Candlestand, 1 do Bureau, 1 cherry Bock-case, 1 lot of Books in the book-case, 2 Washstands, 1 Toilet Table and Glass, 2 Feather Beds, Bedsteads, and Furniture, 1 Writing Desk, 1 pair Britannia Lamps, 1 Easy Chair, 1 pine Wardrobe, 2 pine Tables, 1 maple do, 3 iron Pots, 2 Dutch Ovens, 1 Skillet and Gridiron, 1 Teakettle, 1 lot of Tin-ware, 1 do Wooden-ware, 1 set China, and lot of Crockery-ware, 1 ten-plate Stove and Pipe, 1 Cow, 1 lot Carpeting in pieces, 1 do Stone-ware, the property of Henry Barron, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Slade and David English, trading under thefirm of Slade & English.

june 22-3t 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.

H. B. ROBERTSON,

Alvarez Fisk, Esq.
Messrs. Watt, Burke & Co.
Messrs. Martin Pleasant & Co.
J. W. Zachrie & Co.
New 1 W. G. Hewes, Esq. W. G. Hewes, Esq. Hon. R. B. Taney, Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, New Orleans. Philip E. Thomas, Esq.
John Glenn, Esq.
David Stewart, Esq.

In Montgomery County Court, March Term, 1836.
In Chancery.
Sabert E. Scott,
Sabert E. Scott

on and after Monday, the 13th inst., leave the steamboat wharf in this city at 10 o'clock P. M., arrive at Fredericksburg the next morning by 6 A. M., at Richmond by 2½ P. M., and at Petersburg by sunset. Leave Petersburg at 1 A. M.; Richmond, at the office of the Railroad Company, by 4½ A. M., and arrive at Washington by 9 P. M. Passengers who leave Baltimore in the evening Railroad Cars, will, under this arrangement, sleep on board the steamboat, breakfast the next morning at Fredericksburg, and dine at Richmond; on their return, they will breakfast at Chesterfield, and dine at Potomac creek, on board the steamboat.

june 13—dlm

J. WOOLFOLK & CO.

The Globe, Telegraph, Baltimore Chronicle, and Alexandria Gazette, will publish the above daily two weeks.

CANAL LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON
AND THE WEST.—United States Daily Mail
Line.—The Packet Boats run between Georgetown and Shepherdstown daily, Sundays excepted. Hour of starting, 4 o'clock
A.M. Fare through, \$3; intermediate distances in proportion.

Stages, in connexion with the line, will run regularly between the boats at Georgetown and the city of Washington, calling for passengers at the principal Hotels, and all intermediate points on Pennsylvania Avenue, at an extra charge of 25 cents Offices—In Washington, at the American Hotel, Fuller's; it Georgetown, at Von Essen's Refectory; in Shepherdstown, a A. Humrickhonse's and Short & Harri's

Georgetown, at Von Essen's Refectory; in Shepara.

A. Humrickhouse's, and Short & Harris's.

For the connexion of the line with the West, and with intermediate points, see the Company's cards and former advertisements.

J. I. STULL, Secretary,

Georgetown.

STEAM PACKETS SOUTH CAROLINA AND COLUMBUS.

The steam packets SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain Rollins, and COLUMBUS, Captain Rollins, will alternately leave Norfolk every Thursday afternoon for Charleston, and Charleston every Friday morning for Norfolk, and arrive on Sunday in time to take the boat for Baltimore. Passage and fare \$20. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Apply to

DICKSON & HUNTER, Norfolk, may 30—d2m Or JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore.

NOTICE.—A line of Stages will leave Washington city, next door east of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's White Sulphur Springs, and return in time for the Railroad cars to Baltimore.

JAS. FOSSETT, june 1—dlm

[Tel]

Agent.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,
Georgetown, May 30, 1836.

N Election for Twelve Directors of this Institution, to serve
the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on
Monday, the 4th July next, between the hours of ten and three
o'clock, agreeably to the charter.
may 31—td

J. I. STULL, Cashier.

OTICE.—Scaled Proposals will be received by the subscriber, at the Washington Arsenal, until the 4th July, 1836, for the following work: 1st. For building an additional Work Shop, say 37 feet by

6;
2d. For building a Gun Shed;
3d. For furnishing 828 perches Granite or Potomac blue stone, and laying the same in a dry sea wall;
4th. For 156 square yards best flagging Stone, and laying the

5th. For building a brick Casting house for Cupola Fur-The wood and brick work will be contracted for separately, as also the sea wall and flagging stone.

Specifications of the work required can be seen in detail, by applying at the office of the commanding officer, at the Washington Arsenal.

ington Arsenal.

Bond with securities will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The proposals in each case to mention the names of the securities.

The work to be completed by 1st November, 1836, or sooner if practicable.

JNO. B. SCOTT, june 23—d4J

1st Lieut. 4th Artillery Comm'g.

Navy Agent's Office, Washington, June 6, 1836.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C. June 16, 1836. \
Washington, Viz.

One low pressure Engine, built in 1831, of about 40 horse power, complete, and in good order, with the exception of the lever beam, fly wheel, and cold water cistern. The boiler is in good order, the size 6 feet 6 inches diameter, 18 feet long, with 3 flues, 22 inches diameter, designed to be set up in brick work. Also, the Cylinder, side Pipes, Piston and Rod, Air Pump, Condenser, hot water Chests, and Valve Gearing, of a low pressure engine of 16 horse power, made by Bolton & Watts—

Also, a number of cast Iron Shafts, steam and water Pipes, bevel and spar Wheels, &c.

Also, one pair of new Cylinder Bellows, for a cupola furnace, 30 inches diameter, 3 feet stroke, with the necessary gearing and shafts, to be worked by horses, and might be put in operation at a very small expense.

To be published three times a week in the National Intelligencerand Globe of this city, Norfolk Herald, Baltimore Republican, the Pennsylvanian, the New York Times, and the Boston Statesman.

Washington, (D. C.,) June 13, 1836. Washington, (D. C.,) June 13, 1836. Washington, (D. C.,) June 13, 1836. O'clock P. M., of the 15th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard in this City, the following materials for building a Timber Shed. The delivery must commence by the 20th of September, and be completed by the first day of January next viz. f January next, viz

1,328 perches of large size and best quality of foundation stor 362 barrels best quality Thomaston lime 2,500 barrels good sharp sand 130,000 best hard burnt bricks

logs yellow	pine timber,	40 feet	long	, 12 by	121	nches diameter
do	do		do	16 by		do
do	do	36	do	13 by	16	do
do	do	36	do	15 by	20	do
do	do	22	do	15 by		
do	do	48	do	10 by	20	at one end,
			and			at the other
do	do	35	do			at one end,
			and			at the other
do	do	40	do			inches diameter
do	do	36	do	18 by		do
do	do	40	do	17 by	20	do
do	do	30	do	12 by	20	do
do	do	31	do	16 by	20	do
do	do	39	do	12 by		do
do	do	38	do	12 by	14	do
NOTEThe	above yello	w pine	logs	must b	e si	traight, of good

eart, and free from loose knots and veins.

neart, and free from loose knots and veins.

3,500 feet of best one-inch cullings white pine boards

5,000 do superior two do do plank

500 white oak piles, 30 feet long, 15 inches diam. at head,
and 10 do at heel.

Ten per centum will be withheld from all deliveries made on
account of this contract, as collateral security, in addition to the
bond given for the faithful performance of the contract.
iune 16

tion;
400 barrels best quality Thomaston lime;
1,500 do good sharp sand;
20,000 running feet pine piles, from 25 to 35 feet long, 15 inches at head, and 10 inches at heel, and must be good and straight, and of the full dimensions given;
1,300 cubic feet W. O. plank stocks, 30 to 35 feet long, and not less than 14 inches square at top, and must be straight and hewed to a line edge;
3,900 running feet W. O. logs, 12 inches square, to be hewed to a line edge, to be clear of sap, and straight.

Ten per centum will be withheld from all deliveries made on account of the contract, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given for the faithful performance of the contract.

June 16

MAIL EXPEDITED AGAIN to Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, &c.—The Southern mail will, on and after Monday, the 13th inst., leave on and after Monday, the 13th inst., leave the southern mail will commerce on the 15th of September.

CANCER FARM FOR SALE.—The above farm contains about 1,200 acres of land, and lies on Bull Run, Prince on and after Monday, the 13th inst., leave the southern will commerce on the 15th of September. ession will commerce on the 15th of September. june 22—2amt1stS

june 22—2amt1stS

ATIONAL DRESSING ROOM, under the National Hotel, 2d door, 6th street.—SELBY PARKER having taken the establishment of the late Evan Hopkins, Hair Dresser, at the National Hotel, is now ready to wait upon strangers at, and citizens of Washington in the most finished style. The room has been fitted up in a style superior to any thing ever offered to the Public heretofore. The Dressing Room at Gadsby's has been universally admitted to be one of the best in this country, being spacious, airy, and having an inexhaustible fountain of pure water flowing into it at all times.

As a hair cutter, the proprietor stands unrivalled, as all those who have placed their locks at his disposal can testify. His shavers are of the first order. I have in my employ a first-rate gentlemen's Hair Curler, from New York. Gentlemen attending balls, parties, &c., would find it to their advantage to give him a trial at curling their locks.

S. P. keeps constantly on hand for sale a supply of shaving soap, washing soap, Cologne water, of the best quality, hair brushes, tooth brushes, stocks, handkerchiefs, suspenders, bosoms, collars, &c. &c.

N. B. Razors honed and ground in the best manner.

N. B. Razors honed and ground in the best manner, may 3—3tdw6w (Glo. & Mir.) 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 pupils 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.

Trenton, N. J.—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.
Natchez, Miss.—Dr. Wm. Dunbar, and Henry W. Huntingon, 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.

Fsqrs.

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 Son, Esqrs.; Rev. John Chambers, Mrs. James Coleman, and M. G. Loudou, County, Virginal Mattheway, Children and M. County, Virginal Mattheway, Children and Manual Mattheway, Mrs. James Coleman, and M. County, Virginal Mattheway, Mrs. James Coleman, and M. County, Mrs. James Coleman, and M. Count

nt degree the advantages			y, and	retirement
	TERMS.			
Boarding, per annum,				\$100
English, do				20
Music, per quarter, ext.	ra	Della Committee	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	12
French, do	1000	200	15 Pa 192	6
Drawing, do		The state of the s		3
No deduction made after	ontrone	o for ahe	anno or	

moved to the State of Mississippi, and finding it very inconvenient for me to return every spring to fish, induces me to offer for sale my fishery on the Potomac river, known as Run Point Fishery. There is nothing wanting to fish next spring, as every thing was put new this spring. The Seine is 800 fathoms long, new Boats, &c. &c., only used sixteen days this spring. There were more fish caught this spring than could be taken care of; and could I have obtained barrels, could have put up from three to four thousand, which can be done any spring. There are but few landings on the river that have such houses to reside in, and to save fish in, as mine; and there are very few landings on the river that I would exchange for it. It is unnecessary for me to give a description of the property, as it is to be presumed persons wishing to purchase will examine for themselves; and I do invite persons wishing to be engaged in the fishing, to come and see me, as I shall sell low, and on accommodating terms, being determined to sell. The fishery and farm will be sold with or without the seines, boats, &c. A letter to me at Benedict will be attended to. I shall leave for the South in a few months, and, should I not sell, it will be rented.

JUBURN—The estate on which I reside, lying four miles

several springs of good water are near at hand. The health of the place is not surpassed in any country. It is thought unnecessary to be more particular; I will only add, that this beautiful and highly valuable estate, containig 889 acres, may be conveniently divided into two farms of nearly equal size. It will be shown, and the terms, which will be accommodating, made known by application to me.

MALTER C. WINSTON.

ceased's personal estate. MARGARET ADAMS,

may 20—law6w Adm'x of Ed. Thomas, Bryantown, Md.

District of Columbia, Washington County.

Torrict of Columbia, Washington County.

Torrict of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the last Monday in June instant, at nine o'cleck A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend quested to attend.

lower prices.

The dwelling and other houses on the premises are calculated to make a family comfortable. Orchards of well-selected fruit trees are now in a bearing state, producing a good supply for family purposes. It is confidently believed that grazing cattle may be successfully pursued on this land. Mr. John Carter fattens annually from one to two hundred on land immediately in the neighborhood, whose character as grass or grain land is certainly not in higher repute than this farm. Southwestern lands will be taken in payment for this land.

The terms of sale will be made liberal; five years will be given to pay the money in, if required.

If this land be not disposed of before the month of August, it will be offered at public sale at Brentsville, on the first Monday of that month, that being court day.

may 7—d2wcp2m

R. T. MITCHELL.

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

The studies embraced in the plan of this school are, the Greek, Latin, Prench, and Spanish Languages; Mental and Elementary Arithmetic, Book Keeping, and Mathematics; History, Australiant, Book Keeping, and Mathematics; History, Australiant, Book Mental and Elementary Arithmetic, Book Keeping, and Mathematics; History, Australiant, Book Mental and Elementary Arithmetic, Book Keeping, and Mathematics; History, Australiant, Book Mental 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, the 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 losy 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, pay-able semi-annually in advance. The sum is in full for all the tutition, of whatever character, which the plan of the school, must be addressed (postage paid) to the subscriber, at Princeton, New Jenses of paid to the subscriber, at Princeton, New Jenses of paid to the subscriber, at Princeton, New Jenses of the paid of th

world.

Also, a farm of 500 acres adjoining the town of Warrenton on the west, (with a spacious house in the town,) of which there are 150 acres of woodland. This land is of a fine soil, which, connected with its location, makes it as valuable as any farm in the county. Warrenton is a flourishing and increasing village, and a place of much resort in the summer, from its proximity to the Fauquier springs, six miles distant. Upon this farm very extensive meadows may be had.

J. B. BEVERLEY,

"The Plains" post office, Fauquier county, Va. muy6—w2mep

ton city about twenty-six miles, and one mile from the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike Road. About one-half of this tract is cleared, and the remainder well timbered. There is

Jas. Glentworth, W. Jackson, P. N. Patrulle, and Matthew Arrison. Each boarder must be proved by the convenient for sale my fisher. The sale society and which steer tumbler, a table and the property of the convenient for sale my fisher. The sale my fisher of sale my fisher. The sale my fisher of sale my fisher. The sale source for sale my fisher on the countries of a sequire and the remainder well timbered. There is now in the sale my fisher and the remainder well timbered. There is now in the sale my fisher and the remainder well timbered. There is now in the sale my fisher and the remainder well timbered. There is now in the sale my sale and the remainder well timbered. There is now in the sale my sale and the remainder well timbered. There is now in the way calculated to pain when you do not not the normal and to be pain when you all the content of the great my way, calculated the success, it is the specific of the content with complete success, it is the specific of the normal many calculations with complete success, it is the specific of the content with the convenient of the content of the con

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscribe has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edmund Casteel, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 19th day of May, 1836.

EDWARD CASTEEL, may 25—w3w

Administrator.

may 25-w3w CASH FOR 400 NEGROES, including both sexes from twelve to twenty-five years of age. Persons having servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me

servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I will give higher prices, in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market

I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, now kept by B. O. Sheekle, and formerly kept by Isaac Beers, on Seventh street, a few doors below Lloyd's Tavern, opposite the Centre market. All communications promptly attended to.

JAMES H. BIRCH,

feb 29—dtf Washington City.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND. T an Orphans' Court for St. Mary's County, held at the Court House in Leonardtown, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, present C. Combs, R. Thomas, Esquires.

GEO. H. MORGAN, Sheriff. G. Combs, Register.

Among other proceedings were the following, viz.

In the case of Anna Adams, late of St. Mary's County, Mary and, deceased,
Ordered, By the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, thi
sth day of April, 1836, that notice be given to the next of kin o
he said deceased by advertising once a week for three month this order in the National Intelligencer, that, unless cause to the contrary is shown on or before the 2d Tuesday in July next, let ters of administration will be granted on said deceased's estate at the discretion of the Orphans' Court. The estate is stated to

be worth several hundred dollars.

In testimony that the aforegoing is a true copy taken from one of the records of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of St.

Mary's County, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said Court this 8th day of April, 1836.

G. COMBS, ap 12-w3m Register of Wills for St. Mary's County.

NOTICE.

OLDERS of Virginia Military Land Warrants are informed that the subscriber will pay, in cash, the market price for Land Warrants, and for the Scrip, when issued.

JOHN F. WEBB, oct 30—d3twtf Opposite Gadsby's, Washington City.

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

J. A. BOOCOCK.
Refer to Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, Messrs. Boorman, Johnstone & Co., and Daniel Lord, Jr., New York.
june 17—colm

CHAIN CABLE IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Shift June, 1836.

9th June, 1836.

Paper Sales, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Chain Cable Iron," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the first day of July next, for manufacturing, furnishing, and delivering, at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., the quantities, descriptions, and quality, of Chain Cable Iron herein specified and prescribed, viz.

18,900 links, 1 11-16 inches diameter, 20 inches each in length.

280 end do 1 13-16 do do 22 do do do 100 connecting

280 end do 1 13-16 do do 22 do do do 100 connecting shackles, 2 13-16 by 2 13-16 do do 24 do do do 10 anchor do 3 9-16 by 2 13-16 do do 34 do do do 30 swivels, 3 9-16 by 2 13-16 do do 22\frac{3}{4} do do do do 10 boxes, 3 13-16 by 2 13-16 do do 10\frac{1}{2} do do do do 35 feet pin iron, 2 9-16 by 2 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles

10 feet pin iron, 3 5-16 by 2 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and eleven-sixteenths diameter

4,500 links 1 9-16 inches diameter, 18 inches each in length.

456 end links 1 11-16 do do 20 do do do 20 connecting

26 end links 1 11-16 do do 20 do do do 20 connecting shackles, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do do 22 do do do do 2 anchor do 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 do do 32 do do do 6 swivels 3 1-16 by 1 13-16 do do 20\frac{1}{2} do do do do 2 boxes 3 9-16 by 2 9-16 do do 9\frac{1}{2} do do do 2 boxes 3 9-16 by 2 9-16 do do 9\frac{1}{2} do do do 7 feet pin iron, 2 5-16 by 1 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles
2 feet pin iron, 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and nine-sixteenths diameter
5,060 links 1 5-16 inches diameter, 15 inches each in length, 56 end links 1 7-16 do do 17 do do do 2 anchor shac-

56 end links 1 7-16 do do 17 do do 28 anchor shackles 2 11-16 by 2 5-16 do do 28 do do do 6 swivels 2 13-16 by 1 11-16 do do 18½ do do do 2 boxes 3 5-16 by 2 5-16 do do 9 do do do 1 foot 8 inches pin iron, 2 11-16 by 2 3-16 inches oval, in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and five-sixteenths diameter 15,750 links 1 3-16 inches diameter, 14 inches each in length. 168 end do 1 5-16 do do do 6 anchorshac-

kles 2 9-16 by 2 3-16 do do 25 do do do 18 swivels 2 9-16 by 1 9-16 do do 18 do do do 6 boxes 3 1-16 by 2 5-16 do do 8 do do do feetpin iron, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do oval, in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and three-sixteenths diameter.

All the seid Chain Cable they was the of American Cables of the chain cables o

and three-sixteenths diameter.

All the said Chain Cable Iron must be of American manufacture, without any admixture of foreign iron; must be manufactured from hammered bar-iron of the best quality, to be made from blooms; the links must be cut, piled and rolled to about two inches in diameter; they must be again cut, piled and rolled to the respective sizes and lengths specified and prescribed for the links and end links. Satisfactory proof that the iron is of the quality, and has been manufactured in the manner prescribed, must be furnished by the contractor with the deliveries to be made, otherwise the Commandant of the navy yard will not authorize the iron to be admitted to proof and test.

The iron required for the Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and the oval Pin Iron, must be wrought under the hammer to the respective sizes prescribed for the same, and to such shapes or models and drawings thereof as shall be furnished to the contractor by the Commissioners of the Navy, or by their authority; and no portion of the said Chain Cable Iron shall be received that does not conform, in all respects, to the provisions and stipulations of the contract to be made, and that is not free from flaws, raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may involvity to seed earlier, fires, and edvention the contract to the made, and that is not free from flaws, raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may involvity to code earlier, fires, and edvention the contract to the made, and that is not free from flaws, raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may involvity to code earlier, fires, and edvention the contract to the contract to the contract to the made, and that is not free from flaws, raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may involvity to code earlier, fires, and edges, and all other defects which may

that does not conform, in all respects, to the provisions and stipulations of the contract to be made, and that is not free from flaws, raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may impair its good quality, fitness, and adaptation to the purposes for which it is required. The pieces must be delivered in straight lengths. On delivery, the said iron will be inspected, proved, and tested, to determine its quality, according to contract, and that it corresponds, in all respects, to the aforesaid provisions and stipulations, to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Commandant of the said navy yard.

One-fourth the entire quantity of each of the sizes and denominations of the said Chain Cable Iron must be delivered on or before the first of October, 1836; in like manner, one-fourth must be delivered on or before the thirty-first of December, 1836, and the residue must be delivered on or before the first of April, 1837; beyond which no extension of time will be granted for completing the deliveries; but the contractor will be allowed the privilege of delivering the whole and entire quantity as much earlier as may be convenient and practicable, at his option.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account of the contract to be made, as collateral security, in addition to the bond, in the amount of one-third of the contract, which will be required to secure its performance; and will not, in any event, be paid until the contract shall be complied with in all respects.

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE TWENTY-SIX STATES.—In the press, a revised edition of the Constitutions of the several States composing the Union, from 1776 to 1836, with all the ratified amendments.

This work is intended to form the fifth volume of the "Debates on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution," (just issued) by June 22—e03tep

Money will be received in Deposite by the Company, and held in trust, upon which interest will be allowed, payable semi-

annually.

Rates of Insurance for \$100, on a single Life. Seven years. 3.20 1.96 2.09 TRUSTEES. Patrick Macaulay, Joseph L. Joseph

Morris Robinson, James Boorman, Charles A. Davis, Gorham Brooks, Samuel Whetmore, William E. Mayhew, William E. Mayhew,
Frederick W. Brune,
Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK
MACAULAY, Esq., President, Baltimore; or MORRIS RO-BINSON, Esq., Vice President, New York; to which immediate attention will be paid.

Applications may also be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to FRANCIS A. DICKINS, Agent for the Company in the City of Washington. His office is in Elliott's Row, Pennsylvania avenue, near Four and a half street.

Orphans' Court, Prince George's County, April 21, 1836. S

RDERED by the Court, that Thomas Duckett, administrator of Albert Fairfax, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican and National Intelligencer.

Test: PHIL. CHEW, Reg'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In pursuance of the aforegoing order, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Albert Fairfax, deceased, to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November, 1836, otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the distribution of the funds of the estate of said Fairfax, which have come to the hands of the administrator. dministrator. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make im

THO. DUCKETT, Adm'r. Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, ?

Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, May 3, 1836.

RDERED by the Court, that Walter A. Edelen, executor of John B. Edelen, late of Prince George's county, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims properly authenticated, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks, in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

Test:

PHIL. CHEW, Register. NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In pursuance of the above order, the subscriber hereby gives totice to the creditors of said deceased, that he has obtained

letters of administration on the said deceased's personal estate, from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of November next.

WALTER A. EDELEN,

The Markey S. Extentes of John B. Edden

may 12-law6w Executor of John B. Edelen

june 17—w6w

JOHN TUCKER.

JUBURN—The estate on which I reside, lying four miles northeast of Culpeper Court-house, is offered for sale. This farm is free from stone, the soil soft, easy to cultivate, and well adapted to husbandry and grazing; the evenness of the surface, (though sufficiently undulating,) and strength of the soil, have preserved it from washing; it is now in excellent condition for the production of large and profitable crops of tobacco, grain, and grass. There are five fields, every one of which is watered by constant streams; a very ample proportion is in wood, the timber excellent and abundant; the growth is oak, hickory, poplar, ash, walnut, gum, dogwood, redbud, &c. Spread out on the large stream passing through it, embracing two-thirds of the farm within its various forks, are about one hundred and twenty acres of unsurpassed timothy land, a considerable part of which is put down in grass. The buildings are calculated for the comfortable accommodation of a large family; the dwelling-house being 44 by 38 feet, and two stories high; it is situated on a commanding eminence in the centre of the farm, from which the landscape, formed by the farm itself, adjoining farms and mountains, is very beautiful. A well and several springs of good water are near at hand. The health of the place is not surpassed in any country. It is thought unnecessary to be more particular: I will only add, that this heautiful.

OME years past Gustavus Waters intermarried with Mary Thomas, both of Charles county, Maryland, an emigrated to one of the Southern States. Edward Thomas brother to said Mary, died some time in the year 1835, (without lineal heirs,) leaving a real and personal estate: This is therefore to give notice to the said Gustavus Waters and Mary him. wife, or their legal representatives, to be and appear before the Judges of Charles County Orphans' Court on or before the Tuesday in October next, to receive their proportion of said de

WM. BRENT, Clerk.