

National Intelligencer

Vol. XXXVII.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1836.

No. 5328.

PUBLISHED BY
GAIL B. LEON,
THREE A WEEK—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Price for a year, six dollars } Payable in advance.
For six months, four dollars }

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1836.

The Official Government paper of yesterday, following up one of its usual perversions of the language and sentiments of the National Intelligencer, draws a parallel between Gen. Houston (of Texas) and Gen. JACKSON, as martyrs to persecution by the press, which naturally induces a surmise that, in the mind of the Government editor, these two distinguished personages are very closely identified. There is no other way of accounting for the freedom taken with the President's name by the Government paper in an article, the ostensible object of which is to glorify the victorious leader of the "Anglo-Saxon" Texans, of whom the same paper spoke some days ago.

But let us copy so much of the article of the Globe as is necessary to make ourselves intelligible in what we have to say upon it:

"GENERAL HOUSTON.—The National Intelligencer and New York Courier and Enquirer seek to destroy the character, influence, and usefulness of General Houston, by spreading abroad a suspicion that he has quarrelled with the Texian civil authorities—has left that country in consequence of this collision; and the last named print even goes so far as to propagate the idea that he is in utter disgrace in Texas, suffering under the imputation of cowardice—as having (according to the gallant Col. Webb's statement) retreated before the Mexicans until his own troops were ready to desert him, in consequence of which he was compelled to stand his ground and fight.

"This is the sort of calumny which General Jackson was pursued throughout his whole patriotic career of personal sufferings and sacrifices to crown the nation with successes."

Let us, in the first place, remark that we do not remember ever to have heard that Gen. JACKSON was, throughout his campaigns, pursued by false accusations; and, certainly, until the countenance to such a story now given by the Globe, we never did hear him accused of cowardice. That imputation, at least, is a new coinage, as far as our information extends; but, whether new or old, it argues, we should think, gross ignorance of the leading traits of Gen. JACKSON'S character.

As to Gen. Houston, it is not true that we have sought to "destroy his character." What we stated of the rumor of a difference between him and the civil authorities of Texas was derived from publications elsewhere. We neither affirmed nor denied it, because we had no knowledge on the subject. As to the charge of cowardice, Gen. HOUSTON need not fear the worst his enemies can say of him, if that be the worst. His personal bravery has never been doubted in our hearing; certainly not by us.

We are now, however, enabled to state, from recent private information, that a breach has taken place between Gen. HOUSTON and the President and Civil Government of Texas, so wide as to induce the General's retirement from command, had his wound not required his visit to New Orleans for medical advice. The officers, whose names have been published as having arrived with him at New Orleans, partake of his dissatisfaction; and the consequences of this quarrel, which does not appear to have been sought by the General, may yet be disastrous to the cause to which his late astonishing military success would have been thought to have so much contributed.

The Hon. ARNOLD NAUDAIN has, we regret to learn, resigned his seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, a trust which he has for several years discharged with laudable fidelity and the best repute.

The Legislature of Delaware is now in session, and it is presumed will immediately fill the vacancy.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—It is gratifying to us to be able to state that the water is again admitted into the Canal from Harper's Ferry to Georgetown, and that twenty-eight boats, freighted with produce, are already on their way down to market.

The short duration of the interruption which the navigation has experienced is satisfactory proof that the injury sustained by the canal during the late great freshet in the river is far less than was anticipated, whilst it reflects credit upon those in charge of the canal for the promptitude with which the damages have been repaired.

The frigate United States put to sea from New York on Sunday morning. The statement which has been generally circulated, that when the mizen top-gallant mast of this vessel broke, two persons were killed and others injured, proves to be totally unfounded.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) JUNE 11.
United States Bank of Pennsylvania.—We understand that at a highly respectable meeting of merchants, holden at the Washington Insurance, on Thursday afternoon last, at which nearly all the banks of this city were represented, it was resolved unanimously to petition the President and Directors of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to establish an Agency in this city, for the purchase of Domestic Exchange. This is a very important movement, and, if the object shall be accomplished, will be of immense benefit to the mercantile and manufacturing classes of this community.—*Courier.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, JUNE 1.
By an official circular issued by Brigadier-General RUSK, of the Texian army, dated Harrisburg, May 10, it appears that the divisions of the Mexican army are becoming concentrated again on San Antonio; and that they are still in number about 5,000 men. We must prefer giving credence to such an account than to the rumor that 1,200 Mexicans surrendered themselves prisoners to 300 Texans, and that the Mexican army were rapidly flying the country.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14.
Meeting in the Park.—A placard was posted up through the city on Sunday, calling on the mechanics and workmen of the city to attend a meeting in the Park at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, at which hour from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons assembled on the steps of the City Hall and immediately about it. A person of the name of Townsend was called to preside, and an Englishman named Howie read a preamble and resolutions, animadverting on the trial of the Journeyman Tailors. One or two other orators addressed the meeting after Howie, in the same strain as the resolutions, which were then adopted, and the greater part of the meeting separated and left the Park. Some fifty or sixty blackguards, however, remained, and commenced yelling, hooting, and hissing, until all but of the watchmen dispersed, and took eight or ten of them into custody, and the remainder ran away.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 2.
The irruption of the river by the crevasse on Morgan's plantation continues to inundate the country around Terre aux Boeufs and the English Turn. The waters on the plantations are now in general 18 or 19 inches higher than the day before, and most of the canes have been destroyed. We would sincerely sympathize with the losers, were not the accident the result wholly of their culpable negligence.

The New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company are rapidly proceeding with their operations in locating the route for their road, and grading it. They have been grossly encouraged by the States of Tennessee and Alabama, very cordly supported by Louisiana, narrowly opposed by Mississippi; but next winter will restore a better order of things, and do full justice to their exertions.—*Bee.*

Accidental Death.—In the city of Rochester, New York, on Friday, the 31st inst. Robert McCormick, a boy aged 11 years, 5 months, and 18 days, the oldest child of a poor widow, in company with another boy, undertook to blow up the ground with gunpowder; they accordingly made a hole in the ground and filled it with powder, and then started powder about the hole on the ground, and set fire to it. The fire communicated from the powder to the clothes of the unfortunate Robert, who had powder in his pockets, which also exploded, and burnt the most part of his clothes to ashes on his body before they were got off him; which was not done until he had run a number of rods to a neighbor's house. Medical aid was called for, but he could not be done proved ineffectual. He lingered until ten minutes past 9 o'clock in the evening, when he expired.—*Rochester Democrat.*

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—The undersigned respectfully offers himself to the citizens of Prince George's County as a candidate for the next Fall election. He is a native of Virginia, and discharges the duties of that office with industry, honesty, and a watchful fidelity to the public interest. SAMUEL FOWLER, may 10—td

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 lake 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 six or seven days this spring. There were more fish caught this spring than could be taken care of; and could 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 that would exchange for mine. I will, if necessary, 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. JOHN TUCKER, June 17—wtd

SPLENDID CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100,000.
The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the U. S. States. Containing 7,140 tickets—36 No. Lottery, 5 Drawa Ballots. Alexandria Lottery, Class A, for 1836.

To be drawn in Washington City, D. C.
ON THURSDAY, 21st JULY, 1836.
MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 splendid Prize of \$100,000.	
1 Prize of	\$25,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	7,500
1 do	5,000
1 do	4,000
1 do	3,000
1 do	2,000
2 do	1,500
31 do	500
31 do	300
31 do	200
31 do	100
31 do	80
31 do	70
31 do	60
465 1st drawn No.	50
465 2d drawn No.	30
465 3d drawn No.	20
930 4th or 5th drawn No.	35,600

Consisting of 24 prizes and amounting to \$25,600.
Price of Tickets \$50—No Shares.

A Package in this Lottery contains 12 Tickets. To individuals or clubs purchasing a Package a liberal discount will be made. As there are so few tickets in the Splendid Scheme, those who desire a chance in it had better send their orders at an early day.

For Tickets, address D. S. GREGORY & CO., (Successors of Yates & McIntire,) Managers, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the Drawings sent as soon as over. June 3—2aw3w

RICHARD FRANCE'S
Old Established Prize Office, Washington City.
The most brilliant Lottery ever drawn in the United States; \$100,000 CAPITAL PRIZE, and ONLY 7,140 TICKETS IN THE SCHEME.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the Drawings sent as soon as over. June 3—2aw3w

Capital Prize, \$100,000.
1 of 25,000
1 of 10,000
1 of 7,500
1 of 5,000
1 of 4,000
1 of 3,000
2 of 1,500
31 of 500
31 of 300
31 of 200
31 of 100

Consisting of 24 prizes and amounting to \$25,600.
Price of Tickets \$50; each package contains 12 tickets.
A deduction will be made on tickets purchased by clubs or individuals by package. Let us see you early.

The printed official drawing will be forwarded to all who order tickets, as soon as the drawing is over. June 3—2aw3w

MARSHALL HOUSE, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.—This splendid house is now open for the accommodation of families or private gentlemen. It is situated in the most pleasant part of the city. The parlors are large and airy, and those ladies and gentlemen who desire a pleasant and convenient resting-place will not be disappointed by stopping at the Marshall House. E. BADGER, ap 30—1dc6w Late of the City Hotel.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. ALLAN, (OF KENTUCKY.)

Upon the propriety of reducing the expenses and correcting the abuses of the Federal Government, and upon the dangerous advances of Executive power upon the liberties of the People, and in reply to Mr. CAMBRELENG and Mr. FRENCH.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.
The fortification bill (No. 325) and the proposition of retrenchment offered as an amendment thereto, being before the committee.

Mr. ALLAN said: Mr. Chairman, being in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the grant of the money of the People for the supply of the Government, and the proposition for retrenchment which I have had the honor to offer, being the subjects of consideration, the conduct of the Government in all its departments, as well as the propriety of reducing its expenditure, are relevant and proper topics of discussion in this present debate.

The effort that has been made to curtail the freedom of speech, and to exclude amendments from the appropriation bills during the present session, is one of the remarkable signs of the times.

From the earliest date of British liberty, free discussion was allowed on money bills. The public purse being in the hands of the Commons, was the great principle of English liberty. It was the effectual engine by which the Commons maintained the authority of the People in the Government, and restrained the power of the King. The supply bills have ever been the anchor of the vessel of state, in the American Republic, when power is thrusting its eager hands into the pockets of the People, their Representatives are rebuked for resistance, and denounced for the exercise of the birthright of every freeman. But as we have already honorably supplied the demands of power with millions, we have at length arrived at the point where, by common consent, it is agreed to be a fit and proper occasion for a full and free expression of opinion on our public affairs.

Having on another subject given my views on the surplus revenue, the national debt, and the course of the present Administration, at present, before I proceed to the consideration of the plan of retrenchment, I will confine myself to a desultory glance at general principles and practices, and arguments, which the public good requires should be exposed.

Sir, in self-defence I feel it to be my duty to describe the organization of this House, the mode of proceeding, and the effect of the present system, so far as any objection contended for from the commencement of the Government by the advocates of the extension of Executive power. The first of these principles was advanced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SUTHERLAND) the true doctrine "of the party." It is this that the recommendation of certain executive departments of the Government that they should be placed under the control of the Executive, is, *prima facie*, evidence that the appropriation ought to be made, and that the burden of proof is thrown upon those who maintain the negative!!! The other principle is, that, in making appropriations, Congress should not specifically direct the purposes to which the money shall be applied, but that the grant should be indefinite, and that it should be expended at the discretion of the Executive.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. CAMBRELENG) some weeks past, when he made his speech upon the famous three million effort on the last night of the last session, went back for precedents to justify and prove that appropriations should be general and not special, to the days of '88. He cited the example of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a "quota of appropriations made by law." The People intended by this clause to keep the purse-strings in the hands of their immediate representatives. But this power had in effect been transferred to the Executive, by giving him the power to extend the grant, and to enlarge the limits of the grant. To correct this great abuse and clear violation of the Constitution, Mr. Jefferson, in his very first message to Congress after his election to the Presidency, expresses himself thus:

"In our case, too, of the public contributions intrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose, according to the written contract, and such an amount varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for the money, and the examination may be prompt, efficacious, and uniform."

This great constitutional principle of specific appropriations, brought forward by Mr. Jefferson at the commencement of his Administration, has ever since been regarded as the principle, by an adherence to which economy could be maintained in the administration of the finances, and Executive power restrained within the limits of the Constitution.

If the principle now sought to be established should prevail, that is, that Congress was bound to vote all the money demanded by the Departments, unless the negative could be proven, and the grants thus procured not to be limited by specific appropriation, then the broad field of Executive discretion, then the provision of the Constitution referred to is useless; it would be as well to authorize the President to draw on the Treasury for all he wanted, and to expend it as he pleased.

The good old doctrine of the Jeffersonian school is that, when the Departments call for appropriations, the burden of proof shall be upon them, and the grant was not to be made unless they convinced Congress, by reason and evidence, of the propriety of the recommendation; and when the money was voted, the precise object to which it should be applied was defined, leaving no discretion with the President, but making it his duty to see the money was expended according to law, and not according to his will.

I will proceed to show the boundless extravagance to which general grants of money, unguarded by specific appropriations, according to the recommendation of Mr. Jefferson, will lead, and the wide range of power which they place in the hands of the Executive, by enabling him to give aid to his friends. It would be impossible, in the compass of a speech, to describe all the instances of prodigal expenditure by which millions of the public money are annually squandered, by the aid of ambiguous, undefined appropriations, and the political passions that will select the cases and specimens to show the country in what manner this Administration disposes of the public money confided to its discretion. In the year 1832, an act passed authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built a good and sufficient bridge across the Potomac river, between this city and Alexandria, and the sum of \$200,000 dollars was appropriated for that object. The act failed to describe the plan of the bridge, or limit its cost; it was left to the discretion of the President. The letting of the contract was advertised, according to the requirements of the law, and was taken by Gilson and Stephens, at the sum of \$1,186,625. They were permitted to proceed upon the work upon a mere verbal contract; and the contractor desired to be released from the contract, and sold out his bargain to a Mr. O. H. Dibble, in whose favor the plan of the bridge was changed, and the price raised to \$1,550,000, without any new advertisement. In the same loose manner, he was permitted to proceed upon this great work for so large a sum upon a mere verbal understanding. In the mean time, Mr. Baldwin, an experienced engineer, re-examined the bridge, and found that the plan upon which Mr. Dibble was proceeding would cost the enormous sum of \$4,791,630. This extraordinary proceeding was arrested by the vigilance of my friend from Virginia, (Mr. MERRICK), who is better informed upon the construction of all works of internal improvement than any man in America. He had this prodigal contract brought before Congress, and denouncing as the contractor desired to go on with the work, and paid Mr. Dibble for what he had done. Since which time, a good and sufficient bridge has been completed—for what sum you suppose, Mr. Chairman, after what you have heard? The sum of \$113,000. The Virginia is indebted mainly to the learned gentleman from Virginia for having saved between four and five millions of dollars.

The other case to which I shall refer is the custom-house now building in the city of New York. In the year 1832, the same gentleman now at the head of the Ways and Means, reported to this House a bill, as chairman of the Commit-

tee on Commerce, which passed at that session, and contains the following section:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, with the approval of the President of the United States, to purchase a site, and to cause a building to be constructed thereon, to be used as a custom-house in the part of New York, and that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."

At the time this bill passed, it attracted no particular notice. It was not inflated that any further appropriation would ever be called for; no one doubting that the sum of \$200,000 would be amply sufficient to buy a lot and build a custom-house. The *real design* was concealed from Congress. And the Secretary, in clear violation of this law, under the direction of the President, instead of buying a lot where they were cheap, as we are now informed by the fact of this law, he had his own eye, in his own city, on the corner of the corner of Wall, Nassau, and Pine streets, in the dearest part of the city, at the price of \$217,500, and to contract for a house, as we are now informed, that would cost a million and a half! It is manifest that the law above referred to authorized no such extravagant proceeding as this. It is perfectly certain that if the Secretary had expended the public money, which was closed to Congress, the law never would have passed. But the gentleman (Mr. CAMBRELENG) informs us that he disapproved of the purchase of this extravagant lot, and that one near the water would have done as well, and also that he disapproved of the extravagant design of the building. Sir, he was the projector of this law. This abuse of the law, and the way and means by which the appropriation bill the following evening would have passed. The gentleman has ever since remained a member of Congress, it is a misfortune to the country that he did not, at the next session, inform Congress of this flagrant extravagance and abuse of the law, of which he now says he so much disapproved. But the gentleman at the next session, in 1833, proposed an appropriation bill the following evening, which was passed, and it is the gentleman's own vote for the previous session. So that already the enormous sum of eight hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for this house, and the basement-story is not yet done. And after all this, the gentleman makes an effort to throw the whole blame on a former Secretary of the Treasury, who made a contract, as he states, for a house that would cost a million and a half, but that the present Secretary of the Treasury, more economically given, had been to New York, and had adopted a new plan to curtail the extravagance of this first. It seems that the duty of defending the Administration is confined to the persons who happen to be in at the time. Here a generous effort to throw the blame on an absent gentleman who is out of office, and to eulogize the economy of the present Secretary at his expense.

Here Mr. CAMBRELENG rose to explain, and said that he was surprised at the imputation of a design to assail the former Secretary; that he had several times explained, and he could only account for the observations of the gentleman from Kentucky, by supposing he was absent when he had given the explanation. He said that he was not present, and that he had a perfect recollection of all that he said. Sir, I have no intention of either assailing the gentleman's motives or of accusing him of assailing the honor of the former Secretary of the Treasury, and as a consequence of this I have no objection to what the gentleman has said and done in this House, yet my duty in this respect shall not be exercised in a spirit of personal unkindness, because my intention is to show the gentleman has been characterized with politeness on his part. But the influential position which the gentleman's party has assigned him in this House, and the control which he is thereby enabled to exercise over public measures in which my constituents have a deep interest, impose on me the duty of commenting freely and fully upon his course. The gentleman did certainly say that the former Secretary was more instrumental in the plan that would have cost a million and a half, than he did, and he disapproved, and that the present Secretary had reduced the plan to a proper scale of economy. I thought this a very strange account of the matter, that two Secretaries should come into conflict upon so important a subject, as we have been informed in a State paper that the Secretary of the Treasury was a more instrumental person in the plan, than the Secretary of the Treasury, and so far from claiming the credit of having altered the plan of the custom-house, he did not even know either what the plan was, or what the cost of the building would be, and promised to do the duty of procuring the information which I desired, and which he did, and the two following letters will explain the subject:

TRASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 23, 1836.
Sir: As promised in my letter of the 23d instant, I now have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report made to me under date of the 26th instant, by the acting commissioner of the New York custom-house, containing the remainder of the information respecting the new custom-house building, asked for in your letter of the 22d of the present month. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WALTER BOWNE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. CHILTON ALLAN,
House of Representatives, Washington.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR BUILDING CUSTOM-HOUSE,
New York, April 26, 1836.
Sir: Yours of the 23d last is received yesterday. In reply to your inquiries—"1st. What is the length, breadth, and height of the new custom-house?"

The length is 185 feet, exclusive of buttresses and steps on each front; the breadth 90 feet and the height, from basement floor to top of the cupola, 60 feet to the top of the roof 63 feet.

"2d. What will be the number and cost of the marble columns for the support and decoration of said building?"

There are sixteen doric columns for the porticoes, sixteen corinthian columns for the great hall or rotunda, twenty-two doric columns in the basement, and eighteen doric columns in the rooms of the first, second, and third floors; the prices of which it is now impossible to designate, as in the contracts entered into, (copies of which are with the Department), the items, or the amount of the cut marble necessary for the superstructure, ever, be obtained from the contractors. The columns cannot be separated, or their receipt declined; the contract is for the whole together, and they are mostly worked and ready for delivery.

"3d. What will be the cost of the building?"

The superintendent's estimate in November last, forwarded to you, was for the whole cost of the building, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and he is still fully persuaded that this sum will complete the whole. It is the general opinion here, that by the contracts already made, the Government receive the marble for \$1,811,000, and that the contractors have not been furnished. The building cannot be materially altered without losing the great advantages of these contracts; the building is now progressing rapidly, and the entire appropriation of \$300,000 will be shortly necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WALTER BOWNE,
Commissioner, &c.

The Hon. LEVY WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

It has turned out as I anticipated—that there could be no conflict between two Secretaries acting under the orders of the same man. It is a great relief to the country, and a relief to the Treasury, that the gentleman now at the head of the Ways and Means, reported to this House a bill, as chairman of the Commit-

tee on Commerce, which passed at that session, and contains the following section:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, with the approval of the President of the United States, to purchase a site, and to cause a building to be constructed thereon, to be used as a custom-house in the part of New York, and that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."

At the time this bill passed, it attracted no particular notice. It was not inflated that any further appropriation would ever be called for; no one doubting that the sum of \$200,000 would be amply sufficient to buy a lot and build a custom-house. The *real design* was concealed from Congress. And the Secretary, in clear violation of this law, under the direction of the President, instead of buying a lot where they were cheap, as we are now informed by the fact of this law, he had his own eye, in his own city, on the corner of the corner of Wall, Nassau, and Pine streets, in the dearest part of the city, at the price of \$217,500, and to contract for a house, as we are now informed, that would cost a million and a half! It is manifest that the law above referred to authorized no such extravagant proceeding as this. It is perfectly certain that if the Secretary had expended the public money, which was closed to Congress, the law never would have passed. But the gentleman (Mr. CAMBRELENG) informs us that he disapproved of the purchase of this extravagant lot, and that one near the water would have done as well, and also that he disapproved of the extravagant design of the building. Sir, he was the projector of this law. This abuse of the law, and the way and means by which the appropriation bill the following evening would have passed. The gentleman has ever since remained a member of Congress, it is a misfortune to the country that he did not, at the next session, inform Congress of this flagrant extravagance and abuse of the law, of which he now says he so much disapproved. But the gentleman at the next session, in 1833, proposed an appropriation bill the following evening, which was passed, and it is the gentleman's own vote for the previous session. So that already the enormous sum of eight hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for this house, and the basement-story is not yet done. And after all this, the gentleman makes an effort to throw the whole blame on a former Secretary of the Treasury, who made a contract, as he states, for a house that would cost a million and a half, but that the present Secretary of the Treasury, more economically given, had been to New York, and had adopted a new plan to curtail the extravagance of this first. It seems that the duty of defending the Administration is confined to the persons who happen to be in at the time. Here a generous effort to throw the blame on an absent gentleman who is out of office, and to eulogize the economy of the present Secretary at his expense.

Here Mr. CAMBRELENG rose to explain, and said that he was surprised at the imputation of a design to assail the former Secretary; that he had several times explained, and he could only account for the observations of the gentleman from Kentucky, by supposing he was absent when he had given the explanation. He said that he was not present, and that he had a perfect recollection of all that he said. Sir, I have no intention of either assailing the gentleman's motives or of accusing him of assailing the honor of the former Secretary of the Treasury, and as a consequence of this I have no objection to what the gentleman has said and done in this House, yet my duty in this respect shall not be exercised in a spirit of personal unkindness, because my intention is to show the gentleman has been characterized with politeness on his part. But the influential position which the gentleman's party has assigned him in this House, and the control which he is thereby enabled to exercise over public measures in which my constituents have a deep interest, impose on me the duty of commenting freely and fully upon his course. The gentleman did certainly say that the former Secretary was more instrumental in the plan that would have cost a million and a half, than he did, and he disapproved, and that the present Secretary had reduced the plan to a proper scale of economy. I thought this a very strange account of the matter, that two Secretaries should come into conflict upon so important a subject, as we have been informed in a State paper that the Secretary of the Treasury was a more instrumental person in the plan, than the Secretary of the Treasury, and so far from claiming the credit of having altered the plan of the custom-house, he did not even know either what the plan was, or what the cost of the building would be, and promised to do the duty of procuring the information which I desired, and which he did, and the two following letters will explain the subject:

TRASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 23, 1836.
Sir: As promised in my letter of the 23d instant, I now have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report made to me under date of the 26th instant, by the acting commissioner of the New York custom-house, containing the remainder of the information respecting the new custom-house building, asked for in your letter of the 22d of the present month. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WALTER BOWNE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. CHILTON ALLAN,
House of Representatives, Washington.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR BUILDING CUSTOM-HOUSE,
New York, April 26, 1836.
Sir: Yours of the 23d last is received yesterday. In reply to your inquiries—"1st. What is the length, breadth, and height of the new custom-house?"

The length is 185 feet, exclusive of buttresses and steps on each front; the breadth 90 feet and the height, from basement floor to top of the cupola, 60 feet to the top of the roof 63 feet.

"2d. What will be the number and cost of the marble columns for the support and decoration of said building?"

There are sixteen doric columns for the porticoes, sixteen corinthian columns for the great hall or rotunda, twenty-two doric columns in the basement, and eighteen doric columns in the rooms of the first, second, and third floors; the prices of which it is now impossible to designate, as in the contracts entered into, (copies of which are with the Department), the items, or the amount of the cut marble necessary for the superstructure, ever, be obtained from the contractors. The columns cannot be separated, or their receipt declined; the contract is for the whole together, and they are mostly worked and ready for delivery.

"3d. What will be the cost of the building?"

The superintendent's estimate in November last, forwarded to you, was for the whole cost of the building, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and he is still fully persuaded that this sum will complete the whole. It is the general opinion here, that by the contracts already made, the Government receive the marble for \$1,811,000, and that the contractors have not been furnished. The building cannot be materially altered without losing the great advantages of these contracts; the building is now progressing rapidly, and the entire appropriation of \$300,000 will be shortly necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WALTER BOWNE,
Commissioner, &c.

The Hon. LEVY WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

It has turned out as I anticipated—that there could be no conflict between two Secretaries acting under the orders of the same man. It is a great relief to the country, and a relief to the Treasury, that the gentleman now at the head of the Ways and Means, reported to this House a bill, as chairman of the Commit-

ment of the arts, which shall astonish and excite admiration by its extent and magnificence, to adorn and beautify the great commercial metropolis. This house is merely for the preservation of the books and the accommodation of the clerks and officers of the customs. A plain house near the water, where the lots are cheap, could have been built for the original appropriation of \$200,000. But we now see a house progressing, made of such huge blocks of marble as to require thirty yoke of oxen to haul a single piece. The People can learn from these two cases of the bridge and the custom-house how their affairs are managed; how power seeks every occasion to extend its patronage, and make any official contracts for numerous dependents. They will see that their money is thrown out broadcast, as profusely as if it were as plenty as sea water.

In private life it is a safe maxim to count the cost before you begin to build a house; but here a house is undertaken without defining the plan or fixing the price, and the commissioners paid a premium for the amount which they were to build.

I will close my remarks on this branch of the subject, by placing the Potomac bridge and the New York custom-house by the side of the entrance in the Inaugural Address of the President, of the 4th of March, 1829. He says:

"The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all Governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in our hands; and it will, of course, demand no less a committee for its investigation. Now, the more we are in view of a French war. Now I have but little doubt that the appropriations of this session will exceed the estimates of the Secretary at least ten millions; if so, the excess of expenditure of this Administration over the previous eight years will be over fifty-seven millions.

It is very true this "searching operation" has demanded no less a committee for its investigation. Now, the more we are in view of a French war. Now I have but little doubt that the appropriations of this session will exceed the estimates of the Secretary at least ten millions; if so, the excess of expenditure of this Administration over the previous eight years will be over fifty-seven millions.

It is very true this "searching operation" has demanded no less a committee for its investigation. Now, the more we are in view of a French war. Now I have but little doubt that the appropriations of this session will exceed the estimates of the Secretary at least ten millions; if so, the excess of expenditure of this Administration over the previous eight years will be over fifty-seven millions.

It is very true this "searching operation" has demanded no less a committee for its investigation. Now, the more we are in view of a French war. Now I have but little doubt that the appropriations of this session will exceed the estimates of the Secretary at least ten millions; if so, the excess of expenditure of this Administration over the previous eight years will be over fifty-seven millions.

The injunction of sec... having been removed by the Senate from the Proceedings and Votes upon the Treaty with the Cherokee Indians...

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1836.

It being out of the power of the Reporter from his position, to state with precision motions made for amendments of bills, &c. and errors having consequently occurred in the report of the proceedings on the Deposit Bill this day, we have procured the following account of the proceedings thereon to be made up from the Official Journal of the Senate.

The SENATE resumed, as in Committee of the Whole. (Mr. KING, of Alabama, in the chair.) The consideration of the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money. On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, that the bill, the substitute reported by the select committee, and all the amendments made to the same in Committee of the Whole, be recommended to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to separate those portions of the bill which regulate the deposits of the public money in the banks from those which regulate those portions of the bill which regulate the deposits of the public money in the Treasury...

On motion by Mr. WALKER, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the words "amounts of population as ascertained by the last census..." and inserting "representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following: "Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Commission..."

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1836.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Honorable ARNOLD NADEIN, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. CALHOUN presented a memorial; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ROBBINS presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, on the subject of fortifying the waters of Narragansett Bay.

On presenting the resolutions, Mr. ROBBINS made some observations on the importance of the object.

Mr. LINN, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the bill for the relief of William Davis, with the recommendation that the bill be rejected.

Also, a bill for the relief of William Foxworthy, with a recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of William York, and the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Frederick Wilhelm, stating that the committee were of opinion that the bills ought not to pass.

On motion of Mr. PRENTISS, the Committee on Public Lands were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the heirs of Maj. Gen. Lord Sterling.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment a bill for the relief of John Horrick, and a bill for the relief of Jonas Comyn, with a recommendation that the bills do pass.

Mr. TOMLINSON, also, from the same committee, reported without amendment a bill granting an arrearage of pension to James McFarlane, with a recommendation that it be rejected.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, a bill granting lands to Louisiana, Missouri, &c. was read a second time and made the special Order of the Day for Tuesday next.

Mr. BUCHANAN offered a resolution to correct an omission in a bill which had passed, so as to extend the benefit of the law to the widow of Simon Kenton.

A bill supplementary to the act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, was read a third time, and passed.

A bill to authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida to sell the lands granted to that Territory for the support of seminaries of learning, was read a third time, and passed.

The engrossed bill to regulate the deposits of the public money, &c. was read a third time; and the question being on its passage.

Mr. WRIGHT made some remarks in opposition to the bill, in the course of which he introduced some calculations of the appropriations already made, and those which remain to be made, in order to show that, at the end of the present year, the whole of the revenue, ordinary and surplus, will be consumed.

Mr. CALHOUN made some remarks, in reply, on the extravagance of the Administration, which had raised the annual expenditures from twenty millions to sixty-six millions. He regretted that the bill had not passed unanimously, which would have been a proud monument to our patriotism.

Mr. WALKER defended the ratio of distribution which he had offered from the attack made on it by the Senator from New York.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. WEBSTER addressed the Senate; after which, Mr. BENTON moved to lay the bill on the table until the important Appropriation bills should have been acted on.

He withdrew the motion, while Mr. RIVES spoke in favor of the bill, at some length.

Mr. TALLEMAGE followed in a series of remarks also in favor of the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT made some remarks in explanation of several things that had fallen during the debate, and in opposition to the bill.

Mr. SHEPLEY said he had wished to state the reasons of his vote, but would take some other occasion, and hoped the question would be taken on the floor.

Mr. CLAY took the floor, and spoke at length in favor of the bill, and in general congratulation of the determination which seemed to pervade the Senate, without distinction of party, to check extravagant expenditures and provide for the safety of the public moneys.

Mr. NILES made a few remarks.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed a hope that the harmony of the debate would be preserved to the period of the Senate, and was not mischievous in the measure, and it was a mere measure of precaution.

Mr. WEBSTER called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Porter, Frontiers, Preston, Rivers, Robbins, Robinson, Rugles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Cuthbert, Grundy, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, Giddens, Gillet, Galbraith, James, Garland, Rice, Robertson, Russell, Slade, Steele, Taliaferro, Underwood, L. Williams, Sherrod, Williams, Wise—45.

On ordering the Arkansas bill to a third reading. YEAS—Messrs. Chilton, Allan, Ash, Ashley, Barton, Beale, Bond, Boone, Bockee, Bonn, Bouldin, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burch, Burns, John Calhoun, Canabreleg, Campbell, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Taylor, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Rufus, Rice, Cates, Connor, Crager, Cushman, Deberry, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James, Garland, Rice, Robertson, Russell, Slade, Steele, Taliaferro, Underwood, L. Williams, Sherrod, Williams, Wise—45.

On ordering the Arkansas bill to a third reading. YEAS—Messrs. Chilton, Allan, Ash, Ashley, Barton, Beale, Bond, Boone, Bockee, Bonn, Bouldin, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burch, Burns, John Calhoun, Canabreleg, Campbell, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Taylor, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Rufus, Rice, Cates, Connor, Crager, Cushman, Deberry, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James, Garland, Rice, Robertson, Russell, Slade, Steele, Taliaferro, Underwood, L. Williams, Sherrod, Williams, Wise—45.

On ordering the Arkansas bill to a third reading. YEAS—Messrs. Chilton, Allan, Ash, Ashley, Barton, Beale, Bond, Boone, Bockee, Bonn, Bouldin, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burch, Burns, John Calhoun, Canabreleg, Campbell, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Taylor, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Rufus, Rice, Cates, Connor, Crager, Cushman, Deberry, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James, Garland, Rice, Robertson, Russell, Slade, Steele, Taliaferro, Underwood, L. Williams, Sherrod, Williams, Wise—45.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1836.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Honorable ARNOLD NADEIN, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. CALHOUN presented a memorial; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ROBBINS presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, on the subject of fortifying the waters of Narragansett Bay.

On presenting the resolutions, Mr. ROBBINS made some observations on the importance of the object.

Mr. LINN, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the bill for the relief of William Davis, with the recommendation that the bill be rejected.

Also, a bill for the relief of William Foxworthy, with a recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of William York, and the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Frederick Wilhelm, stating that the committee were of opinion that the bills ought not to pass.

On motion of Mr. PRENTISS, the Committee on Public Lands were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the heirs of Maj. Gen. Lord Sterling.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment a bill for the relief of John Horrick, and a bill for the relief of Jonas Comyn, with a recommendation that the bills do pass.

Mr. TOMLINSON, also, from the same committee, reported without amendment a bill granting an arrearage of pension to James McFarlane, with a recommendation that it be rejected.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, a bill granting lands to Louisiana, Missouri, &c. was read a second time and made the special Order of the Day for Tuesday next.

Mr. BUCHANAN offered a resolution to correct an omission in a bill which had passed, so as to extend the benefit of the law to the widow of Simon Kenton.

A bill supplementary to the act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, was read a third time, and passed.

A bill to authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida to sell the lands granted to that Territory for the support of seminaries of learning, was read a third time, and passed.

The engrossed bill to regulate the deposits of the public money, &c. was read a third time; and the question being on its passage.

Mr. WRIGHT made some remarks in opposition to the bill, in the course of which he introduced some calculations of the appropriations already made, and those which remain to be made, in order to show that, at the end of the present year, the whole of the revenue, ordinary and surplus, will be consumed.

Mr. CALHOUN made some remarks, in reply, on the extravagance of the Administration, which had raised the annual expenditures from twenty millions to sixty-six millions. He regretted that the bill had not passed unanimously, which would have been a proud monument to our patriotism.

Mr. WALKER defended the ratio of distribution which he had offered from the attack made on it by the Senator from New York.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. WEBSTER addressed the Senate; after which, Mr. BENTON moved to lay the bill on the table until the important Appropriation bills should have been acted on.

He withdrew the motion, while Mr. RIVES spoke in favor of the bill, at some length.

Mr. TALLEMAGE followed in a series of remarks also in favor of the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT made some remarks in explanation of several things that had fallen during the debate, and in opposition to the bill.

Mr. SHEPLEY said he had wished to state the reasons of his vote, but would take some other occasion, and hoped the question would be taken on the floor.

Mr. CLAY took the floor, and spoke at length in favor of the bill, and in general congratulation of the determination which seemed to pervade the Senate, without distinction of party, to check extravagant expenditures and provide for the safety of the public moneys.

Mr. NILES made a few remarks.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed a hope that the harmony of the debate would be preserved to the period of the Senate, and was not mischievous in the measure, and it was a mere measure of precaution.

Mr. WEBSTER called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Porter, Frontiers, Preston, Rivers, Robbins, Robinson, Rugles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Cuthbert, Grundy, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, Giddens, Gillet, Galbraith, James, Garland, Rice, Robertson, Russell, Slade, Steele, Taliaferro, Underwood, L. Williams, Sherrod, Williams, Wise—45.

On ordering the Arkansas bill to a third reading. YEAS—Messrs. Chilton, Allan, Ash, Ashley, Barton, Beale, Bond, Boone, Bockee, Bonn, Bouldin, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burch, Burns, John Calhoun, Canabreleg, Campbell, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Taylor, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Rufus, Rice, Cates, Connor, Crager, Cushman, Deberry, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James, Garland, Rice, Robertson, Russell, Slade, Steele, Taliaferro, Underwood, L. Williams, Sherrod, Williams, Wise—45.

On ordering the Arkansas bill to a third reading. YEAS—Messrs. Chilton, Allan, Ash, Ashley, Barton, Beale, Bond, Boone, Bockee, Bonn, Bouldin, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burch, Burns, John Calhoun, Canabreleg, Campbell, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Taylor, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Rufus, Rice, Cates, Connor, Crager, Cushman, Deberry, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James, Garland, Rice, Robertson, Russell, Slade, Steele, Taliaferro, Underwood, L. Williams, Sherrod, Williams, Wise—45.

On ordering the Arkansas bill to a third reading. YEAS—Messrs. Chilton, Allan, Ash, Ashley, Barton, Beale, Bond, Boone, Bockee, Bonn, Bouldin, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Burch, Burns, John Calhoun, Canabreleg, Campbell, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Taylor, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Rufus, Rice, Cates, Connor, Crager, Cushman, Deberry, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James, Garland, Rice, Robertson, Russell, Slade, Steele, Taliaferro, Underwood, L. Williams, Sherrod, Williams, Wise—45.

The bill which was ordered to a third reading in the Senate on Thursday, and was debated yesterday, and at a late hour passed by a majority so great as to leave no doubt that it will also pass the House of Representatives, is one of an importance and an interest which commend it to the attention of our readers in no ordinary degree.

It combines the principle of regulating the deposits of the public money, and in some degree providing for its safe keeping, and that of depositing (or distributing) to the several States whatever surplus of public money may be on hand on the 1st day of January next, it does not, however, propose any interference with the Land bill which had previously passed the Senate; and should that bill pass, this new bill, were it also to pass, would not, so far as regards the depositing of the surplus of the public money, take effect until the requisitions of the Land bill shall have been satisfied.

We regret to learn that the Hon. JAMES HARPER will not consent to be a candidate for reelection to Congress. His withdrawal from public life will be deeply deplored by our citizens. Philadelphia never had a more faithful representative. Honest, industrious, clear-sighted, and capable, Mr. Harper always commands attention, and enjoys, as we have reason to believe, the respect of all parties in Congress.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. WILSON LEITCH and WILLIAM CARROLL, to be Commissioners for settling claims under the 17th article of the treaty with the Cherokee Indians.

NORFOLK, JUNE 15. A company of volunteers, raised in Washington, under the recent act of Congress, commanded by Capt. BROWN, and embarked for Norfolk yesterday from the steamerboat Columbia, and will embark to-morrow afternoon for Charleston, in the steam packet Columbus.—Herald.

THE HON. BERKELEY CRAVEN, a distinguished patron of the turf in England, committed suicide May 19th, by shooting himself with a pistol. He had just lost some \$30,000, by betting at a horse race.

HOPKINSVILLE, (KY.) JUNE 4. Melancholy.—On Thursday, the 26th ult. Mr. Abram Brasler, and his brother Lawrence, of this county, were out on a drive in a great sleigh, as they ran after being started from the brakes. Abram and Lawrence Brasler, together with a third person, were passing through a thicket at some distance apart, with a view of rousing deer. A small part of the person of Lawrence Brasler was observed by his brother, who mistook him for a deer, and fired his rifle at him. Poor Lawrence received the ball below the right shoulder-blade, it passed his left side and lodged—he immediately fell. On approaching him, his horror-stricken brother discovered his fatal mistake; his grief was inexpressible. Lawrence was shot about 12 o'clock P. M. He died about 4 o'clock P. M. He was about 22 years old. He spoke a few words, entirely excusing the fatal mistake of his brother, and left him a little more of his property than to any other connexion, as a memorial of his dying feelings.—Gazette.

DEATH. On Tuesday morning, 14th instant, at the residence of Col. WILLIAM MINOR, Alexandria county, D. C., Mrs. ELLEN MARIA MINOR, wife of Major JOHN W. MINOR, and only daughter of the late Judge FRANCIS DIXON, of Charles county, Md., aged 28 years. Seldom has a lady died of a more painful and a more amiable lady. Kind, affectionate, and obliging, she won the hearts of all; this was affectionately evinced by the sincere and deep-lamented grief of her near friends, among whom she lately lived. Every thing that marked affection and solicitude was done to sustain her in her afflictive pain. It pleased an all-wise Providence that every care and every solicitude should be of no avail. An infant daughter, almost her age, and a cherished husband, lived to deplore her untimely loss. M.

The Rev. D. P. Bestor, of Greensboro', (Ala.) will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Sunday next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE.—By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. BADDEN, of Boston, will preach at 11 A. M. and the Rev. Mr. HENRY, of Augusta, Georgia, at 4 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, in the First Presbyterian Church on Four and a half street.

A Meeting will be held in the Church at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, of Louisville, a Missionary to China, and the Rev. Mr. BADDEN, are expected to speak. After which a Collection will be taken up in support of the Mission.

Trinity Church will be opened for Divine service on Sunday morning next.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Miles from Hallowell, in Maine, will preach at the above Church to-morrow, and on the following Sunday, at the usual hours.

Columbian Horticultural Society.—An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, 18th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—Notes on Wisconsin Territory, by Lieut. A. M. Lea, U. S. Dragoons, with Tanner's new Map of the Country.

For sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, June 18—3t. In the Athenaeum, Penn. Avenue.

TERRE HAUTE STEAM MILL FOR SALE. The subscriber, desirous of quitting the business, offers his valuable Mill establishment for sale. It has two engines, one for sawing the other for floating two pairs of saws, running with power for four pairs; all in good repair and successful operation. The building is large and convenient, with two acres and a half of ground, and enjoying a custom not surpassed by any in the country. The estate is in a large tract, embracing two hundred and twenty acres, and is situated on the banks of the Washburn 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 examine the premises in person, find it the most eligible situation on the Washburn for such an establishment.

Terms—Half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent.

J. S. WALLACE.

AUBURN.—The estate which I reside, lying four miles northeast of Chipper 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, red-bud, &c. Spread out on the water, it is a fine pasture, and affords a most excellent and healthy food for the stock. There are two acres of the farm within its various folds, 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, built by the late owner, is a two-story edifice, 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 beautiful and highly valuable estate, containing 389 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.

may 27—twoep3d WALTER C. WINSTON.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Scho. EXCHANGE, Isaac Bartlett, master, will sail about the 25th inst., and can take some freight, for which apply to WM. FOWLE & Co., Alexandria.

GENERAL MACOMBS' NEW WORK ON TACTICS, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Honorable ARNOLD NADEIN, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. CALHOUN presented a memorial; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ROBBINS presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, on the subject of fortifying the waters of Narragansett Bay.

On presenting the resolutions, Mr. ROBBINS made some observations on the importance of the object.

Mr. LINN, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the bill for the relief of William Davis, with the recommendation that the bill be rejected.

Also, a bill for the relief of William Foxworthy, with a recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of William York, and the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Frederick Wilhelm, stating that the committee were of opinion that the bills ought not to pass.

On motion of Mr. PRENTISS, the Committee on Public Lands were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the heirs of Maj. Gen. Lord Sterling.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment a bill for the relief of John Horrick, and a bill for the relief of Jonas Comyn, with a recommendation that the bills do pass.

Mr. TOMLINSON, also, from the same committee, reported without amendment a bill granting an arrearage of pension to James McFarlane, with a recommendation that it be rejected.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, a bill granting lands to Louisiana, Missouri, &c. was read a second time and made the special Order of the Day for Tuesday next.

Mr. BUCHANAN offered a resolution to correct an omission in a bill which had passed, so as to extend the benefit of the law to the widow of Simon Kenton.

A bill supplementary to the act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, was read a third time, and passed.

A bill to authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida to sell the lands granted to that Territory for the support of seminaries of learning, was read a third time, and passed.

The engrossed bill to regulate the deposits of the public money, &c. was read a third time; and the question being on its passage.

Mr. WRIGHT made some remarks in opposition to the bill, in the course of which he introduced some calculations of the appropriations already made, and those which remain to be made, in order to show that, at the end of the present year, the whole of the revenue, ordinary and surplus, will be consumed.

Mr. CALHOUN made some remarks, in reply, on the extravagance of the Administration, which had raised the annual expenditures from twenty millions to sixty-six millions. He regretted that the bill had not passed unanimously, which would have been a proud monument to our patriotism.

Mr. WALKER defended the ratio of distribution which he had offered from the attack made on it by the Senator from New York.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. WEBSTER addressed the Senate; after which, Mr. BENTON moved to lay the bill on the table until the important Appropriation bills should have been acted on

