

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES. No. 22—VOL. XIV.] BALTIMORE, JULY 30, 1836. [VOL. L. WHOLE No. 1,297

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

By the advices inserted under the proper head, it will be seen that gen. Gaines has projected a march into the province of Texas. From the temper manifested in this movement, we anticipate an angry collision with the Mexican government, which will have strong grounds of complaint against the infraction of the treaty of peace and amity existing between her and the United States.

EXPRESS MAIL. By reference to an article from the "Washington Globe," published in the present sheet, it will be seen that the post office department contemplates the establishment of an express mail from New York to Mobile, Alabama, where it will fall into the great mail and be carried by steamboats to New Orleans. The time proposed to be occupied in the conveyance between New York and New Orleans is about six days and a half; the regular time for the present mails is little over thirteen days.

SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST. It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that Richard Rush, esq. has been selected by the president of the United States to carry into effect the bequest left by Mr. Smithson, of England, to the people of the United States, for the purpose of establishing a university in the city of Washington.

GEN. SCOTT, it is stated in the Intelligencer of Thursday last, has returned from New York, whither he went, it is said, in the hope of overtaking the secretary of war, and is now on his way to join his family in Richmond. It is rumored that gen. Scott has applied for a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances attending his operations in Florida and in the Creek country. The fact that there was no person at the seat of government to whom he could report himself, on his arrival there, has caused much and severe comment: and the manner of his recall, which, it is said, was somewhat summary and harsh, has also caused much feeling among his friends.

All the heads of department, with the exception of the secretary of the navy are, or were recently, absent from the seat of government.

TEXAS. Mirabeau B. Lamar, late secretary of state, has been appointed major general and commander-in-chief of the Texian army, and has issued an address to his troops, which we publish. Gen. Rusk retires from the field to the cabinet. The cabinet is said to be distracted by jealousies, and several changes in the government are spoken of. Dr. Archer, it is said, will be the next president, to succeed Burnett, who is becoming unpopular.

The Texans and the Mexicans both seem to be animated by enthusiasm. The former were, almost daily, receiving reinforcements from the United States, and the latter were rising *en masse*, and forming into military bodies for the purpose of proceeding to Texas. The Mexican forces, about 5,000 strong, remain stationed at Nueces, under the command of gen. Ganero. The Texian army, estimated at about 3,000 men, were in the neighborhood of Victoria.

Santa Ana has been taken to Columbia and put in irons, with a strong guard over him. His suite are with him. The Texian soldiery are much incensed against the captive general, and an attempt to shoot him with a pistol, which was fired at him, was prevented by the timely interference of his guard. The excitement was occasioned by the return of the Mexican army into Texas.

It was rumored that Santa Ana had written to president Jackson, asking him, or the government, to be his security for any treaty which he may enter into with the Texans. He is said to have informed them that they have no reason to apprehend an attack from his country-

men, as he would issue a proclamation that would induce them to evacuate, without striking a single blow. But if the following article, from the "Washington Globe" of Thursday last, correctly represents the sentiments of the president, Santa Anna's request will not find much favor in his eyes—even if he feels himself authorized to consider it.

From the Washington Globe of Thursday last.

SANTA ANA.

The Georgetown Metropolitan takes a warm interest in the fate of Santa Anna, and by way of giving its sentiments in regard to him some importance, undertakes to utter them for the president of the United States.

"It is understood (it says) that the president of the United States has expressed the greatest solicitude for the fate of the illustrious prisoner, whom the fortune of war has thrown into the hands of the Texans."

Santa Ana's advocate directly inverts the opinions of the president, unreservedly expressed by him to all who have conversed with him, and repeatedly stated in our presence. So far from ever having "the greatest solicitude for the fate of the illustrious prisoner," the president has again and again declared that he deserved the most ignominious death; and that the only justification for the lenity shown him, was to be found in the condition of Texas, which might make it proper to subject the demands of justice to the policy of getting rid of the armies of Mexico, through the influence of their chief.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 13th says, general Almonte, one of the Mexican prisoners, "was shot at by a soldier a few days since, and narrowly escaped, the ball passing two or three inches above his head. The gentleman who fired at him had lost one of his dearest friends and relatives."

CREEK WAR. For our summary of news relative to the Creek war, see page 364.

FROM FLORIDA. We have many rumors of Indian outrages. Their operations are chiefly confined to the sides of the St. Johns' river, on which, it is said, they have resolved to destroy all the settlements. They had killed a Mr. Bullum, who resided about four miles from Whitesville—his wife and children escaped to Gary's ferry. They had also fired upon col. Hallow and wounded him in the head, causing him to faint and fall. He, however escaped to the steambot Essayons, with his friend Dr. Simmons and some negroes. His house was burned, as well as that of Dr. Simmons. On receipt of this intelligence at Picolata, the commanding officer sent a detachment of twenty men in pursuit of the marauders, who were stated by one of col. Hallow's negroes to be thirty in number.

Captain Curry, of the Florida militia, had been sent from Mandarin to Gary's ferry, to escort a train of baggage wagons, containing provisions and supplies for the troops, from thence to Fort Drane. On this expedition he found that the Indians kept in his immediate vicinity, frequently encamping within three miles of his troops. On his return to Gary's ferry, he discovered a number of Indian trails, from which he ascertained that they were proceeding towards Jacksonville.

Capt. C. says there were 140 of the troops sick at Fort Drane—among them five out of seven of the officers.

Fifty-two persons had died at Black creek, in forty days, from measles and diarrhœa.

The inhabitants of Jacksonville were in a state of great alarm, and were embarking, with their effects, on board the schooner Motion, capt. Willey, bound for St. Mary's.

The Tallahassee "*Floridian*" of the 16th inst. says, that arrangements are in progress for an expedition to the Wythlacoochee so soon as the requisite force can be assembled. It will be commanded by general Kall.

The object is to destroy the growing crops of the Indians. One thousand mounted men from Tennessee, are expected to arrive here by the 25th instant, who will be joined by the regulars, and the militia and volunteers of Florida. By an order of gen. Scott, dated July 2d, we observe that the Tennesseans have been mustered into service for three months only, though they volunteered under the law requiring them to serve six or twelve months.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AT THE NORTH WEST. The Detroit Free Press of the 14th instant says:

We are happy to announce the return of brigadier gen. Brady to this place from an official tour of duty on the northern lakes, and to state on his authority, that the recent reports relative to the hostile intentions on the part of the Menomonic and Winnebago Indians are without the slightest foundation.

Gen Brady has visited all the military posts on the northern lakes, from Fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and has taken much pains to ascertain the feelings and disposition of different tribes of Indians inhabiting the section of country through which he passed, and he does not hesitate to say that he never found them more friendly, or more disposed to be at peace with the white people than at the present moment.

The Missouri Republican give the following as the key to the alarm of Indian hostilities, recently reported in that quarter:

We have been informed by a gentleman who was within thirty miles of the scene of this affair, that it originated in a drunken frolic at a grocery kept by one of the white men. There were several white men and several Indians at the grocery. They got drunk, fought, and two of the whites were killed. Afterwards the whites were reinforced and one Indian was killed. He had these particulars from a gentleman who came from the immediate neighborhood.

St. Louis, July 5th. We have seen a Mr. Jesse Ray, of Jefferson county, in this state, just returned from a visit to Kentucky, who informs us, that within a quarter of a mile of Paris, in Edgar county, Illinois, at the place where they had encamped, he saw twelve Indians who had been slain by the inhabitants of the town. The party, on their arrival at that point, consisted of fourteen men, who had obtained whiskey from the people of the town, and were intoxicated and noisy. In the attack, twelve of the number were shot, and the surviving two were pursued through the woods. The Indians, it seems, were going up the Wabash, and were all mounted, but had left their horses at the camp. We could not learn to what tribe they belonged. Our informant states that the number of white men assembled at the scene of slaughter was about sixty; that they were mostly intoxicated, and threatened the like fate to all Indians who should come to, or pass through their country.

CAPT. BACK is about to sail in the *Terror* bomb vessel to the Arctic ocean for the purpose of completing his former *reconnoissances*. He will proceed for Woga bay, when his ship will be laid up, and thence will proceed with boats constructed for the purpose, and which he takes out with him, to complete the survey of the coast from Cape *Turnagain*, where his first expedition terminated, to *Victoria* headland, the point where he made the sea on his last expedition. This enterprise will occupy, it is supposed, two years.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION The Knoxville convention adjourned on the 8th instant, having been characterized throughout by the utmost harmony in its deliberations. The report of the general committee of forty-five, recommending that the rail road from Cincinnati to Charleston should run through the valley of the French Broad river, over the Blue Ridge into the heart of South Carolina, was unanimously adopted. The convention also unanimously determined to adopt the recommendation of the general committee, to admit the state of Georgia to construct a branch from any point in that state, to unite with the main road at or near Knoxville, admitting her to an equal participation of the ad-

vantages of the road with the parties to the original charter. The thanks of the convention were awarded to gen. HAYNE, its president, for the able manner in which he had presided over their deliberations, on which he returned his acknowledgments in a happy and impressive speech.

The road, it is estimated, will cost about *nineteen millions of dollars*.

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAIL ROAD has been completed and is now open for travel. This road, 77 miles in length, has been completed in 21 months, under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. C. Young, as chief engineer, and at a cost of \$20,000 per mile, including every thing. The original estimate was one million and a half, and the Albany Journal states that this estimate will cover every expense, including \$30,000 paid for real estate, and the cost of 8 locomotives, 100 cars, two extensive depots, and all the requisite machine and work shops.

The day the road was opened the train ran nearly 160 miles in 7 hours and 6 minutes, deducting the time consumed in stoppages!

LOUISIANA. The following is the whig electoral ticket of Louisiana, pledged to the support of *White* for president, and *Tyler* for vice president.

First district—Albert Hoa.
Second district—Alexander Barrow.
Third district—Narcisse Landry.
Fourth district—Jacques Dupre.
Fifth district—Francois Gaennic.

Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, of the university of Pennsylvania, has received the appointment of president of the Girard college, with a suitable salary to enable him to travel for some time in Europe to examine the different systems of education, procure information, &c.

By a report of the architect of the college, it appears that in the course of the next year, the accommodations for one hundred orphans, with their teachers, will be completed, and that buildings for the reception of two hundred more, will probably be ready as soon as the increase of the pupils will require the use of them.

RAPID TRAVELLING. The facilities for travelling in the new and old world are such, that the rapidity with which persons may be conveyed to the most distant places is truly astonishing: one instance out of the many, we notice is the following—

A family sailed from Vera Cruz, in Mexico on April 22d, and arrived in New York on May 5th. On the same day they embarked for France in the packet *Utica*, which reached Havre on the 27th May. They had time to transfer their effects to the Hamburg steamboat, and without stopping a day took their departure again. On arriving at Hamburg they continued their route by the steamer to Lubeck, and thence by a similar conveyance to St. Petersburg, where they no doubt arrived on the 14th of June. Thus in 53 days they passed from Mexico, by the United States, France and Germany, into the capital of Russia.

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE. The Philadelphia National Gazette states that on the 19th instant a locomotive engine manufactured by Mr. William Norris, of that city, ascended the inclined plane on the Columbia rail road, drawing with great ease her tender, and two passenger cars with fifty-three passengers. The length of the plane is two thousand eight hundred feet, the grade three hundred and sixty-nine feet to the mile, or an ascent of one hundred and ninety-six feet in the length of the plane. The experiment was tried at a very early hour in the morning, while the rails were wet with dew and of course not in the most favorable condition. The time occupied in passing from the level at the base to that at the top of the plane, was two minutes and twenty-four seconds. The experiment was witnessed by many scientific gentlemen, among whom the opinion was general that the improvement of Mr. Norris promises a most important reduction in the expense hitherto attending the transportation on inclined planes. The weight of the engine with water, fourteen thousand nine hun-

dred and thirty pounds—load dragged on the plane, including tender and fuel, cars and passengers, thirty-one thousand two hundred and seventy pounds. Pressure under eighty pounds to square inch. It is remarkable that the engine was blowing off, on her arrival at the top, having acquired speed and power during the ascent.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE GLOBE. It is stated upon what we deem good authority, that the bank of the U. States have made a loan with the house of Hottenguer & co. of Paris, of twelve millions of dollars, at four per cent. interest, and that more can be obtained at the same rate, if wanted. It is also stated that an agent of the Paris house arrived here on Saturday, in the *Silvie de Grasse*, and proceeded immediately to Philadelphia.

[*Courier & Enquirer.*]

The New York Journal of Commerce contradicts the above, and says—The bank did, a month before the last dates from Paris, negotiate a loan there for twelve millions of francs at five per cent. No other loan has been negotiated, or, at any rate, the agent referred to knows of no other. Of course he is not here upon the business supposed. But he is *here*, and has not proceeded to Philadelphia on any business.

CINCINNATI, O. The Baltimore "American" has published the following interesting synopsis of a paper from the pen of Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, which appeared in a late number of the "Western Monthly Magazine" giving a statistical view of the "queen of the west" at the close of 1835. The prosperity which has attended her, has also been realized, nearly in the same ratio, by many of the western cities and towns—offering the most striking illustration of the effects of our institutions in stimulating enterprise and developing the rich resources of our favored land.

The distances from Cincinnati to a number of cities, the principal of which are as follows: From New York, by the way of Lake Erie, 900 miles: from New Orleans, 860 miles: from Philadelphia 617: from Charleston 600: and from Baltimore 518. The city, which is built on an elevated plain surrounded by a noble amphitheatre of hills, is situated nearly midway down the Ohio river, being 455 miles from Pittsburgh, where by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers the Ohio is formed, and 504 from the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi.

In 1810 the population amounted to between two and three thousand; in 1820 to ten thousand; in 1826 to sixteen thousand, and in 1836 to thirty-one thousand, to which ought to be added the suburbs opposite on the Kentucky shore containing four thousand. Dr. Drake estimates that in 1850 Cincinnati and suburbs will number one hundred thousand inhabitants. Nor is this expectation at all extravagant, for its unparalleled growth thus far, has taken place without the aid of any work of internal improvement but the Miami canal and two Macadam turnpikes, one of twelve and the other of sixteen miles. An enumeration is then made of the various works projected and in progress which when completed will feed the commerce of Cincinnati. Ten are there described, most of them extensive, and designed to be finished within six years.

The region inseparably connected with and dependent upon Cincinnati as its great commercial and manufacturing mart, is described as being that immediately round the city, embracing, besides Ohio itself, the eastern portion of Indiana, and a part of Kentucky, a surface containing about ten millions of acres of the finest grain-growing soil in the world, and capable of maintaining four millions of inhabitants.

The capital invested in manufacturing industry alone is estimated at five millions of dollars. No less than two hundred thousand hogs were slaughtered in Cincinnati during the present year. The exports are calculated to amount to six millions.

MORE LYNCHING. The Lexington, (Ky.) Intelligencer states, on the authority of the Paris (Ky.) Citizen, that judge Brown was lynched a short time since at Carlisle, in Nicholas county. It appears that the circuit court, judge Brown presiding, had been engaged in the trial of William Boyd, charged with the murder of

William Smith, and that the jury found him guilty of manslaughter, and awarded as punishment, confinement in the penitentiary three years and two months. A motion was made by the prisoner's counsel for a new trial, which was granted, and the prisoner admitted to bail. The mob became incensed at this proceeding, and having stationed a fire engine near the court house door, filled with muddy water, gave the judge a "ducking," as the Citizen terms it, when he passed out of the house, after the adjournment of the court. The next morning the judge was hung and burnt in effigy. It is useless to comment upon such an outrage—for every American citizen, who properly appreciates the obligations due to the laws, must feel it as a deep and indelible disgrace.

THE YOUNG STATE OF INDIANA is about to put forth her energies for the development of her internal resources, in a way which may well put to the blush some of her older sisters on the Atlantic border. While the latter have been for years doing little else than talking and wishing—earnestly desiring to enjoy the golden fruits of canals and rail roads, without possessing the moral courage to assume the cost of their construction—the youthful members of the union in the west, before one is well assured that they have attained the first degree of maturity, are seen successively to take the most decided and vigorous steps in favor of the policy which, while it has crowned with enlarged prosperity every state that has adopted it, assures to them in particular an onward march at a giant's stride, and the early attainment of the wealth and strength of a giant community.

Last winter the legislature of Indiana determined to advance its credit to the amount of ten millions of dollars for works of internal improvement, and we observe that this wise policy is about to be brought into practical operation. The board of internal improvement have given notice that at stated periods during the ensuing four months, the following works will be let to contractors; viz:

Twenty-three miles of the Wabash and Erie canal, lying between Georgetown and Lafayette.

Thirty-four miles of the White Water canal, extending from Brookville to Lawrenceburgh.

Twenty-two miles of the Madison and Lafayette rail road, extending north from the Ohio river.

Fifty miles of the Central canal.

Forty-one miles of the New Albany and Vincennes Macadamized turnpike.

Twenty miles of the cross-cut canal, extending from Terra-haute to Eel-run. [*Balt. Ame.*]

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE over the Niagara river, at Lewiston, for the construction of which charters were granted last winter by the legislature of the state of New York and the parliament of Upper Canada, will be one of the proudest triumphs of art in the known world. The banks of the river at Lewiston and Queenston, are 125 feet high, chiefly composed of limestone rock. The bridge will be in the form of an inverted arch. The flooring will be laid on the iron chains on suspension rods, the links of which, are to be nine feet nine inches long, capable of sustaining a weight of 1,000 tons. It has been computed by the engineer, that if the whole length and breadth of the bridge, should be covered with oxen standing close to each other, the whole weight would be 350 tons less than the estimated weight it will be capable of sustaining.

The cables will pass over freestone columns or abutments, on either side, and be firmly fastened to the rocks below. Two plans have been proposed for the construction of the bridge—one to place the columns close to the bank of the river, at the foot of the mountain—the other to place them at the top.

On the first plan, the columns will be 200 feet high; the length of the chord of the arch 1,000 feet—in this case there will be eight suspending cables—two carriage ways twelve feet wide, and one foot way five feet wide in the centre; the estimated expense in round numbers \$131,000. On the second plan, the columns will be 90 or 100 feet high; the length of the chord 1,000 feet; expense \$93,000. In either case, the lowest point in the inverted arch will be 120 feet above the water.

[*Buffalo Com. Adv.*]

INDIA. It is proposed to abolish the use of the Persian language, which it seems has been maintained in the courts of India, and to substitute the popular languages of the respective provinces. It is stated that the English language is rapidly spreading among the native population of India, and that there is a general inclination among the Hindus to send their boys to the English schools for education.



ITEMS.

Earthquake. On Friday evening, the 15th instant, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the neighborhood of Providence, R. I. to the north and west, about a quarter past 8 o'clock. It was so strong that it shook crockery and glassware in the houses, so as to be heard. It apparently proceeded from the north east, and passed off to the south west with a noise resembling thunder at a distance, and was of short duration.

It is estimated that the cost of the proposed rail road from Charleston to Cincinnati will be nineteen millions of dollars.

We understand, says the New York Gazette, that the late John B. Yates, of Madison county, New York, has, by will, bequeathed the great bulk of his fortune to the endowment of an institution, to be established upon a plan devised by himself, and that he has left all the details necessary for its government. He was one of the original partners of the well known house of Yates & McIntyre.

Orono. The first rail road in Maine is nearly ready to be opened, leading from Bangor to Orono. The Bangor Advertiser gives the result of a census just taken of the town of Orono. The whole population is 5,635. In 1830, it was 1,072—increase in six years 4,162. It is not a cotton spinning population, but consists of 3,660 males, and 1,975 females.

Canada. The Upper Canada elections recently held have resulted most disastrously for the radical reform party in that province, the conservatives having elected an overwhelming majority of members to the provincial parliament. Mr. BIRWELL, the late speaker of the house, a gentleman whom all parties concur in speaking of with respect, was compelled to retire from the contest, leaving the field in the undisputed possession of his competitors. [Courier and Enquirer.

Dogs. Seven hundred dogs have been killed in Philadelphia since the commencement of the campaign. The dog catchers are out every morning at two o'clock. [Philad. Inq.

Rail Roads in New Jersey. It is stated that the best understanding now exists between all parties concerned in the late dispute about the passage of the several rail roads across New Jersey—It having been definitely arranged that the Camden and Amboy rail road company, instead of making the branch required by law, from their road at Spotswood to the New Jersey rail road in New Brunswick, are to construct the branch direct to Trenton, and after there connecting with the Philadelphia and Trenton rail road, to be extended to Bordentown, and united at that place with the Camden and Amboy rail road.

Trade of Buffalo, N. Y. July 29. The fine breeze of this morning, has brought a large number of vessels into our harbor for the most part fully freighted; among other extensive consignments, about fifteen thousand barrels of flour from Ohio, have been reported up to two o'clock, P. M. At one time this morning, thirty-six vessels were in sight from our pier.

We learn from the Buffalo Daily Advertiser, that, according to a statement from the collector's office of that city, during the year 1835, the whole number of entries at that port, were—of steamboats 720; brigs, schooners and sloops 920; total entrances 1,640. The average tonnage of the steamboats was 280 tons each, and of the brigs &c. 80 tons: making a total of 280,000 tons.

Trade of Cleaveland, O. According to the Cleaveland Herald of the 14th inst. thirty vessels, (exclusive of steamboats), were, on that day, taking in or discharging their cargoes in that harbor.

Chicago, Michigan. There is, says the Chicago American a piece of ground in Chicago which cost in 1830, sixty-two dollars, which has risen in value at the rate of one hundred per cent per day, on the original cost, ever since, embracing a period of five years and a half.

Desertion by wholesale. The Tallahassee Floridian of the 9th inst. contains a reward of \$300, offered by major R. M. Sands, for the apprehension of 31 United States soldiers, who deserted from Camp Concord, near Tallahassee, on the 4th inst.

Cannel or Kendal coal in the United States. A vein of this superior quality of coal so celebrated in England, has been recently found, says the Beaver (Penn.) Argus, in that vicinity 12 feet thick, by professor Rodgers, while making a reconnaissance of the geology of that state. It is supposed the vein is inexhaustible.

The "Niagara Journal," is the title of a neat and well conducted newspaper, recently established at Niagara Falls!

THE CREEK WAR.

The Charleston Courier of the 22d instant states, on the authority of an officer who left Columbus on the 19th, that all the troops, with the exception of two companies, have left Fort Mitchell for Tuskegee. Major Lomax's battalion left on the 17th, the marines, under colonel Henderson, on the 19th, and the Washington volunteers on the 20th. A detachment of marines, under colonel Miller, are encamped on the Federal road, 15 miles from Columbus. The 4th artillery, commanded by lieutenant colonel Brooks, are encamped 30 miles from Columbus and 12 miles from Tuskegee. Mounted men from a portion of each detachment, have been furnished as escorts to the mails, and the neighborhood has been so effectually scoured that no danger may be apprehended. The road had been rendered impassable for carriages by the destruction of bridges and causeways, but the marines, under the command of that efficient officer colonel Miller, have made the necessary repairs, and the mail stages have commenced their trips.

The battle of Chickhatchee, fought on the 2d instant, by the regiment of colonel Beall and the friendly Indians, under the direction of general Scott, has probably terminated the war. They have returned to Columbus. It is the opinion of Tom Carr, (to whom too much praise cannot be awarded), that the discomfited Indians will not attempt to go to Florida, but will return to Fort Mitchell, and surrender to general Fenwick. Gen. Jesup has issued an order requiring all the Indians to come in by a certain time for emigration, and threatens to consider all who do not as outlaws.

The Georgia infantry have been discharged, leaving now in the service col. Beall's regiment and major Alford's battalion of mounted men.

Several skirmishes had taken place with straggling parties of the Indians—on the 15th inst. a battle was fought on the head waters of the Suwannee, between a body of the Georgia troops and a party of Indians, in which the former lost three and the latter nineteen men. Twenty Indians were also taken prisoners.

ORDERS—NO. 30.

Head quarters, south army, Tuskegee, July 9th, 1836.

Maj. gen. Scott having been called to Washington, the command of the southern army, devolves upon maj. gen. Jesup, to whom all reports and applications will be made through the proper channels of communication.

The army is divided into two corps: the first will be commanded by major gen. Sanford, and will consist of the Georgia militia and volunteers, of all regular troops, including the marines, serving in the vicinity of the Georgia troops, and of Paddy Carr's Indian warriors.

The second corps will be commanded by major gen. Patterson: and will consist of the Alabama volunteers and militia, the regular troops, including marines, serving in the vicinity, and such Indian warriors as may, from time to time, be taken into service from the bands of Opothe Yoholo, Jim Boy, Tuckabatchee Hargo and Elka Hargo. Generally orders will be sent from head quarters through the major generals commanding army corps, but whenever the major general commanding the army may happen to be present he will be considered the immediate commander for the time, and will give orders direct, or through the major general, or other senior officer, as the interest of the service may require. He will also send orders direct to separate posts or detachments of both corps when in his judgment the service may require it, but in all such cases duplicates of the orders will be sent to the major general commanding the army corps to which the post or detachment may belong. When detachments are ordered for special service the instructions will be given from general head quarters; and on the return of those detachments the reports must be made direct to the major general commanding the army.

THOMAS JESUP,

Maj. gen. commanding army of the south.

For maj. gen. Sanford.

From the following extract of a report, received from major general Jesup, at the adjutant general's office, on Saturday last, it will be seen that the Indians who had recently dispersed have nearly been recaptured, and doubtless, by this time, the residue have been secured.

"Tuskegee, July 12, 1836.

"We secured by the aid of the chiefs, about five hundred Indians, which, with those taken by general Patterson, and about sixty taken yesterday, make upwards of nine hundred of the thirteen hundred who had dispersed."



THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From the Washington Globe of Monday last.

"Official despatches from general GAINES, dated Camp Sabine, June 28, 1836, communicate the intelligence that the Mexican army at Matamoros, under general Urra, had been reinforced to the number of 7,000 men, and was, on the 18th of June, on its march, and rapidly advancing towards Guadalupe Victoria, and the head quarters of the Texian army. The motto to which the Mexican army were sworn, was 'extermination to the Sabine, or death.'

"Before receiving this intelligence, major STERLING C. ROBERTSON had reported to general GAINES that two men had been recently killed and another wounded, on the waters of the Navasota, in Robertson's colony, about twenty miles west

of Nacogdoches, by the Indians of several different tribes, (Caddoes, Kitchies and others), who had taken and carried away several women and children of the families of the men killed.

"General GAINES, considering that these recent acts of hostility on the part of the Indians were prompted by their having been advised of the large force approaching Matamoros, and by the expectation that the Texans would be driven off, and the country given up to them, has called upon the governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, each, for a regiment of mounted gunmen, to co-operate with the regular force under his command, including the four companies of dragoons from Fort Leavenworth.

"It was his intention, if he did not in the interim receive satisfactory assurances that the Indians upon our borders had no hand in the late murders on the Navasota, to march to Nacogdoches as soon as he obtained the immediate co-operation of the three companies of dragoons and six companies of the 7th infantry at Fort Towson."

The following extract of a letter, bearing the date prefixed to it, is published in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last; and whilst it throws some additional light on the subject, is somewhat imbued with the partisan feelings of the writer.

"Nacitoches, June 30, 1836.

"We are likely to have lively times upon the frontier. General GAINES, who is still on the Sabine, has, within a few days, received despatches from General RUSK, the Texian leader, dated at Guadalupe Victoria, apprising him that the Mexicans are coming down upon him in great force. RUSK has issued a proclamation, and calls loudly for aid. General GAINES, for reasons best known to himself, has called upon the states of Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, for a regiment of men each, and talks of executing his old instructions, of crossing into the Mexican territory, and taking possession of Nacogdoches. His plea is, that some vagabond Caddoes have committed two or three murders about eighteen miles from Nacogdoches. These murders, if they have been perpetrated, (which is likely), were committed seventy miles within the Mexican territory, and have happened very *ayropos* if RUSK should be driven eastward. Should this turn out so, and his retreat be upon Nacogdoches, the consequences are obvious. The friends of peace hope that GAINES will have the good sense to stay where he is: the sort of game he is made to play for others is well understood here."

The following is the proclamation of the governor of Kentucky, issued in pursuance of the requisition of gen. Gaines, alluded to in the article extracted from the *Globe*.

PROCLAMATION.

Executive department, Frankfort, July 16, 1836.

I, JAMES T. MOREHEAD, lieutenant and acting governor of the commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby make known, that in conformity with the request of the president of the United States, communicated through the secretary of war, and the request of major general Gaines, commanding the forces for the protection of the south western frontier, for a regiment of mounted gunmen, volunteers to be composed of ten companies of not more than one hundred men each, will be forthwith received into the service of the United States, from this state.

Relying on the characteristic readiness of my fellow citizens to meet the calls of their country, I have not deemed it expedient to resort to any other mode of raising the required number of troops, than a solicitation of their voluntary services. When the national honor or interests are to be sustained, it is confidently expected and believed that an appeal to the gallantry and patriotism of the citizens of Kentucky, is all that is necessary to insure a full and ready compliance with the requisitions of the constituted authorities, and that the present occasion will be attended with the same exemplary displays of public spirit and love of country, which have so conspicuously distinguished their past history. It need only be added, that it is due to the high character maintained by them in the estimation of our sister states, that this call for their services should be fully and speedily met.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and [L. s.] caused the seal of the commonwealth to be affixed.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD,

By the lieutenant and acting governor.

AUSTIN P. COX, secretary of state.

The governor of Louisiana has also issued a proclamation calling for volunteers in pursuance of the requisition of Gen. Gaines.

Dragon head quarters, camp Benton, Near Fort Towson, on Red River, June 26.

Agreeably to orders from gen. Gaines, the three companies of dragoons, and six companies of the 7th infantry, left Fort Gibson on the 8th May, and after a rough and tedious march of 9 days, (a distance of 190 miles), we encamped near Red River, on the 17th of last month, where we have been ever since, waiting for further orders from the commanding general.

Our destination will be the Sabine river to join general Gaines' command now encamped there, and we are only waiting for an express to return from Fort Gibson, which passed by this post to general Arbuckle, to take up our march to the south west. There is a Spaniard here just from gen. Gaines' army sent up by him to pilot us on our march.

[Baltimore Patriot.

We will have a long and tedious march should we go on to Fort Jesup, 300 miles off, large rivers to ford, and a low marshy country to go through.

The Mexicans claim all the country as far this way as Red river; we claim all as far southwest as the Sabine river. We are encamped in the heart of the Choctaw nation. I think they have the finest country of any of the tribes I have yet visited; they are generally civilized, and Christianity has been in a measure instilled in many of their families. I have frequently seen the Bible in their houses, printed in the Choctaw and English language.

Every one here is rejoiced to see that Fort Gibson is to be broken up; it was indeed a grave yard for our soldiers. I expect we will take up our winter quarters there, and commence the new fort in the spring.

FROM MEXICO.

By the ship Mexican, captain Kimball, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received Vera Cruz papers to the 1st of July, and the *Diario del Gobierno* of the city of Mexico of the 26th of June. The latter contains an official despatch from general Filisola, detailing the proceedings of the Mexican army in Texas, until Santa Ana's capture, the subsequent proceedings under the convention for the evacuation of Texas, concluded between Santa Ana and president Burnett, the adhesion given by Filisola to this convention, and an account of his retreat from the positions he occupied in compliance with its articles. The documents are very long.

Under date of the 25th June the Mexican secretary at war writes to general Filisola, that he had communicated his despatches to the president of Mexico ad interim, and that their contents had excited his profound indignation. That he would be called before a court martial to account for not having remained in positions which he had been ordered to retain at every hazard, and for having obeyed the orders of the commanding general, though he was a prisoner. That the president ad interim will not recognise the convention concluded at Velasco on the 14th May, 1836, (that between Santa Ana and president Burnett), the general who signed it having no power to do so. That he expressly disapproves, as an attack on the rights of the nation, the title of republic, given to an insurgent department of Mexico, and that of president, to the chief of the insurgents. In conclusion, the secretary orders general Filisola to surrender the command to general Jose Urrea, to repair to the city of Mexico, there to answer for his conduct.

There does not appear as yet to have been any serious disturbance in any part of the Mexican republic; though from various editorial remarks, the public mind is very unsettled.

The government of Mexico has resorted to a "forced loan" of two millions, in order to carry on the war against Texas. The legal form under which the citizens of the "republic" are thus levied upon, is as follows—

DECREE.

The president ad interim of the Mexican republic to its inhabitants. Know that the general congress has decreed as follows:

1st. The government is authorised to exact a forced loan throughout the republic to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of meeting in part the deficit in the national revenue.

2d. The maximum amount exacted from each individual shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

3d. The certificates given for this loan shall be received by the government after the lapse of one year, in payment of any tax that may be imposed.

Captain Kimball brought home, the rifle, powder horn, bullet pouch, &c. of the late colonel Crockett, which were obtained from colonel Bradbane of the Mexican army.

ADDRESS OF GEN. LAMAR TO THE ARMY OF TEXAS.

From the *New Orleans Bulletin*, of July 8.

The address of M. B. Lamar to the Texian troops upon his taking command as major general, is well calculated to infuse into them a spirit of zeal and patriotism. Such addresses should not be judged of by the cold eye of criticism—but looked at in the light only for which they are intended—and thus regarded, we do not think that the late Texian secretary at war could adopt a more felicitous manner and style than he has in his different communications to the Texans.

Under his skill and ardent zeal in his country's cause, we entertain no fears as to the result of the approaching second grand contest of the Texans with the Mexican forces. We honestly believe that an army of 3,000 Texans is fully equivalent to any force that Mexico can bring against them; and we will forfeit all claim to any knowledge of Texas, or her gallant soldiers, if the result does not bear us out in our belief.

SOLDIERS OF TEXAS: On assuming the glorious responsibility of leading you to the field of battle, I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the trust confided; and feel most vividly, that to command an army of heroes in the cause of freedom is the highest of all privileges, and to conduct it to victory is the most enduring and exalted honor.

The enemy who so recently retired, terrified from our borders, are about to counter-march upon us with reinforcements formidable in count, but feeble in spirit and puissance. They come for the hellish purpose of desolating the loveliest of a thousand lands, and staining our luxuriant fields with the blood of the cultivators.

Confident of numbers, they hope to gain by overwhelming force, that which they cannot achieve by valor. They boast that they will retrieve the late inglorious defeat of their arms, or perish in the attempt; that they will drive us beyond the Sabine, or give us a grave this side. You, soldiers, know the futility of their vain-glorious boastings, as well as the ferocious character of their warfare.

Their cruelty and perfidy were sufficiently exemplified in their horrid massacres at Bexar and La Bahia, while their shameful route and discomfiture at the San Jacinto stand as a perpetual monument of their unexampled pusillanimity and dastardly conduct. Audacious monsters! That they have the willingness to murder is apparent—their ability to conquer they never have shown. Their numbers can avail them nothing; and their threats of extermination, instead of intimidating, only invigorate the nerves of the bold and free. Let them come. Their return is hailed with joy by every manly voice in Texas.

Another opportunity is afforded to vindicate our rights and avenge our wrongs. The greater the force, the richer the harvest! Though every blade of grass on the banks of the Bravo bristle into a bayonet, it shall not save them. The very glance of a freeman's eye, is a blazing shield of Perseus to the monsters of tyranny. They have to fly, or fall, before the wrath of an injured people, nerved in the cause of liberty and of vengeance.

Soldiers! Your country calls you to her defence. Your homes, your fire-sides—the scenes of your former joys, and future anticipation; all the endearments of domestic happiness, and all the hopes of future competence and peace, summon you to the field. You are summoned to by the spirits of Travis and Fannin, and their gallant companions, whose blood has cemented the foundations of our freedom. Their flesh has been food for the raven, and their bones have been whitening on the prairies, until your pious patriotism gathered these scattered relics, with decent sepulchral honors, to a soldier's grave. But their glorified spirits still hovering around the home of their patriotic devotion, call upon you to sustain the independence which they have consecrated by their martyrdom, and to recompense, with merited vengeance, the wrongs they have endured from a perfidious and dastard enemy. Shall the call be made in vain? Shall we turn a deaf ear to the voice of our country, and the beseeching cries of our murdered brethren? Surely, there can be no one, so insensible to guilt and shame as to look with indifference upon the desolation of his own country. If there be so foul a blot upon humanity—if there be one in the whole limits of our land who is mean enough, when his home is invaded by an insolent foe, to seek safety in dishonorable flight, I would say to him, detested recreant! retire to the shades of infamy, and sully no more a beautiful land, whose blessings belong to the brave and virtuous.

Let then every patriot and soldier, every worthy citizen, who abhors the name of traitor, and contemns the vile epithet of coward, rally to the call promptly, around the unfurled banner of freedom—let him repair with impatient zeal to the theatre of his nation's glory, and there snatch upon the brink of danger, fame for himself and safety for his country. The dastard who lingers behind may live to fatten upon the fruits of his recreancy, but when he dies he rots in infamy, to the joy of all—while the noble hero who makes his bosom the bulwark of a people's liberty, will find a rich reward for toil and valor, in the thanks of a grateful land, and the smiles of its high-toned beauty. If he fall in the holy cause, he will still survive in the affections of his comrades, and his name will gather glory with the flight of ages—

"Each little rill, each mountain river,
Rolls mingled with his fame forever."

Citizens of the red lands! You are looked to for aid in this second struggle for independence. Your contributions, heretofore, have not been proportionate to your population. Few of you have participated in the toils and glory of the strife. Your homes have been exempt from the calamities of war. For that exemption you are indebted to the gallantry of your more exposed and suffering countrymen. Whatever circumstances may have restrained you before, there can remain no reasons to withhold you now. We know your courage. Your skill in arms is familiar to us all. Your country requires the immediate exhibition of both—let both be displayed when the great and decisive battle which is pending shall be fought—and Texas is free, sovereign and independent! Hold not back, I adjure you, by every principle of honor, of gratitude and of patriotism. If any man among you prove recreant now, let him be stigmatized; treat him as an outcast, and let a nation's contempt rest like a black cloud upon his name. The call en masse let all obey, and all will be well. MIRABEAU B. LAMAR,

Major general commanding the army of Texas.
Velasco, June 27, 1836.

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL.

The following is the original will of Mr. Randolph and one of the codicils. Other codicils were made, but they have not been published in the Richmond papers.

"In the name of God, amen. I, John Randolph, of Roanoke, in the county of Charlotte, do ordain this writing, written with my own hand, this fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all others whatsoever.

"I give to my slaves their freedom, to which, my conscience tells me, they are justly entitled. It has a long time been a

matter of the deepest regret to me, that the circumstances under which I inherited them, and the obstacles thrown in the way by the laws of the land, have prevented my emancipating them in my life time, which it is my full intention to do, in case I can accomplish it.

"All the rest and residue of my estate, (with the exceptions hereafter made), whether real or personal, I bequeath to William Leigh, esquire, of Halifax, attorney at law—to the rev. William Meade, of Frederick, and to Francis Scott Key, esq. of Georgetown, District of Columbia, in trust for the following uses and purposes, viz: 1st. To provide one or more tracts of land in any of the states or territories, not exceeding in the whole four thousand acres, nor less than two thousand acres, to be partitioned and apportioned by them, in such manner as to them may seem best, among the said slaves. 2d. To pay the expense of their removal, and of furnishing them with necessary cabins, clothes and utensils. 3d. To pay the expense, not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, of the education of John Randolph Clay, until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-three—leaving with him my injunction, to scorn to eat the bread of idleness or dependence.

4th. To pay to Theodorick Bland Dudley ten thousand dollars.

5th. With the residue of said estate, to found a school or college, to be called Roanoke college.

"I give to Theodorick Bland Dudley all my books, plate, household and kitchen furniture, and all my liquors—also my guns and pistols, and the choice of six of my horses, or brood mares, and my single chair, with my best riding saddle and valise. It is my will and desire that my executors give no bond or security for the trust reposed in them. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal the day and year above written. JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

"Codicil. It is my will and desire that my old servants, Essex and Hetty his wife, be made quite comfortable. It is my intention, that my reversionary claims on Mrs. Blodget's and Mrs. Randolph's estate, should pass by the devised to my executors, who may sell any portion, or the whole of my said estate, of whatsoever nature it may be, the specified devise only excepted. J. R. of R. [seal.]

Among the testimony elicited was the following, which strongly illustrates the eccentric character of the testator.

Dr. Brockenbrough on being questioned as to Mr. Randolph's religious impressions in 1819, said he was enthusiastic on that subject, but he spoke and wrote on other subjects like a man of sense, and witness did not think his religious enthusiasm went to the length of derangement—at any rate, there are many who went fully as far on that subject who were not considered insane. Witness thought Mr. R. under this strong religious bias from 1818 to 1822. Thinks he did not use profane language during that period; that he was really pious, and that his conduct was unusually mild and forbearing. Witness was further examined as to various incidents of Mr. R.'s life, and certain extravagancies of conduct during his visit to Richmond, in the years 1819 and 1820, and the intermediate years. Questioned whether he thought Mr. R. deranged in 1826; witness said he differed from other persons who thought Mr. R.'s extravagancies arose from insanity. Witness never saw him, when, if money were concerned, he was not perfectly collected. If he had a bargain to make, he could be as cool as any man. In 1826, Mr. R. behaved wildly, and dressed in a strange manner; but he occasionally conversed as rationally as ever, which induced witness to attribute his conduct to eccentricity.

Mr. J. A. Chevallie states, that he was well acquainted with Mr. John Randolph, deceased, for thirty years preceding his death. He met with him on board a steamboat coming from Norfolk to Richmond on the 14th of April, 1820. Mr. Randolph on the preceding day had arrived at Norfolk from Washington or Baltimore. When he first saw him aboard of the boat, Mr. Randolph appeared to be very much excited, about something that had occurred on the day before. He stated that a Frenchman, who was a servant of Mr. Hyde De Neuville, the French minister, and who had stood behind his chair when he dined with them, had the audacity and impudence to sit down by his side at table aboard the boat the preceding day—that he had resented his insolence, and threatened to shoot him with his double barreled gun, which he had with him, (and which the witness saw), if he did not quit the table. Mr. Randolph abused the Frenchman very much, and said he had called him to his face *coquin* and *polisson*, &c. After breakfast Mr. Randolph came where the witness was sitting, took a seat by him, treated him with marked politeness, and engaged in a conversation with him respecting French literature, the etymology of French words, &c.; which conversation he conducted with much ability and learning, proving himself fully master of the subject. When they arrived at the City Point, Mr. R.'s carriage and horses were got out on the wharf for him to proceed (witness understood) to Petersburg—witness was then in the cabin, and a servant came and told him Mr. Randolph wished to see him—when he went on the deck, Mr. R. was standing on the wharf, and as soon as he saw the witness he saluted him, waived his hat over his head, and cried out three times "*vive le roi*," in a loud voice. During the day, after they left Norfolk and before arriving at City Point, Mr. Randolph drank a great quantity of porter. Questioned what his impression was at the time, of Mr. R.'s state of mind, says that Mr. Randolph was so variable in his conduct and conversation that he hardly knew what to think

of his state of mind. When he first saw Mr. R. aboard the boat, and heard his account of the meeting with the Frenchman, he thought it very strange, and that Mr. Randolph talked wildly about it—that afterwards in their conversation respecting French literature and other topics, he seemed to him to be composed and rational—that when he took leave of him he acted like a madman, which might have been occasioned by the quantity of porter he drank during the trip from Norfolk to City Point.

Mr. B. W. Leigh was questioned as to Mr. R.'s attachment to a young lady who was married about 1806—says he thinks the lady's marriage took place in 1807. Witness thinks Mr. R.'s attachment to her a very enduring one. Should not say the effect upon his feelings was very obvious, but it had a strong impression upon him. It was well known to witness that he was attached to her, and that he felt the disappointment deeply; but he never spoke upon the subject irrationally. He never attributed the defeat of his matrimonial connexion to the intrigues of others. He said that if he and the lady had been left quite alone, he believed their union would not have been prevented. There were interferences he said, neither intended to break off the match, nor to urge it on, which had an inauspicious effect. He never spoke disrespectfully of the lady's relations, and one of them (Major Eggleston) he always mentioned with respect and kindness. Major E. was one of the persons of whom he always spoke kindly. He did not ascribe his disappointment to the interference of his own relations. Witness is sure he did not attribute it to the relative to whom he has heard others ascribe it. Witness thought the attachment a strong one, that Mr. R. retained it after the lady's marriage, and dwelt upon it more than he should have done. Mr. R. spoke often to witness on the subject, but witness never said any thing in relation to it, as he thought it a matter which ought not to be talked about. Has heard of his speaking often upon the subject to a number of persons. Q. Did Mr. R. survive the lady? A. Yes. Q. What impression did her death make upon him? A. It was a painful one. The lady was remarkable for the charms of her person and manners.

In reference to a conversation between him and Mr. R. in regard to the Russian mission, Mr. Leigh says:

"Mr. R. asked witness his opinion of the propriety of his acceptance of the appointment. Witness endeavored to avoid expressing his opinion, but Mr. R. insisted upon having it—and witness gave it in strong terms. Questioned whether this conversation indicated that Mr. R. was not right—says no—it was his going about and exhibiting the correspondence between the department of state and himself on the subject of his mission. It was not strange that he should show it to his friends; but it was strange that he should show it to persons with whom he had little or no intercourse, and in whom he had no confidence.

Witness believed that his mind was highly excited on the question of the propriety of his acceptance of the mission, and that the conversation with witness served to aggravate that excitement. Witness therefore regretted that Mr. R. had forced him to express his opinion. Mr. R. gave as the reason for exhibiting the correspondence, that he wished to place himself *rectus in curiæ*; and that he had not solicited the mission, but that it had been forced upon him. This was his object in showing it to others; but he demanded from witness his opinion of the propriety of his course, insisting that he had a right to know it. Questioned whether Mr. R. was not remarkable all his life for irritability. Answer. He was—he seemed sometimes like a man without a skin—but this sensitiveness varied with the state of his health, and his health was bad all his life. When in pain he was irritable in the extreme. It was difficult to describe the effects of passion upon him. When in a public body he would sometimes be highly irritated, but he appeared perfectly cool—and it was this control over his feelings that enabled him to make those severe retorts for which he was distinguished. When he was angry he was very angry—he was quick to take offence, and he never proportioned the measure of retaliation to the degree of the offence. The slightest was as severely punished as one of the greatest importance.

EXPRESS MAIL.

From the Washington Globe.

In this day's Globe will be observed an advertisement of the post office department for the conveyance of an express mail from New York to Mobile, Alabama, where it will fall into the great mail, and be carried by steamboat to New Orleans. The time proposed to be occupied in the conveyance between New York and New Orleans is about six days and a half; the regular time for the present mails is a little over thirteen days.

The provision of the late act of congress under which this enterprise is put on foot, reads as follows, viz:

"In case the postmaster general shall deem it expedient to establish an express mail in addition to the ordinary mail, on any of the post roads of the United States, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers in lieu of exchange papers, or letters, other than such as contain money, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked 'express mail,' and public despatches, he shall be authorized to charge all letters and packets carried by such express mail with triple the rates of postage to which letters and packets, not free, may be by law subject when carried by the ordinary mails."

Regulations to govern the "express mail" will be published before it goes into operation.

It is the desire of the postmaster general to extend the benefits of this to the other sections of the country; but he thinks it not safe to attempt it until he is more fully apprized of the means which he shall be able to devote to the object. The improvements ordered since the first of January last and the new mails put into operation will cost about \$100,000 a year. Congress at the last session established the unprecedented number of seven hundred and thirty-eight new mail routes, which will probably cost more than \$300,000 annually. The express mail, now advertised, will probably cost \$250,000 more, making an extension of expenditure equal to \$650,000 a year. Although the postmaster general believes he can bear a greater extension without embarrassment, yet he does not think it right to hazard any thing by an attempt to place express on other routes, and he refrains from doing so until the expense of the new routes and the mail now advertised, shall be known. The day is not distant, however, when he expects to run an express to the west, starting probably from Baltimore and running on the national road through to St. Louis, throwing off branches or improving and expediting the existing lines, to the right and left, so as to diffuse its benefits to all the country upon the upper rivers and lakes.

An express cannot be run from New York to Boston, within the time now occupied by the steamboat and rail road line through Providence. It may, however, be useful to run one east of Boston to Portland. It may also be expedient to run one from Boston through Albany to Buffalo, which would operate, by connecting with the North river steamboats, as an express mail between New York and Buffalo.

From the southern express, now advertised, branches may be advantageously thrown off through Alabama into Mississippi and Tennessee.

The great outline of an express mail system would be completed by a line from New Orleans to Nashville; thence to Louisville, Kentucky; and thence connecting with the eastern and western line.

The present policy of the department is to run from New York to New Orleans by the route which can be most rapidly traveled, and scatter the benefits to the cities, towns and country, right and left, by improving the existing mail lines. The upper line advertised from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Columbus, Georgia, is about 60 miles nearer than the lower line, which is now the great mail route; but on the lower line there are two rail roads, and if contracts shall be obtained with them on favorable terms, it will be expedient to run the express on that line. But if no contracts are obtained with them, it is probable the department will adopt the upper line, where the speed will be less rapid, and consequently the mail more certain and less expensive than on the lower line. The point will be decided when the lettings are to be made.

So far as the service of the post office department is concerned, one of the principal advantages expected from express mails is, that they will render it measurably independent of the rail roads. By running night and day, this mail will outrun their cars. The interest which the community now feel in the expedition of the great mail will measurably cease when the news shall be brought much sooner by the express. It will become a matter of comparatively little moment whether that mail be carried a little faster or a little slower; and if the rail roads will not carry it at a reasonable price, there will be no public inconvenience, and but little complaint, if it be carried in stages or wagons.

Yet, it will be a matter of interest that the rail roads should carry the great mail. Wherever they undertake to do so, and conform with the hours of the department, the whole mail will travel with the expedition of an express, and the triple postage will be saved to the citizen. Such will be the case between New York and Philadelphia, between Baltimore and Washington, between Fredericksburg and Richmond and between Petersburg and Blakely depot. Desirous of accomplishing that object as far as possible, the postmaster general has invited proposals on the portions of the line occupied by rail roads, for carrying the great mail and the express also in rail road cars. We trust there is a spirit on both sides which will lead to the formation of satisfactory contracts with the rail road companies, where their roads are completed on this great line.

THE SHOE TRADE.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

It has been stated that the business done in Massachusetts annually, in leather as the chief material, amounted to the surprising sum of fifty millions of dollars. But the inquiry into the details seems to authorize the conclusion, at least, if we are warranted in supposing that its development is as great in other branches as in that of boots and shoes, which the following letter, furnished us by a gentleman in Boston, to whom it was addressed, from an intelligent and extensive dealer, with great particularity points out. Besides the authority of the writer, the letter contains internal evidence of truth in its details of the various kinds of articles which are made in the different towns. Evidently written hastily, and not for publication, the writer shows an intimate knowledge of his subject, and teaches us the cause of the very unusual increase of Lynn, from 6,000 inhabitants in 1830, to 9,000 at the present time.

Lynn lies but six miles from East Boston, and the eastern rail road which passes from one place to the other, will form so intimate a communication between the two places as greatly to benefit both. From the table of the amount of business, it ap-

pears that Lynn does one-tenth part of all the shoe business in the state, although its attention is directed solely to women's and children's shoes. But it also appears that Danvers, Haverhill and Randolph, manufacturing each a different article, are fast approaching the same result. We hardly knew how many different kinds of boots and shoes were worn, till our attention was called to the different varieties to which the attention of the manufacturers in the several towns is chiefly directed, which the reader's curiosity will discover as he reads the list the letter furnishes.

Lynn—manufactures exclusively ladies, misses and children's morocco and cloth shoes of every description; men's shoes for her own citizens are supplied by other towns. She produces one-tenth of all the shoes made in the state, and their value at a low estimate, is \$2,000,000.

Marblehead—manufactures children's shoes mainly, and in the winter months, say \$150,000.

Danvers—manufactures men's coarse shoes and bootees mainly, worth, perhaps, \$1,000,000.

Saugers, Salem, Beverly—manufacture \$200,000.

Ipswich—men's and boys' thick bootees, \$103,000.

Rowley—men's and boys' coarse boots, bootees and shoes are the leading articles, \$400,000.

Andover—women's leather pegged shoes, 200,000.

Haverhill—men's pumps, women's low priced leather and morocco shoes, \$1,200,000.

Bradford, opposite Haverhill—same work, \$400,000.

Methuen—women's pumps, \$200,000.

Gratton—men's fine peg bootees and shoes, \$1,200,000.

Westboro—same, \$200,000.

Shrewsbury—same, \$250,000.

Holiston—men's coarse peg bootees and shoes, \$250,000.

Medway—men's coarse boots and bootees, \$150,000.

North Brookfield—men's fine and coarse work, \$350,000.

Randolph—men's and boys' kip bootees and shoes, \$1,500,000.

Stoughton—men's nailed and peg boots, \$300,000.

Quincy—men's calf sewed boots, \$100,000.

Weymouth—men's calf shoes, fine, \$1,000,000.

Abington—men's calf shoes, \$1,000,000.

Braintree, Bridgewater, Hingham, &c. are shoe towns in the vicinity.

Reading is celebrated for men's fine dancing pumps; Stoneham for children's fine shoes; Woburn for ladies's shoes, for Boston market.

April 13, 1836.

DEAR SIR: This abstract may inform you of the most important shoe towns in the state. Those towns which manufacture less than \$100,000 I have omitted, and there are many. My estimate of the amount of each town, is made entirely from personal acquaintance and from a knowledge of the several manufacturers' business. It cannot be deemed accurate, but will fall short rather than exceed the full amount.

Massachusetts will export upwards of \$20,000,000 of shoes this year, and her trade is rapidly increasing.

We received last year from New York and the ports south of that city 700,000 sides of sole leather to make into shoes, besides, a great quantity is tanned in this state, and we receive thousands of sides from Albany, New Hampshire and Maine.

Backed by such facts as these we cannot wonder at the rapid increase of population and demand of lots in the metropolis of New England, nor that the attention of capitalists and speculators is turned to that quarter for investment.

MR. MADISON.

The annexed biographical sketch of this illustrious man is said to be correct:

James Madison, late president of the United States, was the son of James Madison, of Orange county, Virginia, and Nelly Conway, his wife—and could trace back his parental ancestors as inhabitants of Virginia for about one hundred years previous to his birth, which took place at the house of his maternal grandmother in Port Conway, on the Rappahannock river, March 16, 1751. He was educated by Mr. Robertson, a Scotchman, in King and Queen county, and by the rev. Mr. Martin, a Jerseyman, at his father's house in Orange county. With these two learned and accomplished teachers, he studied English, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and prepared himself to enter college, which he did at Princeton, N. J. in 1769. He graduated in 1771, having studied the junior and senior classes in one year, but was induced to continue at Princeton till 1772, from a desire to learn Hebrew, and to extend his studies under the superintendance of Dr. Witherspoon, then president of the college, and to whom he was much attached. Having a delicate frame his close and excessive studies impaired his constitution, and he continued in bad health for many years. In the spring of 1776, he was elected by the people of Orange county a member of the general assembly of Virginia; but in 1777 he failed in his election in consequence of his refusing to treat and electioneer. In the following winter he was elected by the general assembly a member of the executive council, where he continued to serve until the winter of 1779-1780, when he was elected by the general assembly a member of the continental congress of which body he remained a member until the autumn of 1784. He was elected by the general assembly a member of congress in 1787, and in the same year to the Annapolis convention, which made the present constitution of the United States. He was elected by the people of his county in 1798, a member of the Virginia conven-

tion which ratified that constitution. He remained in congress from 1788 to March, 1797, the end of general Washington's administration. He was elected a member of the general assembly of Virginia in the spring of 1798, and an elector for president and vice president of the United States in 1800. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency in 1801, Mr. Madison was appointed secretary of state; and eight years thereafter he succeeded his great friend and coadjutor as president of the United States, to which high station he was re-elected for a second term, at the end of which he retired in March, 1817, to his seat called Montpelier, in Orange county, Virginia, where he has ever since resided—except when attending an agricultural society, of which he was long president—as a visitor and rector of the university of Virginia—and as a member of the state convention to amend the constitution of Virginia—to which the people of his county elected him in 1829; until he took his departure on the 28th ult. in the 86th year of his age, from the theatre of his usefulness to that of his rewards.

GENERAL ORDER.

Navy department, June 30, 1836.

To the officers of the navy and marine corps:

The president of the United States, with deep affliction, announces to the navy and marine corps the death of the illustrious statesman and patriot JAMES MADISON, late president of the United States, who died at Montpelier on the morning of the 28th instant.

As a testimony of the high sense of feeling for the loss which our country has sustained in the death of this great and good man, in which the navy and marine corps participate with the whole American people, the president directs that funeral honors be paid to him by the vessels of the navy in our own and foreign ports, by wearing their colors half-mast, for one week; that twenty-one minute guns be fired at each navy yard and in all public vessels in commission, at 12 o'clock, M. on the day after this order shall be received; and that the officers of the navy and marine corps wear cap on the left arm for six months,

MAHLON DICKERSON.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The reminiscences of the revolution are always read with pleasure, and those particularly which have connection with the memory and the virtues of the illustrious Washington. The following beautiful and interesting correspondence, will be read, says the Albany Journal, with much gratification by the citizens of Albany, as it exhibits the good feeling and patriotism of their predecessors in the great struggle for liberty, and their affectionate regard for the father of our country.

The letters were found among the archives of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church, in this city, and are published by permission.

The humble address of the minister, elders and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church, in Albany, to his excellency Geo. Washington, esq. general and commander-in-chief of the American army, &c. &c. &c.

SIR: The auspicious visit of the illustrious commander-in-chief, fills the thankful hearts of the patriotic inhabitants of this city with extraordinary joy; whilst it indicates in the most pleasing manner your excellency's famous and justly celebrated attention to all, even the remotest corners of your extensive command, and your friendly intentions to faithful citizens, who have been in former days and dangers, and are yet, so remarkably preserved, under the benign influence of a gracious Providence, by your prosperous direction of our victorious arms, from threatened and impending ruin. We, the minister, elders and deacons, of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church in this city, beg leave to address your excellency on this joyful occasion, deeply impressed with sentiments of sincere gratitude and respect for your exalted merits, and justly dignified character; uniting our humble and earnest prayers to the God of all mercies and grace, that He will be pleased further to honor and crown your excellency with the choicest of His blessings; and to prosper your generous, distinguished and disinterested attempts to restore and establish to this injured and oppressed land of your nativity, that liberty, prosperity and happiness, which the Supreme Possessor and Ruler of the universe shall judge most subservient and conducive to high purposes of His own glory, and the perpetual happiness of the united, free and independent states of America.

May your excellency's precious health and inestimable life be graciously preserved and prolonged; and your excellency ere long enjoy the happy era when your unremitting zeal for the common prosperity of this bleeding country shall be crowned with never fading laurels of a triumphant and glorious peace.

By order of the consistory,
E. WESTERLO, V. D. et minister.

Albany, the 28th June, 1782.

To the reverend the minister, the elders and deacons of the Reformed Dutch Protestant church in the city of Albany.

GENTLEMEN: I am extremely happy in this opportunity of blending my public duty with my private satisfaction, by paying a due attention to the frontiers and advanced posts of this state, and at the same time visiting the ancient and respectable city of Albany.

While I consider the approbation of the wise and the virtuous as the highest possible reward for my services, I beg you will be assured, gentlemen, that I now experience the most

sensible pleasure from the favorable sentiments you are pleased to express of my conduct.

Your benevolent wishes and fervent prayers for my personal welfare and felicity, demand all my gratitude. May the preservation of your civil and religious liberties still be the care of an indulgent Providence; and may the rapid increase and universal extension of knowledge, virtue and true religion be the consequence of a speedy and honorable peace.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Albany, June, 1782.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We are happy in being able to lay before our readers, so opportunely, the following documents, in anticipation of their appearance among the many very important and interesting historical papers never before published, with which Mr. Sparks' most valuable work abounds. These papers show the extent of the agency of Mr. Madison, in the production of the farewell address, which was written four years after the date of the draft here given, at which time it is known the relations between Gen. Washington and Mr. Madison were materially changed.

To the editor of the Daily Advertiser.

Sir: In several of the public journals, remarks have been made respecting the agency of Mr. Madison in preparing Washington's farewell address, which have a tendency to produce an erroneous impression. It has been said that this address was originally drawn up by Mr. Madison, and that his draft, "with very slight alterations," was ultimately published.

As the papers relating to this subject will be contained in one of the volumes of "Washington's writings," there seems no impropriety in anticipating their appearance in that publication, so far, at least, as to correct the mistake implied in the above statement. For that purpose, Gen. Washington's letter, and Mr. Madison's draft, are herewith communicated.

It will be perceived that the letter was written towards the close of the first presidential term, before Washington had made up his mind to be a candidate for another election; and also, that he had held a previous conversation with Mr. Madison on the subject.

Letter to Mr. Madison.

"Mount Vernon, May 20, 1779.

"MY DEAR SIR: As there is a possibility, if not a probability, that I shall not see you on your return home; or if I should see you, it may be on the road, and under circumstances, which may prevent my speaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon, I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests.

"I have not been unmindful of the sentiments expressed by you in the conversations just alluded to. On the contrary I have again and again revolved them with thoughtful anxiety, but without being able to dispose my mind to a longer continuation in the office I have now the honor to hold. I therefore still look forward to my fondest and most ardent wishes to spend the remainder of my days, which I cannot expect to be long, in ease and tranquility.

"Nothing but a conviction that my declining the chair of government, if it should be the desire of the people to continue me in it, would involve the country in serious disputes respecting the chief magistrate, and the disagreeable consequences which might result therefrom in the floating and divided opinions, which seem to prevail at present, could, in any wise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed—and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure, is not of that cast as to allow me to view the subject in this light.

"Under these impressions, then, permit me to reiterate the request I made to you at our last meeting, namely to think of the proper time and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the letter. In revolving this subject myself, my judgment has always been embarrassed. On the one hand, a previous declaration to retire, not only carries with it an appearance of vanity and self-importance, but it may be construed into a manoeuvre, to be invited to remain; and on the other hand, to say nothing, implies consent, or, at any rate, would leave the matter in doubt; and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad, and uncandid.

"I would fain carry my request to you father than is asked above, although I am sensible that your compliance with it must add to your trouble. But as the recess may afford you leisure, and I flatter myself you have dispositions to oblige me, I will, without apology, desire, if the measure in itself should strike you as proper, or likely to produce public good or private honor, that you would turn your thoughts to a valedictory address from me to the public, expressing in plain and modest terms, that, having been honored with the presidential chair, and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the government; that, having arrived at a period of life, when the private walks of it in the shades of retirement become necessary, and will be most pleasing to me; and the spirit of the government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with their ideas of liberty and safety, that I take my leave of them as a public man; and, in bidding them adieu, retaining no other concern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the prosperity of my country, I take the liberty at my departure from civil, as I formerly did at my military exit, to invoke a continuation

of the blessings of Providence upon it, and upon all those who are the supporters of its interests, and the promoters of harmony, order and good government.

"That, to impress these things, it might among other topics be observed, that we are all the children of the same country, a country great and rich in itself, capable, and promising to be as prosperous and happy as any, which the annals of history have ever brought to our view—that our interest however diversified in local and smaller matters, is the same in all the great and essential concerns of the nation—that the extent of our country, the diversity of our climate and soil, and the various productions of the states consequent of both, are such as to make one part not only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part, and may render the whole, at no distant period, one of the most independent, (nations), in the world; that the established government being the work of our own hands, with the seeds of amendment engrafted in the constitution, may, by wisdom, good dispositions and mutual allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever approximated, and, therefore, the only strife among us ought to be, who should be foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desirable objects, by giving every possible support and cement to the union—that, however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over public servants and public measures, yet there ought to be limits of it, for suspicions unfounded and jealousies too lively are irritating to honest feelings, and oftentimes are productive of more evil than good.

"To enumerate the various subjects; which might be introduced into such an address, would require thought, and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your own judgment will comprehend all that will be proper. Whether to touch specifically any of the exceptionable parts of the constitution may be doubted. All I shall add, therefore, at present is, to beg the favor of you to consider; First, the propriety of such an address; Secondly, if approved, the several matters which ought to be contained in it; Thirdly, the time it should appear; that is, whether at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the public, or to let it be the closing act of my administration, which will end with the next session of congress; the probability being that that body will continue sitting until March, when the house of representatives will also dissolve.

"Though I do not wish to hurry you, (the case not pressing), in the execution of either of the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both, and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia before the session commences, in the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive fit subjects for communication on that occasion; and, noting them as they occur, that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared, and engrafted with others for the opening of the session. With very sincere and affectionate regards, I am ever yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

At the time of receiving this letter, Mr. Madison was at his residence in Virginia. In compliance with the request contained in it, he drew up the following paper, carried it with him when he returned to congress, and gave it into the hands of the president.

MR. MADISON'S DRAFT.

"The period which will close the appointment with which my fellow citizens have honored me, being not very distant, and the time actually arrived at which their thoughts must be designating the citizen, who is to administer the executive government of the United States during the ensuing term, it may be requisite to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should apprise such of my fellow citizens as may retain their partiality towards me, that I am not to be numbered among those out of whom a choice is to be made.

"I beg them to be assured, that the resolution which dictates this intimation, has not been taken without the strictest regard to the relation, which as a dutiful citizen, I bear to my country; and that in withdrawing that tender of my service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am not influenced by the smallest deficiency of zeal for its future interests, or of grateful respect for its past kindness; but by the fullest persuasion, that such a step is compatible with both.

"The impressions under which I entered on the present arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In discharge of this trust, I can only say that I contributed, towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. For any errors, which may have flowed from this source, I feel all the regret which an anxiety for the public good can excite; not without the double consolation, however, arising from a consciousness of their being involuntary, and an experience of the candor which will interpret them.

"If there were any circumstances, which could give value to my inferior qualifications for the trust, these circumstances must have been temporary. In this light was the undertaking viewed when I ventured upon it. Being moreover still farther advanced in the decline of life, I am every day more sensible, that the increasing weight of years renders the private walks of it, in the shade of retirement, as necessary as they will be acceptable to me.

"May I be allowed to add, that it will be among the highest as well as purest enjoyments that can sweeten the remnant of my

days, to partake in a private station, in the midst of my fellow citizens, of that benign influence of good laws under a free government, which has been the ultimate object of all our wishes, and in which I confide as the happy reward of our cares and labors? May I be allowed further to add, as a consideration far more important, that an early example of rotation in an office of so high and delicate a nature, may equally accord with the republican spirit of our constitution, and the ideas of liberty and safety entertained by the people.

[If a farewell address is to be added at the expiration of the term, the following paragraph may conclude the present.]

"Under these circumstances, a return to my private station, according to the purpose with which I quitted it, is the part which duty as well as inclination assigns me. In executing it, I shall carry with me every tender recollection, which gratitude to my fellow citizens can awaken; and a sensibility to the permanent happiness of my country, which will render it the object of my increasing vows and most fervent supplications."

[Should no further address be intended, the preceding clause may be omitted and the present address proceed as follows.]

"In contemplating the moment at which the curtain is to drop forever on the public scenes of my life, my sensations anticipate, and do not permit me to suspend, the deep acknowledgments required by that debt of gratitude, which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me, for the distinguished confidence it has reposed in me, and for the opportunities I have thus enjoyed, of testifying my inviolable attachment by the most steadfast services which my faculties could render.

"All the returns I have now to make will be in those vows, which I shall carry with me to my retirement and to my grave, that heaven may continue to favor the people of the U. States with the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that their union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of their own hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and with virtue; and that this character may be ensured to it, by that watchfulness over public servants and public measures, which on one hand will be necessary to prevent or correct a degeneracy;—and that forbearance on the other, from unfounded or indiscriminate jealousies, which would deprive the public of the best services, by depriving a conscious integrity of one of the noblest incitements to perform them; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of America, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire them the glorious satisfaction of recommending it to the affection, the praise and the adoption of every nation, which is yet a stranger to it.

"And may we not dwell with well grounded hopes on this flattering prospect, when we reflect on the many ties by which the people of America are bound together, and the many proofs they have given of an enlightened judgment and a magnanimous patriotism.

"We may all be considered as the children of one common country. We have all been embarked in one common cause. We have all had our share in common sufferings and common successes. The portion of the earth allotted for the theatre of our fortunes, fulfils our most sanguine desires. All its essential interests are the same, whilst the diversities arising from climate, from soil and from other local and lesser peculiarities, will naturally form a mutual relation of the parts, that may give to the whole a more entire independence, than has perhaps fallen to the lot of any other nation.

"To confirm these motives to an affectionate and permanent union, and to secure the great objects of it, we have established a common government, which being free in its principles, being founded in our own choice, being intended as the guardian of our common rights, and the patron of our common interests, and wisely containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, as experience may point out its errors, seems to promise every thing that can be expected from such an institution; and if supported by wise counsels, by virtuous conduct and by mutual and friendly allowances, must approach as near to perfection as any human work can aspire, and nearer than any which the annals of mankind have recorded.

"With these wishes and hopes I shall make my exit from civil life; and I have taken the same liberty of expressing them, which I formerly used in offering the sentiments which were suggested by my exit from military life.

"If, in either instance, I have presumed more than I ought, on the indulgence of my fellow citizens, they will be too generous to ascribe it to any other cause, than the extreme solicitude which I am bound to feel, and which I can never cease to feel, for their liberty, their prosperity, and their happiness."

Such is Mr. Madison's draft, which was evidently consulted in preparing the final *farewell address*, but on a comparison of the two it will be found that there is but little resemblance between them. In a conversation on the subject, Mr. Madison said to me, that he aimed chiefly to express the ideas contained in Washington's letter, with such additions only as were required to complete the form of an address. He spoke in high praise of the letter, as touching on the most essential topics in a condensed and pointed manner. The draft met Washington's entire approbation at the time. And indeed there was no man, whom he consulted for many years more freely than Mr. Madison, or in whose talents, judgment and fidelity, he had a

stronger confidence, which is abundantly proved by the written correspondence that passed between them.

JARED SPARKS.

ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANAL DEBT.

The history of the world so far as relates to canals, will not furnish a more gratifying statement than the following. Those of us who are familiar with its early history, cannot but look back with astonishment at the result, at the period when the legislature was discussing the propriety of constructing the canal, it was boldly asserted that the then generation would never live to see it finished, that the expense would bankrupt the state, and that it was a political hobby for De Witt Clinton to ride into power upon. Those who made these predictions, have long since repented of, or been ridiculed for their folly. Although the work soon after its commencement fell into the hands of its bitterest enemies, yet it has triumphed over every embarrassment, and we now have the cheering fact, that a sufficient fund is already accumulated, to pay for the whole work, extinguish the debt, and leave the state possessed of the most valuable legacy that has ever fallen to any independent state. The following, which we copy from the Albany Argus, deserves to be read by every intelligent person, either in or out of the state.

An amendment to the constitution, which was ratified by the people in 1835, provides that whenever a sufficient amount of money is collected and safely invested, to extinguish the debt created for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, the 10th section of the 7th article of the constitution, so far as it pledges the auction and salt duties to the payment of the canal debt, shall cease, and that thereafter the revenues derived from auction and salt duties shall be restored to the general fund.

It is shown by the following statements that the commissioners of the canal fund have collected and invested an amount sufficient to cancel the Erie and Champlain canal debt.

Of the stock issued for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, the following amounts were outstanding on the first day of July, 1836, viz:

5 per cents of 1837,	\$705,148 55	
6 " " "	815,386 50	

Total reimbursable in 1837,		\$1,520,535 05
5 per cents of 1845,	\$1,754,292 23	
6 " " "	529,052 62	

Total reimbursable in 1845,		2,283,344 85
-----------------------------	--	--------------

Aggregate outstanding, \$803,879 90

The annual interest on the above stock is as follows, viz:

On the 5 per cents of 1837,	\$35,357 42	
" 6 " " "	43,923 19	
" 5 " " 1845,	\$87,714 61	\$84,180 61
" 6 " " "	31,748 15	
		119,457 76

Total annual interest, \$203,639 37

The funds provided for the payment of this debt are invested as follows, viz:

Loaned to sundry banks till 1st July, 1837, at 5 per cent.	\$1,091,636 22
Loaned to sundry banks, to be drawn on notice of 60 days, at 5 per cent.	756,000 00
Loan to the city of Albany, at 5 per cent.	150,000 00
Invested in 5 per cent state stock,	183,933 59
Loaned to sundry banks, to be drawn on notice of 60 days at 4½ per cent.	951,784 38
Deposited in sundry banks, payable at sight, at 4½ per cent.	735,085 23
	\$3,869,439 42

The annual interest on the investment of the above sum is as follows, viz:

Interest on \$2,181,569 81, at 5 per cent.	\$109,078 49
Do. on \$1,687,869 61, at 4½ per cent.	75,954 13

Total interest, \$185,032 62

The amount of interest receivable annually on the investment of the canal fund moneys, is less by \$18,605 75, than the interest payable on the outstanding debt. A difference to this extent, however, will exist only for one year. On the first of July, 1837, interest will cease on \$1,520,535 05 of the debt, this being the amount which was payable at that time.

Assuming that the canal fund investments will yield an interest of 5 per cent. on the whole sum remaining after the debt of 1837 is paid, and the interest receivable annually after the first of July next, on the investment for the payment of the debt of 1845, will amount to \$114,167 24. The interest on the outstanding debt of 1845, is \$119,457 77. Showing that the interest annually receivable on the investment, will be less by \$5,290 52 than the sum necessary to pay the interest on the outstanding debt. This difference multiplied by 8, the number of years the stock will then have to run, makes a total difference of \$42,324 16. Add to this the difference between the interest on the debt and on the investment, from July, 1835, to July, 1837, \$18,605 75, and it makes a total of \$60,929 91. To provide for this, the

commissioners have set apart and invested an amount of principal, beyond the amount of outstanding debt, equaling the difference between the interest on the debt and the investment, for the whole period referred to.

In 1825, when the Erie and Champlain canals were finished, the canal debt, for which stock had been issued, amounted to the sum of \$7,737,770 99

The following amounts of stock have since been redeemed, viz:

In 1826,.....	\$270,000 00
" 1827,.....	94,514 00
" 1828,.....	20,000 00
" 1829,.....	321,142 99
" 1830,.....	30,977 14
" 1833,.....	1,478,376 57
" 1834,.....	580,006 61
" 1835,.....	706,943 49
" 1836, to July 1,.....	423,820 29
	<hr/>
	3,933,091 09
	<hr/>
	\$3,803,879 90

In January, 1833, the commissioners had in their hands \$3,250,000 of the surplus canal fund moneys; and as none of the stock was payable until the first of July, 1837, they were presented with the alternative of purchasing up the stock at a high premium, or allowing the surplus to accumulate to an amount of seven or eight millions of dollars, before the period would arrive when any portion of the stock could be redeemed at par. In order to keep down the surplus, and also to diminish gradually the amount payable in 1837, the commissioners adopted the course of redeeming the stock at the highest market price, and in 3½ years they have paid for principal and premiums the sum of \$3,450,599 22, averaging about one million of dollars for each year. Notwithstanding the application of this large amount to the payment of the debt, and the disbursement of about \$400,000 annually for canal expenses, it will be seen that the balance in the hands of the commissioners on the first of January, 1833, has been increased from \$3,250,000 to \$3,869,439 42, on the first of July, 1836; showing that if the surplus had not been applied to the payment of the debt, in the manner before stated, there would have been a surplus in the hands of the commissioners, on the 1st of July, 1836, of \$7,320,038 64. This amount of money, placed in any situation to yield an interest to the fund, would necessarily have become intermingled with the transactions of the banks and all the business operations of the state: and the withdrawal of \$3,489,000 at one time, to pay the debt of 1837, would have produced much inconvenience to the banks and the trade of the country. The sum payable in 1837 has been reduced to \$1,520,000; a sum which can be paid by draft of 40 per cent. of the amount invested for the payment of the whole canal debt.

The following is a summary of the moneyed operations of the commissioners of the canal fund, from the first organization of the board in 1817, to the first of July, 1836, showing the sources from whence the canal revenues have been derived, and the general objects of their expenditures.

Received by the commissioners.

Avails of the loans exclusive of premiums,....	\$7,672,782 24
Premiums on loans,.....	223,368 76
Tolls,.....	11,938,382 70
Vendue duty,.....	3,592,039 05
Salt duty,.....	2,044,812 90
Steamboat tax,.....	73,509 99
Sale of lands,.....	72,090 23
Interest on investments of surplus,.....	750,077 45
Rents of surplus water,.....	18,073 24
Other receipts,.....	25,814 09
	<hr/>
	\$26,411,450 56

Paid by the commissioners.

To commissioners for constructions of canals,....	\$9,966,447 35
Interest on money borrowed,.....	5,206,871 99
To superintendents of canal repairs,.....	2,943,441 46
In cancelling stock, viz: principal,.....	3,947,631 09
Premium on do,.....	267,222 46
For stock of Western Inland Lake Nav. co.....	152,718 52
Miscellaneous payments,.....	212,094 58
	<hr/>
	\$22,696,987 45

The act of 1817, which authorised money to be borrowed for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, set apart the duties derived from the salt springs and auction duties, &c. as a fund to pay the interest on the money borrowed. It will be seen by the preceding statement, the canal fund has derived from auction and salt duties, and tax on steamboats, the sum of \$5,710,361 94

While the interest paid on all money borrowed has amounted to 5,206,871 99

Excess of auxiliary found beyond the interest,.....	\$503,480 95
The whole sum received for premiums on stock issued by the commissioners, amounts to.....	\$223,368 76
The commissioners have paid in premiums, in order to redeem this stock, the sum of.....	267,222 46
	<hr/>
The payments on account of premiums, exceeding the receipts, by the sum of.....	\$43,853 70

The revenues of the canal fund beyond the expenditures for the interest on the debt and repairs of the canals, began to accumulate in 1826, and in that year the plan was adopted of loaning the surplus to banks on stipulated interest. In a period of ten years, the canal fund has been increased, by payment from the banks for interest on loans and deposits of the surplus, to the amount of \$646,851 96

And from interest on other investments, 113,227 19

Total increase from interest on investments, \$750,079 45

When this mode of investment was first adopted, the interest paid was 3¼ per cent. At the present time the banks are paying 5 per cent. on nearly two millions of dollars and 4½ per cent. on more than a million and a half.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of president and vice president of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing March 4th, 1837, will be made on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1836, the electors meeting at the capitols of the respective states in which they are chosen. The choice of electors must be made within thirty-four days of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each state is entitled, with the time of election:

States.	No. of votes.	When held.
Maine.....	10	November 7
New Hampshire.....	7	do. 7
Massachusetts.....	14	do. 14
Rhode Island.....	4	do. 23
Connecticut.....	8	do. 7
Vermont.....	7	do. 15
New York.....	42	do. 7
New Jersey.....	8	do. 7
Pennsylvania.....	30	do. 4
Delaware.....	3	do. 7
Maryland.....	10	do. 14
Virginia.....	23	do. 7
North Carolina.....	15	do. 17
South Carolina.....	11	
Georgia.....	11	do. 7
Kentucky.....	15	do. 7
Tennessee.....	15	do. 17
Ohio.....	21	do. 4
Indiana.....	9	do. 7
Mississippi.....	4	do. 7
Illinois.....	5	do. 7
Alabama.....	7	do. 14
Missouri.....	4	do. 7
Louisiana.....	5	do. 8
Michigan.....	3	
Arkansas.....	3	
Total.....	294	

All the states choose by general ticket except South Carolina, which chooses by the legislature. It will be seen that Pennsylvania and Ohio open the ball three days in advance of any of the other states. These great states, if they go against Mr. Van Buren, as it is confidently expected they will, will defeat his election. *Nous verrons* [Boston Atlas.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 46.

Head quarters of the army, adjutant general's office, Washington, July 6, 1836.

1. Promotions and appointments in the army, since the 1st January, 1836.

I.—PROMOTIONS.

Corps of engineers.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. George W. Cullum, to be 2d lieutenant, 20th April, 1836; vice Bartlett appointed professor of natural and experimental philosophy, M. A.

First regiment of dragoons.

Lieut. col. Stephen W. Kearny, to be colonel; 4th July, 1836; vice Dodge appointed governor of the territory of Wisconsin.

Major Richard B. Mason, to be lieutenant colonel; 4th July, 1836; vice Kearny promoted.

Captain Clifton Wharton, to be major; 4th July, 1836; vice Mason promoted.

1st lieutenant. Isaac P. Simonton, to be captain; 4th July, 1836; vice Wharton promoted.

2d lieutenant. J. W. Shaumburg, to be 1st lieutenant; 1st March, 1836; vice Noland resigned.

2d lieutenant. Enoch Steen, to be 1st lieutenant; 5th March, 1836; vice Izard deceased.

2d lieutenant. Burdett A. Terrett, to be 1st lieutenant; 31st March, 1836; vice Lupton resigned.

2d lieutenant. Wm. Eustis, to be 1st lieutenant; 15th June, 1836; vice Wheelock deceased.

2d lieutenant. Lucius B. Northrop, to be 1st lieutenant; 4th July, 1836; vice Simonton promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Alexander S. Macomb, to be 2d lieutenant; 1st March, 1836; vice Shaumburg promoted, (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Abraham R. Johnson, to be 2d lieutenant; 31st March, 1836; vice Terrett promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Philip R. Thompson, to be 2d lieutenant; 26th May, 1836; vice Hanly deceased; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Benjamin S. Roberts, to be 2d lieutenant; 31st May, 1836; vice Lea resigned; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. William N. Grier, to be 2d lieutenant; 15th June, 1836; vice Eustis promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Richard G. Stockton, to be 2d lieutenant; 4th July, 1836; vice Northrop promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1836).

First regiment of artillery.

Brevet major Benjamin K. Pierce, captain of the 4th regiment of artillery, to be major; 11th June, 1836; vice Gates dismissed.

2d lieutenant. James H. Prentiss, to be 1st lieutenant; 29th Feb. 1836; vice Farley resigned.

2d lieutenant. John B. Magruder, to be 1st lieutenant; 31st March, 1836; vice Tighman resigned.

2d lieutenant. Jacob Ammen, to be 1st lieutenant; 3d May, 1836; vice French resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. William H. Betts, to be 2d lieutenant; 29th February, 1836; vice Prentiss promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. George G. Waggaman, to be 2d lieutenant; 31st March, 1836; vice Magruder promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Second regiment of artillery.

Brevet captain Charles Mellon, 1st lieutenant, to be captain; 28th December, 1835; vice Gardiner deceased.

2d lieutenant. Thomas B. Linnard, to be 1st lieutenant; 28th Dec. 1835; vice Mellon promoted.

2d lieutenant. R. H. K. Whiteley, to be 1st lieutenant; 28th Dec. 1835; vice Constantine Smith deceased.

2d lieutenant. Richard H. Peyton, to be 1st lieutenant; 28th June, 1836; vice Fitzhugh resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Horace Brooks, to be 2d lieutenant; 28th Dec. 1835; vice Linnard promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. James M. Morgan, to be 2d lieutenant; 28th Dec. 1835; vice Whiteley promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Henry L. Kendrick, to be 2d lieutenant; 1st April, 1836; vice Legate resigned; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. John F. Roland, to be 2d lieutenant; 4th July, 1836; vice Henderson deceased; (bvt. 1st July, 1836).

Third regiment of artillery.

Brevet captain John R. Vinton, 1st lieutenant, to be captain; 28th December, 1835; vice Fraser deceased.

2d lieutenant. Daniel S. Herring, to be 1st lieutenant; 28th Dec. 1835; vice Vinton promoted.

2d lieutenant. Albert E. Church, to be 1st lieutenant; 13th January, 1836; vice Parrott appointed captain of ordnance.

2d lieutenant. Robert E. Temple, to be 1st lieutenant; 22d June, 1836; vice Herring deceased.

2d lieutenant. Joseph A. Smith, to be 1st lieutenant; 30th June, 1836; vice Greene resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. George G. Meade, to be 2d lieutenant; 31st Dec. 1835; vice Child resigned; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Fourth regiment of artillery.

Brevet captain Samuel Cooper, 1st lieutenant, to be captain; 11th June, 1836; vice Pierce promoted.

2d lieutenant. Danforth H. Tufts, to be 1st lieutenant; 10th June, 1836; vice Bliss resigned.

2d lieutenant. Charles O. Collins, to be 1st lieutenant; 11th June, 1836; vice Cooper promoted.

2d lieutenant. James Barnes, to be 1st lieutenant; 30th June, 1836; vice Hopkins resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. William G. Freeman, to be 2d lieutenant; 8th June, 1836; vice Lane appointed capt. 2d regiment of dragoons; (bvt. 1st July, 1834).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Joseph Roberts, to be 2d lieutenant; 10th June, 1836; vice Tufts promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. James H. Stokes, to be 2d lieutenant; 11th June, 1836; vice Collins promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

First regiment of infantry.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. George H. Pegrum, to be 2d lieutenant; 11th June, 1836; vice Beall appointed 1st lieutenant. 2d regiment of dragoons; (bvt. 1st July, 1833).

Third regiment of infantry.

1st lieutenant. Henry Bainbridge, to be captain; 15th June, 1836; vice Harrison deceased.

2d lieutenant. Jefferson Van Horne, to be 1st lieutenant; 1st April, 1836; vice Colcock resigned.

2d lieutenant. Thomas Cutts, to be 1st lieutenant; 15th June, 1836; vice Bainbridge promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Philip N. Barbour, to be 2d lieutenant; 1st April, 1836; vice Van Horne promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1834).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. William S. Henry, to be 2d lieutenant; 15th June, 1836; vice Cutts promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Fourth regiment of infantry.

Brevet lieutenant. col. William S. Foster, major, to be lieutenant. colonel; 8th June, 1836; vice Twigg appointed colonel 2d regiment of dragoons.

Brevet major George Birch, captain 7th regiment of infantry, to be major; 8th June, 1836; vice Foster promoted.

1st lieutenant. William Martin, to be captain; 28th December, 1835; vice Dade deceased.

2d lieutenant. Washington Hood, to be 1st lieutenant; 28th Dec. 1835; vice Martin promoted.

2d lieutenant. Chil. S. Howe, to be 1st lieutenant; 31st January, 1836; vice Phillips resigned.

2d lieutenant. Richard B. Screven, to be 1st lieutenant; 31st January, 1836; vice Alston resigned.

2d lieutenant. Robert C. Buchanan, to be 1st lieutenant; 16th March, 1836; vice Paige resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. John W. McCrabb, to be 2d lieutenant; 26th December, 1835; vice Hood promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1833).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Abram C. Myers, to be 2d lieutenant; 31st Dec. 1835; vice Wilkinson resigned; (bvt. 1st July, 1833).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Henry L. Scott, to be 2d lieutenant; 31st January, 1836; vice Howe promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1833).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Alex. M. Mitchell, to be 2d lieutenant; 16th March, 1836; vice Buchanan promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Isaac V. D. Reeve, to be 2d lieutenant; 2d May, 1836; vice Hooper dismissed; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Henry Prince, to be 2d lieutenant; 11th June, 1836; vice Graham appointed 1st lieutenant. 2d regiment of dragoons, (bvt. 18th September, 1835).

Fifth regiment of infantry.

1st lieutenant. Wm. Alexander, to be captain; 18th February, 1836; vice Clark deceased.

1st lieutenant. St. Clair Denny, to be captain; 1st April, 1836; vice Baxley resigned.

2d lieutenant. Isaac Lynde, to be 1st lieutenant; 18th February, 1836; vice Alexander promoted.

2d lieutenant. Robert E. Clary, to be 1st lieutenant; 1st April, 1836; vice Denny promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Daniel Ruggles, to be 2d lieutenant; 18th February, 1836; vice Lynde promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1833).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. J. Chester Reid, to be 2d lieutenant; 1st April, 1836; vice Clary promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1833).

Seventh regiment of infantry.

1st lieutenant. Dickson S. Miles, to be captain; 8th June, 1836; vice Birch promoted.

2d lieutenant. George W. Cass, to be 1st lieutenant; 3d Dec. 1835; vice Kinney deceased.

2d lieutenant. Daniel P. Whiting, to be 1st lieutenant; 8th June, 1836; vice Miles promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Forbes Britton, to be 2d lieutenant; 18th November, 1835; vice Seaton deceased; (bvt. 1st July, 1834).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Alexander Montgomery, to be 2d lieutenant; 3d December, 1835; vice Cass promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1834).

Brevet 2d lieutenant. Weightman K. Hanson, to be 2d lieutenant; 8th June, 1836; vice Whiting promoted; (bvt. 1st July, 1835).

Brevet promotion.

Major Julius F. Heileman, of the 2d regiment of artillery, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct in the affair of Micanopy, in Florida; to rank from 9th June, 1836.

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

Pay department.

Col. Arthur P. Hayne, of South Carolina, to be paymaster; 4th July, 1836.

Morgan Neville, of Ohio, to be paymaster; 4th July, 1836.

Elbert Herring, of N. York, to be paymaster; 4th July, 1836.

Medical department.

Hamilton S. Hawkins, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Alfred W. Elwes, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Robert C. Wood, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Thomas Lee, of New Jersey, to be assistant surgeon; 1st January, 1836.

Bernard M. Byrne, of Maryland, to be assistant surgeon; 20th May, 1836.

Augustus C. Turtelot, of New York, to be assistant surgeon; 21st June, 1836.

Thomas R. Johnson, of Maryland, to be assistant surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Francis L. Sewall, of Alabama, assistant surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Edward H. Abadie, of Pennsylvania, assistant surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Rhett J. Motte, S. Carolina, assistant surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Military academy.

William H. C. Bartlett, to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy, M. A. 20th April, 1836.

Ordnance department.

Robert P. Parrott, 1st lieutenant. 3d regiment of artillery, to be captain; 13th January, 1836.

Second regiment of dragoons.

Colonel.

David E. Twigg, lieutenant. col. 4th regiment of infantry; 8th June, 1836.

Lieutenant colonel.

Wharton Rector, of Arkansas; 18th June, 1836.

Major.

Thomas T. Fautleroy, of Virginia; 8th June, 1836.

Captains.

1 William Gordon, of Missouri; 8th June, 1836.

2 John Dougherty, of Missouri; 8th June, 1836.

3 John F. Lane, 2d lieutenant. of the 4th regt. of artillery; 8th June, 1836.

4 James A. Ashby, of South Carolina; 8th June, 1836.

5 Jonathan L. Bean, of Missouri; 8th June, 1836.

6 Stinson H. Anderson, of Illinois; 8th June, 1836.

7 William W. Tompkins, of New York; 8th June, 1836.

8 Henry W. Fowler, 1st lieutenant. of marines; 8th June, 1836.

9 Benj. L. Beall, of the District of Columbia; 8th June, 1836.

10 Edward S. Winder, of Maryland; 8th June, 1836.

First lieutenants.

1 Thornton Grimsley, of Missouri; 11th June, 1836.

- 2 Lloyd J. Beall, 2d lieutenant of the 1st regiment of infantry; 11th June, 1836; adjutant.
- 3 Horatio Grooms, of Kentucky; 11th June, 1836.
- 4 Thomas S. Bryant, of Pennsylvania; 11th June, 1836.
- 5 John Graham, 2d lieutenant of the 4th regiment of infantry; 11th June, 1836.
- 6 Townshend Dade, of Virginia; 11th June, 1836.
- 7 Erasmus D. Bullock, of North Carolina; 11th June, 1836.
- 8 Marshall S. Howe, of Maine; 11th June, 1836.
- 9 Charles Spalding, of Georgia; 11th June, 1836.
- 10 James W. Hamilton, of Missouri; 11th June, 1836.
- 11 George A. H. Blake, of Pennsylvania; 1836.

Second lieutenants.

- 1 William Gilpin, of Delaware; 8th June, 1836.
- 2 William H. Ward, of Kentucky; 8th June, 1836.
- 3 George Forsyth, of Michigan; 8th June, 1836.
- 4 Crogan Ker, of Louisiana; 8th June, 1836.
- 5 John H. P. O'Neale, of the District of Columbia; 8th June, 1836.
- 6 John W. S. McNeil, of Massachusetts; 8th June, 1836.
- 7 Zebulon M. P. Maury, of Tennessee; 8th June, 1836.
- 8 Seth B. Thornton, of Alabama; 8th June, 1836.
- 9 Charles E. Kingsbury, of Connecticut; 8th June, 1836.
- 10 Charles A. May, of the District of Columbia; 8th June, 1836.

2. The following named cadets, constituting the 1st class of 1836, having been adjudged by the academic staff, at the June examination, competent to perform duty in the army, the president of the United States has attached them to regiments and corps respectively by promotion therein, or as candidates for commissions.

Corps of engineers.

- Rank.*
 1 Cadet Geo. L. Welcker, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836.
 2 Cadet James L. Mason, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836.

First regiment of dragoons.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| | <i>Company.</i> |
| 44 Cadet Richard G. Stockton, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [K.] |
| 46 Cadet Lloyd Tilghman, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [E.] |
| 47 Cadet Thomas McCrate, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [B.] |
| 48 Cadet Henry C. Moorhead, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [C.] |
| <i>First regiment of artillery.</i> | |
| 3 Cadet Danville Leadbetter, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [C.] |
| 5 Cadet Montgomery C. Meigs, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [B.] |
| 7 Cadet Fisher A. Lewis, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [E.] |
| 10 Cadet William H. Warner, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [E.] |
| 13 Cadet Marlborough Churchill, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [F.] |
| 21 Cadet Alexander P. Crittenden, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [C.] |
| 25 Cadet Peter V. Hagner, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [H.] |
| 28 Cadet Martin J. Burke, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [A.] |
| 32 Cadet John S. Hathaway, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [F.] |
| 36 Cadet Arthur B. Lansing, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; | [C.] |

Second regiment of artillery.

- 8 Cadet Samuel J. Bransford, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 11 Cadet Barnabas Conkling, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 14 Cadet David P. De Witt, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 17 Cadet Roland A. Luther, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 19 Cadet John F. Roland, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 22 Cadet Henry H. Lockwood, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 26 Cadet Muscoe L. Shackelford, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 29 Cadet John W. Judson, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 33 Cadet Robert Allen, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 27 Cadet Charles B. Daniels, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;

Third regiment of artillery.

- 4 Cadet Joseph R. Anderson, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 6 Cadet Daniel P. Woodbury, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 9 Cadet Augustus P. Allen, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 12 Cadet William B. Wallace, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 15 Cadet James L. Donaldson, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 18 Cadet Thomas W. Sherman, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;
- 23 Cadet Christopher A. Greene, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836;

- 27 Cadet Christopher Q. Tompkins, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [F.]
- 30 Cadet Israel C. Woodruff, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [H.]
- 34 Cadet William Frazer, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [L.]
- 38 Cadet William Mock, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [A.]

Fourth regiment of artillery.

- 16 Cadet John P. J. O'Brien, to be 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [B.]
- 20 Cadet Charles B. Sing, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [B.]
- 24 Cadet John W. Phelps, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [C.]
- 31 Cadet William B. Arvin, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [H.]
- 35 Cadet George C. Thomas, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [A.]

Fourth regiment of infantry.

- 40 Cadet Charles Hoskins, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [F.]
- 42 Cadet Collinson R. Gates, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [H.]
- 43 Cadet Marcus C. M. Hammond, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [E.]
- 49 Cadet Charles H. E. Spoor, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [B.]

Fifth regiment of infantry.

- 41 Cadet Samuel Whitehorn, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [E.]

Seventh regiment of infantry.

- 39 Cadet Robert F. Baker, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [G.]
- 45 Cadet Thomas P. Chiffelle, to be brevet 2d lieutenant. 1st July, 1836; [H.]

3. The graduates of the military academy, of the present year, above promoted, will immediately report by letter to their respective colonels, and on the 30th September, join the several regiments and companies to which they have been assigned, and report for duty agreeably to regulations.

III—CASUALTIES.

Resignations.—(30).

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | <i>Captain.</i> | | |
| Joseph Baxley, | 5th infantry, | | 1st April, 1836. |
| | <i>First lieutenants.</i> | | |
| Lancaster P. Lupton, | 1st dragoons, | | 31st March, 1836. |
| C. F. M. Noland, | 1st dragoons, | | 1st March, 1836. |
| John Farley, | 1st artillery, | | 29th Feb. 1836. |
| Richard C. Tilghman, | 1st artillery, | | 31st March, 1836. |
| Edmund French, | 1st artillery, | | 3d May, 1836. |
| Henry W. Fitzhugh, | 2d artillery, | | 28th June, 1836. |
| George S. Greene, | 3d artillery, | | 30th June, 1836. |
| Horace Bliss, | 4th artillery, | | 10th June, 1836. |
| William F. Hopkins, | 4th artillery, | | 30th June, 1836. |
| Richard W. Colcock, | 3d infantry, | | 1st April, 1836. |
| Elias Phillips, | 4th infantry, | | 31st Jan. 1836. |
| Timothy Paige, | 4th infantry, | | 16th March, 1836. |
| Samuel R. Alston, | 4th infantry, | | 31st Jan. 1836. |

Second lieutenants.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | |
| *Wm. H. C. Bartlett, | corps of engineers, | 20th April, 1836. |
| Albert M. Lea, | 1st dragoons, | 31st May, 1836. |
| George W. Turner, | 1st artillery, | 30th June, 1836. |
| Francis H. Smith, | 1st artillery, | 1st May, 1836. |
| Thomas A. Morris, | 1st artillery, | 13th April, 1836. |
| Arnoldus V. Brumby, | 1st artillery, | 30th June, 1836. |
| William T. Stockton, | 2d artillery, | 31st May, 1836. |
| Charles J. Whiting, | 2d artillery, | 31st May, 1836. |
| George M. Legate, | 2d artillery, | 1st April, 1836. |
| George Fetterman, | 3d artillery, | 31st May, 1836. |
| John H. Allen, | 3d artillery, | 30th June, 1836. |

Brevet second lieutenants.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | |
| John H. Martindale, | 1st dragoons, | 10th March, 1836. |
| Robert M. Renick, | 4th artillery, | 30th April, 1836. |
| John W. Scott, | 2d infantry, | 15th March, 1836. |
| Hugh McLeod, | 3d infantry, | 30th June, 1836. |

Staff.

- S. Etting Myers, assistant surgeon, 31st March, 1836.

Deaths.—(18).

- †Brevet maj. Francis L. Dade, capt. 4th infantry, 28th December, 1835. [G.]
- Brevet maj. Nathan Clark, capt. 5th infantry, 18th Feb. 1836. [F.]
- †Capt. Upton S. Fraser, 3d artillery, 28th December, 1835. [H.]
- †Capt. George W. Gardiner, 2d artillery, 28th December, 1835. [B.]
- Capt. Thomas J. Harrison, 3d infantry, 15th June, 1836. [C.]
- Capt. Richard Bache, ordnance, 13th January, 1836. [C.]
- 1st lieutenant. Constantine Smith, 2d artillery, 28th Dec. 1835. [C.]
- 1st lieutenant. James F. Izard, 1st dragoons, 5th March, 1836. [H.]
- 1st lieutenant. T. B. Wheelock, 1st dragoons, 15th June, 1836. [F.]
- 1st lieutenant. Samuel Kinney, 7th infantry, 3d December, 1835. [C.]
- 2d lieutenant. John H. Hanly, 1st dragoons, 26th May, 1836. [H.]
- †2d lieutenant. William E. Basinger, 2d artillery, 28th Dec. 1835. [F.]
- 2d lieutenant. J. E. Henderson, 2d artillery, 4th July, 1836. [G.]
- 2d lieutenant. Daniel S. Herring, 3d artillery, 22d June, 1836. [D.]
- †2d lieutenant. Robert R. Mudge, 3d artillery, 28th December, 1835.

*Appointed professor of natural and experimental philosophy, M. A.
 †Killed in Florida, in the action of the 28th December, 1835.

*Brevet 2d lieutenant John L. Keats, 3d artillery 28th Dec. 1835.

*Assistant surgeon John S. Gatlin, 28th December, 1835.

Assistant surgeon Benjamin F. Nourse, 19th May, 1836.

Reappointed.

Captain Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, 7th reg. infantry; to rank from 4th October, 1835.

1st lieutenant William Martin, 4th reg. infantry; to rank from 25th March, 1836.

Correction of dates.

Captain William M. Graham, of the 4th regiment of infantry, to rank from the 4th April, 1832, instead of the 6th July, 1832.

1st lieutenant Francis D. Newcomb, of the 4th regiment of infantry, to rank from the 4th April, 1832, instead of 6th July, 1832.

4. The officers promoted and appointed will report accordingly, and join their proper stations, and companies, without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special orders and instructions, will report by letter to their respective colonels.

"IV—Rule to be observed in ordinary cases of promotions."

5. "If a field officer, the officer promoted will join the regiment and station of his predecessor; if a company officer, he will join the particular company where the vacancy to which he succeeds may have occurred."

By order of major general M'COMB:

R. JONES, adjutant general.

TREATY WITH VENEZUELA.

By the president of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and the republic of Venezuela, was concluded and signed at Caracas, on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, which treaty is word for word as follows:

Treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the republic of Venezuela.

The United States of America and the republic of Venezuela, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily prevails between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct and positive, the rules which shall, in future, be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation. For this most desirable object, the president of the United States of America has conferred full powers on John G. A. Williamson, a citizen of the said states, and their charge d'affaires to the said republic, and the president of the republic of Venezuela on Santos Michelena, a citizen of the said republic, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the republic of Venezuela, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE 2.

The United States of America and the republic of Venezuela, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE 3.

The two high contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens do, or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees and usages there established, to which native citizens are subjected; but it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved, by the parties respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE 4.

They likewise agree that, whatever kind of produce, manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the republic of Venezuela; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in the vessels of the one country or of the other; and, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufactures or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the republic of Venezuela in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one

country or of the other. And they agree that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from the one country in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country. And the same bounties, duties and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the republic of Venezuela.

ARTICLE 5.

For the better understanding of the preceding article and taking into consideration the actual state of the commercial marine of the republic of Venezuela, it has been stipulated and agreed, that all vessels belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of said republic, and whose captain is also a citizen of the same, though the construction or the crew are or may be foreign, shall be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as a Venezuelan vessel.

ARTICLE 6.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the republic of Venezuela, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the republic of Venezuela of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, that are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the republic of Venezuela, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States or of the republic of Venezuela, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the republic of Venezuela, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE 7.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships and other citizens of both countries; to manage themselves their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading and sending off their ships; they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or, at least, to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 8.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandises or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity; giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and place themselves in a situation to continue their voyage, without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE 10.

All the ships, merchandise and the effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood, that the claim should be made within the term of one year, by the parties themselves, their attorneys or agents of their respective governments.

ARTICLE 11.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost or contribution whatever, until they may be exported, unless they be destined for consumption.

ARTICLE 12.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament or otherwise, and their representatives being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And if in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted

*Killed in Florida, in the action of the 28th December, 1835.

to them the term of three years, to dispose of the same as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, nor any other charges than those which are imposed by the laws of the country.

ARTICLE 13.

Both the contracting parties promise and engage, formally, to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice, for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law, and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them; and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited on the said trials.

ARTICLE 14.

The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the republic of Venezuela, shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented or disturbed on account of their religious belief. Neither shall they be annoyed, molested or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, with the decorum due to divine worship, and with due respect to the laws, usages and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States who may die in the territories of the republic of Venezuela, in convenient and adequate places, to be appointed and established by themselves, for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise, nor upon any account. In like manner, the citizens of Venezuela shall enjoy within the government and territories of the United States, a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience and of exercising their religion publicly or privately, within their own dwelling houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the United States.

ARTICLE 15.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the republic of Venezuela, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandises laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall, likewise, be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with their ships and merchandises before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both, or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to another place, belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, or contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that, although they may be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognise this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE 16.

It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulations, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels, shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and, as such, shall be liable to detention and confiscation; except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it: but the contracting parties agree, that two months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case, the goods and merchandises of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ship, shall be free.

ARTICLE 17.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended:

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuzees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds and grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2d. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry-belts, and clothes made up in the form and for a military use.

3d. Cavalry-belts, and horses with their furniture.

4th. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass and copper, or of any other materials, manufactured, prepared and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

ARTICLE 18.

All other merchandises and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner, by the citizens of both the contracting parties even to places belonging to an enemy; excepting, only, those places which are, at that time, besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared, that those places only are besieged or blockaded, which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE 19.

The articles of contraband before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great or so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this, and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment according to law.

ARTICLE 20.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or places belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated; unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from any officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, they shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo; nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

ARTICLE 21.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties, on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that, whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boats with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible, with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of the said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit; and it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall, in no case, be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE 22.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ships, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that said ship truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that such ships being laden, besides the said sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without such requisites, said vessels may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE 23.

It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply

only to those which sail without convoy, and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belongs to the nation whose flag he carries; and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE 24.

It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them; and whenever such tribunals, of either party, shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE 25.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy, against the said party, so at war, under the pain of being considered as a pirate.

ARTICLE 26.

If, by any fatality, which cannot be expected and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts, and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects, wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and the republic of Venezuela, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE 27.

Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares, nor moneys which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE 28.

Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree to grant to the envoys, ministers and other public agents, the same favors, immunities and exemptions which those of the most favored nation do, or shall enjoy: it being understood that whatever favors, immunities or privileges, the United States of America or the republic of Venezuela may find it proper to give to the ministers and other public agents of any other power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 29.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the republic of Venezuela shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice-consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives and immunities, of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls and vice-consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE 30.

In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives and immunities which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the government to which they are accredited, and, having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates and inhabitants in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE 31.

It is likewise agreed that the consuls, their secretaries, officers and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempted from all kind of taxes, imposts and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, natives and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in every thing besides, subject to the laws of the respective states. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and, under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE 32.

The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention and custody, of deserters from the public and private vessels of their

country, and for that purpose, they shall address themselves to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing; proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel's or ship's roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews, and on this demand so proved, (saying, however, where the contrary is proved), the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons, at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE 33.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare especially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE 34.

The United States of America and the republic of Venezuela, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty of peace, amity commerce and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of twelve years; and it is hereby agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty in all its parts relative to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine, and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be perpetually and permanently binding on both powers.

2d. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3d. If, (what indeed cannot be expected), unfortunately any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4th. Nothing in this treaty shall, however, be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns and states.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the president of the U. States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by the president of the republic of Venezuela, with the consent and approbation of the congress of the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Caracas, within eight months, to be counted from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the U. States of America and of the republic of Venezuela, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Caracas, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixtieth year of the independence of the United States of America, and the twenty-sixth of that of the republic of Venezuela.

JOHN G. A. WILLIAMSON, [L. s.]
SANTOS MICHELENA. [L. s.]

And whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratification of the same were exchanged at Caracas, on the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, by John G. A. Williamson, charge d'affaires of the United States to Venezuela, and Jose Eusebio Gallegos, secretary of foreign relations and of the treasury of that republic, on the part of their respective governments:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, ANDREW JACKSON, president of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end, that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. s.] thirty-six, and of the independence of the U. States the sixtieth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the president:
JOHN FOSYTH, secretary of state.