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TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MAY 19. Several memorials and resolutions were offered and dis-

posed of, by general consent.
Mr. McKENNAN presented, by leave of the House, memorial of Capt. Thos. Barker, praying a compensation for property taken from him at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Also, the petition of John Wilgers, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, praying for the grant of a quarter section of land, for the reasons therein stated.

On motion of Mr. JUDSON, it was

On motion of Mr. JUDSON, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and

Post Roads be instructed to inquire in the expediency of
establishing a mail route from New Haven by East Haven,
North Branford, North Guilford, North Bristol, and North
Killingworth, to Essex; and from Essex, by Hamburgh
and North Lyme, to the city of Norwich, in Connecticut.

On motion of Mr. LAY,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Batavia, in the county of Genesce, in the State of New York, to Pike, in the county

Genesee, in the State of New York, to Pike, in the sounty of Alleghany, in said State.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Va.,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Leadsville to Western Ford, in the county of Randolph. in the State of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. CUSHING,

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of this House fifteen thousand extra copies of the message and accompanying documents in relation to the Southwestern frontier of the United States, communicated to the House by the President on the 14th inst., together with the documents from the War Department on the same subject, presented from the War Department on the same subject, presented to the House on the 7th inst., by the Chairman of the Com-

mittee of Ways and Means.
On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON,

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON,
Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for removing sand bars and other obstructions to navigation in James river, below the city of Richmond.
Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the case of Micajah Ricketts, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which was twice read, and committee.

ABOLITION REPORT The House resumed, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the consideration of the report and resolutions from the select committee on the subject of the abolition of sla-

The question being on the motion by Mr. ROBERT-son to recommit the report, with instructions to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia,

Mr. BYNUM said the report had met with precisely the opposition he had expected. He had not supposed that it would meet the views of certain gentlemen. He did not mean to say that he should approve of all the arguments in the report; but he wished to see the report, and supposed he should be free to act afterwards, as well as before the printing. It had been said that every thing had been con-ceded to the abolitionists: he did not think so; but he did not know what the abolitionists expected, or what they claimed; he had no intercourse, no private conferences with them. He thought they were at war with the best interests of the country. He said he did not wish to go far into a discussion upon this subject. They were of a sensitive nature at the South; and he thought he had seen a disposition in Northern and Western men to go with the South. South as far as was necessary to secure peace with those who desired to be peaceable; and he protested against the doctrines of those gentlemen who wished a stronger course, and who claimed to be exclusively the representatives of Southern feeling and Southern interests.

Mr. B. then went on to speak of the impolicy of agitating the question; and of the improper conduct of many persons who endeavor to promote excitement and to exasperate Southern feeling, at the same time that they try to get up prejudices, and expose to odium those Southern men with whom he had acted, and who wished to promote harmous and security. He ends of attempte and to represent the control of the same time that they have a security the same time that they are not security. mony and security. He spoke of attempts made to represent him as hostile to Southern interests, and was speak man of the committee to give him information, if he had it, by whom and by what parties the abolition memorials were signed and brought before the House. If the gentleman (Mr. Pinckney) had such information, and he had no doubt he had, he would much oblige him by communicating

Mr. PINCKNEY did not know that it would beco him to respond to an inquiry of this character. He had felt it his duty to make a minute examination of the subject, and if the House wished it, he would give them all the information he had acquired. The whole number of memorials was 176; the number of signatures was a little rising 34,000; nearly 15,000 were females; and he supposed a part of the balance were children. As to the question of the parties, he was unwilling to give any particular expla nation. He said he coincided in opinion with the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Robertson,) bu he had not thought it proper to propose such a resolution because of its disastrous tendency. He knew the ground because of its disastrous tendency. He knew the ground on which he stood; he had lived long enough at the South to know Southern feeling; he thought the South would agree in the arguments of the report, and he wished it placed before them; at any rate, he knew the feelings of the district he represented; and if they thought differently from the general tener of th the general tenor of the report, he was much deceived.

Mr. P. asked what the gentleman would gain by pressing a vote upon his resolution. If he does press it to a vote,

cal opinion; but did not the gentleman know that a majority of the House, upon that question, would vote against the South, and in favor of the abolitionists? In these cirvote would have no other tendency than to encourage the abolitionists at the North, and to create a general excitement at the South. For that reason he hoped it would not for it. It had been his wish to avoid the inevitable and disastrous results which such a vote must produce. sisting upon the resolution was only to ask the House to they were willing to take a stand against the abolitionists and fanatics, and in favor of the South. If the resolution should be pressed to a vote, a majority, he thought, would sustain the right of Congress to interfere in the subject of slavery in the District; and it would increase the zeal of the Northern fanatics, and increase the anxiety and excite ment of the People of the South. He did not doubt that, as the matter was presented, covering the question of constitutional power, the House would express its opinion in favor of Southern interests, and against Northern inbe taken, he thought the result would encourage Northern fanatics, and inflame the South to madness.

Mr. Bynum resumed his remarks, and deprecated the

course of those who were determined to bring this question to an issue at all hazards. He thought if such a vote was taken by Congress on the constitutional question, as he anticipated would be, there would nothing remain but separation; and he intimated a fear, that those who were not willing to take the moderate course of peace were actuated by a desire to bring about such a result. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. PINCKNEY) had not answered his inquiry as fully as he desired, but he would aver that himself and those with whom he acted, who were accused tofore, and would still, stand by the South, by night and

by day.

Mr ROBERTSON said he had been asked what was his motive in offering the resolution; and he answered that he offered it because he thought it just and proper and he should always endeavor, in offering resolutions, to keep that end in view, and should act accordingly, not South Carolina, (Mr. PINCKNEY.) He did not wish to be

considered the representative of the South. He stood on other ground, as the representative of a portion of a State which had declared, by the almost unanimous expression o he Legislature, that Congress has no right to interfer with slavery in the District of Columbia; and he would ndeavor to maintain the correctness of that expression Where, he would ask, were the House to be found; where would the South be found, if they should skulk from prin-ciples which they acknowledged to be right? The gen tleman asked what was to be gained by coming to an expression upon this subject. He would ask, what would be

pression upon this subject. He would ask, what would be gained by attempting to conceal opinions which they avow to be just? The gentleman from South Carolina had said the House would vote against the South upon the question, if it was pressed. This he (Mr. R.) did not know. Mr. PINCKNEY explained. He did not know that the votes would be as he had supposed, because it had not been brought to a test. He had wished to avoid the contingency of the vote altogether; and upon the probable result he had his own individual apprehensions.

Mr. Robertson said he had so understood the gentleman. He wished to have the whole truth known, that the country might know what were the eminions of the

the country might know what were the epinions of the leading politicians of the South. The gentleman had stated the numbers of the signers to the abolition memorials, and, according to his statement, there were about 19,000 male signers, probably voters, who would go on with their opposition and interference; they will go on. He hall said that the report granted all they could rationally have exthat the report granted all they could rationally have expected, and even more; they could not have expected any thing but to produce an excitement from one end of the country to the other; but they had obtained a condition of the constitutional question at issue.

The gentleman says that it is in vain to press the vote upon this resolution; but he would ask if it was not idle to take those resolutions, which settle nothing, and leave the whole question still open? It would be gratifying to the People whom he represented if they could get from the

the People whom he represented, if they could get from the House an expression that interference upon this subject was unconstitutional, and that their rights were safe; and the felt bound to ask the expression of such an opinion. O what value would it be (he asked) merely to say it would be a breach of faith to interfere? He did not wish to rely

upon faith. There were no pledges for the keeping of that faith. He wanted the secure provisions of the Constitution.

Then the committee say it is not expedient to interfere; and he wished to examine their arguments in favor of that opinion. The Northern States had thought it expedient to abolish slavery. They had done it in New York and in Massachusetts; and now many of those people thought it expedient to abolish it elsewhere. They would go on and endeavor to accomplish it; and he wanted the subject, the rights and interests of the South, hedged about with constitutional provisions, which they could never pass. He wanted it secured, to-day and to-morrow, now and forever. He did not wish to rest the question on the changing sick-

ly ground of moral expediency, which, as a cause of action, was always uncertain, and could not be relied upon.

Before Mr. R. concluded, the morning hour expired, and Mr. CONNOR called for the special order for this day.

At the suggestion of Mr. HAMER, by general consent, the usual number of copies of the report was ordered to b

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. On motion of Mr. CONNOR, the House, in pursuance of a special order to that effect, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Sutherland in the chair,) upon the "bill to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide the more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof."

The bill was read by sections, and some amendments were proposed by Mr. CONNOR, and agreed to, Mr. C. JOHNSON moved to amend the 8th section, which provides for the appointment of an Auditor of the Department whose duty it shall be to receive, audit, and settle all the accounts arising in the Department, and to certify the balances to the Postmester General, in such manner as to deances to the Postmaster General, in such manner as to devolve the above duties on the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, transferring his duties to the First and Second Auditors. Mr. J. said there was no necessity for creating a new officer for the discharge of these duties. The Second Auditor, whose office was created for the purpose of settling the accounts growing out of the late war, had now so littl transfer to the First and Second Auditors the duties of the Fifth Auditor, and to assign to him the duties under this

Mr. ADAMS objected to this motion, on the ground hat it had no connexion with the subject of this bill. an office of the Treasury Department was to be abolished, it should not be done in this manner.

After some discussion, the amendment was rejected.
On motion of Mr. HARPER, of Pennsylvania, the section was amended so as to require the Auditor to report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. EVERETT moved to add a new section providing hat the Assistant Postmasters General shall be appointed y the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; ut a division being demanded upon it, and there being n orum, Mr. E. withdrew the motion for the present.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.
Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved to strike out to providing for the appointment of an additional Postmaster

General. Lost.

Mr. EVERETT moved to add to the 23d section the ords "and the contracts in all cases shall be awarded to Mr. CONNOR said it was customary for what was callower than the actual cost attending the execution of the

contract. The consequence was, that the mail could not get along, and, after a little time, the Postmaster General was obliged to advertise for a new contract.

Mr. EVERETT said this abuse would be prevented by the provision requiring security to be given for the fulfil-

nent of the contract.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the amendment.

Mr. BRIGGS said that justice required that the conracts should be given to the lowest bidder; and that all y the provision requiring that every proposal shall be ac-ompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more esponsible persons, to the effect that the bidders will give

Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, said he hoped there was not a man in the House who was not willing to restrict the discretion of this Department. He believed, hough he did not assert it on his own knowledge, that, in he disposal of one and all of the benefits of the Depart nent, the habitual question was not, is the applicant honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution," but is e an Administration man? does he go the whole hog with of this House, if he was not misinformed by a highly re rtment, to be used for the purpose of perpetuating party wer by corrupt means.
Mr. LANE said the statement did not accord with his

own observation. Out of fifty-eight postmasters in his dis-rict of country, only eighteen were Administration men. Mr. BOON said the contracts ought not to be given to e lowest bidder without a provision that the individual

hould be a proper person.

Mr. HAWES hoped, he said, the amendment would revail. During the investigation of the Post Office Deartment it was found that all the misfortunes of that Deextment originated from the circumstance that the De artment was not bound to take the lowest bidder.
After some remarks from Mr. HUNTSMAN,

Mr. ASHLEY spoke in favor of the amendment, and nade some statements of his transactions with the Departnent, in which the Department had acted merely with re-

After a few words in reply from Mr. BOON, the amend-[Pending the discussion on this subject, a mcssage was mounced from the Senate, and the Speaker resumed the lair, for the purpose of receiving it.

The message was that "the Senate insist on their third

mendment to the bill entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or sagreeing vote of the two Houses on said amendment. On motion of Mr. SPEIGHT, the House, by general

onsent, took up the subject for consideration.

Mr. LEWIS moved that the House agree to the appointment of a committee of conference on its part.

The motion was agreed to, and it was ordered that the ommittee, on the part of the House, consist of five mem-

ers.]
Mr. EVERETT moved to strike out the 26th section which provides that no contract shall be made with any persons known to have been concerned in any combination o prevent any person or persons from making a bid, and lso provides that any contractor so offending shall be dis-

missed from the service of the Department.

After some debate, in which Messrs. WISE, BRIGGS EVERETT, E. WHITTLESEY, ADAMS, WIL-LIAMS, of Kentucky, WARDWELL, McCOMAS, GRAVES, BRIGGS, JUDSON, GARLAND, of Virzinia, and LANE took part, the question was taken, and lecided in the negative

ecided in the negative.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to amend the 29th section s as to provide that postmasters, who shall neglect to give no-tice of the delinquencies of contractors, shall be liable to removal, and to be fined, not exceeding one hundred dol-lars, in the discretion of the Postmaster General; which

On motion of Mr. PARKER, the 32d section was amend

of holding a clause providing that no person shall be appointed to the office of deputy postmaster, unless he shall be a resident in the town where the office is located.

The 35th section, which provided that the contract year shall commence on the 1st of July, &c. was stricken out.
On motion of Mr. GILLETT, the words "and which

certain bonds to be given by postmasters to release pre-vious sureties, were inserted after the 6th line of the 30th Several additional sections, as reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, were then read, and

ffered as amendments.

Mr. SHIELDS moved an amendment, with a view to prevent the circulation of incendiary papers, pamphlets prints, &c. through the mail, with the intent to excite inurrection among slaves.

Mr. SHIELDS said he wished to discuss the motion at

length; and as the hour was late, and it would be impossible to get through the bill that evening, he moved that the The question was taken, and decided in the negative

llow other amendments to be offered and consider on an understanding that he should be entitled to the floo upon another day.

The House then proceeded to consider other amend ments until 7 o'clock, when the committee rose, and the

yes 71, noes 78.

Mr. SHIELDS then waived his right to the floor, to

CORRECTION.—In the report published yesterday, of the debate in the House on Mr. PINCKNEY'S report, the remarks unluckily attributed to Mr. A. H. Shepperd should have been set down to Mr. ROBERTSON, of Virginia; and the name of Mr. Glascock, of Georgia, in another part of the report, was, by mistake, put in the place of that of Mr. Owens, of the same State, in the debate on the report on the subject of abolition memorials.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 19, 1836. WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 19, 1836.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In the report in this morning's National Intelligencer, of some remarks made by me yesterday, on the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to suppress the hostilities of the Creek Indians, I am represented as having said, "that the manner in which the Secretary of War sent messages to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, instead of sending them to the House, was insulting to the House."

I made use of no such expression nor did I intend to

o the House, was insuting to the House.

I made use of no such expression, nor did I intend to
convey the idea that the Secretary of War had been guilty of any intentional disrespect to the House. I spoke of respect to the House in a parliamentary sense merely in reference to the forms of business. The report is, in other ference to the forms of business. The report is, in other respects, inaccurate, so as to make it proper for me to write

Very respectfully, yours, &c. SAML. F. VINTON.

Orleans Bulletin copies the following letter from the Natchitoches Herald, with the remark that it must have been written a day or more previous to the battle which took place on or about the 20th ult., an account of which has already been

FROM THE NATCHITOCHES HERALD.

By the kindness of a gentleman who arrived from Texas his morning, we have been put in possession of the follow-

Camp Safety, San Jacinto, Linch's Crossing, April 20. Mr. President: Dear Sir: This morning the army ached this point, and was attacked at half past 11 A. M y the army of Santa Ana, which continued until 3 o'clock when he withdrew his forces from the field. Our mer were few who engaged the enemy, the balance remaining oncealed for the purpose of hiding our numbers. His force reported at 800; ours does not exceed 750. I am dispo sed to think that the enemy intend another attack to-night by a change of position. We had but one man wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at from 16 to 20. There rould be no difficulty in securing the rights of the Peopl would be hot inleating in secting the lights of the Teopis, and the liberties of Texas, if men would march to their duty, and not fly like recreants from danger. Texas must be defended, and liberty maintained.

SAM. HOUSTON,

P. S.—Santa Ana was in the field. The officers and ddiers acted well. Col. Rusk was in the action, and fully met my wishes.

POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raeigh Register of Tuesday last says: "Meetngs have now been held in forty-two out of the sixty-five counties in North Carolina, in favor of WHITE, TYLER, and DUDLEY. We have also en electors in the field; only five more wanting to complete our ticket. Let the friends of the cause, in the different counties, continue as acive as they have commenced; let none of us aint by the way-side; and certain victory awaits us both in August and November.

Among the strangers now in Washington, we observe Gen. Duncan, the Governor of the State of Illinois.

St. Louis, (Mo.) May 5.
The Mississippi is now higher than it has been for several years. We understand that a great portion of Marion ity is submerged. Fears are entertained that the same ate will attend different towns and points on the lower Mississippi.

The Memphis Enquirer of the 20th, before the comencement of the flood here, says; "The Mississippi is the than it has been for the last three years, and is rap ly swelling. Fears are entertained of an unusual overflow-g of its waters. Speculators in Arkansas lands will ortly have to use a ten feet pole to find their lands."

The Commercial Bank of New Orleans, according to the terms of its charter, has just completed its works for sup-plying that city with fresh and pure water. They have been constructed at an expense of half a million of dollars, been constructed at an expense of han a filling of collars, and are declared to be quite as effective as those of Philadelphia. During the first twenty-four hours that the engine was put into operation, it forced from the Mississippinto the reservoir nearly four million gallons, and on the second day about three and a half millions. The water in the reservoirs can be raised about thirty feet above the level f the most elevated part of New Orleans. A handsome tdeau has been constructed at the Cathedral square. There is no doubt that not only the comfort but the health of the city will be greatly promoted by the introduction of this abundant supply of water.

Pensacola, May 7.

Naval.—The United States sloop of war Vandalla arrived here this morning, four days from Tampa. She brings no additional news from the seat of war. Officers The sloop of war Sr. Louis sailed yesterday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. McCOMAS, (OF VIRGINIA,) On the Fortification Bill.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

The question pending being the amendment of Mr. CAMBRELENG, to appropriate \$700,000 for the armament of the fortifications, in addition to the amount appropriated n the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the support of the Army for the

Mr. McCOMAS rose and said: Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose, upon this occasion, to make a speech, that is, if I understand the true definition of a Congressional speech. He said he understood that nothing could be regarded as a speech in this House unless it takes the orator at least three days to deliver it. He said, if he was correct in that view of the subject, he could assure the House that it was not is intention to make a speech. ad to make upon the subject under consideration, he oped to be able to close upon this day. He said it was not his purpose to enter into a critical examination of the course pursued by the present Administration; that gentlemen upon this floor had indulged in a wide range of debate upon all the topics connected with the present Administration. the happiness of our People. He said he would speak freely if such measures of this Administration as he approved of, and that he would speak with equal freedom in relation to neasures that he disapproved of. This he said he could lo without being suspected of being actuated by party spitit, or of indulging in political hatred for the President, when it would be recollected by the House that he was one of the early and zealous supporters of the President, and that he had voted for him three times to fill the Presidential chair and never till the removal of the deposition. and that he had voted for him three times to fill the Presi-dential chair, and never, till the removal of the deposites, did hematerially differ with him in point of national policy. And in doing so, he said he knew that he was incurring a fearful responsibility in coming in contact with the almost resistless popularity of the President—a popularity (he said) that had withered the hopes of thousands. Yet (he said) ony other course; and whatever might be said by others, the should always regard it as one of the proudest acts of the life. That since he had the honor of a seat upon this loor, he had always sustained the Administration when both, the had always sustained the Frankinstration when is conscience told him it was right; but he had, with all he boldness of an independent statesman, charged with the egislative functions of a free People, voted against every reasure he deemed wrong. Mr. McComas said, while he differed with the President on that act of national policy, never did for a single moment doubt the patriotic motives the President. He believed him to be a patriot, and at times listened to the unmeasured abuse of his motives with more pain than pleasure. He never could see any analogy between the character of Julius Cæsar, Cromwell Bonaparte, Richard the Third, and that of Andrew Jackson; they, in his opinion, were oftener the offspring of political rancor, than the just deductions from his (the Pre-

ident's) acts.
Mr. McComas said it was not his purpose to enter into critical examination of the life, the character, and pretensions of any individual for the next Presidency of the United States. He said it had nothing to do with the subject now under consideration. The subject of the distribution of now under consideration. The subject of the distribution of the miserable scramble for office. He said that it was a momentous subject, one, in his judgment, the right settlement of which involved, in some measure, the purity of our institutions, and the freedom of the People. He said an offended Deity could not inflict upon the simplicity of our republican institutions a greater curse than an overflowing treasury. Money is said, from high authority, to be the root of all evil. Mr. McComas was free to say that neither of the candidates now in the field was his choice; and so he informed his constituents at the time of his election; that he promised his constituents to do nothing that would have a tendency to take the election from the Peopl. In order to bring the election should devolve on the House of Representatives. But if the election should devolve on the House of Representatives, he would represent the wish of the majority of his district. But, as an individual, he reserved to himself the right of voting for the man he thought best qualified to represent the People. But at this time it was not known what would be the great line of division between the parties. He would, therefore, avail himself of all the time allotted to him to make his selection, as he understood that the statute of limitations would run against the opinions of a politician in three months. He could not be lieve that any unprejudiced man in the world could say that Virginia was not entitled to her strengths language that the sight settle-ment that the time allotted to him to make his selection, as he understood that the statute of limitations would run against the opinions of a politician in three months. He could not believe that any unprejudiced man in the world could say that Virginia was not entitled to her states of our militie lands that remarks in the opinions of a politician in three months. He could

opinions of a politician in three months. He could be blamed at this time for being non-committal. He when they recollect that he was one of the legislative cauential election, and thereby prejudice his favorite scheme or dividing the proceeds of the public lands among the states. But Mr. McC. said he should feel himself crimial were he to remain non-committal upon the all-absorbing uestion of the surplus revenue. He said our country was eculiarly situated at this time; other nations have great

fficulty to raise money sufficient to carry on the fiscal perations of their Governments, but the difficulty with us ed that he saw the bosom of the ocean whitened with the sails of French vessels of war, pouring a destructive fire upon our defenceless cities and towns on the seabord, a hostile army already landed, and carrying death and desolation through the land. But he said he was happy to appropriate to the American Posels that he was printed. innounce to the American People that he was mistaken peace reigns through all our borders; that the tremendous array of artillery hovering, in imagination, around our borders, does not intend to disgorge its blazing magazines upon our defenceless seacoast, and destroy our wives and children. He said it was not a war for blood, but it was a war as said that various modes for the distribution of the surer, it has been proposed to apply the whole sum to national efence upon the Navy, the Army, and fortifications, and the armament of the same; second, it had been proposed to distribute the proceeds of the public lands to the several States agreeably to federal population; and, third, it had been proposed to graduate the price of public land, and ultimately surrender the public domain to the new States; and, in the fourth place, it has been proposed to vest it in railroad stock for the transportation of the United States mail. He said he would examine the merits of the several opriations for the defence of the country. He thought opitious time. We have the money, and it could no nore properly appropriated than in a necessary defence the country. He thought the maxim a sound one t in time of peace was the time to prepare for war. But ne half of the surplus revenue that would accrue in the stocracy, on the seabord, fatal to democracy and fatal to erty. He said he would now examine that scheme that

nue in railroad stock. He said if it had not come to the country under the high and imposing sanction of a high minded, and, he would add, talented Senator of the United States, he should have supposed its author intended it for a burlesque on the doctrines of internal improvement by this Government; but he said he was not authorized to view the subject in that light: he was compelled to treat i as the work of a statesman—as a plan for the distribution of our surplus revenue. But, without intending any reflection upon the rapid conception of the mind that brought the scheme into being, he thought it was a sufficient argu-ment to overthrow that measure merely to state it to the

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the beforementioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers
and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered as a
common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States
as have become members of the confederation or federal alliance
of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual

Mr. McComas said it would be seen by this deed of cesseveral States as principals, and accepted by this Govern-ment as the agent of the parties. He said it was evident that the States are the parties to this compact, and that this Government is the joint agent of the contracting parties, to carry into effect the objects of the trust. That the agent, in executing the trust, must be governed by the stipulations of the deed creating the trust. How, then, can Congress pass a law to give these lands to the new States, without a fair compensation to the old States? It would be a manifest violation of the vested rights of the old States, and in even violation of the Constitution of the United and in open violation of the Constitution of the United States, to cede these lands to the new States, without making a fair compensation to the old States for their interest What (he said) would you think of that executor who had the estate of the testator committed to his care, by his last will and testament, with directions to settle all claims due and justly chargeable against the estate, and the balance to divide out among his children equally, if he were to give the whole estate to one child? All would admit that he had violated the sacred trust committed to his charge, and that a court of equity would restore the heirs to their law-ful inheritance. And where was the difference in the two cases? He could perceive none. He said he would submit a few questions to honorable gentlemen on this floor

representing the new States.

If Congress does possess the power to cede those lands to the new States, do they not possess the power to retrocede them to the old States? He said it must be so, for it would be a bad rule that would not work both ways. What would honorable gentlemen representing new States say to a proposition of this kind? We should be told that it was a violation of the compact; that it was part of the consideration that induced them to go and settle the new States; and before the old States could avail themselves of such a law, they would have to take possession of their lands by passing over the dead bodies of the People of the new States; and he was sure that there would be as much propriety, if not more, to pass an act of retrocession returning them to the original proprietors, after the terms of the original compact had been complied with, as to give them all to the new States, in violation of positive stipulation in the deed of cession made by Virginia, that the residuary mass of land unsold after the objects of the trust had been complied with should be considered a "common fund for the tree and benefit of each of the United States as have

in the world could say that Virginia was not entitled to her share. Mr. McComas said he had made these remarks in reference to that class of our public lands that are within the limits of the old United States. He should now say did some gentlemen on this floor seemed to think every eech made in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the iblic lands is intended to injure the election of Mr. Van uren. For his own part, he hoped he had a more hely observed by the process of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, including the lands in the process of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, including the lands are the process of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, including the lands are the process of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, including the lands are the process of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, including the lands are the process of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, including the lands are the process of ect in view. He had no political rancor in his heart-gainst the Vice President, and this his triends will perceive, sippi to the Perdido, acquired by treaty in 1803, which cost sippi to the Perdido, acquired by treaty in 1803, which cost the Government \$15,000,000, and also the Floridas, that were acquired in 1819, at the rate of \$5,000,000, amounting, in the whole, to \$20,000,000. He said that it ha been contended by some that as this class of lands was acquired by purchase, and was not included in the compact power to distribute the proceeds of them among the People; that Congress had no power to collect money but for revenue purposes. This (he said) was admitted, when pecific grants conferring power upon Congress to raise mo-ey for revenue. But he said he must look upon this sub-ct in a very different light. This money has not been quire the fee simple in these lands, they have the rig dispose of the rents and profits; if they have the right cludes the minor. He said that it was now too late to question the power of Congress to acquire this territory; it had been acquired, and it had been acquiesced in by the whole People of the United States; and it was not necessary for say that Congress had the right now, in fee simple; and the whole subject. He said this fund not being raised for revenue purposes, Congress was not restricted in its approximation. Constitution, where it is said, "the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belong-ing to the United States." He said if he was correct in saying that this territory belonged in fee simple to the Unitd States, then he was correct in saying it was to be gov erned by this article in the Federal Constitution: "Tha Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful to his mind, that Congress might distribute the proceeds of these lands to the several States, agreeably to federal popu-lation, if, in their judgment, they should think it a needful and proper regulation. In relation to their public domain or territory, he said justice required that this twenty milons, drawn from the common treasury of the People, should

e fairly distributed among them.

He said, to graduate and reduce the price of public land would confer no beneat upon the actual settlers; the effect of such a law would be to place the public domain in the for five times the sum it cost, which would be a ruinou iate application of the same to the improvement of the states. They themselves will soon become old States, an ustain the same relation to the public domain as the o daily diminishing, and their interests in the public domain increasing; and it will not be long before these very States liberty. He said he would now examine that scheme that proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one, from the public domain proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one, from the public domain proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one, from the public domain proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one, from the public domain proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one, from the public domain proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will receive ten dollars for one proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus revenithant will be proposed to the

ceive from having all that is contained within their own

He would state another unhappy effect that must arise from graduating and reducing the price of public lands: it would greatly affect the sound currency of the country; it would increase the rage for land speculation, and every dollar that will be received in the land office will pass from the circulating medium of the country into the vaults of the Govern-ment. It is not difficult to tell what the effects of this measure will be, to be always collecting from the People, and never disbursing in any form. It is to operate oppressively upon every interest in the community. The effects of this measure are felt now at New York, Boston, and New Orleans. The points where the greatest portion of the revenue is collected are suffering most; they are in the midst of apparent prosperity, embarrassed for the want of money; that continual draft upon them for money, and the locking it up in the Treasury, is what produces this state of things.

Mr. McComas said he would examine the effects of this

scheme on the old States. It not only takes millions from the treasury of each State, but (he said) it robbed them of their population. He said any system that would invite emigration to the new States, without operating unjustly on the old States, should have his hearty co-operation; but a system that only transferred population from one portion of the United States to another, was not a fit and proper subject for legislation. It adds nothing to the aggregate wealth of the nation. He said, suppose that Alexandria and Georgetown were to move to the city of Washington, would it add any thing to the numerical strength of the would it add any thing to the numerical strength of the District? Would there be a man, woman, or child more? Would there be a dollar or cent more? Then why should Congress interfere upon this subject? He said it was very evident that there was not a State in the Union that had a redundant population; the great complaint was the want of a more dense population, so as to enable every branch of industry and of science to develop their full resources. He said, by a reference to the last census, it would be seen that under the present system the emigration to the new States was unparalleled in the annals of history, from the foundation of the first Egyptian colony to the present day. He said that every community was capable to bear and sustain a certain weight of population and no more, and that too rapid an increase of population was as bad or worse than one too slow. That to reduce the price of the public land in the new States was to reduce the price of land in the old States, and to render the rents and profits less valuable to their owners, which would be a crying injustice not to be submitted to on the part of the old States.

Mr. McComas said he was in favor of distributing the sales of the public lands to the several States, agreeably to federal population, because the President has decreed that internal improvement by this Government shall cease: and said, whatever may be thought of many of the measures of his administration, he thought that Andrew Jackson would deserve a nation's gratitude for arresting that system. He said it was not his purpose to revive the discussion upon the constitutional power of Congress to make internal improvements. He would place the question upon very dif ferent ground: that of the practicability and expediency of the system. He said it was known to the House that a large portion of the People in the United States believed that Congress has no constitutional power to make internal improvements in the States. It is also known to this House that upon this question the country is geographically divided: that north of a certain line the People think that Congress has the right to make internal improvements; south of the same line the People think that it is un constitutional to make internal improvements. Now, sir what is the effect of this belief on the system itself? It is simply this; the section of country that thinks Congress can exercise the power gets all the money; and that section that believes Congress cannot exercise that power gets Under this system, the South was made tribu-

tary to the North: the operation was to enrich the North, and impoverish the South.

He said that, independent of any constitutional scruples upon this subject, this would be a sufficient reason to abandon the measure by this Government, as it was evident that no system that would accommodate the agricultural and commercial interests of all these United States can be and commercial interests of all these of med states can be adopted. But, he said, he would take a more enlarged view of the subject. He asked the chairman, (Mr. Mann, from New York,) whom he knew to be expert in figures, if he had ever made a calculation of the sum that it would take to make a proper system of internal improvement for the accommodation of the variegated interests of the Unit-ed States 2 Mr. McComas said that he had turned his at-tention lately to the subject, and from the most reasonable estimate he could make, assuming the sum made necessary by the State of Indiana as the basis of his calculation, (and he was certain that his calculation would come far too short the Executive patronage of the Government was too great Government the disbursing agents of this vast sum of money? Did they intend to add this additional patronage to army of sixty thousand office-holders already quarter ed on their treasury? He said he stood there in his place, and gave it as his deliberate opinion that to add that additional patronage to the Federal Government, it would be too strong for the liberties of the People. The State Gowould be found prostrate and powerless at the feet of this hands of designing politicians would be like a cancer upon the body politic; it would extend its roots into every condition of society. It would corrupt the People themselves, the source and fountain of all political power.

Mr. McComas said he would go for this mode of dis-

tribution, because, in his judgment, it would strengthen the action of the State Governments, already in his opinion too weak for the action of this. He said it would confine the action of this Government to our foreign relations, the legitimate object of its creation. He said it would leave our State Governments to manage the local and internal conmight then be regarded as the sheet anchor of American secure in the enjoyment of our civil and religious rights. This Government would then be like a kind mother, conferring blessings on all, and oppressing none. Mr. McCo-mas said he had heard a singular objection made to this from State rights men. He said gentlemen might as well erty to his neighbor, it would impoverish his neighbor, and enrich him, as to make him believe that to strip the Esderal Government of twenty millions of dollars annually of its patronage, and give it to the States, would weaken the State Governments and strengthen this Government. He said the argument was too absurd to merit further no tice. He said he would turn these gentlemen over to the arguments of Gen. Jackson on that subject, and he thought they would find it much easier to make objections to his argument than to answer them. He said these arguments could be found in his annual message of 1830. Mr. McComas said the danger of this distributing system did ot consist in weakening the State Governments. He said the system was continued for any length of time, it would make the State Governments too strong for the Federal Government. He said he would never agree to nake this Government the agent to collect money from the People to distribute among the States; he would not be illing at this time to distribute any moneys among the tates that had been collected under the revenue laws, but the funds arising from the public lands, not strictly a revenue fund, could be safely distributed among the States, and would be all that Congress could prudently do at this time. That the excess of revenue, under the compromise bill, night be properly expended in putting the country in a state if defence, and at the end of the compromise bill bring the of defence, and at the end of the compromise bill bring the duties down to a revenue standard, is the true policy of the country. There was another advantage to be derived from this mode of distribution; that it would increase representative responsibility. What was the fact? Gentlemen on that floor might vote away millions of the Pcople's money, and they never would inquire why have you done so? owing to the fact, he presumed, that the money had been taken from their pockets by indirect taxation. But let this money once assume a tangible shame, and he placed in the money once assume a tangible shape, and be placed in the State treasury to lessen their taxes, and his word for it, the People's representatives will be held to strict accountability for every dollar they vote away; and this, in his humble judgment, was the only mode to arrest this extravagant

Mr. McComas said he had already said to graduate th price of our public domain would be in- fact a law to place the public domain under the control of the rich speculator instead of our own Government, which would exclude the poor people from the country. But, he said, he would ask the poor people in and out of the new States to examine their most favorite view of the subject, that is, to give it to the new States. Would that operate to their interest. Could they expect to get the lands from the State Govern-ments upon cheaper terms than they could from this Government. He said his life on it that the State Governments would raise the price of the public lands were they ceded to them. The difference in the two Governments is this that the State Governments are generally poor and needy and would be under a continual temptation to raise th price of these lands to enlarge their revenue resources. already, like the river Nile, overflowing its banks. The Government had, in relation to the public lands, been lite ally the guardian of the poer people, by keeping down the price of land; but let these lands once pass into the hand of speculators, or in the hands of the States, and the case will be different; they will be turned over from a kind parent into the hands of Egyptian taskmasters. The poor people would soon find that those doctors had mistaken their disconnections. ease; that their impassioned appeals addressed to this body in behalf of the poor were nothing but empty declamation. The system, if adopted, was to build up a rich aristocracy to rule the democracy of the States. He said he hoped the democracy of these States would examine this subject carefully, and that they would find it their interest to let these lands remain in the hands of the Federal Govern-ment, and that they will demand their just share of the sales of the public lands, and apply the same to works of internal improvement, or the education of their children, or to lessening their State tax.

Mr. McComas said he would now take a different view

SPEECH OF MR. McCOMAS-CONCLUDED.

of the subject. That he would vote for this mode of distri-bution, because it was the only effectual mode of making internal improvements, and that internal improvement was the most effectual way to strengthen the union of the States. He said Providence had blessed us with a variety of soils and productions, and watered our beloved country with innumerable streams for the delight and accommoda-tion of its inhabitants. A succession of navigable waters forms a kind of chain around its borders, as if to bind it more firmly together, while the most noble rivers in the world run at convenient distances, which, when properly improved, will give facilities for the transportation of their mproved, will give facilities for the transportation of their various commodities. He said gentlemen might say what they pleased about the disinterested patriotism of the American People being a sufficient guaranty for the maintenance of this Union. He said no man on that floor entertained a better opinion of the patriotism of the People than he did, but he thought it was taxing it too heavily to suppose that it small a track the sufficient to example the pose that it could of itself be sufficient to accomplish that end. He said man had read past history to little advan tage to suppose that a country situated like this, combin a variety of climates, of pursuits, as well as of interests a variety of climates, of pursuits, as well as of interests, could be held together by such a frail tenure. He said in his judgment that unity of interest was the only effectual bond of union in any country. That a community of feeling could alone be produced by a system of canals and railroads, that would bring our scattered population together. He said he would not give two hundred millions of money spent in that way for national defence, for money enough to line our Atlantic seabord from Maine to New Orleans with fortifications. He said he was like Jefferson and Jackson on that subject; he knew it to be impossible tions would be useless without armament, which would cre ate a standing army strong enough to turn upon the country and destroy the liberties of the People. He said he hoped the anxiety of gentlemen to get rid of the surplus revenue would not bring upon the country a standing army in time of peace. He said some gentlemen spoke lightly about the dissolution of this Union as a thoughtless man does, frequently, about death at a distance. But, for himself, he should regard the voice that announced to him the dissolu and he would not stop to inquire whether the North or the South would suffer most under this fatal catastrophe. was sufficient for him to know that they were both ruined and the hopes of civil liberty extinguished throughout the

that there was no money in the Treasury to distribute. By the Secretary's report of the receipts and of sums upon de posite in the banks to the credit of disbursing officers, which had not been expended, there was, on the 1st of Februar last, \$30,678,879 91. This sum cannot be touched or lescened by any of the expenditures of the present year: o the contrary, it must continue to increase. There is a large item that must be added to this sum. He meant the stock that we held in the late United States Bank, \$7,000,000; and if the piece of that stock does not depreciate, it will sell for seven million five hundred thousand deliars; which makes in the Treasury on the 1st of last February, \$38,-175,879 91. This surplus must continue to increase; but that I may not place the sum too high, I will place the customs at the sume, in round numbers, \$19,000,000; public lands, \$15,000,000. He would add five millions more for the increase of the sales of the public lands, and there was more than that same of an increase upon the sales of was more than that sum of an increase upon the sales 1835 over those of 1834, which makes \$20,000,000, makin \$39,000,000 for the receipts of 1836. This sum must ladded to that in the Treasury on the 1st of February las and the Bank stock, which will fall due during the year, makes, in round numbers, \$77,000,000. He of this sum were to be deducted the present expenditures of the Government for the year 1836, which have been estimat-

Mr. McC. said hethought this was a large sum for an economical Government to spend in one year. This sum, dropping fractions taken from \$77,000,000, leaves a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1837, of fifty-four mil lions, which will be a surplus fund. Gentlemen who are opposed to distribution, have resorted to a cunning device; the ed to distribution, have resorted to a cunning device; they have made an estimate of all the bills that have passed, and will pass, this session, for the ordinary support of Government, and for national defence, and charged it to the surplus revenue that was in the Treasury on the 1st of February last, instead of charging against the surplus that which would fall due on the 1st of January, 1837, and vauntingly tell us that we have nothing to distribute. He said half against the Resolution of the Province said he did not believe in the gullibility of the People that extent. They would detect the fallacy of those co culations. They seem to forget that the surplus in th Treasury on the 1st of February was the receipts of 1833 and, in their eagerness to devour every dollar of the surplu in the Treasury, they overlooked an important fact, that f the year 1836 about forty millions of dollars must be received into the Treasury. He would leave gentlemen to reconcile these difficulties for themselves; and in conclusion of this part of the subject, he would say that the bill to distribute the sales of the public lands does not propose to distribut any money but what is a surplus; and if there is no surplus then, of course, there can be no distribution. He said, le the amount be little or much, Virginia was entitled to he share. She might be regarded as the mother of States. View her splendid daughters, Kentacky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, all independent States, rising high in the self-of this Confederacy, principally formed out of the territory that Virginia ceded to this Government. He called on the chairman to view the present condition of the State he had the honor in part to represent on this floor; a State which, from her geographical, commercial, and agricultural advantages might be equal to any in this Union; but, he said, she ap ment. States but of yesterday are outstripping and leaving her far in the shade. He would ask what prevented Vir ginia from being the most wealthy State in this Union, a well as the oldest? Nothing but the absence of a well ar ranged system of internal improvement. Let her central communication be completed by the James and the Kanawha rivers, and a lateral branch from the Southwest through the valley of Virginia, connecting the waters of the Mis sissippi with the Atlantic seabord, at the northern an southern end of the Chesapeake bay; then Virginia would be enabled to develop her full resources. Her rich minera productions, her lead, her iron, her gypsum, coal, and he iron, hitherto locked up in the mountains, would find then way to market. The fields that lay waste and uncultivat ed will be newly tenanted. Her population that is daily escaping to the West would be arrested. Her country seats and dilapidated buildings all repaired; her cities towns, and villages, made to flourish in all the glowing beauties of wealth and prosperity. He said Norfolk would assume the rank of New York, and Richmond that of Albany. He said he had no hesitancy in saying that Nature had done more for Virginia than for New York; that a finer naval depot was not to be found on the whole Atlantic seacoast than at Norfolk. And when the great valley of the Mis-

sissippi shall become her back country, nothing but Providence could arrest her onward march to wealth and re-

nown; her central position gives her a decided advantage over New York or New Orleans. The city of New Or-

leans can never command the vast trade of the West that

modities in the market, while the Gulf stream may be regarded as the home of tempest. He stated, that though New York might, by way of a continuous canal or railroad, connect herself with the valley of the Mississippi, yet she could not successfully compete with Virginia for that trade, first, because through Virginia would be the most direct route, and, secondly, because the New York canal would be closed with ice at least four months out of twelve. He said the would like to know what kind of guaranty the responsibility to public opinion was to seem to continuous canal or railroad, impeaching General Jackson for their conduct. If he could not be impeached for the conduct of Mr. Barry, how is he responsible for his acts? He said he had been told, though the was not responsible to public opinion. said Virginia had too long folded her arms. She begins to see that boasting of her great men—her Henry, whose impassioned eloquence set the ball of the Revolution in motion, and her Washington, who conducted our infant nation bruish non quanted—with not in their before and clothe their backs. He said he hoped, so far as Virginia was con-cerned, that we should be able yet to present an undivided front. He said this measure would have a happy effect up-on the local and sectional differences of the State, and bring them together, and create a feeling of brotherly love so essential to the happiness of every community.

Mr. McComas said he would, for the information of the People of Virginia, give them a statement of their interest

n the land bill. It would be seen in the following table TABLE showing the amount to which each State will be

	Tana and Alexander	1 2 2 2 2 2		per Earlies
disting to said	Federal population.	Share for each State.	Fifteen per cent. to new States.	Total to new States.
Southern se set to	DEPOSITION OF THE PARTY OF THE	and Age		E Diam 53
Maine	399,437	689,028	of States	
New Hampshire	269,326	464,587	Colemen all	No. PES
Massachusetts	610,408	1,052,953		
Rhode Island -	97,194	167,659	10011-0602	
Connecticut -	297,665	512,472		
Vermont		484,133		
New York .	1,918,553	3,309,503		CATCOLONIA CONTRACTOR
New Jersey -	319,922	551,865		
Pennsylvania -	1,348,072	2,325,424	7	Ar att
Delaware · -	75,432	130,120		
Maryland	405,843	700,079		
Virginia -	1,023,503	1,765,554		
North Carelina -	639,747	1,103,563	1779	
South Carolina -		784,918		TAS CERT
Georgia -	Trongota	741,423	是 如约是2	
Kentucky .	621,832	1,072,660	A COLUMN	
Tennessee	625,263	1,078,578	ALTERNATION OF	de de la constitución
Ohio -	The state of the s	1,614,400	230,844	1,845,24
Louisiana	171,694	296,172	67,561	363,733
Indiana	343,031	591,728	325,485	917,213
Illinois -	157,147	271,078	483,760	754,838
Missouri	130,419	224,972	174,354	399,320
Mississippi -	110,358	190,367	788,403	978,770
Alabama	262,508	452,826	541,940	994,76

onal district would be entitled to \$84,074 annually He said he would ask his constituents if they would be willing for him to vote away that much of their money Money that had been drawn from their pockets over an above what was necessary to carry on the expenses of the Government. He said he did not know how he could justify such a vote. Would they be satisfied to be told that tify such a vote. Would they be satisfied to be told that it was better for them to have that money spent in making sheds and fortifications on the seabord, that would, in order to keep them in repair, increase their taxes threefold, and thereby revive the tariff laws again? Would they be easily persuaded that it was more to their interest to have a million of dollars of their money spent in building a marble custom-house in New York, already dazzled with her own ratic notions to build up a standing army in time of peace in his conscience that he had represented their interests in making such a distribution of their money.

But he said his colleague (Mr. Garland, of Virginia)

id this plan of distribution among the States was nothing out reviving the doctrine of internal improvement by this Government. How his colleague could bring his mind to that conclusion he was at a loss to know. How the Peo-ple's money, handed over to make internal improvements, upscheme, and he hoped that his colleague would regard him as good authority, as he had recently defended this administraand the information of the committee, he would quote the exact words of the President on that subject, taken from his annual message communicated December 7th, 1830: " have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which or some pian for the distribution of the surplus runds which may at any time remain in the Treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their Representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal insprevement." He said, by this message of the President, it is very clear that he proposed this plan of dividing the surplus revenue among the States, with a view to withdraw that fund from the control of Course and to determine the this is the handmaid of improvements, for without mo-

ney it is useless to talk about making improvements.
Mr. McComas stated that his colleague (Mr. Garland)
had stated that the Constitution had more to fear from the Executive branch of this Government than from the popuar branch, and he gave as instances internal improvement and the tariff. He said his colleague seemed to have for often that both these measures came upon the country uner the imposing sanction of Executive recommendation hat if these measures had violated the Constitution, it was not the work of either branch separately, but the joint work of both; and to show that my colleague is mistaken in regard to the relative strength of the two branches of the lovernment, he would state, as soon as General Jackson took a stand against internal improvement, although an overwhelming majority of the popular branch was favorato it, yet the whole system withered at his touch, and odd the Bank of the United States. On the subject of the tariff, he would say to his colleague, that he could not show any sentiment uttered by Gen. Jackson that went to how that the tariff laws were unconstitutional.
[Here Mr. Garland asked leave to explain. He said

he did not assert that Gen. Jackson thought the tariff laws unconstitutional, but that he himself believed they were.]

Mr. McComas said so he had understood him; he ha not referred to it for that purpose, but for the purpose of it wing in how many instances his colleague, who entered into a general defence of the acts of the President, differad from him in great leading measures. He said that what ever the President may have contributed to put down the ariff, he never opposed it on constitutional grounds; that he did contribute to do so, he readily admitted in his recommendation of a judicious tariff. Much as the term has been criticised, it went far, in his judgment, to give direction to public sentiment, and prepare all classes for a gradual reduction of the tariff. He said if his colleague or any nember of the committee doubted the truth of the position ne assumed, he would refer them to the President's proc lamation in answer to the South Carolina ordinance. He said that ordinance asserted that the revenue laws were unconstitutional, that Congress had no power to collect taxes but for revenue purposes; and that a great portion of the money collected was not for revenue purposes, but was raised for the protection of domestic manufactures; that the law was palaphly unconstitutional, and being unconstitutional and in derections of the received rights of the State. ional and in derogation of the reserved rights of the States ney declared it null and void, wholly inoperative within the imits of S. Carolina. How did Gen. Jackson answer this regument? He said, by the Constitution Congress had the exclusive right to raise money for the support of Gov-ernment; they were the constitutional judges of the sum necessary for that purpose; and if they collected more than was necessary, it was an abuse of power, not a usurpation of power, not to be corrected by nullification or secession, at the polls by the People themselves, discharging their aithless agents. He also declared that resistance to this

Mr. McComas said his colleague (Mr. GARLAND) had lso entered into a long argument to prove that the Presilent had an unlimited right, at his own will and pleasure remove every officer in the Executive Department, upon he ground that he was responsible for their acts, being the head of the department. Mr. McComas said he had heard the word responsibility so frequently used that it fell rather grating upon his ear. He would like to know in what sense the President was responsible for the malversation in office of the subordinate officers of his department? Was will then float on the bosom of those majestic rivers. The climate itself has a deleterious effect upon the various com-

the responsibility to public opinion was, to secure consti-tutional liberty. He said that he had always understood that constitutional liberty was a conventional right, and could only be secured by being laid deep in the toundations of law. He would like to know of his colleague if he could find any man who was not under responsibility to public opinion. Julius Cæsar, Cromwell, Richard the Third, and Bonaparte were all under responsibility to public opinion The Autocrat of all the Russias was under responsibility to The Autocrat of all the Russias was under responsibility to public opinion. The past history of these men prove how ineffectual such a responsibility is to secure the equal rights of man. He said every jail and penitentiary was filled with persons responsible to public opinion. Yes, he said, the gallows had groaned under multiplied thousands who were under the same kind of responsibility. Yet, he said, that responsibility had not prevented the jails from being filled with cripinals, nor the callows to bend with rogress. and murderers; nor has it prevented tyrants from revolutionizing the best forms of government, and prostrating the last hopes of a free and happy People. He said he did not mean to be understood as intimating that the President of the United States was a tyrant; that he had always regarded him as a patriot. He alluded to it for the purpose of showing the absurdity of the argument, when pushed out to its legitimate consequences. He said the words responsibility to public opinion had been presented to his mind in the same light as the word fanaticism—a vague uncertainty, that could not be described, having neither top, tail, side, nor bottom. He said the definition of these terms, when used in the sense supposed by some, reminded him of an anecdote in relation to a young egotistical student just returned from college, and an old Dutchman. The student attempted, by way of sport, to play off his scholastic acquirements by asking the old Dutchman astronomical questions. The old Dutchman said he presumed he was so well educated that he could answer any question that could be propounded to him. The student replied to him that he might ask him any question; that he could answer it. The old Dutchman said his occupation not being that of an astronomer, but that of a farmer, he would be glad if he would tell him how many vards of moonshine it would he would tell him how many yards of moonshine it would take to stake and rider a hundred panel of fence? He said he should like to have the student's opinion upon the words constitutional liberty secured by responsibility to pub-

Mr. McComas said his colleague seemed to speak with an air of triumph that General Jackson had put down the monster that was controlling the whole monetary system on the dealers franchise unthe country, and was prostrating the elective franchise under its unhallowed feet. He said this argument was entirely out of place; that the United States Bank was dead, and it ought to be permitted to sleep undisturbed in its grave. [Here Mr. Garland asked leave to explain. He reared on the ruins of the national bank the beast with the seven heads and ten horns, extending its fatal fangs to the vitals of the body politic. He said, as a money power, it was far more dangerous to the liberties of the People than a national bank. The money power of the country had been cut loose entirely from the People and from the agents of the People. He would ask, where the public money was? It was placed, he understood, in a set of banks leagued together from one portion of the Union to the other, beyond the control of any human being except the execu-tive officers of the Government. That, when the public money was placed in the United States Bank, we could send our committee, and examine into the state and condi-tion of the bank. If any of the provisions of the charter had been violated, we could bring the delinquent corpora-tion before the courts of the country, and repeal its charter. As the case now stood, the People and their representatives were sealed up in darkness; they had about as much knowledge of the state and condition of the public money, as they had of the greengably of the mose. As man as they had of the geography of the moon. As me ters stood before, the People had clothed both the Predent and Congress with power to watch over the bank, to prevent any injury to the community. How stands the case now? Congress has no power to examine into the state and condition of any of these banks. Nor has the

President himself the right to issue his scire facias to repeal the charters of those banks, though they may have embezzled every single dollar of the public money, and trampled under foot the elective franchise. He said if his constituunder foot the elective franchise. He said if his constituents were to ask him, as their agent, what had become of
their money, and in what condition the public 'Treasury
was, he would be at a loss to answer them. He said he
could say that the Secretary of the Treasury took it from
the Bank of the United States, the only place which
Congress had any control over; that the Secretary of the
Treasury had reported that it was scattered about in different State banks through the Union; but whether these
banks were safe or sound he had no satisfactory evidence. money was unsafe in those banks, as he did not know, he had never had the satisfactory evidence to judge of t act before him. He said if he were called to say to his nstituents where he thought they could obtain the best aformation on that subject, he would advise them to con cult Mr. Whitney of this city; that he had understood that had a more intimate acquaintance with the depositions than any other man in the nation. If they were to ask him who this Mr. Whitney was, he would say that he had no personal acquaintance with him; neither was he known as a Government agent, nor was he responsible to any person for his conduct, that he knew of; yet, from what he understood, he knew more about the state and condition of their money in the local banks than any one

Mr. McComas said he hoped the committee would not think him impertinent, if he was to make some inquiry a ter the long silken purses that were to be filled with gold that was promised to the mechanic and the farmer; tha general jubilee, when they should be disenthralled from th withering curse of the paper system; when Nick Biddl and his rags should be seen retreating before a pure me tallic currency. He wished to know the truth of these pre-lictions. He said that he had frequently been amused to hear the bitter denunciations pronounced on panic makers and upon false prophets, on the side of the opposition. He said he wished to know what kind of prophets these were; were they the only men left on whom the mantle of Elijah could fall? Were their hearts the only altars upon which prophetic fires could have and from whose archive hear prophetic fires could burn, and from whose smoking base holy incense could arise? Were they gods anointed to speak the truth, when they announced to the American People the effect of pulling down the National Bank would e to supply the country with a gold currency? He said In the year 1832, there were in existence 330 banks; their

irculation was sixty millions. In the year 1835, there were 604 banks; their circulation was two hundred mil-

He asked if this looked much like returning to the golden ge, when in the year 1835 there was more than three times is much paper in circulation as there was in 1832. He aid his colleague had said that the President had done his duty in relation to the currency; that he was not omnipotent; he could not prevent the States from incorporating as many banks as they pleased. Mr. McComas said he was happy to find that it had been admitted that the Presilent was not omnipotent, and that it was possible, in some cases, he might err. He would, with the leave of the committee, submit a few questions to his colleague. Did not the President know as well before he commenced his experiment on the currency as he does now, that the States lid possess and exercise the right to charter as many local banks as they pleased? Did not the President know, be-fore he commenced this crusade on the currency, that the same, or a similar system had failed, after Madison's veto of the old United States Bank, in 1811, when the entire currency of the country became deranged; when the revolution of fortune was almost as frequent as the diurnal notion of the earth; when the tenure by which people held their property became unsettled, and, in a few years, the Government itself lost one million five hundred thousan lollars by broken banks, now footed up in every annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury as unavailable unds? He said he would ask how, then, has the Execu tive done his duty? He said, if to derange the currenc and unsettle the tenure by which we hold our property the duty of the Executive, then, he said, the Executive ha done his duty faithfully; for he believed gentlemen of all he responsible by impeachment? If so, he would like to parties admitted that, on the day he commenced his experiment, our currency was surpassed by no currency in

nere had been no gold in circulation since the removal of the deposites, but, upon mature reflection, he would have cen mistaken; he understood, during the pendency of the 'ennsylvania elections, that several pieces were seen in the aost regged United States Bank note they could find, saying, "Here is General Jackson and the Constitution; her is Nick Biddle and his marble palace." He said it would astonish the committee to know the effect of this humbug upon the innocent and unsuspecting yeomanry of the courtry. He said it was difficult to convince many, whose h ation was remote from the seat of intrigue and politica nanagement, that gold would not soon be sa plenty tha said this delusion was about to vanish away; that a hitherto confiding People were about to rise in their majesty parties see the memma the currency of the country is facely to get in; they see no way of escape; the gulf opens, and the whole system is in danger of being swallowed up. No wonder the supporters of the scheme shrink with instinctive horror at the thought of this rag system. No wonder they cry out it is whig Legislatures that are chartering these banks; it is the whigs that must be held accountable for all this mischief. He said this battery was too weak to shield such a system from the retributive institute of an inshield such a system from the retributive justice of an in-

dignant People.

He said his colleague justified reprisals. He said his col-

He said his colleague justified reprisals. He said his colleague was the first man, in or out of the House, that he did hear fully justify that recommendation. Under all the circumstances of the case, his colleague had at least the merit of going the whole hog on that point.

[Here Mr. Garland asked leave to explain. He said that he had attempted to show that reprisals were a doctrine sanctioned by the laws of nations, and not regarded as a declaration of war, and that he would inform his colleague that on the French question he had gone the whole how, snout and tail.]

league that on the Freen question he had gone the whole hog, snout and tail.]

Mr. McComas said he had understood his colleague to have swallowed the whole hog, snout, tail, and all. He said as to himself he perfectly agreed with the course persued by our Government on that subject, with the single exception of that recommendation, and that he never blamed General Jackson for it after he had seen Mr. Livingston's left that he was the Scarter of States that he which that it had been missingly and the Scarter of States that he which that it had been missingly and the states of the said of said it was not his intention to revive that unpleasant con-But he would say this, that he never would have voted to give the President, or any other mortal man, power to make reprisals on French property. Whenever the honor of his country shall require such a measure, he would march up boldly to the subject, and declare war. His colleague complained that reprisals had been treated as a declaration of war a rainst France. It was no declaration of war a rainst France. of war against France. It was no declaration of war unles France made it war. Mr. McComas said he knew that t authorize the President to issue letters of marque and repr sals, and seize upon French property on the high seas, an convert it to our own use, was not a formal declaration of war. He said it was no insult for one man to spit in ano ther's face, unless the man chose to regard it as an insult. But what right had we to hope that France would not take it as an insult, and make war? Is there any thing in the past history of that nation that justifies a different belief Is there a man in America who does not believe, if re prisals had been made on French property, that at this very moment we would have been involved in all the horrors of war? He said he should always regret that war should have grown out of this transaction. He said he had not forgot that it was Frenchmen that stood side by side and shoulder by shoulder with us during the most gloomy period of the Revolution—a period that tried the souls omen, when about three millions of men had staked the lives upon liberty or death. He said the history of these times was associated with his earliest recollections; that he could not divest himself of a kindred feeling for that na-tion. He said he hoped that he never should have a heart that would cease to beat with gratitude for past favors re-erived at the hands of the French nation, nor a heart so cold as to impugn the motives that caused them to come to our rescue in that critical moment. It was sufficient for him to know that they had poured forth their blood and treasure in defence of liberty, and that they had elept in the same open and tented fields with our fathers. That it wa gallant Frenchmen that waved the lily of France in unison with the American eagle at the siege of York, when the genius of emancipation smiled, and the shackles of despotism

gave way.

Mr. McComas paused for a moment, and, pointing to Washington and Lafayette, said, Mr. Chairman, what would those patriarchs, who appear in this Hall to be watching our daily deliberations, have said in the moment have were rejoicing over their success in arms, if they could have looked forward one half century and have seen their own sons in the deadly grasp of war? He said he could imagine them to exclaim in the language of the poet:

"Hereafter let me live Unknown, unseen, Unlamented let me die. Steal from the world,

He said, like recording angels, they would have shed a tear on the declaration of war, and blotted it from the memory of man. Mr. McComas said he should have used all honorable means to have prevented war; but if his country had been involved in a war with France, or any other poon, he should stand up for his own country, righ or wrong; that he would be found perishing in the las

He would now pay his respects to the honorable chair-

man of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Cambrelleng.) He says that he is opposed to a distribution of the surplus fund, because he said it would ruin the People. should ever get a taste of this f again be wrung from their hands. Was this the doctrin of the great democratic party in the United States? What sir, the People who contribute this money are not capable to govern themselves? He did not expect to hear this doc trine boldly asserted on this floor, more especially by the as the great apostle of our modern democratic party. He never expected to hearit asserted that, if the People should by chance get a taste of their own money, it would corrupt them: that they would cling to it so fast, that it could on no occasion be wrung from their hands. pose that the money can never again be wrung from their hands: does it not belong to the People? This was a surplus fund—a fund that the Government had no claim to The question now presents itself to the country—What disposition ought to be made of this surplus fund, not wanted for the use of the Government? For himself, he was for putting it back into the People's pockets, in the same proportion that it was paid into the Treasury. Bu he gentleman says, no; they must never taste this fund if they do, it will corrupt them. He would inquire what was the doctrine of the venerable President on that subject. For the information of the committee he would read an extract from his message of 1830. He says: "And as 'sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can nowhere be so well deposited as in the pockets of the People." It would be seen that the President differed widely from the gentleman from New York. The President seems to think that the People's pockets are an excellent place to deposite this money in; but the gentleman thinks that place to be the last should go to. If it should get there, it would run them mad, and unfit them for the enjoyment of the modern de mocratic principles. The President thinks that this mone must be taken from the agents, and distributed equally among the principals, who are rightfully entitled to it, for fear that much money embodied in the hands of the People's agents, may tempt them to make a corrupt use of it The member from New York says the disbursing officers of the Government must keep this surplus fund; for, i the poor People from whose pockets it has been unjustly wrung, ever should taste that forbidden fruit, they, like wrung, ever should taste that forbidden fruit, they, not our first parents, would fall from their state of prime val innocence, and disgrace the great democratic party. That it would introduce that odious system of log-rolling in the State Governments. He would ask whether the State Governments are less able to bear the system of log-rolling than this Government? Are the agents of the Fe-deral Government more pure than the agents of the State deral Government more pure than the agents of Governments? Are they not selected from the same com mion People, subject alike to the same temptation? The agents of the Federal Government are exposed to greate annually to be scrambled for by the representatives of th different interests in the United States, was far more dan gerous to the purity of this Government than that sum divided into twenty-six parts, and distributed among th States, agreeably to federal population. By this division the danger of corruption is diminished, as one is to twen ty-six. The gentleman seems to have a very tender regard for the purity of the States. This reminded him of in anecdote he once heard of a widow lady and her daugh er: the daughter was young and handsome, and a gentle man became much smitten with her, and proposed dress her. She, as all prudent young ladies should

upt association; and closed her parental advice by saying Daughter, don't take him; let your mother have him. "Give the money to us; we are proof against corruption!"
He would say to the gentleman from New York, if this is
democracy in New York, it is not the Jeffersonian doc
trine of Virginia. The democrats of Virginia always

ratulate the People on their escape from corruption. would underwrite that the People never would get to smell a cent, let alone to taste one. He said it had been proposed, by way of extra appropriations, to spend \$40,000,000 for ordnance,

40,000,000 for an additional increase of the Navy, 60,000,000 for the increase of the army or militar branch,

Here, sir, is an increase of the expense of our Govern one hundred and seventy millions. To this sum wa added the expense of the Florida war, and a prope then to waste the Feople's money and prevent a distribu-tion, but the People in due time would provide for such a contingency. He said he was sorry to find the honorable member from New York opposed to the measure. He knew the weight his name would have before the country, parcicularly among the prevailing party of the day. The gentleman seems to have forgotten that his own State Legis that they were travelling pari passes with the President at that day. How is it that at the eleventh hour they have forsaken the President on that subject? Mr. McComas said that it was due to the Administration to do something. They had been charged with taking the People's money from the consteady of the law. They had been charged with ed with making a corrupt use of the money for election eering purposes. It has been charged that they are afraid o distribute the money, for fear it will break the deposit banks. He said he did not pretend to say these charge were true, but he thought, under the circumstances, the Administration was imperiously called on to do something

limsy battery- that we will not distribute the surplus from nual message, that the compromise bill must not be disturbed. What do gentlemen mean when they talk about a re AND,) who I hope will not disregard the recommendation

[Here Mr. GARLAND interrupted Mr. McComas, and aid that Mr. McComas was mistaken; that the President and made no such a recommendation this year, it was last

Mr. McComas said that his colleague was mistaken self; that the President had made the same recommenlation this year.

[The statement of Mr. McComas was confirmed by sev

The statement of Mr. McComas was commerced by several members, and he proceeded.]

Mr. McComas said that the measure had been called Mr. Clay's land bill; the attention of this House has been called specially to this subject. Why call it Mr. Clay's land bill? What has Mr. Clay to do with the subject any more than any other citizen of the United States? Is it intended to make a party question of this matter? Is i intended to settle the principles of the next Administration by the strength of the popularity of Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, both about to retire to private life—Mr Clay a candidate for no office, and the President having filled the measure of his country's glory? He said the name of HENRY CLAY might induce some men to vote against the measure. He said he had never supported Mr. Clay for any office, yet, as a western Virginian, he was always proud of him as one of her most talented sons. Though he did not agree with him in some of his political measures, yet he always admired the lofty bearing of the

measures, yet he always admired the lofty bearing of the bold and generous Kentuckian; though he may be over-whelmed by the wave of party, yet, when these party times shall subside, and the merits of this man be calmly reviewed, posterity will enrol his name on the brightest pages of American history. He will be regarded as one of those rare spirits that can rise with the crisis, and son above party feeling and selfish ambition, and cast oil on the troubled waves of his distracted country. Black lines might be drawn around his name, yet a glorious resurrection awaits drawn around his name, yet a glorious resurrection awaits him. He will live imperishable in the affections of every votary of civil liberty throughout the world; while there are many whose ephemeral existence will go down with the ebbing tide of politics to the shades of oblivion. Here Mr.McC. seemed somewhat exhausted, and several proposed that he should move that the committee rise; that under obligations to the committee for giving him their at passing further on their time. Though he had intended to

mself too much exhausted, and to accept of an adjourn that he did not intend to make a congressional speech. He said that he hoped that all parties would unite in this meae a party measure unless the Administration made it one It was idle to attempt to charge the minority with making this a party question. What interest can a minority base to make any question a party question; none, unless they wish to insure their defeat. It is the interest of majorities o make party questions, that the merits of the matter in lispute may be lost sight of. He said that he would not believe that this matter would share that fate till he saw it. Mr. McComasthen thanked the committee, and took his

REMARKS OF MR. VINTON,

On the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to suppress the hostilities of the Creek Indians.—May 18, 1836.

Mr. VINTON said he did not rise to throw any obsta let in the way of the passage of this bill, but he felt him-self called upon to protest against the manner in which the bill had been brought before the House. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (said Mr. V.) has chibited to us a letter of this morning's date, from the ecretary of War, addressed to himself, stating that cer dian disturbances had occurred among the Cree nation of Indians, and asking for an appropriation of half nillion of dollars to suppress them. It gives us no infor-nation as to the causes of those disturbances. Upon this etter, without any previous authority from the House, o ection upon it, the chairman of the Ways and Means ha assumed to report this bill, and press its instant passag upon the House. I believe this to be the third or fourt me during the present session that similar bills, makin ppropriations in all, to perhaps two millions of dollars, o nore, have been reported by that committee in the same manner. The Secretary of War writes a letter to the chairman of the Ways and Means, telling him he wants this, that, or the other sum of money for some specified puris, or the contribution of the subject to the com-ittee by the House, they take it in hand and report a bill, deny, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee of Ways and Icans have any right to report such a bill in that way; and I further deny, where the military defence of the coun-ty is to be provided for, that the Committee of Ways and the any is the appropriate assumption. Means is the appropriate committee to take charge of the subject. The duties of the committees are marked out by he rules of the House, and by those rules they have no ight to take subjects in hand without a previous reference of them by the House. Who can undertake to say that, if his subject had been communicated by the Executive to he House. the House, it would have been referred to the Way, and Means? The reference of subjects according to the will of the House is a very important power, and as between lifferent committees is often a matter of great moment But this mode of originating business takes this powe away from the House, and enables the Executive to selec away from the House, and enables the Executive to select its own committee. It is therefore respectful to the House to send communications intended to originate business through the proper channel. There is a further objection to this mode of proceeding. If communications out of which laws are to grow are transmitted to the House, the evidence of the facts on which they were predicated will remain on the files of the House, and there will be a proper Executive responsibility for those facts. When more vie executive responsibility for those facts. When money is propriated to carry on war, the evidence on which it is to be dress her. She, as all prudent young ladies should, consulted her mother on the subject. The old lady said that her young man was of bad moral character, and that her daughter was a young innocent virgin, and that she did

"he world. He said that he had liked to i we said that I not think she ought to contaminate herself by such a cor- I the letter upon which we are called upon to vote this half million of dollars, and enter into this war. We have not, and shall not have, on the files of this House a vestige of the evidence on which we have acted, unless the chairman of the Ways and Means shall be gracious enough to put

his letter among its archives.

Mr. Speaker, whenever the public exigencies require that provision should be made for drawing the sword of the country, that is at all times a subject of sufficient moment and seriousness to entitle the House to a communication from the President of the United States. It is his duty to watch over the public defence, and make the necessary recommendations to Congress, and it is our duty to see that that responsibility is not evaded. I hope, sir, that in future the business of the House will be done in the usual and Since I am up, Mr. Speaker, I will avail myself of this

occasion to say something on a subject in which I think the character of this House and of the country is concerned. When on the floor a few days ago, on another bill, I took occasion to advert to the policy pursued in this House in respect to these Indian wars. When the ery is sent up here that the People of the frontier are assailed by Indian hostility, we raise the means of making war upon them without a moment's delay; we crush them by our superior course. But we never inquire while the way is acquired to without a moment's detay; we crush them by our superfor power. But we never inquire, while the war is going on, or after it is ended, into its causes; we make no investigation to learn who were the instigators of the war, or who was to blame. I said, sir, that, from the public documents lying on our table, it was my opinion we had brought the unfortunate Florida war upon us by our own faults. I told the rarded the rights of the Indians, and were disposed to en-troach upon them; that if we omitted to investigate the causes of these disturbances, and thus induce those who have an interest in exciting them to think they can involve us without scrutiny and without exposure, we should have other Indian wars in all probability before the end of the other Indian wars in all probability before the end of the session. And I now say that, if we suffer ourselves to go on in this way, in three years' time every Indian will be driven by force from every State and Territory of the Union. In the States and Territories, wherever they are they are regarded as an incumbrance, and there is a strong desire to get them out of the way; and if we will furnish the majors without inquiry, they will be disposed of. Sir, our fractior inhabitants know our strength and their weekour frontier inhabitants know our strength and their weak-ness, and if we are to stand armed behind them, and let them have their way, we must expect they will overbear and encroach upon them. The Indians, with whom we are in contact, know full well their weakness and our power; and it is hardly credible that they will open a war upon us except from a strong sense of injury. I know nothing of the causes which have excited the Creeks, and cannot therefore say who is to blance. We creek to conduct the conductions of the cause which have excited the Creeks, and cannot, therefore, say who is to blame. We ought to send the immediate means of defending our frontier inhabitants from massacre and pillage; and it is, in my opinion, our further duty to set on foot immediately an investigation into the cause of these disturbances; and if we are in the wrong, we ought instantly to send commissioners to offer them reparation, and do them justice. When we look at the contrast, and see how weak and defenceless they are, and how strong and mighty we are, the character of the House, the honor of the country, and the feelings of the world, call upon us to pursue this course towards them. We cannot but feel that the very disparity of our condition is calculated to excite suspicion against us, as all the motives for peace are on their side. I trust, therefore, that while pass this bill, and send immediately the means of de-ce and protection to our frontier, we shall lose no time character for justice from all suspicion.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—The good brig MONTILLA, Churchill, master, will sail the middle of next week, and can take some freight and accommodate three

LAMBERT & McKENZIE,

OREGON (a Contemplated Town) is situated at the head of large steamboat navigation, on the south bank of the Maumee river. I made an attempt, a few weeks since, to ublish its importance to the world, with a pledge of saying

me by old residents, that there is about double the distance of deep water on the south side of the river that there is on the north side, from the foot of the rapids to its mouth.

Taking into consideration, also, the great extent of territory, with fertile soil, well-improved plantation; and villages with a pretty dense population, all lying south of the river, which have, at this early day, almost incalculable quantities of produce, it is believed that could the farming community have access to this

believed that, could the farming community have access to this port, our warehouses would prove too diminutive and too few to contain the abundance that would be transported here for shipment. Besides, the goods which will be brought from the East, and here deposited for the South, will be in the most astonishing

quantities.

It is plain to a demonstration, that the most important sections of Ohio and Indiana lie south of the contemplated route of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and as demonstrably plain, in my view, that the canal should be located on the south side of the Maumee river; and, if so, the conclusion rationally follows that it will do more commercial business for Ohio. It is probable that the route on the north side of the river is the most popular for the canal, in consequence of its costing a few hundred thousand dollars less than it constructed on this side; but I think Ohio should hold that consideration in total disregard, and place the canal more completely within its own reach and jurisdiction, thereby rendering herself far more accessible to it.

endering herself far more accessible to it.

Now, the foregoing statements, together with the consideration that the most important commercial countries, cities, towns, and rivers lie southward of the Wabash and Erie Canal, may all other advantages, I presume that that advantageous connexion with the interior of Ohio, of itself, will be sufficient to pay the mage of locating the canal on the south side : for, in that case t is reasonable to suppose that wheat will be transported from many miles in the interior to the canal mills; but if the canal be located on the north side, it is reasonable to suppose would be measurably to the exclusion of the farming

There has been some controversy about where the county seat of the new Company should be located. I have observed that, in point of centrality in the surplus territory, this position is about as central as any other prominent point.

ISAAC STREET,

DOLLARS REWARD.—Whereas, about thre papers of this country, giving notice that, at a certain place, or he estate of John Foster, formerly of England, but who died in his country: the above named reward will be given to any person who will send the subscriber a paper containing the said advertisement, or who will give any correct information of said estate. Direct to the subscriber, in Wentworth, N. H. may 21—2aw3w INCREASE S. DAVIS.

may 21—2aw3w INCREASE S. DAVIS. Charles County Court to value and divide the real estate of Edward Thomas, deceased, late of Charles county, according the rovisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and pr at the late residence of Edward Thomas on the 22d June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. to proceed in the business to which we were appointed.

PHILIP J. FORD,
THOMAS PERRY,
WILLIAM E. BARTLES,
HENRY CANTER,

THOS. S. GARDINER,

500 DOLLARS REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me or my agent, of two valuable young negro Men, about the ages of 22 and 23, if taken out of the State of Virginia, and two hundred for both, or one hundred for either, if taken in this State. They left home together in July last. The one is named STEPNEY, black, and of awkward carriage, has a wide mouth, and nose raised instead of being flattened, as is usually the case among negroes; his arms are your large and foct they have. his arms are very long, and feet very large. The other named ELIAS, of more sturdy make, and of somewhat lighter complexion, his face generally spotted, his countenance downcast, and speech faltering when accosted sharply, and has the habit of leaking much area his shoulder. looking much over his shoulder,

JAMES B. EWELL,

Near Buckland P. O. Prince William county, Va.

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

Editors of newspapers who have sent their papers to Heiskell & Badger, City Hotel, will please, hereafter, to direct to E. Badger, Marshall House, Philad. ap 30—d&c6w

District of Columbia, Washington County.

OHN H. SMITH has applied to the Honorable William Granch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under he act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the last Monday in May instant, at nine o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend.

WM. BRENT, Clerk,

In my letter of the 14th I expressed some regret that I had not seen the answer of the Mexican Minister to Mr. Forsyth's memorandum of their conference on the 20th April. Since that time I have received the Intelligencer of the 17th, containing the documents communicated to the House of Representatives by the President. Having given them repeated perusals, I have become satisfied that the whole of the correspondence of the Mexican Minister is not pub-I think the most important portion of its omitted.

Having in my letter demonstrated that no part of the Sabine river south of the 32d degree of north latitude could

be crossed to the opposite bank by an armed force belonging to the U.States, against the consent of Mexico, without violating our treaty of limits with that nation, I was particularly de sirous to understand upon what grounds the claim of the United States, which has been so obscurely alluded to, rested, so that the General of our forces on that frontic could lawfully be instructed to advance beyond the Sabine, but not beyond Nacogdoches, which is 50 miles on the Mexican side of the Sabine. I must presume that the gentleman (Mr. EVERETT, of Vermont) who introduced the resolution for the correspondence had the same object in view. I would respectfully ask his attention to this communication; and if, upon a proper consideration of it, he thinks with me that an important part of the correspondence has been omitted, I trust he will take measures to have it supplied. On the other hand, if I have formed an erroneous judgment, and the document which I must think has could lawfully be instructed to advance beyond the Sabine neous judgment, and the document which I must think ha an existence has already been published, then you will please suppress this letter.

The letters of Mr. Gorostiza are manifestly those of an The letters of Mr. Gorostiza are manifestly those of an able man, equal to the important and very delicate station he occupies, and this consideration strengthens exceedingly my conviction that the most important of his letters is wanting. How is it that, during the whole correspondence, Mr. Forsyth should so adroitly have avoided saying a syllable by way of explanation of the claims set up by the United States west of the Sabine, up to the 10th of May, and then, finding himself driven to be somewhat specific, should address a letter to the Mexican Minister full of pragnant matter and which would have clicited an anof pregnant matter, and which would have elicited an answer from the dullest diplomatic personage that ever lived? swer from the dullest diplomatic personage that Yet I find no answer from Mr. Gorostiza to Mr. Forsyth's

I was sorry to see in this letter the following passage I was sorry to see in this letter the following passage:
"General Gaines is not authorized to advance to Nacog'doches, but he is ordered not to go beyond that point." I
do not envy the position of that officer. He is told not to
go beyond Nacogdoches; there, if any great reverse should
happen to him, he can be told he was not authorized to advance there. This is not doing justice to the Army.
In another part of the letter Mr. Forsyth informs Mr.
Gorostiza that he is required by the President "to remind
'Mr. Gorostiza that Mexico is not in possession of the ter'ritory bordering on the United States, wherever the true
'line may be: whether the Government of Mexico will ob'tain, and can maintain possession of it, are questions now

tain, and can maintain possession of it, are questions now

'at issue by the most sanguinary arbitrament."
And, again, Mr. Forsyth says: "The undersigned is instructed by the President to decline any discussion, at present, of the claims or pretensions of the United States

to the territory in question."
It cannot be supposed for an instant that so vigilant a diplomatist as the Mexican Minister has shown himself in the letters which have been published, would not have any swered so important a letter as this of Mr. Forsyth, of May 10th. I have not found it in the Globe, where the correspondence is so dislocated as to create much embarrassment; but as the correspondence appears in the Intelligencer, the order of the dates is thus:

A note from Mr. Gorostiza of May 4th; then the letter alluded to of Mr. Forsyth, of May 10th, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Mr. Gorostiza of May 9th, (which I do not find either;) and the correspondence closes by a letter from the Mexican Minister of May 10th, complaining of the publication of the memorandum of April 20th. But I repeat I have not found in any paper Mr. Gorostiza's specific answer to Mr. Forsyth's letter of May 10th, and I cannot but believe that an answer must have been put in

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: The statement from the Louisiana Adver tiser, that Santa Ana has not been taken, may or may not be true. But the evidence from the paragraph in that paper is certainly about as weak proof against the fact as any sensible man could credit. That Santa Ana is not with the advance of the army will not appear probable to those who have studied the character of the man—a man of undoubted bravery and furious passion, as well as of atrocious ferocity. He has heretofore usually been found in the advance; and from the tenor of his published despatches to the Mexican Government, we perceive how much he despised his foe—a circumstance likely to lead a man less brave than himself to place himself in the advance. That he was in the city of Mexico, is extremely improbable. We have been informed that the two parties in Mexico were united in this war of tyranny and the most cruel vengeance against the Texians. There were not, therefore, likely to be any disturbances in Mexico to recall him thither. And if he intended to return for new forces, it is not probable that he would permit those on the ground to push forward in his absence. If they were inadequate with his presence, they would, in all probability, be still more insufficient in his absence. If he could not trust himself to conquer with them alone, it is not in the least probable that he would trust others with them, with orders to advance and carry on the war with activity.

But every statement of the "credible" gentleman in the Louisiana Advertiser admits that the troops had advanced, and that they had a skirmish, in which they suffered "complete rout." A skirmish attended with a complete rout is a new description of combat. It does not correspond with any definition which I have been accustomed t attach to the word "skirmish." The gentleman also states very decidedly that there was "loss on both sides." Every person of any judgment will be of accord with this gen-tleman. There was no doubt "loss on both sides." Ir this respect it was a parallel case with the battle of New Orleans. There was "loss on both sides" on that occa-sion. It is easy, under such general terms, to cover up the real state of the case; and to give a representation the efwith some plausibility, (after the facts come to light fully, ended as no violation of truth. I deem it fair to conclude that when a man, pretending to knowledge of important facts, makes a statement so contradictory and indefinite as that contained in the Louisiana Advertiser, e either knows nothing certain about them, or that he in-

I think it is very much such a story as a British soldier, if he could have been interrogated by a stranger, the day after the battle of Orleans, would have given of that disas-

ter to the arms of his country. Well, how did the battle go yesterday?" "Answer. We had a skirmish and we suffered a complete rout, but there was loss on both sides, though prin-

Yet it may not be true that Santa Ana was in the battle The strong probability from these published despatches and the known character of the man, is, that he was with the advance, consequently in the battle. It is, nevertheless, correct proposition to say that what is extremely improba-

ble is sometimes true.

A few days will clear away all fogs on this subject, and

exhibit it in the sun-light of truth.

I wish most heartily that the first account received may be true. Doctor Johnson said he loved a "good hater."
The terms good hater, which some have thought a selfcontradiction, have very rarely, indeed, been more appropriately applied than they might be to the foes of Santa Ana. I therefore subscribe myself, to the great scandal and horror

of his "good lovers" in this country A good hater of SANTA ANA. WASHINGTON, APRIL 19.

New Orleans, May 3.
Capture.—The Texian armed schooner Invincible was seized on Saturday, and brought to this city on Sunday, by Passed Midshipman D. Ridgeley, of the sloop of war Warren. It appears, from what information we can gather, that some friend of the Mexicans in this city addressed a communication to Commander Dallas, stating that the Inviscible had been written to the communication of the Mexicans of the control of the Mexicans of the Communication of the Mexicans of vincible had been guilty of an act of piracy in capturing the schooner Pocket, sailing under American colors.

The crew, and, as we are informed, the officers of the Texian schooner Invincible, were taken yesterday from the vessel, hand-cuffed, and marched, to the number of six een, from the levee to the prison.

The Attakapas Advertiser has a new version of Campbell's celebrated couplet: "Hope for a moment bade the world farewell, And Freedom shriek'd when Col. CROCKETT fell."

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1836.

Petitions were presented by Mr. LINN and Mr. KENT. On motion of Mr. ROBBINS, the Committee on Naval scharged from the further consideration o

the petition of Jane Perry.

On motion of Mr. NAUDAIN, the Committee for the District of Columbia was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John Mackaran.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment a bill from the House for the rediction of Pension and the House for the rediction.

elief of Peter Dimick, and a bill for the relief of Samuel Mr. SOUTHARD reported from the Committee on Naval

Affairs several House bills without amendment, and among them a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the United States schooner Wild Cat. Mr. WEBSTER offered the following resolution; which

es over one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, so far as in his udgment the public interest may permit, and confidentially or otherwise, information of the present state of the negotation between the United States and Great Britain reesting the Northeastern boundary of the United States cluding all correspondence between the two Governmen ot heretofore communicated to the Senate, and those pre iminary conditions, without which Great Britain declines o renew the negotiation, as stated in the President's mesage at the opening of the present session, and which con-litions he deems to be incompatible with a satisfactory and ightful adjustment of the controversy.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, a report from the Secre-

ry of the Treasury, made a few days since, on the sub ct of lands granted for pre-emption claims, was ordered On motion of Mr. KING, of Alabama, the Senate pro-

eded to consider the decision of the House to the amend ents made by the Senate to the "bill authorizing the dent to accept the service of volunteers," &c. The House disagreed to that part of the amendments of a Senate which assigned to the President and Senate the

ppointment of the officers of such volunteers as may be Mr. KING, of Alabama, moved that the Senate insist

a its amendment.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to amend the motion by adding and that a committee of conference be appointed."

Mr. KING called for a division of the question, so as to ave the vote on the motion to insist taken first.

Mr. CALHOUN said there could be no such division a motion when there was merely a motion made to amend of a motion when there was merely a motion made to amend. The CHAIR decided that a division might be ordered by the Senate, and put the question on Mr. Calhoun's proposition; which was negatived.

Mr. CALHOUN then moved that the Senate receder from its amendment; which was not in order.

The question being taken on the motion to insist, it was lecided in the affirmative—yeas 27.

On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, a committee of conference was ordered to be experited by the Chair, was 20.

nee was ordered to be appointed by the Chair—yeas 20.

The following resolution, submitted on Tuesday by Mr.
wing, of Ohio, came'up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be diiblic money has been made by his direction, since the 30th of June last, from the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and deso from the Clinton Bank of Columbus, to banks east of the Alleghany mountains, giving the date and amount of all such transfers, and the banks from and to which they were made. And, also, that he inform the Senate what ransfers are ordered from each of the abovenamed banks, and when and to what banks they are to be made. That e also inform the Senate what amount of transfers was nade to each one of the said banks in Ohio since the 30th of June last, and what amount, if any, is now ordered to

Mr. HUBBARD moved to amend the resolution by inerting "and the Franklin Bank of Ohio," which was also deposite bank in that State, and which was omitted in the solution in its original form.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, explained his object in moving he resolution. He said that, about the middle of last month, a resolution had been adopted by the Senate, in-quiring of the Secretary of the Treasury whether he had iven to the deposite banks power to direct what currene hould, and what should not, be received for the publi ands; and also what amount of the public moneys had seen, since the 30th of June, 1835, transferred, by his directions, from the four Northwestern States and the Michigan Territory to the Eastern cities, and whether further transfers were ordered. This resolution, (said Mr. E.,) after long delay, drew forth two answers, in all occuying between twenty and thirty printed pages-a mass of natter, intricate, ill-digested, and involved; so that few persons can have the patience to read it, and most of those persons can have the patience to read it, and most of those who do will rise from the perusal without deriving any certain or definite notion of the meaning of the Secretary, and with few facts distinctly impressed upon the mind. This, however, is, I presume, rather the misfortune than the fault of the Secretary: it is very much in character with all his State papers. He explains upon the plainest propositions in the world, until he obscures them. with all his State papers. He explains upon the propositions in the world, until he obscures them.

his figures, in his financial tables, are repeated and involved until they become nearly unintelligible.

I have examined these reports with great care, and I am If at a loss to say whether the direct inquiries put to him e Senate have, in one part or another of his report, in all together, received an answer. If they have, those wers are to be sought after and sifted for among so nuch trash, that it costs more than they are worth to find hem. It is as if he had owed an ounce of gold, and should

pay it by delivering a wagon load of sand, containing the ounce of gold distributed through it in dust.

But I have gone through the labor (from which God preserve my friends) of reading and examining this report, and I find that its tendency, in one most important particular, is to produce a false impression, and I, on a cursory eading, was in fact deceived by it. Hence, this resolu-ion, which I have offered, to get, if possible, something a plain and direct language, such as sums and dates, which

ill set the matter right It will be recollected that a circular of the Clinton Bank f Columbus, one of the deposite banks in Ohio, gave rise the former resolution of inquiry. That circular inform-I the other banks in Ohio that none of their notes would e received in payment for public land, except such as ould agree to redeem them by drafts on some of the Atantic cities, at thirty days' date; and giving as a reason for such a harsh requisition, that nearly all the public money Which they received had necessarily to be transmitted there. This reason for the inquiry was fully developed in the remarks which I made on presenting it. It was to ascertain from the Secretary whether this constant drain of our Western funds was in fact going on: whether the public money was, as fast as it was paid in for lands, transmitted by order of the Treasury to the Eastern cities. The respectation for the religious to the state to and from what lution further directs him to state to and from what anks such transfers have been made.

In answer to this, the Secretary says, in his second re-port, pages 1 and 2:

"All the transfers of public money, from the 30th June, 1835, to the 23d April, 1835, derived from every source, and made from the Western States specified, to any cities east of the Alleghany mountains, have been as follows: From Ohio, deducting the amount sent there within the period named, by previous transfers from Indiana and the agency in Missouri, only \$45,000; (there having been transferred to Ohio \$1,570,000, and from there but \$1,515,000.) From Indiana, except those to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati and its agency at St. Louis, and thence to Eastern cities, \$00. From Illinois, except the deposites from that State made in St. Louis, Indiana, and Michigan, and included in theirs, \$00. From Missouri, except through the agency of the Commercial Bank at Cincinnati, \$00.

"But, from Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana, through deposites in the agency of the Commercial Bank, and transfers thence directly to the Eastern cities, \$200,000; and circuitously from those three States to Ohio, and thence East, about \$1,015,000 more, (viz. in all, from Indiana about \$770,000; from Missouri about \$500,000; and from Illinois about \$8345,000.

"From Michigan, of all deposited there, from all quarters, the sum of \$2,050,000.

of \$2,050,000.

in on 5.300,000.

"These sums, amounting to \$3,865,000, constitute the aggre-te of all the transfers from all the Western and Northwestern tates and the Territory named in the resolution, to any part of the East, whether consisting of money received there for lands, useful to the solutions, debts due, miscellaneous sources, or money which had, efore the 30th June, 1835, been transferred from Eastern cities the West and Northwest, for public expenditure, but was still

And again, in page 3, he says:

les of baid in Ohio, and still leaves in that State over one wilon of dollars of public deposites, and in her banks, including agency, about two and a half millions of dollars of those de

And in page 11 he gives the banks from and to which th ansfers have been made, without specifying amounts Thus:

From the Commercial Bank at Cincinnati, and its Agency a

rout the Commercial Bank at One Balan,
St. Louis;
Clinton Bank, at Columbus;
Bank of Michigan, and the Farmers' & Mechanics'
Bank, at Detroit:
And to the Union and Franklin Banks, at Baltimore;
Girard Bank, and Moyamensing Bank, at Philadel-

Phia;
Bank of America,
Manhattan Bank, and
Mechanics' Bank,

Now, sir, I ask you what you would understand from this? Would you understand that nearly the whol amount paid into the Clinton Bank at Columbus, which was the principal subject of inquiry, had been transmitted. or was under orders of transmission, to the favored bank in the Eastern cities? Would any one believe it who for oment supposed that a fair, full, and true answer was i tended to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the call of the Senate? Sir, I believed the answer to be true not only in the letter, but the spirit. When matters which occurred in the Post Office some time since are not fres ublic officers are above this very pitiful evasion, and ev statements calculated to deceive. I supposed the report the Secretary contained the whole truth; and thinking s , on its coming in, telt bound to do him what I suppo to be justice, and to cast the blame clsewhere, of a part, least, of the mischiefs which were brought upon the Pu ic. But a day or two ago I received information whited me to believe that I had been deceived by the report he Sccretary. In order to settle that matter I offered the tesolution, which is so framed that I think he cannot evad or slur it over. This morning, my resolution being or your table, I find in the Globe the following, which, from s professed exactness, I presume has its origin in or nea e Treasury :

"THE CLINTON BANK .- Some of the Opposition members i oth Houses of Congress, from Ohio, have most shamefully a ailed this institution of their own State, because it is one of the

teposite banks.

'Mr. Ewing represented that only 45,000 dollars of the public noney had been transferred by this bank during the past year. This has been already shown to be altogether fallacious. But in justice to the Clinton Bank, we state that we are informed this Bank transferred, in less than one year, 495,000 dollars; and that be the 20th of next month it will have transferred 200,000 dollar. ore; and all without the smallest expense to the Governmen So much for giving too easy credence to official statements, and to the candor and fairness of executive officers

There are a few other matters set forth in this report which I think it proper to notice. The Secretary, after stating the amount of transfers from the West to the Eas says (page 7) that "this small amount of \$3,500,000 has bee ransferred from banks and States where the excesses ha ecome unprecedently great, and to banks and States where there is still a deficiency for all probably just and usefu fiscal objects during the current year." And in another par of the report he says that the amount of these transfers from these Northwestern States have been but about one million greater than the transfers from one single city meaning, I suppose, New York) to other parts of the

Now, if there have been in fact, as is stated in the Globe and I suppose the statement is by authority) these larg ransfers made and still making from the Clinton Bank, i t true that it was because there was an excess of the pu lic money in that bank, and in that district of country The Clinton Bank is the only one having deposites which can use them in any manner to the advantage of the north ern and eastern half of the State of Ohio, and that bank believe has not had more at any one time than abou \$400,000. The banks to which the transfers have bee made, within the distance of about 200 miles on the se oast, have about \$20,000,000, and are in the receipt nearly all the customs. They, it seems, are to hold on t all they have got and all they receive, and the transfer them from the West are to meet and balance the transfer from them to other parts of the Union. How stands the leged deficiency of the money in these city banks for or nary expenditures? They have now about twenty mi ons, and they will probably receive for customs, within the ear, twelve millions more. How is this to be expended? an al drain on the West, of all the money that is in it, or

hat is brought to it?
But as a further excuse for these heavy transfers, or which he himself evidently feels the injustice, the Secretary says, in pages 9 and 10 of his report:

'It is proper to add, further, that the prospect of an interrup on of trade, if not a war with France, existed when many these transfers were ordered, and when it was anticipated to great and unusual expenditures would, at an early day, be thorized on the seabord; and that, since the prospect of the mew transfers, become proper by new accumulations, have been mostly turned in a different direction, towards the souther quarter of the country, and rendered more easy, by followin the course of much of the heavy trade down the Mississipp For like reasons, the surplus at the South and Southwest he recently been allowed to augment more, and considerable transfers have been made thither from New York, as well as the Wast and convent.

Now, if the prospect of a French war was indeed the cause of any of these transfers, as is intimated, why is it that, since the prospect of war has ceased, those transfer still continue to be ordered? And why is it that, whil transfers are made from Ohio to New York transfers a permitting them to take the easy current of trade down th Mississippi, where the produce of the West finds its earlies spring market? I know not who may profit by these circuitous transfers, but I do know that their effect is to dis tress and embarrass the People. But we have a clue to mucl of this matter in another part of the report. I have frequent y asserted upon this floor my conviction that the public eposites were made the fund with which companies of peculators, with enormous capital, purchase in the choices barcels of the public land. Now, sir, bear in mind what i aid in the above paragraph respecting transfers of the pub ic money from the Northwest to the Atlantic cities, and from those cities to the Southwest; bear in mind this sug gestion, and then examine with me the actual condition of

hings, and you will, I think, perceive its solution.
First, then, it will be perceived that the Secretary of th First, then, it will be perceived that the Secretary of the Treasury, either by himself or his agents, the deposite banks, requires that Eastern funds only shall be paid for Western lands; for, if the notes of banks be taken, who agree to redeem their notes in Eastern funds, it is in effect the payment of Eastern funds for the lands. They alone answer the purpose; and where they are not to be had, no purchases can be made. The People in the Western States cannot get those Eastern funds, nor can they get pecie to any extent, for it is not in the country, except what s in the vaults of the banks, and they dare not loan in such manner as to draw it from them. The public lands, then, can be purchased only by those who have the confidence of the Eastern deposite banks; that is to say, the companies of speculators who are formed in the Eastern cities, and or speculators who are formed in the Eastern chies, and who are buying up the whole Western country. The Secretary of the Treasury intimates, (p. 6,) what is no doubt the fact, that nearly all the money paid for lands comes from the Eastern cities, and he is pursuing the course which will make it continue to be so. He is making the fund in the deposite banks in those cities inexhaustible by returning the public money to them as fast as it is paid in fo ands in the West. So that it has only to take its round, an be paid and repaid for lands at the pleasure of those who manage it. For example: the Manhattan Bank lends a million of dollars to a company of land speculators who choose to purchase up and monopolize all the fine land in the northwestern part of the State of Ohio, or in the adjacent parts of Indiana and Michigan. The notes of this bank being receivable for public lands, are given to the company on their loan, and by them paid into the land offices; the are paid over by the receiver to one of the Detroit banks to the Clinton Bank of Columbus, and by them transmitted under an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, back t the Manhattan Bank; that bank, then, can lend these sa notes out again to the same company, and they will do to buy land again three or four times in the course of the sum mer. If they happen to get worn out in the service, it is very asy to supply new ones, for these companies, which make arge entries, use large bank notes. Those of 500 or \$1,000 their purpose very well, and it will be no hardship them if small notes are no longer receivable for public lands. You see, Mr. President, how this thing works. No on can be blind to it. The rage of speculation is thus carried that had been seen to be supported by the second seen to the second seen to see the second second seen to see the second second seen to see the second second

And again, in page 3, he says:

"The probability therefore is, that, from June, 1835, to the 23d of April, 1836, the whole amount of transfers of money collected for sales of land alone, and made from Ohio to the east of the Alleghany mountains, deducting the amount brought there by transfers from elsewhere, has been little or nothing; as the amount of transfers thence of money received from all sources, and beyond what has been transferred to Ohio during the same period, was only \$45,000. This equals about 1-253d part of the amount which, during that period, has been received from the

cposite bank trusts the purchaser—not a dollar or species any thing available is paid into the Treasury; in the acan time, your part with your most valuable lands, and hey go into the hands of these who will sell them out at live times their cost to the farmer, when he wants to purchase, and can get the means. But this is not all. The deposite bank trusts the purchaser not a dollar of specie tizen of Ohio or Indiana, who wishes to purchase a few uarter sections, either for his own use, or to settle his som when they shall grow to manhood, cannot enjoy any shar of this credit system; for the money paid for the land goe to the Eastern cities, and is in the power of none but East ern borrowers. No man in moderate circumstances any where can share in it. It is your men worth a million that take advantage of it. The Western farmer and mechani are driven out of the market; for the notes of the Western banks will not be received for land, (so says the Secretary and his grants). and his agents;) and those Western banks dare not, an cannot, lend out their specie, or lend to those who wi draw specie at once from their vaults. Thus this Treastry arrangement has had the effect of driving small purche ers of public land out of the field. They can get no fund It drives all Western men out of the field for no funds that they can command will buy of the Government the land adjacent to their farms. But the ager of the New York or Boston or some other land compan can come in and purchase up whole counties, and give i payment—what? Not gold or silver. No, sir, notes: lar, handsome notes, on the Manhattan Bank, the Gira Bank, or some other bank that has about one dollar in ca n its vaults to every ten dollars that it owes. This is th game, sir, that is playing; whether it be wicked, or mere ly weak, in those who manage it, I am not called upon to decide. But this is our improved currency—thus it is that you destroy monopolies. These are your arrangements for the benefit of the he benefit of the poor man: never was a public treasurer the finances of a country more shamefully mismanaged

The Secretary further says, in page 13 of his report "Many predict, contrary to my own anticipations, that the case in the market, and abundance of money throughout the country generally, will continue so great and unusual, that me my more millions of active capital, ranging from 20 to 30 mi ions, will be parted with in a similar way in the course of the

Was there ever a more flagrant insult upon the know edge and understanding of an intelligent People? May predict that the ease in the market, and the abundan of money, will continue so great and unusual; that is to say, the abundance of money is now great and unusual the market is now easy in all parts of the country; and many predict it will continue so. This is the meaning of the paragraph, if it were penned in sober truth. If it be a sneer at the mischiefs which have been brought upon the country, it is able to the paragraph. But, sir, who feels that the market is easy and money abu eposite banks and those who have credit with them them it is easy; to these land companies it is easy; for they pay nothing but paper, which can be manufactured cheap for the finest lands that the sun ever shone on. But to the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the money market is not easy, but the reverse.

I am one of those who, early in the present session, pre-licted something about the sales of the public lands for the present and future years; and what I did predict was, that the present deposite system continued, and if mone were permitted to accumulate in the Treasury, that it would continue to pass into the hands of speculators, and that there would be not less than \$20,000,000 borrowed out and paid in for public lands by the favorites of those banks an of the Treasury, while men engaged in the ordinary an useful avocations of life would find embarrassment and di iculty in their pursuits; and while the Government wou ccumulate a mass of unsound and unavailable bank cr lits in exchange for its lands. The first quarter of the year has gone beyond the prediction; nearly six millions have been received from public lands, and it is all bank pa-

per or bank credit. So if goes.

The Secretary says he is anxious to get clear of the re sponsibility of managing these funds. And it is time he should do so, for he must now feel his utter incapacity to manage them; and we talk now of regulating the depo-sites by law, and investing the surplus money in some way so that it will be safe and useful to the country. But no such thing will be done. Nevertheless, I doubt not that a arge majority of the Senate, and of the House also, indivi-lually think that it ought to be, and wish that it may be ffected. But the PARTY—that invisible power which rule ver our deliberations, as absolute in its decrees as destin tself, does not will it, and it cannot be done. But your bublic money must remain where it is, and continue to be ipplied as it is, until certain political objects shall have been effected, and certain favored individuals shall have massed fortunes as large as they may desire. When those bolitical objects are accomplished, and those fortunes made—when ambition is gratified, and avarice satiated until it ries enough—perhaps when all this is done, but no sconer, he public funds will be once more placed under the projection of the law. But those are idle dreamers who because that we shall be allowed to effect any thing this ways.

ection of the law. But those are tille dreamers who beeve that we shall be allowed to effect any thing this year—
he parry will not permit it, and it cannot be done.

Mr. WEBSTER said that he hoped the gentleman from
Dhio was mistaken; that the matter of regulating the deosite banks would not be postponed or neglected. He
oped all information, necessary for the deliberation of
longress, would be obtained, without unnecessary delay,
and that this great question, respecting the state of the pube moneys in the deposite banks, might be considered and
otted on. It seems to me (said Mr. WEBSTER) that the It seems to me (said Mr. WEBSTER) that th elay, in bringing on this discussion, and in adopting th ppropriate legal measures, is most exceedingly to be retred. Gentlemen do not appear to me to be at all sens le of the great public injury which arises from the un ettled and uncertain state of this question. It is impossi le that commercial affairs can return to their accustomer ourse, until Congress shall have acted upon the subject r shall adjourn, and thereby have shown that it will not I think every day of the session is, in this repect and this aspect, a positive injury to the commercia ommunity; and yet we are past the middle of the sixtle nonth of the session, and no real progress has been mad with this great and important subject. I think it indispensable that the public mind should be quieted; that men obusiness should know what they have to expect; and that the reposite banks themselves may be able so to conduct their business as may be most useful to the Public. Even with the best dispositions, and the wisest administration, banks cannot act in the manner most useful to the Publish while the present condition of doubt and embarrassmen

If the Land bill is not to pass, and if no distribution is to be made of the surplas revenue, then at least there ough to be just regulations adopted for the government of the de posite banks; such regulations as may give security to tl Public, and shall also enable the banks to meet, to a juextent, the commercial wants and extent estimates of the Peopl If we are to depend on these banks for the custody of the public moneys, for the means of exchange, and for the accommodation of the Public, then their duties ought to be described and defined; they ought to know what they may ely on, and to have no just ground for arousing public co aint, by referring to the unsettled and uncertain police of Congress. Every man must see that, with this great amount of money in the Treasury, the banks in which it is leposited, and which will be expected to use it for purpose of discount, have very high, and important duties to perform towards the community, as well as towards the Government. They have now some reason to say that the uncer tainty as to what may be done by Congress hampers their discretion, controls their judgment, and deprives them of the faculty of beneficial action. I repeat, sir, that all unnecessary delay ought to be avoided. We are on the verge of summer. We have nearly reached the day on which the Senate thought Congress might adjourn. The session cannot be much farther prolonged, without great inconvenience; and next to measures intended to defend the from mence, and next order is nothing more important or more urgent than this subject. I entreat gentlemen to act pon it at once, and to act decisively

[Several other gentlemen followed Mr. Ewing. The emainder of the debate will be given in our next paper.]

After the conclusion of the debate, the resolution was

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Forti fication bill; the question immediately under consideration from a previous day's sitting, being upon the motion of Mi Benton to amend the bill, by reducing the appropriation for fortifications at Penobscot from \$101,000 to \$75,000 Upon this motion a general debate arose, begun by Mr. WRIGHT, and continued by Messrs. WEBSTER, EWING, uggles, Walker, Southard, Preston, and Benton. Mr. PRESTON moved to amend the amendment, by triking out any specific sum, and leaving the appropriation

Without coming to a decision on this question,

The Rev. Mr. Fowler is expected to preach in

or the Washington station) is expected to preach in the Methodist Protestant Church en 9th street, to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. and at night.

| et-ship Montreal, having declined a national ship, which was tendered him.—Globe.

WASHINGTON.

'Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable.99

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1836.

The successive failures of the mail from New Orleans assure us, if other information were wanting, that the rising and arming of the CREEK Indians has cut off the intercourse by the usual route through Alabama, Georgia, &c. The news from that quarter is of disastrous import, so far as the probable waste of human life in a war with treacherous and desperate savages can be regarded in that light, as it must be by every one of civilized nature or humane feeling.

Colonel WHITE, the Delegate from Florida, who has returned to this city from the South, brings information that the greatest alarm pervades the whole frontier, and that the planters and their families, &c. are flocking in numbers and in haste into the town of Columbus, &c.

A letter from the Governor of Georgia, under date of the 13th instant, to a member of Congress, fully confirms the information received at the War Department, from Major McIntosn and from other sources.

From FLORIDA, the information continues to be equally discressing. From the St. Augustine Herald of the 12th instant, we learn that the Savages had renewed their depredations in every part of the country, by dividing themselves into small bands. The tracks of Indians had been seen within five miles of St. Augustine, and the inhabitants of that place were apprehensive of an attack from them. General Call, the Governor of Florida, had issued a proclamation calling for mounted volunteers to stay these ravages.

A Letter received in this city from Tallahassee, under date of May 7th, states that, on the night before, an attack was made by the Indians upon St. Mark's, only 16 or 18 miles distant from Tallahassee! "This," says the letter, "is "bringing the war near to us; and I verily believe that the country will be abandoned if

they make a desperate rush to take it." We have room only for the following additional particulars:

FROM THE CHARLESTON PATRIOT, MAY 14. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families have been murdered, and 2,000 people fled

to Columbus for protection!!!

The state of that frontier is most disastrous. There are not 500 effective men between the Creek and Seminole lines, and all Florida will be devastated if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing on Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced

upon it.
Col. White has sent an express to Gen. Scott, and made are appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia to send mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save Middle Florida from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war. We hope the Governor will act with his known promptitude and energy

The Governor of Florida, the Hon. R. K. Call., ha issued General Orders for the assemblage, either as a volunteer force or by draught, of 160 mounted men, for the defence of Middle Florida. Orders had been previously is sued for the organization of a similar force, to protect the frontier of East Florida.

Governor Call makes an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the people of Florida, stating that the Indians are now in possession of nearly the whole of that Territory, and so emboldened have they become, that an attack was recently made by them on a plantation within twenty-five miles of the capital of the Territory, in which blood was shed and a scalp was taken.

BALTIMORE, MAY 20. The ten companies of United States troops which have been ordered by the War Department to repair to Fort Mitchell, Alabama, in consequence of the Creek Indian troubles, are taken from those which have been stationed along the seabord. They will be under the command of the veteran, General Fennick. Major Irwin's company will embark to-day from Fort M'Henry, in the steambor for Norfolk, and proceed thence to Charleston. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Captain Thompson, of the Unite States Artillery, accompanies General Fenwick as his Aid Three companies left New York for the South on Wed

Major Gen. MACOMB returned to this city on Thursday, from his tour to the South.

It is painful to perceive, by indications from different parts of our country, that the spirit of misrule—the substitution of impetuous passion and reckless violence for the judgments and penalties of the law-is again at work in the land. A few days ago we had a horrible account of the burning of a man alive (an atrocious villain, however) at St. Louis. The last mail brings us an account, from New York, of a mob of some hundreds or thousands of men assembling and marching upon Batavia, in that State, to burn down the jail and the land-office, which have given offence to the many-headed tyrant.

The Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Abolitionism .- The following are extracts of a letter from one of the Delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Epis copal Church, now holding its session in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the said Church, to a gentleman of this District, dated

"CINCINNATI, MAY 13, 1836.

"Yesterday we fixed the location of the Book Concern at New York, by a vote of 94 to 37."

"The battle on Abolitionism was decided this afternoon.

The result was such as I had anticipated. The expression of the Church is unequivocal. That you may form some idea of the act of the General Conference, I will give you the second resolution, which is the pith of the matter. reads as follows:
"Resolved by the Delegates of the Annual Conferences,

in General Conference assembled, That we are entirely opposed to modern Abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish, or intention, to interfere with the civil and political relation of master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding States of this country.'

"The question on this resolution was divided, and the first branch, which refers to Abolitionism, or the part preceding the word 'and,' was carried by a vote of 122 to 14. After which, the latter part of the resolution was unanimously adopted."

Our Minister to England .- Mr. STEVENSON and his lady reached this city in the last steamboat from Norfolk, and are now at Mrs. Latimer's. Mr. S. will remain here a few days preparatory to his departure, receiving instructions, &c. It is understood he will sail on the The Rev. Levi R. Reese (the stationed preacher | 1st of June for London. He goes in the packCONGRESS.

The pre-occupation of our columns to-day, by matter which could not be deferred, has obliged us to postpone to our next paper, not only the conclusion of the debate on Mr. Ewing's resolution of Thursday, but all, excepting the annexed summary, of yesterday's proceedings of the two Houses.

In the Senate, nearly the whole of the sitting was consumed by a debate on the report of the committee of conference on the bill authorizing the President to accept of the services of a number of volunteers, not exceeding 10,000, for the protection of the frontier. The committee of conference not having been able to agree, and the other House having insisted on its amendment, (the nature of which is stated below,) the debate in the Senate terminated in a resolution to insist on its disagreement to the amendment, and a request for another—a free—conference, (moved by Mr. Southard;) and, after the appointment of conferees, the Senate went into executive session.

In the House of Representatives, the first hours of the day were occupied in considering the Report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, &c. which report was, that the committee could not agree. The chairman, however, (Mr. Lewis,) moved, according to instructions, that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate's amendment, (which proposes that the officers of the volunteer force, when elected, shall be commissioned by the President of the United States, instead of the Governors of the States which furnish the volunteers.) Mr. Lewis, however, on account of the urgency of the state of the Southern border, was anxious for himself, to expedite the bill, that the House should recede from its disagreement to the amendment. But, after debate, the House refused so to recede, by 123 votes to 74; and then insisted on its disagreement to the Senate's amendment.

The residue of the day was occupied upon the bill (without finishing it) for the re-organization of the Post Office Department.

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

Shin John Marshall, Crandell, Schr. Hope, Hussey, Sloop Oliver Davis, Johnson, Schr. Whig, Allen, Schr. Odeon, Howes, No arrival from sea.

In the Friends of Liberty!!—The friends of TEXAS are requested to meet at the City Hall, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consiteration the propriety of aiding our kindred and friends who are low struggling for Liberty against the myrmidons of a despot at Tyraut, who have bid defiance to the laws of humanit, and et at naught the sacred principles of civilized warfare.

Washington, May 19, 1836.

New Orleans.

Petersburg. Bladensburg. New York.

3'3 Trinity Church will be opened for Divine ser-ice on Sunday (22d) at 11 o'clock A. M. and also at 4 P. M. NION QUOIT CLUB.—The members of the Club will meet on the Quoit ground This Afternoon at four clock. As it is the first meeting of the season, a punctual attendance is desired. By order of the President:

TOLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. An adjourned meeting will be held on Saturday evening, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock. The lecture, by Dr. Jones, on Vegetable Chemistry, to which the friends of horticulture are nyited, will commence precisely at 5 o'clock.

STORE, near the Centre Warket has been STORE, near the Centre Market, has for sale unmer Ciothing, Roundabouts, Vests, and Panialoons, Draws, and under Vests. Also, a good assortment of Shirts, linen ad cotton, fine, middling, and common quality; which may be ad at majorate prices

TAU TION.—Will be sold on the lot east of National
Hotel Livery Stable, and opposite Dr. Thos. Sewall's, on
turday, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. a large assortment green-houses, will do well to attend the sale.
may 20-2tif P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

TYMIS DAY—BY EDW. DYER.—Bbis. Beef, Rice, Sugar, Furniture, etc.—At 4 o'clock P. M. his day, I shall sell, at my Auction Store, without reserve, 10 bls. Beef, 3 bbls. Rice, 2 bbls. Sugar, of good quality. Drums Figs, Almonds, Tobacco, Teas, &c. &c. with many

EDW. DYER,

Truation WanteD.—An elderly, respectable Female, without incumbrance, is desirons to procure a situaqualifications, &c. will be produced, if required. A line ressed C. D. and left at this office, will reach the advertiser.

DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber will sell, to the highest hidder, all the personal estate of Thomas Newman, deceased, late of said county, consisting of—Horses, Cow, one pair young Oxen, Hogs
Farming utensils, such as Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

2 lots Tobacco
Carpenter and Millwrights' Tools of various kinds
Beds and Furniture, Quantity of old Iron
Saddles, Mill-sieve, Crockery, &c.
1 large eight-day Clock, an excellent article
And many useful articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to take place on the premises, about one mile from Bla-ensburg, on Thursday, the 16th of June next, if fair, otherwise re next fair day, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Terms of sale: on all sums of ten dollars and under, for cash;

and above that sun, six months' credit will be given. The purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WILLIAM LLOYD,

may 21—eo3w
Administrator,

2 All persons indebted to said estate are required to make mmediate payment to WM. LLOYD, Adm'r.

All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to WM. LLOYD, Adm'r.

EDY EDWARD DYER.—Commissioners' sale of Dy Valutable Property.—In virtue of a decree of the honorable Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, in the matter of the division of the real estate of William Emack, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1836, the following lots and improvements thereon, belong to said estate, to wit:

Interval, 18, in square 729; lot No. 21, in square 729; part of lot No. 23, in square 729; lot No. 12, in square 652; lot No. 11 in square 665; lot No. 7, in square 667; and lot No. 9, in square east of 667; all in the city of Washington, and according to the plan of said city.

The sale to take place at 4 o'clock P. M. upon lot No. 20, in

The sale to take place at 4 o'clock P. M. upon lot No. 20, in

square 729, on which John Lynch now resides.

Terms of sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid a cash, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen a cash, one-third in tweeter months, and one-third in eighteen neutris from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give is or their note or notes, payable as aforesaid, with interest rom date, with satisfactory endorsers, to the legal representatives of the deceased, or to their authorized attorney in fact.

The said property will be sold clear of all incumbrance.

JOSEPH FOLLANSBEE,

SIMPEON PASSETT

SIMEON BASSETT, J. W. BECK, GEORGE PHILLIPS, G. W. WILSON,
Commissioners,

EDW'D DYER, Auct,

reward, upon the return to me, corner of D and Eighth streets, of a Blue Cloth Cloak; with very broad velvet collar; silver clasp, no mark; faced with black silk, and lined with black twilled bombazet; which said cloak was taken from my honse since last Sunday morning.

Should any person or dealer have purchased the above, I will thankfully, upon their returning it to me, repay any sum that may have been advanced on or paid for it, upon informing me of the name of the person from whom it may have been received or purchased. Should, hereafter, (after waiting a reasonable time,) the above property be found in the possession of any person in this city, such person will be prosecuted according to

ine,) the above property of the prosecuted according one in this city, such person will be prosecuted according aw.

THOMAS BAKER.

(Globe)

FRANCE AND THE CONTINENT.

Having secured for ourselves the reception of regular files of Galignani's Messenger, (a Daily Evening Journal published at Paris in the English language,) we shall be enabled to keep our readers advised more systematically of the affairs of France and of the Continent generally, than we have heretofore done. Though the enterprise and assiduity of our contemporaries in New York have always supplied us so bountifully with extracts from the Parisian journals as to leave us little to desire on that score, perhaps the regular re-publication here of Galignani's Summary of the political speculations of the press at Paris will serve to give our readers a more distinct impression of things on the Continent, and opinions at Paris, than they have derived from the occasional extracts which we have hitherto made from the compilations of the New York journals. We begin, therefore, by way of experiment, with the following extracts from the files of the Messenger received at this office yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS. [FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.]

PARIS, APRIL 2.

The QUOTIDIENNE remarks that the three Royalist Journ have been seized in three days; and, in so doing, the Minis has employed against them the most rigorous of the rights tributed to it by the law of September. In all this it is diffic to perceive that M. Sauzet has degenerated from M. Persil, a in fact the latter was not a little less conciliating than the former. It is to be observed that all this time the dynastic opportunity with M. Odilon Rowster its head against a world of the tion, with M. Odilon Barrot at its head, says not a word of the rigors used against the Royalist Journals, thus affording a prett convincing proof of how sincerely they are devoted to the libert

of the press.

The Constitutionnel remarks that among the petition about to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies, is one for the repeal of the law that proscribes the family of Napoleon. Further last twenty-one years that family has supported with admirable resignation all the woes of exile; political necessity is the only excuse that has been alteged for the continuance of the proscription, but it is at least a great consolation to them to knot that no act of which the French People can complain, no abuse of the immense power which they used to enjoy, has ever in of the immense power which they used to enjoy, has ever justified, in the eyes of the nation, the exceptional measure wit which they have been affected. Is not the hour come when justice can be done to them? Can political reasons still exist, when the flag of Napoleon is buried beneath the walls of Vienna? It not time to restore to the brothers and nephews of the conqueror of Marengo the title of French citizens, which they knew how hear supplied? The Ministers should reflect measure their agents and the control of the pears and the conqueror of the pears and the conqueror of t to bear so nobly? The Ministers should reflect upon this; amor the measures of conciliation preparing by them, this one will I sure to count for them; none offers less danger, none would I more popular.

The Courrier Francais expresses the same opinion

The GAZETTE DE FRANCE observes that, by dissolving the Cortes [of Spain] M. Mendizabal has succeeded in driving the Doctrinaires, Messrs. Toreno and Martinez de la Rosa, fro

the Doctrinaires, Messrs. Toreno and Martinez de la Rosa, from the Chamber, and in getting rid of the presidency of M. Isturiz This is an encouragement to M. Thiers to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, in order to disembarrass himself of Messrs. Guizot and Duchatel, and to avoid M. Odilon Barrot.

The JOURNAL DES DEBATS contains a long article, in which is reviews the operations of the contending armies in the north of Spain during the last three months. A fourth campaign is on the point of opening, it observes, and it cannot but have for both parties consequences more important than any of the preceding ones. The party of the insurrection has now come into its fourth year, and each new campaign has found it more numerous, better organized, and more inured to war. While bands, in considerable numbers, ever pursued and never caught, infest all the northern provinces, the insurrection in Navarre presents an agderable numbers, ever pursued and never caught, infest all the northern provinces, the insurrection in Navarre presents an agglomerated mass of thirty thousand men, well organized, practising at the same time all the rules of strategies and all the boldness of the guerilla system; holding in check, too, for the last ten months, sixty thousand troops of the line, resting upon four large fortified places, a dozen other fortified points, and on the barrier of a great river. Don Carlos, in the mean time, holds his court in the little academic town of Onate, the seat of his Ministers, and the depot of his warlike stores. Here he remains in perfect tranquillity, while his followers insult the line of the Queen's troops with impunity, and while all the Generals, all

Ministers, and the depot of his warlike stores. Here he remains in perfect tranquillity, while his followers insult the line of the Queen's troops with impunity, and while all the Generals, all the plans, employed against them have utterly failed. This strange position of affairs will be readily comprehended by whoever refers to the map of Spain. The Carlists occupy a territory not more than 30 leagues in extent, the principal feature of which is an offset of the Pyrences, running in a subordinate chain into the middle of the country, and commanding all the surrounding plains and valleys. The little town of Onate is in the middle of this territory, and by its central position gives the Carlist Government the advantage of directing operations from the centre to the circumference, by the shortest possible line, while the Queen's troops are forced to make long and fatiguing circuits, and to wear themselves out in marches. Three diasstrous campaigns show the impossibility of conquering the insurrection upon its own territory, and hence the system of a blockade is now forced upon the opposing party. Cordova, in executing this plan, has shown much activity, it is true, and has never ceased manecuving all the winter; but an inexplicable fatality has attended him, and negatived all his operations. The check experienced on the 16th of January, when he attempted with Evans and Espartero to advance upon Guebara, is a proof of this: the affair was a decided failure, and the only direct consequence of it was to create a quarrel in the Staff. After this unsuccessful attempt, Cordova went round by Pampeluna to raise the valleys of the northeast of the Carlist territory in favor of the Queen; and came to have an interview with the French military authoand came to have an interview with the French military at rities; but on returning into Spain, he found himself blocked u with his troops in the upper valleys by the snow, and was force to remain there in inactivity from the 5th to the 20th of February with his troops in the upper valleys by the snow, and was forced to remain there in inactivity from the 5th to the 20th of February. In the mean time the Carlist commander-in-chief, against whom the chances of being blocked up by snow were infinitely greater than against Cordova, attacked Balmaceda, Mercadillo, and Plencia, and took them; the latter not without great difficulty, and after a very obstinate and brave resistance on the part of the garrison and the inhabitants. If the Constitutionalists had not obtained any success for a long time, it is certain that they had not met with so serious a check as this. It is almost impossible to conceive how it was that these places were not relieved, when there were so many troops only at 6 or 8 hours' march from them. Evans was left at Vittoria with fifteen thousand men, Espartero at Puente Larra with 8,000, and Espeleta was guarding the extreme left of the blockading line near Balmaceda, with a corps de reserve of 10,000. And yet the Carlists not only could bring pieces of 24 and 36 by routes almost impracticable to the sieges, but could also carry off with them all the artillery of the places taken, without the slightest interruption from the Queen's troops. By all accounts, the rosult of this inactivity has been to disgust the inhabitants of that part of the country with the Queen's cause. It appears that the most distressing rivalries and a kind of anarchy exist in the command of the army. Cordova is only a nominal commander-in-chief: Evans has the supreme direction of his own auxiliary corps; Espeleta is independent in his command over his own body of troops; and at head quarters Zarco del Valle, ex-Minister of War, with the title of Inspector-General of the Army, is commissioned by the Government of Madrid to control and watch over all operations. Such have been the events of the war of Navarre for the last three months. It is true, however, that Cordova, since his return, has had some successes against the Carlists; Espeleta is in possession of Balmaceda; and sion of Balmaceda; and, in two warm attacks near Orduna, Espartero has had the advantage of his assailants. The blockad is re-established upon three-fourths of the circumference, and tomplete it the occupation of the Bastan, and cruisers on the coast, are necessary. The journals of Madrid, and letters from the army, announce great events and decisive efforts for the enging campaign; but this supposes projects of attack; the block suing campaign; but this supposes projects of attack; the bloc ading system will never effect the destruction of the Carl

APRIL 4.

The NATIONAL maintains that, even if M. Mendizabal succeed in obtaining the votes of the majority of the Chamber of Procuradores, it will be no proof of the national opinion of his system, because the present Cortes have still been elected under the system of the Royal Statute. It adds, that there is an analogy between the state of things in Spain and in France; in both countries there is a misunderstanding; neither people will be contented with the appearance only forecast this groups.

ment—neither nation is willing to be the accomplice of what is said and done in its name.

In consequence of yesterday being Easter Day, the only journals that appeared this morning were the National and the Bon Sens, and for the same reason the evening journals of yesterday were not published.

The MESSAGER takes notice of the article in the Debats up on the state of the insurrection in the north of Spain, and repeats its former opinion that the cause of Don Carlos would fall as soon as the contraband trade by the Pyrenees was put an end to. This, it seems, is now likely to take place. The Dabats says that the Carlists may, at any time, break through the line of the Christinos: of course they may; but the question is, if they do, where will they go? The whole affair is one of time, and the opening campaign will put an end to the insurrection, if the Government knows how to profit by the good-will

and co-operation of the Cortes.

The Quotidience devotes a long article to the position of the Carlists in the north of Spain, which it reviews, something in the same way as the Debats has lately done. The geographical position of Don Carlos is not of that nature which hinders the approach as well as the exit of armed bodies of men; no district its Spain is gara intersected by layer wedge and this district in Spain is more intersected by large roads; and this circumstance is a good proof of the power of the Carlists being

greater than is generally supposed. The delay of any great greater than is generally sapposed. The delay of any greevents in this war, and the slowness with which it has been co ducted on both sides, arise from the character of the people, well as from the peculiar circumstances of the case. It is ce tainly true that the present position of the Carlists, compart to that in which they were four months ago, is not so much in proved, apparently, as might have been expected; but the fair, that Don Carlos was unwilling to advance beyond the line the Christinos on the road to Madrid, from fear of exposing h troops to the disciplined action of his enemy's forces in the operation. He has preferred consolidating his power; and cy. He has preferred consolidating his power; and of the great means of communication which he has we surrounding districts may be seen in the facility we If the surrounding districts may be seen in the facility with high Villareal and Merino have brought in reinforcements from astile. In Catalonia the guerilla bands sufficiently hinder Min if from sending any assistance to Cordova; and the state of all e northern provinces may be styled one of determined hostily to the Christinos, caused in great part by their needless cruties. The murder of Cabrera's mother, and the sack and aughter at the magnificent monastery of Nostra Senora d'Aran zu, have sealed the determination of the rural population these countries, and their exasperation is carried to the high t pitch. As to an intervention on the part of France, it is very larophalle that it will take place; the Princess for whom the however, be placed among possible contingencies; but by it side should be placed the possibility of the Dutch passing th Moordyck at the same time that the French cross the Bidasson and of William returning to Leopold the visit of the French t

On Carlos.

The Courrier Francais says that the project of law preented by the Minister of Finance in the Chamber of Deputie
pon indigenous sugars has excited a general cry of reprobaton, which will certainly find an echo in the country at large
t is impossible to imagine a combination of yexations and indigities of a more intolerable nature than those which this strang roject threatens French agriculture. It is not certain, indeed hat such a project can be seriously discussed; if this is to be ne of the acts by which the Ministry is to be judged, a new ate will soon replace that of the 22d February, to the no small we of the country.

late will soon replace that or the state of the country.

The same journal remarks that General Lallemand, in some observations which he made upon a proposition relative to military punishments, in the Chamber of Peers, has indirectly an swered the imputations of the Duke of Wellington against the French army; and has shown that, so far from being badly discipled the greater number of French soldiers return hore.

mand.

The Constitutionnel says that the Ministry must not proteed with the measure for laying a duty on home sugars, which
hey have proposed; it would be a capital fault if they were to
lose after the reception given to it by the Chamber. The fact
s, that this measure would be tantamount to a total suppression
of this branch of industry. this branch of industry.

The TEMPS expresses nearly the same opinion.

The NATIONAL takes notice of the oppressive nature of the law proposed for laying an impost on home-grown sugar, an observes that the object of the Government seems to be to him der that branch of national produce which has taken such a immense start of late years, and which was so dearly bought between the content of t he system of Imperial restrictions.

TIONNEL, and the JOURNAL DU COMMERCE contain articles upor the proposed duties to be laid on indigenous sugars, and all unit in condemning the measure strongly. The first declares the the benefit of the restrictions would go to the Belgians, Prussians &c. who would grow the sugar that it would be impossible t grow in France; and the second shows that a diminution of du-ties upon the entry of colonial sugar is not only the best way of doing justice to the colonial sugar is not only the best way of

nue.

The Constitutionnel takes notice of a report for the reguation of the customs, presented by M. Ducos to the Chamber
and approves of it highly for introducing reforms liberally, an
et prudently. Liberty of commerce, it observes, ought to be
he nominal state of things; but when a system of commerciaegislation is established, transitions in it must not be too violent
tradual reductions of duties are therefore preferable to the sud
len abolition of tariffs.

legislation is established, transitions in it must not be too violent; gradual reductions of duties are therefore preferable to the sudden abolition of tariffs.

The IMPARTIAL remarks that the quasi-intervention of England into Spain results in the change of position which that country has effected in her relations with Spain. When intervention was demanded at first, it was France that wished it, and England was opposed to it; Fingland, however, is now all-powerful at Madrid, and will repay herself by commercial advantages. No great importance is to be attached to the intervention, and it is chiefly valuable as showing decidedly what are the intentions of England with regard to Don Carlos.

The QUOTIDIENNE foretells that the co-operation of the British navy on the coast of Spain will not be very efficacious in the Queen's favor; to transport troops from one point to another, and to give aid to garrisons that may want it, is what has been done before. Zumalacarreguy fell by an English shot before Bilboa. This measure may be of use on the Stock Exchange, but it will reveal to the other Powers of Europe their own strength, and the weakness of the Quadruple Alliance.

The JOURNAL DES DEBATS takes notice of the proscription launched against the persons said to belong to the society called Young Germany by the Germanic Diet. It observes that journals were first of all proceeded against with extraordinary severity, but that books escaped the influence of the censure; now, however, the persons who have written certain books are bauished, on the charge of endeavoring in their writings to overthrow Christianity, to destroy the foundations of social order, and to undo all sentiments of honor and public morality. The Debats adds that this is a new kind of censure introduced into Germany; the authors of books, not books themselves, are proscribed. The proscription of books and principles can be understood, but not that of the men who write them. The difference of the two plans of proceeding amounts to this, that at Paris a persons know nothing about the society in question—nobody be longs to it. Justice and equity are the foundations of society and Old Germany should be as careful not to disturb them, a it is anxious that Young Germany should not attack them.

High Prices .- It will be seen, by the "Review," that bacco, suitable for manufacturing purposes, still com-ands splendid prices in this market. Colonel Aug. Left-ich bought four hhds. on Friday: No. 1, at \$30 75, the ighest price given in this market for many years, perhaps ince 1816; No. 2, \$21; No. 3, \$20; and No. 4, \$16, al which he contemplates manufacturing for his friends in the South. The masticators of "the weed" in that quarry will be better employed, when they receive it, than Shakspeare's romantic swain, who sat all day "chewin the cud of sweet and bitter fancies." Mr. John Rucker on the same day, gave \$18 for one hhd. and on the day be fore, \$15 for another, which he is putting up for the North where the tobacco lovers, we presume, are as fond of a good commodity as they are in the South.—Lynchburg Virginian.

Society in Paris .- We are told that American society s any thing but agreeable in Paris. Instead of that uniond regard which citizens of a common country should che rish for each other in a foreign land, we are informed that there is little association, and that little by no means agreeable. How true it is, we shall not venture to say; but rumors are afloat that constant tracasseries or hoaxes ar played on each other; as, for example: a large uninvited party making its appearance, preceded by confectionery and other refreshments, thus taking the inmate wholly by surprise. A coffin has been sent for one that was ill; hearse for another; and a hundred disreputable fooleries which are unknown here. Who are the authors, or o what country, remain unknown; but society is said to be any thing but agreeable, social, or good-hearted.—New

The Tuscaloosa Flag of the 30th ult. says: "We understand General Gaines addressed a letter to Governor CLAY of Alabama, in all respects similar to that which he addressed to Governor White, of Louisiana, as published requesting to be furnished a battalion of eight of ten com-panies from this State. We also understand Governo AY declined a compliance with General G.'s request, i absence of any express authority from the Pre the United States, and on the ground that a war with the Creek Indians is apprehended, and considered probable; in which event we shall stand in need of all the troops that could be consistently furnished by this State.'

FREDERICKSBURG, (VA.) MAY 17. Geological Society of Fredericksburg.—The formation of a Geological and Mineralogical Society in our town within a few weeks past, is perhaps known to our readers from the notices which have appeared respecting its meetings. On Friday evening last, it was, for the first time, presented to the Public, and its claims to patronage and its importance to the community illustrated, in an address by M. F. MAURY, Esq. of the U.S. Navy, one of the members. We were one of a large audience who listened with great pleasure to the able and eloquent exposition of the vast practical utility of these sciences, as well as the exceeding interest attach ing to them as branches of merely speculative study. necessity and importance of this community—situated it is, in the mining district of Virginia—cultivating mine ralogical science, were strongly dwelt upon.

Messrs. R. Rogers and Walker, who are engaged is the geological survey of the State, in pursuance of the act of the last Legislature, under the general superintendence of Professor W.M. B. ROGERS, of the University of Virginia, have been in our neighborhood for a day or two, and left town this morning to examine the Northern Neck, the marl beds of which are of interest to the geologist, and o infinite importance to the agriculturist .- Arena

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The substance of the remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS of Kentucky, delivered in the House of Representatives May 7, 1836, on the bill making an appropriation of a million of dollars for the defence of the Western frontier.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am inhavor of the passage of the bill under consideration forthwith; I am against any delay whatever What good is to result by postponing the consideration of the subject until Monday, or to any other day? Why not act upon it immediately? Have we not sufficient data to satisfy ou ninds of the expediency and propriety of immediate action Are not the communications, just read at the Clerk's table, fro Seneral Gaines to the Secretary of War, and the responses of the Secretary of War to General Gaines, sufficient to satisf the Secretary of War to General Gaines, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of the probability of the commission of depredations by the Indians upon our Western frontier, and of their being excited and stimulated to those outrages by the usurper and tyrant, Santa Ana? I am prepared to vote for the sum asked in this bill, or any other sum that may be necessary to provide for the defence of our Western frontier. I am somewhat astonished at the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Reed) in relation to the alarm and fear that he entertains of the probability of a war between this nation and Mexico. The shadow of war, yea, less than the shadow, the mere annunciation of war, appears to alarm the gentleman. Sir, I am not so easily alarmed. I am not afraid to speak, and to speak in favor of war against Santa Ana, if it shall be necessary. mere annunciation of war, appears to alarm the gentleman. Sir, I am not so easily alarmed. I am not afraid to speak, and to speak in favor of war against Santa Ana, if it shall be necessary. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has seen fit, in the remarks he has made, to allude to the resolution which I had the honor to ask the House to consider a few days since, proposing an inquiry into the propriety of acknowledging the independence of Texas. The gentleman considers that move as premature, and being calculated in the end to lead to war. Sir, I have not said, nor do I intend to say, that I am for making a wanton attack and an offensive war upon Mexico; but I now take occasion to say, and such ever will be my sentiments, that, if Santa Ana shall give us a justifiable cause for war, I am for war. If he shall only cross our line, only put one foot over on our territory, for purposes of war; or if he shall only menacingly shake his fist at us, or grit his teeth, or excite and encourage, I am for severing his head from his body. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has spoken of Santa Ana as the head of a great Republic. He, Mr. Speaker, to be called and entitled, upon the floor of the Congress of the United States, the head of a great Republic! Sir, he is entitled to no other name than that of usurper and bloody tyrant. He has usurped the liberties of his own people, and trampled under foot the Constitution of his country. I like to see a braye and valiant man. I have no objection to see a general, with his army, magnanimously, when in battle, kill as many of his enemy as possible; but I do protest against the dastardly, cold-blooded, murderous butcheries and massacres that have lately been committed in Texas by Santa Ana and his troops. Sir, the conduct of Santa Ana and his army, on those occasions, would disgrace the darkest ages of barbarism. The people of Texas know what liberty is worth; they are, or a great many of them, emigrants from the United States; and, although they cannot, as a matt sympathres, auxieties, and wishes for their success; and they have mine with all my heart and soul. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has made up his mind to go agains them in any possible contingency. He has denounced them a fighting, not for liberty, but for the purpose of continuing in slavery their negro-population. Sir, the gentleman is mistaken their war is a more laudable and honorable one than that: it is to prevent themselves from being the slaves of a usurper and ty rant. I look upon it as a struggle for liberty; as identical will that for which our forefathers fought and bled; a struggle for freedom against the tyrannies and exactions of a blood-thirsty usurper; and I hope and trust in God that they may ultimately surper; and I hope and trust in God that they may ultimate

REMARKS OF MR. VANDERPOEL, (of N. Y.) On the bill to carry into effect the treaty of limits with Mexico.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

Monday, May 16.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that, but for some remarks made by an honorable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Calhoon,) he would not have obtruded himself upon this committee; but silence under such allegations as had been made against Northern gentlemen, might imply an assent to their justice. The honorable gentleman from Kentucky had more than insinuated that, while the countenances of Southern gentlemen were beaming with joy and exultation at the recent intelligence from Texas, the faces of gentlemen from the North exhibited naught but gloom and disappointment. As a Northern man, he (Mr. V.) felt himself called upon to repel this charge, and to declare be-It himself called upon to repel this charge, and to declare be this House and the world, that he rejoiced, most fully an for this House and the world, that he rejoiced, most fully and cordially rejoiced, at the triumph in Texas, the recent intelligence of which now seemed to animate so many countenances here. He rejoiced with a joy that he would always feel, when a gallant band, struggling for freedom, no matter in what portion of the globe, triumphed over the forces of a despot; and his joy upon this occasion was enhanced by the consideration that the victory here was one over a tyrant; who, if one-half of the enormities imputed to him were true, had not only introduced more than savage cruelty into civilized warfare, but disgraced the age in which we live. But, at the same time, he must be understood as indulging in the sympathies which he here expressed as a man, and not as a legislator. He had already lived too long not to be aware that, as a general rule, it was extremely unsafe, when acting upon subjects of national policy or national interest, to take counsel from our passions or our sympathies. Those public functionaries who yielded too suddenly to their impulses, were often betrayed into imprudences, which proved men unwise and unsafe counsellors.

Mr. V. said he was not a little surprised to see how suddenly

the tone of gentlemen was changed in relation to the feelings of the North, and particularly of a portion of that State which he had the honor in part to represent, in relation to the struggle in But a few days ago, and we were told that this revol ion was the work, in part, if not chiefly, of New York specula-ions, who had made large purchases of lands in Texas, and were low, in the guise of philanthropy, exciting the citizens or sub-ects of Santa Ana to insurrection, for the purpose of consummat-ing their unhallowed speculations. Have gentlemen forgotten the unmeasured denunciations with which an editor of a New York party was divided been because of an article in his party the unmeasured denunciations with which an editor of a New York paper was visited here, because of an article in his paper in relation to Texas, which was read from the Clerk's desk? Were we not then told that the "vile editor of that journal" (as he was termed) was one of that miserable band of speculators who were willing to swell their pecuniary profits at the expense of the peace of States, and the blood of valuable citizens? tors who were willing to swell their pecuniary profits at the expense of the peace of States, and the blood of valuable citizens? But now, for reasons that it requires but little sagacity to understand, we of the North, who had, but a few weeks ago, been so culpably instrumental in getting up this revolution, are not to be permitted to share in the joy which all freemen ever feel at the triumphs of the brave votaries of liberty. Sir, we will rejoice, we do rejoice, though some gentlemen from the South seem to fancy that, upon this occasion, they have the right to monopolize this privilege. Have gentlemen learned where the most expensive, if not the first expeditions in the United States were fitted out for Texas, to aid her in her struggles? Have they been told where the President of the United States found it necessary first to inculcate upon the officers of this Government the duty of seeing that no forces should be enlisted contrary to the laws of the Union, for the purpose of being marched against a nation with which we were at peace? Ask the United States District Attorney of the southern district of New York, and he will be able to tell you.

Mr. V. said that he had been not a little surprised at sentiments which had been uttered here to-day, at hopes and predictions that had been indulged in, as to the fruits to us, that would flow from the triumph of the Texian arms. The honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WISE) had indeed taken time by the forelock, for he had told us that he looked forward with joy at the prospect of the annexation of Texas to this Confederacy, and seemed to derive much of his exultation from the belief that such an accession to our territory would serve to extend the "terra firma" upon which the slave interest of the South could rest.

Mr. V. said he would not say, for he did not now know, what course he would take, kow he would vote, should a proposition here be made to annex Texas to the United States; but he was free to say that, if he should ultimately be induced to oppose its

free to say that, if he should ultimately be induced to oppose its annexation to the United States, he would not do so from the apprehension that it would strengthen the influence and enlarge the sphere of the slave interest. He firmly believed that the contrary would be the effect; that it would secure to the free States accessions in this vicinity, which would more than counterbalance the addition of Texas to the slave interest. Admit Texas into the Union, and the day would not be far distant when Virginia, yes, old Virginia, with all her high moral influence, Maryland, (and he would almost add North Carolina,) would be numbered among the anti-slave States. The fine and productive sugar lands of Texas, so eminently adapted to slave labor, would justify prices for slaves there, which, in the event of its being annexed to the Union, would, in a very short time, drain at least three of the present slaveholding States of their black population; for, already were the cotton regions of the new States of Alabama and Mississippi making heavy draughts for laborers upon the slaveholders of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; and if you were to add to the Union that immense territory now about to be arrested from the sanguinary rule of the ruthless Santa Ana, a region in which the sugar cane will spring up so luxuriantly, and, my word for it, we of the North would soon be able to hall "the Old Dominion," with some two or three of her sisters, as non-slaveholding States. If a slave, worth only five hundred dollars here, would command a thousand dollars in Texas, it would be calculating against all the potent laws of self-interest to presume that the slaveholder here would not part with his slaves. He could never, therefore, oppose the incorporation of Texas in the Union from any considerations connected with slavery.

Mr. V. said he had another word to say before he sat down, in support of one of the positions with which he had started. He had stated that the sympathy which he felt at the triumph of the

support of one of the positions with which he had started. He had stated that the sympathy which he felt at the triumph of the Texian arms he cherished as a man, and not as a legislator. He must first have erased from his mind those lessons of wis-

dom which had been taught by the Father of his Country as to the danger of intermeddling, as a Government, with the affairs of other nations, before he could consent or voto to lend this Government to any foreign struggle, however meritorious. The word "neutrality," net "entangling adiances," indicated in the policy with which the wise men who established this fair fabric of freedom, supposed the true interest of our country to be connected. It were almost superfluous to urge that a Government like ours could not long exist if it pursued an officious, intermeddling policy with the affairs of other nations. We had, in our day and generation, seen and heard enough of oppression under other dynasties—enough of the struggles of the brave to become free, to have often filled our bosoms with anxious lope and agonizing sympathy. Still we could not, without a dereliction of that policy, in which our true interest lies, lend to the oppressed abroad the strong arm of this Government; we could not, in our public capacity, without forgetting our duty to our constituents and our country, like Peter the Hermit, fix a strap on our necks, and sally forth on a crusade against despots. We had too much to do at home; and if we once entered upon this Herculean task of setting the world free, and straightening the affairs of other nations, we would soon find our hands entirely to dom which had been taught by the Father of his Country as to airs of other nations, we would soon find our hands entirely to ull. He (Mr. V.) belonged to a border State. He heard great deal said about the abuses which the colonists north of him great deal said about the abuses which the colonists north of hir suffered; those colonists, many of whom were his friends and his kindred. He would not say, for he did not know whether their complaints were well or ill-founded; but if their grievances were real, and not imaginary, he would lend them the tear of sympathy as a man and arelative; but he would not so far forget his duty as a legislator; he would not so far jeopard the peace and prosperity of his country; he would not so suddenly relinquish her long and well-fried policy, as to connect this Government with the convulsions that might at any future time agitate the Northern section of North America. As an individual, he migh with the convilsions that might at any future time agitate the Northern section of North America. As an individual, he might admire, yes, he was free to say, he did admire, that spirit of chivalry which had prompted many gallant spirits of this country to go to the aid of their neighbors in Texas, without the sanction of their Government; but he could not, at this late day, abruptly abandon those principles, those lights which had guided this nation to such a summit of happiness and prosperity, and connect it with the struggles and revolutions of other nations, though they might be conflicts between freedom and despotism.

FIRUSTEES' SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 11th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at Willett's Tavern, in the village of Bladensburg, Prince George's county, several valuable lots of land, being parcels of "Chillum Castle Manor," late the residence of William D. Digges, deceased, and now in possession of his widow, Mrs. Norah Digges. Amongst others, will be sold the reversion expectant on the life estate of Mrs. Digges, in several lots which have been assigned to her for her dower; and another lot, adjacent to the village of Bladensburg, upon which there is a small grist mill, and a mill seat of considerable which there is a small grist mill, and a mill seat of considerabl

The terms of sale are: that one-third of the purchase money shall be paid in three months, and the residue to nine months from the day of sale; the purchasers giving bonds, with good security, to the Trustees for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN JOHNSON,
TH. S. ALEXANDER,
Trustees

may 20-dtllthJune COMMISSIONER, TRUSTEESHIP, & AGEN-

CY.—I offer my services to the Public for the transaction of business in either character of the above caption.

ISAAC ROBBINS. WOOD LAND FOR SALE .- As agent for Thomas Fain fax, Esq. the subscriber will sell a tract of land lying in the county of Alexandria; the Columbian turnpike road leading from the Potomac bridge, intersecting the Little River turnpike

rom the Potomae bridge, intersecting the Little River turnpike road, forms the southern boundary to within 150 or 200 yards of a new mill now being erected on Four Mile run, and near the "old factory," situated lower down the run.

This land is distant from Alexandria five miles, and from Washington City and Georgetown three to three and a half miles. It contains, by recent survey, rising 225 acres; a large proportion of which is covered with heavy timber, such as white, black, and chestnut oak, hickory, maple, &c. There are several acres of natural meadow, through which runs a fine stream of never-failing water, known by the name of "the Doctor's Branch." flowing from excellent springs rising up on the land.

of never-failing water, known by the name of "the Doctor's Branch," Blowing from excellent springs rising up on the land. It is supposed that from 190 to 200 acres of this tract would average from 20 to 25 cords of wood to the acre. Its proximity to Washington, where wood during the winter season commands four to five and six dollars per cord, renders it doubly valuable. The goodness of the soil for arable purposes is unquestionable, when taken in connexion with the growth of timber.

Terms: one-fourth cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, with inferest, to be secured by approved bonds, and a deed of trust on the property. The subscriber having the exclusive disposal of this property, it is requested that all applications on the subject be made to him alone.

ISAAC ROBBINS,

ISAAC ROBBINS, may 20-d3t&eo2w

PISHERIES FOR RENT.—My upper and lower Hallowing Point landings. Those Fisheries are on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about midway between the White House and Sycamore landings.

may 20—3taw2w R. THOMPSON, Alexandria.

COME years past Gustavus Waters intermarried with Mary Thomas, both of Charles county, Maryland, and emigrated to one of the Southern States. Edward Thomas, brother to said Mary, died some time in the year 1835, (without lineal heirs,) leaving a real and personal estate: This is therefore to give notice to the said Gustavus Waters and Mary his wife, or their lead representatives, to be and annear before the wife, or their legal representatives, to be and appear before the Judges of Charles County Orphans' Court on or before the 2d Tuesday in October next, to receive their proportion of said deceased's personal estate.

MARGARET ADAMS, may 20—law6w Adm'x of Ed. Thomas, Bryantown, Md. The Savannah Georgian and Charleston Courier will please publish, and send their accounts as above.

ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE. A value able Dairy Farm, lying in Montgomery County, of the public road leading from Annapolis and Washington to Fredericktown, 18 miles from Washington, and 28 from Balt more, one from Friends' Sandy Spring Meetinghouse, and on and a half from the Methodist Hopewell Meetinghouse. This lives contains 200 acres, 80 of which are in wood, all encloss with good fences, divided into fourteen fields, with lasting spring and running water in all but two; all well set with grass and grain. The buildings are situated near the centre, consisting o two-story stone house and adjoining frame, with four rooms slow, and six above, and a good barn, with cellar stables to hold

below, and six above, and a good barn, with cellar stables to hold 20 horses or cows, and granary, carriage, and wagon house, &c. all recently built. An excellent spring of water conveyed in pipes near the door, to supply the dairy, and a valuable young orchard of selected fruit.

No. 2.—75 acres, divided into seven fields, about 12 acres in wood, and a good orchard. The fields are all set with grass or grain; the house is two-story, with three rooms on each floor; barn, stables, &c. A good well of water in the yard. The main road runs close to the door.

No. 3.—75 acres, divided into five fields, and a thriving young orchard of selected fruit. The fields are all well set with grass.

orchard of selected fruit. The fields are all well set with grass. The house is frame, divided into four rooms, with stables, &c. Two good springs of water, which make all the place well watered, good springs of water, which make an with a sufficiency of timber land.

All the above described land lays handsomely for farming, and will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

WM. BIRDSALL.

Or to
ap 27—w3wcp

E. G. EMACK,
7th street, Washington.

ETTER MISSING.—The undersigned mailed a letter at the Post Office in this city, about the 20th February last, addressed to James C. Wilkins, Esq., Natchez, and enclosed therein a promissory note, dated Natchez, February 9th, 1832, for \$7,660, payable at the Planters' Bank, Natchez, on the 9th February, 1837, drawn by Francis Routh, in favor of John Routh, and by him endorsed, and also Thomas G. Ellis, David Knox, and the advertiser.

David Knox, and the advertiser.

This letter has failed to reach its destination, and is presum to be lost or stolen from the mail.

The undersigned cautions all persons from trading for said note, payment thereof having been stopped. It can be of no use to any person, but the undersigned; he would, therefore, thank any one, if found, to forward it to James C. Wilkins, Natchez, or to the subscriber, GEO. RALSTON,
may 13—w12td&c Philadelph

may 13—wiztace Philadelphia.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from Mr. Walker's, near Darnstown, in Montgomery county on the 22d instant, negro man Nace, calls himself NACE HAW-KINS. Nace is five feet six or eight inches high, rather dark color; Nace had on when he left Mr. Walker's gray casinet pantaloons and jacket. I will give twenty-five dollars if he shall be taken in the District, Maryland, or Virginia, and one hundred and fifty dollars if he shall be taken in any free State and safely secured so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if delivered to me in Georgetown, D. C.

MILICUT WARING,
may 4—w3w Executor of Henry Waring.

will sell the FARM on which he resides, at Elkridge, containing 950 acres, of which about 400 is woodland. This farm taining 950 acres, of which about 400 is woodland. This farm possesses many advantages to a person disposed to unite manufacturing or milling concerns with farming, having a beautiful and never-failing stream of water running through its entire length, affording several eligible sites for such purposes; on which there formerly was a furnace; the banks furnishing ore still of a superior quality on the farm, within less than a mile of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes within a mile also of this land. The improvements are very comfortable, viz. a substantial brick dwelling-house and kitchen, with pump and dairy in the yard; ice-house, smoke-house, &c. with several detached houses and gardens, for the accommodation of the farm hands; barn, stables. house, smoke-house, &c. with several detached houses and gardens, for the accommodation of the farm hands; barn, stables, tobacco houses, large brick granary, &c. valuable meadows, thriving young orchards, &c. The distance from Baltimore by the turnpike is about nine miles. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or by letter, addressed to

D. MURRAY, Near Elkridge Landing. MARCH OF INTELLECT.

THE MORMONS .- A gentleman living in Loraine county, Ohio, writes that a more extraordinary sect has not sprung up since the days of Mahomet dinary sect has not sprung up since the days of Mahomet. In the town of Kirtland they have erected a stone temple at an expense of \$40,000. It is sixty by eighty feet broad, and fifty feet high. It has two rows of Gothic windows. The floor is the place of worship, with four rows of pulpits at each end, having three pulpits in a row. These twelve pulpits rise behind and above one another, and are designed, the uppermost row for the bishop and his counsellors, the second for the priest and his counsellors, the third for the teachers, and the fourth or lowest for the deacons. Over the division between each of the rows of pulpits, is a Over the division between each of the rows of pulpits, is a painted canvass, rolled up to the ceiling, and to be let down at pleasure, so as to conceal the dignitaries from the au-dience. The area can be divided into four apartments so as to carry on the objects of imposture. The second and attic stories are for a theological and literary seminary, which is expected to have the manual labor system attached to it. The Mormons are very eager to acquire an education. Men, women, and children are studying Hebrew. Some of the men, in the middle age, pursue their Hebrew till 12 o'clock at night, and attend nothing else. They pretend to have remarkable revelations, work miracles, heal the sick Re. Re. the sick, &c. &c.

Mr. Adams, and other members of the House of Repre Mr. Adams, and other members of the House of Representatives, complain of the inaccuracy of the reports of the debates in the House. For ourselves, under the circumstances, we are only surprised that they can be made half so accurate as they really are. The Reporters, in the midst of noise, bustle, and confusion—"speaking," talking laughing, coughing and walking, contrive to give much more of what is said and done, than a casual observer could think possible. think possible.—Alex. Gaz.

Some idea may be formed of the rapidly increasing importance of the commerce of our *inland seas*, by the fact, announced in the Buffalo papers, of the launch of an elegant *ship of three hundred tons*, from Grand Island, on Tuesday last. She is designed for a regular trader between Buffalo and Lake Michigan. Another ship of 350 tons is on the stocks at Buffalo.

The contemplated extension of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the West would open the shortest and best me dium of communication between the commercial capital of Maryland and those inland seas, and yet, incredible as i may seem, there are members of the State Legislature who while they admit the vital importance of the work, and are assured that it will command the travel and trade of the West to its full capacity, yet hesitate to appropriate dollar for dollar with Baltimore in securing its completion!—Balt

Rob Roy.—This very beautiful and high bred Horse will be let to mares the present season, commencing on the 25th of March, and ending on the 10th of July, at his owner's Mill Farm, about one mile above Tenally Town, and four from Georgetown, on the River road, at the very low rate of twenty dollars for bred mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fifteen dollars, if paid within the season. Fifteen dollars for all other mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid within the season. Thirty dollars for insurance in the first case, and twenty dollars in the second; and 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

There is no better bred horse than the Ace of Diamonds. For his pedigree in full see the Turf Register, vol. v, page 267. He ranks, too, among the best of our Race horses, combining speed with great endurance. He has been in the training stables of four respectable gentlemen. 1. Capt. Geo. H. Terrett, of Virginia, who first broke and trained him, and won many races with him, beating some capital horses. Among other things he says of him: "As a race-horse, at all distances, I consider him the best I ever had under my direction."

the best I ever had under my direction.'

2. Dr. Duvall, in a letter to his owner, says, speaking of the Ace: "He is Lignum Vitw—to be beaten by few horses, if any, in this country, when right." When with the Doctor, he won, at three heats, over the Central Course, beating some of the fleetest and best nags of the North and South. (See the Turf Register.)

Turf Register.)

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

the subscriber, says: "Indeed, he is the best analy horses saw."

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

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

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH,

Grassland, near Georgetown, D. C. NOTE.—Any one owning a mare whose produce has won a race of four mile heats, may have her put to the Ace of Diamonds

raus.

* He was lame before starting, having been injured while ir raining the preceding Fall.

mar 23—2td&w5tcp training the preceding Fall. CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may feel disposed to take Contracts of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, that the Board of Commission

rs have determined to commence that work as early in pring as circumstances will permit. The Engineers will c spring as circumstances will permit. The Engineers will commence their surveys about the 10th of March, and will have several sections ready for contract by the 1st of May. It is therefore expected that definite proposals will be received from that date to the 1st of June. In the mean time, the Board invite an early inspection of that part of the route to Chicago, and will afford any information that may be required of them.

All communications will be addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at Chicago."

By order of the Board:

JOEL MANNING,

ap 12—w6w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—By virtue a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers will ofter at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the Ist lay of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., a tract or parcel of land, ying immediately at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, whereon the late Thomas Snowden resided at the time of his death. This estate is highly improved. The soil is equally well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobactory.

county, whereon the late Thomas Showden resided at the time of his death. This estate is highly improved. The soil is equally well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco. The meadows are extensive, and it is believed the Farm, for grazing purposes, would be equal to any Farm in the county. The improvements consist of a large and commodious Dwelling House, in good repair; an excellent Stone House, occupied by the overseer, with extensive quarters for servants; Barns, Tobacco Houses, Stables, and other necessary out-houses. The estate contains about Twelve Hundred acres of Land. It will be sold, entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. For further particulars, reference may be made to the Overseer on the premises, or to Robert Welch, of Ben., Esq., of the city of Annapolis.

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

At the time and place last mentioued, the subscribers will also offer at public sale another tract or parcel of land, lying in the Fork of Patuxent, and containing about Two Hundred Acres. For information in reference to this estate, application may be made to Mr. Samuel Bealmear, who resides near the premises.

And on PRIDAY, the 3d day of June next, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, another tract or parcel of land called "BROOKS," lying in Anne Arundel county, about two miles from the Savage Factory, and containing about Twelve Hundred Acres of Land. This land is in a superior state of cultivation, and the improvements thereon are texellent. The Baltimore and Washington Railroad passes through the farm. This land will also

THOMAS S. HERBERT,

O DRUGGISTS .-- A Retail Drug Store in Bal timore for sale. The subscriber, wishing to make a gements for going to the West, offers for sale the Stock, fi rangements for going to the West, offers for safe the Stock, fix-tures, and implements of every kind, attached to his Drug Store, which is centrally situated, and in one of the principa thoroughfares of the city. The Stock is of good quality, and com-prehends a great variety of Medicines, Fancy Articles, Per-fumery, and Patent Medicines, and is particularly adapted to the Prescription business. All of the fixtures of the Store are new, and were put up with due regard to durability, strength and beauty, and will stand in need of no repairs or alterations for a considerable length of time. and ocality, and with stand in need of no repairs or atteration: for a considerable length of time.

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

mar 19—cpSt

The market of the Charles of the Cha

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

The pupils are all under the care and control of the Principal and his assistants at all hours; eating with them at the same ta-ble; sleeping under the same roof; and in all respects consti-tuting one family. The government is strictly parental.

Moral and religious instructions are sedulously imparted, but mone of the peculiarities of any one sect are inculcated. The boys attend the Presbyterian or Episcopal charch, at the option of their parents; always, however, accompanied by one or more

teachers.

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

of Religion throughout the world.

The pupils are required to write from memory sketches of the sermons they hear on the Sabbath. The older boys hear four fectures weekly, viz. one on Greek and another on Roman Literature, a third on Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and a fearth. fourth on History or Political Economy; of all which they are obliged to write full sketches. These exercises have been found to be attended with signal advantage in a variety of particulars.

to be attended with signal advantage in a variety of particulars. A monthly report of the standing of each pupil, in studies and behavior, is sent to his parents or guardian.

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

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

All letters of business or inquiry, relating to the School, must

libraries, and other privileges.

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

E. C. WINES, Principal. REFERENCES.

REFERENCES.

Gentlemen wishing for information respecting the character of the Institution, are referred to the following persons, all of whom either are at present, or have been, patrons:
Lexington, Ky.—Hon. Henry Clay.
Trenton, N. J.—Hon. S. L. Southard.
Chambersburg, Pa.—Hon. Geo. Chambers.
Wilmington, Del.—Hon. J. J. Milligan.
Athens, Geo.—Henry Jackson, LL. D.
Lexington do.—Joseph H. Lumpkin, Esq.
Savannah, do.—Joseph Cumming and Jacob Waldburg, Esqs.
Natchez, Miss.—Dr. Wm. Dunbar, and Henry W. Hunting-

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

Nachez, ans. — Dr. Van. Panch,
n, Esq.
Donaldsville, La.—Henry McCall, Esq.
Lynchburg, Va.—Jno. M. Otey, Esq.
Baltimore, Md.—F. W. Brune and Richard Stockton, Esqrs.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Wade, Esq.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Margaret Helm.
New Bedford, Mass.—Joseph R. Anthony and Win. Rotch,

Fagrs.
Islip, L. I.—Mrs. Sarah Nicoll.
New York City.—Rev. C. Stewart, U. S. N., Rev. Wm. Patton, and R. B. Patton and H. Maxwell, Esgrs.
Philadelphia.—N. Biddle, J. Randall, A. Henry, A. M. Howell, J. McAllister, Winthrop Sargent, B. P. Smith, G. D. Blaikie, John Stille, J. P. Wetherill, M. D. Lewis, Richard Morris, Jas. Glentworth, W. Jackson, P. N. Patrullo, and Matthew Arrison, Esqrs.; Rev. John Chambers, Mrs. James Coleman, and Mrs. George Blight.

MARCHILLY'S ACADEMY for the

Mrs. George Blight.

ap 26—25t

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

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

The discipline of the Academy is mild, but firm and regular. The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means, and their success is rewarded by an annual distribution of premiums.

miums.

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

TERMS.

Board and tuition, per annum,

Half boarders, tuition not included, Day scholars, EXTRA CHARGES. \$20 00

French, per annum, Spanish, Music, Drawing, and Dancing, at the Professors' charges. Ordinary infirmary charges, not including Doctor's fees,
Each scholar must be provided with bed and bedding, or pay \$10, if furnished by the institution.

Washing, per annum,
Boarders pay the current charges half yearly in advance. Day scholars quarterly.

Parents and guardians residing at a distance are required to appoint a responsible agent in the city.

The vacation commences the Monday on or after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first Monday in September.

REFERENCES.—The Most Rev. Dr. Eccleston, the Rev. Dr.

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

mar 30—w3mo

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and New Orleans
dvertiser will insert the above advertisement once a week for
tree months, and send their accounts to this office.

AND AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. I wish to sell at private sale a Farm containing about seventy-five acres of Land, situate in Washington county, Maryland, six miles southwest of Hancock, and two and a half miles from Bath, or Warm Springs, (a good and healthy country,) adjoining the Potomac river and Chesapeake and Ohio canal. On said land is a comfortable dwelling-house, still-house, smokehouse, and other out-houses; also a mill of twenty-five feet fall, running one pair of stones on a constant stream of matter. house, and other out-houses; also a mill of twenty-five feet fall, running one pair of stones, on a constant stream of water, supported by several never-failing springs; another mill-seat of twenty feet fall on the same stream of water as the former, and nearly joining the line of canal, and is calculated to erect a factory other machinery. The above described premises are limestone, land, and very productive. Any person wishing to purchase may obtain a great bargain by making early application the subscriber, living on the premises.

HEZEKIAH WADE.

N. B. Any person wishing to buy a large tract of land there.

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

mar 19—2aw3w

AN AWAY, on Sunday, the 3d of April, a Negro Man dwho calls himself PHIL JONES, supposed to be 25 years of age; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high; he is of a light color, or dark mulatto, with very small face, with thick lips; when spoken to speaks loud and strong; he has but little beard, and that on his upper lip. His clothing is a brown colored cloth coat, cassinct pantaloons of the same color, with stripes, dark waist-coat, with yellow flowers. It is likely he may change his clothing, and try to pass for a free man. I will give \$50 if taken in the State of Virginia or the District, or \$100 if taken in the State of Maryland, or any other State, and delivered to me or Henry of Maryland, or any other State, and delivered to me or Henry McPherson, at either of our residences in Georgetown. ap 15—cp3w ALLEN SCOTT.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, situated one mile and a quarter south of the borough of Bedford, Pa. JAMES BROWN again respectfully informs the Public that the above celebrated watering place has been fitted up in a style of superior beauty and comfort, and is now fully prepared or the reception and accommodation of a very large number of

isiters.

The bar and larder are furnished with the choicest liquors and riands that the domestic and Eastern markets can afford. J. B. gives the assurance that no efforts on his part will be spared to render his guests happy and comfortable, and flatters himself that his long experience and the attention he has bestowed in he selection of the best servants, will enable him to afford ge

neral satisfaction.

S15.0 REWARD.

**AN AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, withdout any known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Boswell. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, smartly pitted with the small-pox, lips thick, and mouth somewhat protruding; speaks quick, and stammers a good deal when sharply accosted; has a harsh countenance, and rather disagreeable face, and is a common plantation hand.

This fellow left me some four or five years ago, and got to Pennsylvania, where he was taken up and brought home. The transgression was overlooked, and it is more than probable he is now endeavoring to escape in the same direction. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get

is now endeavoring to escape in the same direction. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, no matter where taken. It is not unlikely he is in Calvert county, as he has many acquaintances in the neighborhood of Mr. William Bos well.

ROBERT W. BOWIE,

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