GALES & SEATON. PRICE, FOR A YEAR, TEN DOLLARS; FOR SIX MONTHS, SIX DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until counterwill be presumed as desiring its continuance until counter-manded, and it will be continued accordingly, at the option of the Editors.

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

of the Government.

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

paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

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

American Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Offices—No. 136 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York.

Agency—At Elliott's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Four and a half street, Washington city.

Established by Act of the Legislature.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY, from its large Capital and various means of accommodation, affords ample security and great facility to parties who transact their business with it: The terms are as low as any office in the Union. They make

1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.

2. GRANT ANNUITIES.

3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.

2. Grant Annuities.

3. Execute Trusts.

4. Sell Endowments.

The Legislature having directed the manner in which the capital of this company must be secured, and the whole being under the immediate supervision of the Chancellor, to whom stated returns will be made, it becomes the secure depository for the moneys, property, and estates of all such as may desire the intervention of a permanent Trustee or Guardian; to such as require a punctual payment of interest upon sums deposited, or such as may make deposites for the benefit of accumulation. Under the charter, real or personal property can be conveyed or devised to the Company in Trust, and they may execute any trust in the same manner, and to the same extent, as any Trustee; they may make all contracts in which the casualties of life or interest of money are involved.

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

		r \$100, on a single.	
Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For life
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.35	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.84	3.20
50	1.96	2.09	4.60

Joseph L. Joseph, Gorham Brooks, Samuel Whetmore, Philip T. Dawson, Mattnew L. Bevan,

Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK MACAULAY, Esq., President, Baltimore; or MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq., Vice President, New York; to which immediate attention will be paid.

Applications may also be read.

diate attention will be paid.

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

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

7		Hundred Dollars.	- 110
Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For life
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.36	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.83	3.20
45	1.91	1.96	3.73
50	1.96	2.09	4.60
55	2.32	3.21	5.78
60	4.35	4.91	7.00
	GRANTS	ANNUITIES.	
	Rates for One	Hundred Dollars.	
60 year		per cent.)	

14.19 do. SELLS ENDOWMENTS. For One Hundred Dollars deposited at birth of child, the Company will pay, if he attain 21 years of age,

At six months,

275

One year,

The Company also executes trusts; receives money on deposite paying interest semi-annually, or compounding it, and makes all kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money is

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary.

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

ICHMOND COAL.—2,000 bushels Richmond Lump Coal, landing this day from schooner Joseph Stewart which will be sold low as usual, by WALTER WARDER & CO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran off on Wednesday, the 2d inst. negro JOHN DAVIS. He is of a very dark copper color, bushy hair, combed up in front, about five feet nine or ten inches high, stout and well made, about twenty-two or three years of age. No scars or marks recollected. He wore an overcoat of steel-mixed cloth, with large white butters light colored parts and a five can or white het white buttons, light colored pants, and a fur cap or white hat It is probable he has changed his clothing, and procured a false certificate of freedom or pass.

For his apprehension and safe delivery to me I will give the above reward. All persons are warned not to harbor the said negro, as I am determined to prosecute any person who may do so to the utmost extent of the law.

W. E. HOWARD.

TO LET.—Rooms handsomely furnished, consisting of sitting-room and three bed-rooms, with bed-room for servant, together with the use of a kitchen, if reliquired.

Inquire of E. OWENS,

quired. Inquire of E. OWENS,
Merchant Tailor, near the 7 buildings.
N. B. Two sitting rooms can be had, if required.
mar 17—eo3t

THE BLUE BOOK.—The Editor having authorised the reduction of the price of the Blue Book, or United States Official Register for 1836, it will henceforth be sold a \$1 25, by PISHEY THOMPSON.

UPERIOR CUTLERY, direct from Joseph Rodgers SUPERIOR CUTLERY, direct from Joseph Rodgers and Sons.—W. FISCHER has received the residue of his fine Cutlery from the above highly celebrated manufacturers, consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bladed Penknives, in buck, ivery, pearl, and tortoise shell handles, Desk Knives, Erasers, Razors, and Scissors. Many of the Knives have been made expressly for the several Executive Departments, and are inscribed accordingly on one of the blades. This Cutlery will prove on trial to excel any other for sale here. He intends to import regularly articles of this description, and also Whatman's Drawing Paper, Bristol Boards, Quarto Post and Note Paper, Tissue and Tracing Paper, Terry's Parchment, and Brookman & Langdon's Drawing Pencils, direct from the manufacturers, and will thus be enabled to supply the same at the very lowest prices.

ECTURES on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.—Dr. THOS. P. JONES proposes to deliver a course actures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, embrace tures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy and

Lectures will be to inspire in the minds of youth a love of science, and to afford them correct information on its first principles; the Lectures will, therefore, be strictly popular, the language employed as little technical as possible, and the numerous illustrative experiments of the kind most certain to impress the memory. The courses of Lectures heretofore delivered in this city, by Dr. J., have resulted in a pecuniary sacrifice on his part; and although he does not, from that now proposed, anticipate much reward beyond the pleasure of being usefully employed, his expenses must be paid, or the design will be abandoned.

That neither individuals nor families may be deterred from attending, by the price of a ticket, the charge for the whole course of twenty-four Lectures will be but three dollars; the number of subscribers must, in this case, not be fewer than one hundred. Should not this number be obtained, it will be left to those who do subscribe to determine whether they will make an advance upon the price of a ticket, which shall operate as an equivalent. It is proposed to commence the course towards the end of the It is proposed to commence the course towards the end of the month of April, and to deliver two Lectures in a week, beginning at 5 and ending at 6 o'clock precisely, in the evening. Payment to be made in advance on or before the delivery of the first Lec-

ture in the course.

Those who wish to subscribe are requested to address a note to Dr. J. Should more than one ticket be required, the number should be stated. EW SPRING GOODS.—BRADLEY & CATLETT

have just received from New York, and are now opening a large assortment of Dry Goods, which, in addition to former

25 pieces black Italian Lustrings and Gro de Swiss

do 9-8 black Gro de Swiss
do rich assorted Poult de Soi
do plaid and plain Gro de Naples
do rich figured Poult de Soi
do do French printed Cambrics
do do do Ginghams
do 5-4 plaid Jaconet do
do London Prints

200 do Irish Linens, very cheap
10 do rich printed Shalleys
25 dozen Ladies' open worked Silk Gloves
15 do do rich Cravats
150 pieces rich French Muslins

25 dozen Ladies' black and white English Silk Hose do do do embroidered do do superior French Kid Gloves 25 do hem stitched, colored borders, and embroidered
Linen Cambrie Handkerchiefs
5 pieces plain and spotted Thule, for veils
20 do Blonde and Thread Edgings
12 graphics blook Chemilly Volle

12 superior black Chantilly Veils 12 rich Satin Damask Shawls 25 pieces Linen Cambric, cheap 100 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs

30 pieces rich Gauze Ribands
50 do super Barnsby and Russia Sheetings
50 do plain Swiss Muslins
10 dozen Fancy Handkerchiefs
100 pieces rich Gauze Ribands 150 dozen Ladies' white and colored Cotton Hosiery

150 dozen Ladies' white and colored Cotton Hosie
75 pieces black Patent Bombasins, cheap
100 do plain and plaid Muslins and Cambrics
25 do Birds' Eye Diapers
100 do Domestic and Imported Long Cloths
100 do worked Collars
10 do Cambric and Furniture Dimities
15 do Eumitre Chints

10 do Cambric and Furniture Dimities
75 do Furniture Chintz
25 do rich do Muslins
Edgings, Insertings, Skirts, Bobbinets
Jaconets, Bishop's Lawns, Gauze Flannels

Jaconets, pisnop's Lawis, Gauze Francis
Veil Crapes, Love Veils, Prints, Ginghams
Muslins, Diapers, Sheetings, Towelling
Table Linen, Checks, French Linens, Satteens, Drillings
And a general assortment of every kind of desirable Goods
which will be sold unusually low. Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine, as they may expect bargains.
BRADLEY & CATLETT,

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE SUMMER WEAR-Just received—
25 pieces superior blue black, invisible green, Adelaide
and dahlia broadcloths

50 do fancy Russia drillings
10 do summer cloths
30 do corded Marseilles vestings do rich silk and satin

50 do rich silk and satin do
25 do super. silk pocket hdkfs.
1 bale Georgia nankeens
10 dozen gentlemen's cotton shirts and drawers
20 do Hoskin and other gloves

20 do HOSKIII ALLE 25 do Suspenders 10 do fancy and plain stocks BRADLEY & CATLETT, No. 3 from 7th stree

mar 18-d3t&eolw STE'S SLIPPERS.—The subscriber has the plea to inform the Ladies that his long-expected supply of Este's Slippers has at length arrived. They consist of the following kinds, viz. White and black Satin

Black Kid and Morocco

Richly embroidered Sandals Righly embroidered Sandals
Morning Slippers, Cashmere
Do do Tissue de Soie.
There are so many counterfeit Este's now sold, that the subscriber deems it proper to assure the Ladies that the above may be relied on as genuine, having been imported by him direct

from the manufactory in Paris.
mar 18-3t ANDREW COYLE. CUT GLASS INKSTANDS.—Just received, and now opening, at Stationers' Hall, several hundred Cut Glass Inkstands, being the largest and best selection that has ever

been offered for sale in the District, and which will be sold, whole sale or retail, at the lowest prices.

mar 18 [Tel.]

WILLIS'S NEW BOOK, &c.—Pencillings by the Way, by N. P. Willis, Esq., author of Melanie, the Slingsby Papers, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. \$2.

New Tales, consisting of The Early Called, The Stoic, and The Lansbys of Lansby Hall, 1 vol. 12mo. 62 1-2 cents.

The Outlaw, by Mrs. Hall, 2 vols. \$1 25.
One in a Thousand 1 vol. 12mo. 62 1-2 cents.

One in a Thousand, 1 vol. 12mo. 62 1-2 cents. Herbert Wendall, a Tale of the Revolution, 2 vols. 12mo. \$1 50. All new Books received as soon as published, and sold on the lowest terms, by

PISHEY THOMPSON. PARMER'S LARGE POCKET MAP OF MI-

TARMER'S LARGE POCKET MAP OF MICHIGAN, exhibiting the sections, &c. A few copies of the above, improved and perfected up to last fall, are this day received. For sale by

Also, a map of Ouisconsin, Michigan, and part of the Northwest Territory, of the same date.

TOR SALE.—The House occupied by the Hon. Jos. M. White is now offered for sale, and will be opened for the inspection of those wishing to purchase, on the day previous to the sale of the above Furniture. For further particulars, inquire of

JOSIAH BOSWORTH.

mar 18

DARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—Notice is hereb given, that the partnership heretofore subsisting between JOHN LYNCH and THOMAS HAUNTER, as blacksmiths, in the City of Washington, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by JOHN LYNCH, who is authorized to collect all debts due to the late firm, and to make settlement of all debts due from said firm to others. Payment of debts owing to the late firm is respectfully requested. ment of debts owing to the late firm is respectfully requested.

JOHN LYNCH,

OSEPH H. BRADLEY has removed his place of business to the office of the late Richard Wallach, Esq., and his residence is next door.

mar 16—dt28th

MERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Just re-MERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZIN E.—Just received by PISHEY THOMPSON, (agent for the District of Columbia.) the 1st number of the American Monthly Magazine, which combines the four periodicals formerly published under the names of the "American Monthly Magazine," "The New England Magazine," "The American Monthly Review," and "The United States Magazine." It is edited by Charles F. Hoffman and Park Benjamin. Subscriptions (\$5 per annum) received by P. THOMPSON, by whom the work will be forwarded to all parts of the Union, carefully enveloped.

EWIS ON CHESS.—A few copies just received, for a sale, by F. TAYLOR, of Elements of Chess, an illustration of the Scientific Principles of that celebrated Game, containing numerous rules and examples, by means of which skill in the Game may be acquired in a (comparatively) short time; 1 vol. price 87 1-2 cents, with engravings, numerous tables, &c.

Gillis Groenveldt, Rudolph Mars, and Pieter Vauder Walles Van Wallenhoven, complainants,

James Greenleaf, Henry Pratt, John Miller, and John Ashley, defendants.

THE Trustee in this cause having reported that he had sold the lots and parcels of ground ordered by the decree to be sold, to the persons and for the sums named in the following statement, to wit:

Bought by James Greenleaf.											
											. 1
Sqrs.	Lots	. Am	ı't.	Sqrs.			n't.	Sqrs.		Am	200000
630	1	\$227	22	725	27	\$36	22	819	10	\$21	
630	3	230	74	725	28	48	00	819	11		44
680	5	28	24	725	29	48	08	819	12	15	32
680	6	40	00	756	1	40	00	819	13	21	08
680	8	90	18	756	2	31	06	872	all	327	86
681	7	35	66	756	9	41	34	898	1	9	29
681	8	40	83	756	10	66	94	898	2	12	08
681	16	94	80	756	11	34	35	898	3	14	96
682	1	126	00	784	2	64	66	898	7	17	12
682	5	264		784	5	86	77	898	8	10	06
725		41	10	787	1	17		898	9	11	15
725			40	787	2	21	36	898	10	14	50
725			49	787	3	24		898	16	8	
725			02	787	12	24		920	1	11	
725			49	787	13	21		920	2	11	
725		60		787	14		28	920	6		71
725			16		15		58	920	7	18	
725			84	787	16		58	920	8		67
920	9	16		,01	10	~1	00		***		
920	14			Bought	by T	Koda	lio			Ingle.	
920			54	630	5 5	164		971	1	41	71
	2		20		1		66	D.	A T	indsay.	
941	1			788			84	991	3	15	
941	2		12	788	2 3			991	4	13	
941	6	16		788		26		991	5		91
941	7		56	788	14		15		6	16	
941	8		89	788	15		84	991	7	20	
941	10		69	788	16		66	991			
942	1		12	788	17		03	991	8		91
942			73	788	18	19	11	991			97
945	1		14	788	19	19	11	1017	1		69
945	6		66	788	20	17	03	1017	2		91
945	7		11					1017	3	40	
989	all	353			Wm.			1017	20	40	
1013	2		98		1	210		1017	25	20	
1061	4		50	681	2	135	27	1017	26	20	
1061	5		52					1017	27	20	
1061	6	4	79	By	A. R			1041	1	50	
1061	7	3	97	681	9	75		1041	3		44
1061	8	4	75	681	10		00	1041	4		10
1061	9	5	35	681	11	78	91	1041	11		95
1061	10	5	25					1041	12	9	86
1061	17	8	50	By J	ohn S	. De	vlin.	1041	13		93
1061	18	4	79	730	1	209		1041	14	22	10
1061	19		97	730	2	140	23	1041	18	20	
1061	20		75	By J	os. Fo	llans	bee.	By	John	Hardy.	
1061	21		35	819	3	23		1038	5)		
680	7		40	819	4		87		6		
680	9		53	819	5		23		71	172	21

And that the said purchasers had complied with the terms the sale. It is, therefore, this 23d day of January, 1836, by the Court, ordered, that the said sale be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth Monday of March next, provided a copy of this order be first published in the National Intelligencer twice a week for three weeks

By order of the Court: mar 5—2aw3w

WM. BRENT, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY, 16th Feb. 1836.
Francis Vald neer, Aaron Dyer and Benjamin Dyer.

THE bill states that Elizabeth Dyer, by bond, dated the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, was indebted to a certain Benjamin Dyer, in the sum of to be paid when demanded; that, in order to secure the payment of the money due on the bond aforesaid, the said Elizabeth executed an indenture, or deed, on the same day, by which she mortgaged and conveyed to the said Benjamin Dyer, in fee, all those pieces or parts of tracts or parcels of land, situate in Montgomery county, which were conveyed to Aaron Dyer and the said Elizabeth Dyer, by Evan Thomas, of the city of Baltimore, by deed, bearing date the fifth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, duly executed and recorded in Liber, folios 467, 468, 463, 470, and 471, one of the land records of Montgomery county, subject to a condition, as proviso, that the conveyance was to be void, if the said Elizabeth Dyer, her heirs, executors, or administrators, should, whenever demanded, pay conveyance was to be void, if the said Elizabeth Dyer, her heirs, executors, or administrators, should, whenever demanded, pay to the said Benjamin Dyer, his heirs or assigns, the sum of eleven hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents, the noney on the land aforesaid, with the interest; that the said Benjamin Dyer, her deals of the said Benjamin Dyer, her deals. Benjamin Dyer, by a deed of assignment or transfer, conveyer all his interest in the said mortgage to the said complainant bearing date the twenty-second day of May, A.D. 1833; that no Benjamin Dyer previous to the said transfer, or to the said com plainant since the said transfer, (at any time whatever,) and ther by the legal estate in the said land and premises became vested in the complainant; and that the whole sum of eleven hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents, with the interest, from the date of the obligation or bond, is still due and unpaid; that, after the said Elizabeth Dyer had executed the said mortgage, made her last will and testament, which remained unaltered and uncancelled at her death, which was some time in 1833, ed and uncancelled at her death, which was some time in 1833, and by said will directed first, her debts to be paid; secondly, gave all her freehold and personal estate to her daughter, Mary Dyer, during her natural life, and, after her decease, to her two sons, Aaron Dyer and Benjamin Dyer, as joint tenants; and lastly, she appointed her two sons, Aaron and Benjamin, her executors. The said will was proved, according to law, but there has been no administration upon said Elizabeth Dyer's personal estate; that there was very little personal property, and that little has been wasted and destroyed; and that no one of the heirs at law has paid the said sum of money or interest. The bill further states that the complainant, by and with the consent of the defendants, has made considerable improvements upon the mortgaged premises, for which he prays an allowance.

That Elizabeth Dyer, at her death left the following heirs at law, to wit: Benjamin Dyer, Aaron Dyer, residing out of the State of Maryland. The bill makes the heirs at law aforesaid, defendants.

defendants.

The object of the bill is to ascertain the amount of what is due the complainant, principal and interest, and obtain a decree against the defendants for the payment of the same by a certain day, or, in default of payment, that the land mentioned in the mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the complainant's claim, and for further relief.

Upon due consideration of the above obligation in the bill, it is ordered, this 16th day of February, 1833, that the above-mentioned defendants, who do not reside in the State of Maryland, appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the

ppear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 8th day of June next, to show cause why a decree shall not pass sprayed by the said bill, and that the complainant in this cause ive notice of the said bill and the object thereof, by causing a copy of this, and the warning therein contained to the non-resident defendants, to be published once a week for three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 19th day of March

RAMSAY WATERS,

CASH FOR NEGROES.—We will at all times give 

AWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Sth Vol., is this day published, for the use of Congress. A few opies only are for sale, by F. TAYLOR.

This volume forms the continuation of the series known by the name of "Weightman & Bioren's edition," and is the only edition which is authorized by Congress. A single copy of the whole series, complete from the commencement, in 8 volumes, is for sale by the advertiser, at the Waverly Circulating Libra-ry, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

37 1-2 cents.

37 1-2 cents.

Jacob Faithful, complete, for 37 1-2 cents.

The above works will be published by F. TAYLOR to subscribers to Captain Marryatt's complete works, at the above rates.

The rest of the series will appear at short intervals, and can be sent by mail in perfect safety, at a trifling expense.

Apply at the Waveriy Circulating Library, immediately east feel 19

Gadshy's Hotel. DETER SIMPLE, in a complete and perfect form; price

of Gadsby's Hetel.

\*\*LOBES! GLOBES!—Just received at Stationers'
Hall a few pairs of Loring's latest improved 12 inch Globes.
They are preferred to the English by all the principal Professors in the United States.

W. FISCHER.

IME.—The Washington Lime Kilns are now in operation. Fresh Lime may be had at \$1 12½ per barrel. Small Lime for manure will be furnished to farmers and others at 15 cents per bushel. The Lime is said by judges to be equal to any ever before used in this city.

Limestone wanted, for which a fair price will be given.

mar 19—2awtf [Glo&Met]

OR RENT,—The House on I street north, between 17th

and 18th streets west, recently occupied by Col. Wm. B. Randolph. The house is pleasantly situated, and is a very desirable residence. There is a carriage house and stable on the premises. Apply to GEO. GILLISS. dec 11—lawtf

N CHANCERY, March 1, 1836.-Ordered, That the sales made and reported by John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander, trustees for the sale of the real estate of William D. Digges, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some news-paper once in each of three successive weeks, before the first

The report states the amount of sales to be \$22,685 15.
True copy. Test: RAMSAY WATERS,
mar 5—w3w Reg. Cur. Can.

Lindon Religious Tract Society, and revised by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR, in one volume, fancy binding, gilt edges.

DALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPA-NY.---(Incorporated in 1807.)—Office in Exchange Buildings, Baltimore; Agency in Elliot's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City.

The President and Directors of this Company will effect in

surance against loss or damage by fire on houses, merchandise, household furniture, ships and vessels in port and on the stocks and other species of property, at moderate rates. The following gentlemen compose the present Board:

WM. A. TUCKER, President.

Abraham Worthington,
Felix Jenkins,
William Frick,
Joel Vickers,
Geo. W. Williamson,
John B. Howell,
Augustus L. Jenkins, Secretary. Abraham Worthington,

Persons desirous of effecting insurance will please apply to FRANCIS A DICKINS, Elliot's Buildings, near 4 1-2 street, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City. feb 15-2aw3m

NAX SALE POSTPONED.—Notice is hereby given that the LOTS, &c. that remained unsold at the adjourned sale of January 2d, 1836, of City Property, for taxes due the Corporation of Washington, is further postponed to Saturday, the 2d of April next, and will then take place at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE ADAMS, jan 9—wts

Collector 5th and 6th Wasrd.

THE AMERICAN IN ENGLAND-By the author of "A Year in Spain," is this day received, fo sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, im mediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. CHLORIDE CHEMICAL SOAP.—This Soap pos

sesses virtues and properties found in no other. It is manufactured by a Freuch chemist. By washing the face and hands with this Soap every morning, it will make the skin as smooth and as soft as silk. It removes tan, pimples, and blemishes; and those who have used it for shaving give it the preference to all other kinds. erence to all other kinds.

It being made of Chloride of Soda makes it a very disinfect ng article. If thosy who are afflicted with offensive breath would first wet a soft tooth brush, and then pass it over this Soap would first wet a soft tooth brush, and then pass it over this Soap and rub the teeth and gums therewith every morning, it will cure the scurvy in the gums, and prevent the teeth from rotting and aching, preserve the enamel, and cure the offensive breath. It is a very superior article for washing and cleansing sores and wounds, and preparing the flesh to heal. Mothers should not be without this Soap; by washing children therewith, it prevents sore ears and many cutaneous disorders. It is believed that should the body be well washed all over with this Soap once a week, it would prevent many diseases to which the human frame is subjected.

nan frame is subjected.

Ruffles and handkerchiefs, which have long lain by and be ome yellow, by being washed with this Soap will become snow white. Price 25 cents a cake. white. Price 25 cents a cake.

The above may be had, either wholesale or retail, of the subscriber. A liberal discount made to those purchasing to sel again.

G. S. FARQUHAR,

again. feb 23—3awd&etf Corner between Brown's and Gadsby's MITHSONIAN COLLEGE.—Just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a briefsketch of the principal Universities of Europe and the United States, price 25 cents.

AWS OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.—Th

complete copies are now on sale at very low price.

Laws of the Colonial and State Governments relative to Indians and Indian Affairs, from 1633 to 1831, inclusive; with an appendix, containing the proceedings of the Congress of the Confederation, and the laws of Congress from 1800 to 1830, on the same subject. I was 800. same subject, 1 vol. 8vo.

Indian Treaties, with the appendix complete, a very few copies; the last of the edition on hand.

Spanish and French Ordinances and Laws relative to public lands and Induities in Florida, compiled by Colonel Joseph M. White, of Florida, and published by order of Congress.

Many other valuable Law books on sale on very low terms by mar 7

P. THOMPSON.

an assortment of Patent Folios for holding Music, which are as firmly secured as if they were bound. For sale only a Stationers' Hall. (Tel) feb 24 MARRYATT'S WORKS, COMPLETE.—Che edition of Capt. Marryatt's Novels, complete in 8 Norprice 37 1-2 cents each, containing Peter Simple, Jacob Faith full, The Pirate, Frank Mildmay, The King's Own, Newto Forster, Pacha of Many Tales, Japhet in search of his Father

DATENT FOLIOS FOR MUSIC.—Just receive

Two numbers of this work are now published, viz. Peter Simple and Jacob Faithful, and the remainder will follow in rapid succession, so as to complete the work by the 1st of May next. Subscriptions received and the work delivered by feb 22

P. THOMPSON.

Montgomery County Court, in the State of Maryland, sitting as a Court of Equity, at November Term, 1835.

William N. Harriss, Thomas Harriss, Willamina Harriss, Addison White, and Dorcas A. White, his wife, Perry Harriss, Joseph Harriss, and Zachariah G. Harriss,

son White, and Dorcas A. White, his wife, Perry Harriss, Joseph Harriss, and Zachariah G. Harriss,

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\*\*Albert Voorhis, and Mary A. his wife, Christian Kayler and Martha M. his wife, Harriet Hall, Joseph Hall, Singleton Hall, Michael Hall, Ann Hall, and John C. Kayler.

\*\*HE bill of complaint in this case states that Mary Harriss, late of Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, departed this life seized of considerable real estate, lying and being in the county and State aforesaid; that the said Mary Harriss left the following persons her heirs at law, that is to say, your orators, William N. Harriss, Thomas Harriss, Willamina Harriss, Dorcas A. White, wife of Addison White, Perry Harriss, Joseph Harriss, and Zachariah G. Harriss, her children, Mary A. Hall, the wife of Albert Voorhis, Martha M. Hall, the wife of Christian Kayler, Joseph Hall, Singleton Hall, Michael Hall, and Ann Hall, her grandchildren, and John C. Kayler, who is a minor, shall have arrived at the age of twentyone, the said real estate will be materially injured; that it will be greatly to the benefit of all parties concerned to have a trustee appointed for the sale of said real estate, as the same cannot be divided without loss and injury to all concerned; that the said Mary A. Hall, wife of Albert Voorhis, Christian Kayler, and Martha M. his wife, Joseph Hall, Singleton Hall, Michael Hall, and John C. Kayler, an infant, do not reside in Montgomery county or in the State of Maryland, but live in parts beyond the reach of the process of the said court.

It is, therefore, by order of the court, this first day of December, 1835, ordered that the said Albert Voorhis and Mary A. his wife, Christian Kayler, and Martha M. his wife, Joseph Hall, Singleton Hall, Michael Hall, Ann Hall, and John C. Kayler, be and appear in this court on or before the first Monday of July next, in person or by attorney, to answer the said bill of complaint, or the matters and things therein contained, set forth, and charged, shall be taken for confessed, a

charged, shall be taken for confessed, and such decree made the premises against such absent defendants as to the court she seem right; provided the complainants cause this order, ar the substance and object of the said bill of complaint, to be put lished in some newspaper printed and published in Rockvill Montgomery county, and in Washington City, District of Clumbia, once a week for six weeks, the first insertion thereof appear at least four months before said first Monday of July nex CHS. J. KILGOUR.

Celebrated Indian Queen, on Market or Baltimore Street—Enlarged and modernly arranged, with Parlors, Ladies' Drawing Room, Ladies' Ordinary, Saloon, Reading Room, Chambers, &c., fitted up with new and elegant furniture. Its fine locality, proximity to the Railroad, (about two squares,) and pleasant distance from the water, give this Hotel great advantages; and for its character, the subscriber respectfully refers to those who have visited the House. fers to those who have visited the House.

fers to those who have visited the House.

JOHN W. KING,

Late of the American Hotel, New York.

A baggage cart of the Baltimore House is always waiting the arrival of the Cars from Washington and the West, to bring baggage to the House, free of charge. Stages daily leave the Hotel for Philadelphia, and seats taken at the Stage Office, in the Hotel.

(Tel.) mar 17—2aw2w

BOARDING ON CAPITOL HILL.—Mrs. Dunn's CASS'S DISCOURSE.—Just published, and for sale by P. THOMPSON, a DISCOURSE, delivered on the 30th January, 1836, in the Capitol, before the American Historical Society, by the Hon. Lewis Cass, President of the Society.

THEW MUSIC.—Just received from New York the following new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c.
The Hoppulent Man; comic song, with vignette

The Grateful Heart; a duet Yes, for thee, Time's sad power; from the opera "Somnan

Oh! I cannot give expression; do do arranged as a duet I would a lowlier lot were thine; with beautiful vignette Forget not the soldier do do Oh, love! for me thy power; from "Somnambulist;" sung by Mrs. Wood I really want a wife; a comic duet

The Albany Burgess corps grand march; with vignette National Guard's march
Overture to the opera "Le Philtre;" by Auber

Preciosa Rondo Preciosa Rondo
March Nos. 2 and 3, from Riccardo e Zoraide; by Rossini
Captain Keeler's reel
Lord Edlington's auld man; a reel

Lord Edlington's auta man; a rec.

Let us to the Aird; a reel
Fill the stoup; a reel
Fight about the fireside; a reel
Beethoven's Waltz; Nos. 1, 2, and 3
A collection of operatic airs, rondos, &c.
Instructive lessons for the piano forte, by J. B. Cramer,
For sale by

WM. FISCHER,
Stationers' Hall For sale by jan 13 (Gl & Tel)

DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near the Governor's Bridge, Prince George's County, on the 30th of November, a Negro lad named DAVY, 18 years old, very black complexion, his face full of small bumps, faint voice, and downcast and impolite when spoken to, very sluggish in his actions generally. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house. He ran off dressed in a dark roundabout and brown pantaloons a good deal worn, old shoes and stockings, and no hat. I will give for his apprehension, if taken over twenty miles from home, \$100; if taken under twenty miles from home, \$50; and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, and in every instance secured so that I get him again.

every instance secured so that I get him again.
dec 22—3tawtf

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the
County of Washington.—In Chancery. Josiah Bosworth, complainant

Josiah Bosworth, complainant, against

Sophia Wilson, William T. Wilson, Mary R. Wilson, Ann S. Wilson, and Frederick Keller, defendants.

THE bill of complaint in this case states that James Wilson, of Washington county, died indebted to the complainant on a judgment at law, in the sum of ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from April 2, 1824, till paid, and costs. That Thomas Wilson, of said county, died indebted to the complainant on a judgment obtained against James Gaither and the said Thomas, in the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest from May 3, 1827, till paid, and costs. That no part of either of said judgments has been paid. That James Wilson died, leaving no personal estate sufficient for paying the judgment against him, and leaving a widow, Sophia Wilson, and twe children, the defendants, William T. and Mary R., infants. That the said Thomas Wilson died, leaving no personal estate sufficient to pay the judgment against him and the said James Gaither, and leaving one child, the defendant, Ann S., an infant. That a report of the Auditor of the Court aforesaid shows that the nett proceeds of the shares of the said James Wilson and the said Thomas Wilson, of certain property sold under a certain deven of the said Chourt and traveints in the heart of the

the nett proceeds of the shares of the said James Wilson and the said Thomas Wilson, of certain property sold under a certain decree of the said Court, and remaining in the hands of the defendant, Frederick Keller, the trustee appointed to carry into effect the said decree, are each two hundred and thirty-six dollars twenty-five and a half cents. The bill prays that the said proceeds of James Wilson's share may be applied to paying the complainant's judgment against him, and that the said proceeds of Thomas Wilson's share may be applied to the payment of the complainant's judgment against him and James Gaither. And forasmuch as it appears that the defendant, Mary R. Wilson, resides without the District of Columbia, and beyond the process of this Court, it is hereby ordered, this 5th day of February, 1836, that the said defendant, Mary R., be and appear in our said Court, on the first Monday in June next, and answer in our said Court, on the first Monday in June next, and answe, said bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed against her Provided that this order and the substance and object of said bill be published once a week for six weeks in the Nationa Intelligencer, the first publication thereof to be at least four

Intelligencer, the first publication increases months before the said first Monday in June next.

W. CRANCH. Copy. Test: WM. BRENT, Clerk.

IENZI, the last of the Tribunes.—An additional supply this day received, and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, One in a Thousand, by G. P. R. James. The Pirate and Three Cutters, by Captain Marryatt.

WILSON'S ORNITHOLOGY .- Two copies of this splendid Work are now on sale by the subscriber. The plates, 76 in number, are comprised in one volume, folio, and the letter press in three volumes, royal octavo, printed on a very superior paper, and with a new type. Price for the whole, \$50. In one of the copies on hand the letter press is in three volumes, 4to; the price of this copy is \$56.

On sale by

PISHEY THOMPSON.

N the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals.

By the Rev. William Kirby. Showing the power, wis dom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation. Just published, in one volume, with many copper-plate engravings, and forming the 7th volume of the series of Bridgewater Treatises. For sale by

H. TAYLOR.

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

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

mar 11

Songs FROM "SOMNAMBULIST." Still so gently o'er me stealing.

Ah! don't mingle one human feeling.

Oh! happy moment, moment of pleasure.

While this heart its joy revealing.

Maid! those bright eves

Take this ring. Nay, 'tis thine, love.—Duet, sung by Mr and Mrs. Wood.

and Mrs. Wood.
Oh! I cannot give expression, do do do
Oh! love for me thy power.
Buy my flowers—words by Bulwer, from the romance of
"The Last Days of Pompeii."
Youthful Devotion, a sacred song. Pilgrim Fathers, where are they?-words by the Rev. Mr.

Pilgrim Fathers, where are they: words by the Pierpont.

Widow Mahony, comic song.

John Trot, do
A great number of other songs, waltzes, and marches.

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being a new English Edition, handsomely printed on fine paper, containing also Dr. Currie's life of he author. For sale by F TAYLOR, Bookseller, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, who has also for sale, at unusually low prices, a large collection of farevoirte authors in Poerry and Prose, in citt and fancy hindings.

nas also for safe, at unusually flow prices, a large confection of lavorite authors in Poetry and Prose, in gilt and fancy bindings, expressly for Christmas and New Year presents.

Souvenirs, Albums, Books of Engravings, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Brouze Inkstands, and other articles; Gold and Silver Pencils, Ladies' Penknives, Work Books, Pocket Books, Purses, Dissected Maps, and every description of Fancy and Stationary articles at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices

Invenile and Tay Books in great variety. Juvenile and Toy Books in great variety.

GLAISE.—A young lady who has already taught the young ladies in this City, teaches at present in the English School of Mrs. Dorman, in place of Miss N. S. She will teach, generally, all branches of an English education, Drawing Emple

manual one c

generally, all branches of an English education, Drawing Emploroidery, &c. &c. She will in the afternoon execute some musical exercises with the pupils from both schools, who learn the Piano, and who know already how to play. In one word, she will use all means to complete the education of her pupils.

Mrs. Dorman respectfully informs parents and guardians that the greatest attention is paid to her FRENCH SCHOOL; and the advantage of having two schools in the same house to those who wish to learn both languages, must, when generally known, be duly appreciated. The best masters of Dancing, &c. &c. will be employed. Comfortable boarding for pupils. For terms, reference, and other particulars, apply to Mrs. Dorman, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 8th and 9th streets.

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM. Dr. Dean's Rheumatic Pills are an effectual remedy for the Rheumatism, and similar diseases, such as Gout, Cramp, Spasms, Numbness, &c. They have been extensively used in the United States for the last fifteen years, with very high approbation, and multitudes have been relieved by them from most distance. and multitudes have been relieved by them from most distress-ing attacks of the rheumatism, from 15 to 20 years, or, who have been wholly unfitted for business for two years together, and unable to walk without aid, have, by using the Pills, been

The following certificate of the Hon. Judge Thatcher, of Mas-The following certificate of the Hon. Judge Thatcher, of Massachusetts, it is presumed, will be highly satisfactory:

"This may certify that I have freely used, for myself and family, for several years, Dr. Dean's Pills, and do consider them a safe and useful family medicine, especially for rheumatism, in which complaint, from what I have experienced, seen, and heard, I consider them more effectual than any thing else I have known used; and I do think them a valuable discovery. For the purpose of extending their usefulness, and of inducing others to try them. I subscribe this certificate.

others to try them, I subscribe this certificate.

GEORGE THATCHER." k-xtract of a letter from a gentleman of the United States

"Sir: I had been for more than two years afflicted with this complaint, when I procured a single box of your Rheumatic Pills. I took them, with the external means recommended by you, of sweet oil, &c. The effect, to my great joy, was a complete cure. I had previously exhausted the whole Materia Medica, and was on the point of resigning myself to the disease, when accident made me acquainted with your invaluable remodule.

"Dr. E. Dean. WM. P. SMITH."

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes:

Gentlemen: I hereby certify that, in January, 1829, in consequence of a sudden cold, I was seized with the rheumatism, which settled in my right hip, and was never free from pain one day for seven months. I applied to a number of respectable physicians, but could gain no relief, and gave up the idea of being cured. I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Dean's Rheumatic Pills, and was helped by them in two days; by taking one box, I was entirely cured, and am now as free from it as at any period of my life. I wish those Pills may be circulated, not only in this country, but in every portion of the world where that distressing disorder, the rheumatism, is known.

For eale by

W. GUNTON.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ICELAND MOSS, for the cure of Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions. Iceland Moss grows plentifully in of Blood, and Consumptions. Iceland Moss grows plentifully in the Island of Iceland, from whence it takes its name, and in all the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, where its medicinal qualities have been long known and highly appreciated. This plant contains a larger proportion of VEGETABLE MU-CILAGE than any other known substance; and in combination with it is a bitter principle, which acts most beneficially in giving strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our most valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, has been obtained from observing their effect on brute animals. So in the case of this most invaluable Moss. Its virtues were discovered by their effects on the hearth. Moss. Its virtues were discovered by their effects on the hearty, long-lived, and sagacious REIN DEER, which derives its principal nourishment from the Iceland Moss, and whose milk becomes highly imbued with its balsamic virtues, that it is used with f all those countries for the cure of all diseases of the breast and

In France this compound has long been known and extensivethe rance ins compound has tong been known and extensivey used; and to its salutary effects, as much as to the salubrity of
the climate, is probably owing the very small number of fatal
cases of consumption in that country, compared with Great Britain and the United States. This Syrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is
prepared from the original recipe from Paris, only, by

E. HUTCHINGS & Co., Baltimore.

And none is genuine unless it has their five simple were as he

And none is genuine unless it has their fac-simile upon each oill of direction; also upon the envelope, 13 and sealed with The above article may be obtained of the subscriber, Agent in Washington.

WM. GUNTON,

Corner 9th street and Penn. Avenue. Workingt PAPER.—Just received, by the schr Washington, from the manufacturer, a large quantity of superior White Wove Folio Post Paper, plain and faint lined, for sale on the most reasonable terms, at Stationers' Hall.

mar 14

(Tel)

W. FISCHER.

THE LAW OF ARBITRATION & AWARDS by Wilfiam Henry Watson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, with pendix of Precedents and Practical Forms, Directions,

an Appendix of Precedents and Practical Forms, Directions, Mode of Enforcing Awards, &c. &c.

The above Treatise is contained in a complete and perfect form with title page, index, &c. (so as to be bound separately, if required,) in the January number of the Law Library, and is furnished to subscribers of that Periodical for the sum of 83 cents, nished to subscribers of that Periodical for the sum of 83 cents, its cost in the usual law book form being four dollars.

The Law Library republishes, for the sum of ten dollars per annum, an amount of new and valuable legal works, which would cost, in any other form, between fifty and sixty dollars. The present number, which is just opened by F. TAYLOR, offers a favorable period for new subscribers to commence. Specimens of the work may be seen at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, from which place it will be forwarded, in perfect safety, to all parts of the United States.

jun 16—

Course, on the night of the 7th instant, a BAY FILLY, three years old, one white hind foot, a small star in the forehead, the hair rubbed off across the breast, about five feet high, the hair in the tail curled a little, remarkably clean legs, shows high blood. Also, at the same time, a small SORREL HORSE, five years old, with a star in the forehead, flaxen mane and tail, paces well. A suitable reward will be given if delivered at Brown's Hotel, or information so that I get them; and if with the thief, (I believe they were stolen,) I will give fifty dollars.

THE TOTAL OFFICES.

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80,000 Quills, from No. 10 to 80
15,000 Large Office Wafers
W. F. being the sole agent for the most extensive manufacturers in this country for Sealing Wax, Inks, Wafers, and
Quills, he will sell these at their wholesale prices, and all othe r
articles in his line will be sold at the lowest prices.
nov 23—tf

DIENZI, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES, by the Author of Pelham, Eugene Aram, Last days of Pompeii, &c. &c., 2 volumes bound in one, is this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, ... for December, is just received by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, where subscriptions will be received, and the work regularly forwarded in perfect safety to all parts of the United States.

IFE of Commodore Jesse D. Elliot, in one Vol.

is lately published, and just received for sale, by F. TAYLOR; containing, also, a view of the Controversy between him
and the late Commodore Perry, and a history of the Figure-head
of the Frigate Constitution Price \$1 of the Frigate Constitution. Price \$1.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. MANGUM, (OF NORTH CAROLINA, On Mr. Benton's Resolutions.

Mr. MANGUM rose, and said that, until very recently

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

it had not been his purpose to participate in this debate Indeed, the resolutions immediately under consideration ad mitted of but little discussion and slight diversity of opinion The first resolution, in its original form, was novel, bold and decided, and, in his original form, was novel, bold, and decided, and, in his opinion, eminently inexpedient. It bore the impress of its paternity. As it is now modified at the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grund, it embodies one of that gentleman's felicitous conceptions, importing nothing definite, presenting nothing tangible, disarming resistance, because it disarms itself. It is a smooth jingle of words, awakening no precise idea, indi-cating no defined practical views, and sinking entirely out of sight those bold and novel features that characterized its original form. It now presents one of those comfortable po strions on which either wary or scrupulous gentlemen may stand well screened from responsibility, and say "ay" or "no" with equal impunity. It is now like nothing but itself, unless it may be likened to the Senator from Tennes-

see, so far as it affirms that things "ought not to stand ex actly as they are." When we shall come to divide upon it if we shall vote upon it at all in its present form, gentlemer will find it difficult, having regard to its merits, to discove any motive for its support, or to suggest any precise and decisive reason wherefore it should be rejected. Unimport ant as are these resolutions in themselves, they have been made the occasion of discussing much higher and graver matter. Gentlemen had taken a wide and discursive range and touched every topic that could supply materials fo taunt, crimination, and injurious comment.

The Senate had been assailed for refusing the supply of

The Senate had been assailed for refusing the supply of the three millions on the last night of the last session. Our foreign relations, and especially the French war, had been elaborately discussed, and the surplus revenue had been assailed with a vigor proportioned to the magnitude of the prize. In truth, thirty millions of surplus revenue, and the future surpluses accruing from year to year, are a great prize. To retain the surplus, and an unchecked control of it, is to retain power in the hands of the present holders, and to wield it with an unresisted and irresistible domination, in defiance of constitutional right, in scorn of ancient usages, and in contempt of a dignified moderation.

tion, in defiance of constitutional right, in scorn of ancient tissages, and in contempt of a dignified moderation.

Mr. M. said he had disapproved the direction given to most of the debate by those with whom he usually acted. He had all along felt that Senators exposed themselves to the suspicion of feeling a sense of weakness in their position, when they suffered themselves to be arraigned here by a Senator, and they seriously and gravely set about defending themselves against the charge. As to his vote upon the three million simply, it was right. His first imrending themselves against the charge. As to his vote upon the three million supply, it was right. His first impression, strong as it was, had been strengthened by mature reflection and subsequent developments. Upon that vote of the Senate depended the uniform usage of Congress, the integrity of the Constitution, and the peace of the country. He would not, therefore, submit to be arraigned either by Senators here, or by the other House, or, strange as it might sound to willing ears, by the Executive itself. He would submit to arraignment by no power under Heaven save. submit to arraignment by no power under Heaven, save that constituent body in North Carolina to which he al-ways felt amenable, and to which he owed and cherished ways felt amenable, and to which he owed and cherished all duty and respect. Nor would he undertake the disgusting task of delineating the history of the three million supply, its rise, progress, and fall. Its career was brief and eventful, conceived in profligacy, nurtured by empiricism, and brought to its death by sinister designs and crooked policy. The fabled god that devoured his offspring was not more could than the projectors of this outron was the not more cruel than the projectors of this outrage upon th

Constitution, the Treasury, the pacific relations, and the patience of a betrayed and insulted People. Who doubts that this fruit of intrigue was crushed by the hand of its parent? Mr. M. said he should take his stand upon higher ground. There was no necessity for any extraordinary appropriation. To the close of the last session there had not been a word or movement, on the part of France, indicating hostilla purpose; nor has there been to the present property. tile purpose; nor has there been, to the present moment Not a man, woman, or child in the United States appre tile demonstration would be made on the part of France. It is true that, at the opening of Congress in December, 1834, the President had thrown a fire-ball into the Halls of Congress. The question of reprisals upon French commerce was distinctly submitted to Congress. Every one of the least intelligence knows that reprisals by one Power ways that reprisals by one Power ways that the compared for the contract of the contra upon the commerce of another, supposing them to be at all equal in the resources of defence and annoyance, are as necessarily connected with war, as is the shadow with the

Did that message find an echo in either branch of Congress? Did its recommendations find favor with any party, either in or out of Congress? Did not the Senate, by a unanimous vote, resolve that no legislative measure, unanimous vote, resolve the notation which we have the notation where the nota der the existing circumstances, was necessary? Warthere a single individual in this body found pliant enough

to flatter the peculiar views of the Executive by compromit-ting the peace of the country?

Did not the other House, at the very close of the session, by unanimous vote, abstain from any specific recommendation indicating the slightest apprehension of collision?

Above all, did the Executive itself, high strung as it was, Above an, and the Executive itself, high straing as it was, indicate to Congress any new cause of apprehension, or new development, requiring extraordinary appropriations for defence and protection? If any such new cause existed, was it not the bounden duty of the Executive, charged as he is by the Constitution with the care of our foreign relations, to make it known officially to Congress?

Will Senators press upon us a state of the question that Will Senators press upon us a state of the question that must necessarily imply a defect of sagacity in the Executive, or a plain dereliction of duty? Such is the inevitable consequence. For, if cause for extraordinary defences existed, the Executive either did know, or ought to have known it. If he did know it, and failed to apprize Congress of it, it was a flagrant dereliction of duty. If he did not know it, he was discreditably deficient in vigilance sagacity, and forecast. The truth is, no such cause exist ed, for is there the least ground for imputing to the Presi dent, in this respect, either dereliction of duty or deficiency

in sagacity.

Whence came the recommendation for the supply of the three millions, and for what purpose did it come? It did not come from the Executive; it did not come from any liberate judgment of any committee. It came under cover of the darkness of the last night of the session, upon the individual responsibility of a member of another bod (Mr. Cambreleng.) As it was sprung upon us under cover of night, so its mysterious end is enveloped in impenetrable darkness. Half of the whole truth has not beer told; sir, it never will be told. And, sir, what sort of au thority is this, upon which the Senate is required to vot this appropriation? To vote a supply extraordinary in amount, unconstitutional in its form, in the absence of estimates, and, above all, in the entire absence of the lea recessity, either shown or alleged, upon any exhibition of fact? This sort of authority may be deemed sufficient by the "faithful." To me it comes with no title to respect, and scarcely with claim to a decent forbearance. And for what purpose did it come? Was it to sooth the roused sensibilities of the Executive? Was it designed as balm for feelings wounded and pride chafed by disconfigure? sensibilities of the Executive? Was it designed as bala for feelings wounded and pride chafed by discomfiture Was it intended as an equivalent for the refusal of reprisals? As a delicate mode of flattery, by the strong expression of unlimited confidence, implied in the unconditional surrender of the purse, the sword, and the Constitution? Did it look incidentally to the providing of a confidence found for the purse, the sword and the Constitution of the constitution of the purse. tingent fund for the summer campaign? To enlist recruits and to carry the ballot-boxes by fraud or by force? And did it not look to the embarrassing of an eminent Senate on this floor, (Mr. White,) "the Cato of East Tennes see?" Sir, the position of this pure and distinguished Se nator may well arouse the fears, excite the hatred, and pu in motion all the puppets, "Punch, the Devil, and all of them," that play in this great Presidential game. Well may intrigue be afoot, and under the cover of night. It never had more motive and greater necessity to make desperate push. The watch-fires are kindling on ever-hill, from the Potomac to the Balize. The white banne is unfurled; countless crowds are thronging to that stand ard. The Albany banner yet waves its motley folds over the "disciplined and the faithful." But even discipline begins to quail before superior numbers. That banner begins to bow, and will yet be draggled in the mire if the Hero of New Orleans come not to the rescut Yes, sir, to the rescue. To turn his back upon the homest the steadfast friend of forty years—a friend through good and through evil report; the same firm, fast friend if the log cabin of the wilderness as in the marble walls o ace: a friend too proud and too pure to stoop to syc phancy, too honest to flatter, and too straightforward for the crooked ways of modern policy. To turn his back up on this friend, and for whom? For one that the hero tool to his bosom as of yesterday. One who spurned him in the hour of tribulation; who would have trod upon him in his first painful struggles for power, but who has a quick eye for the rising sun, and the smooth tongue of flattery for the ear of power. If such injustice shall be found in the heart of man, I feel a strong assurance that it will find no echo in the bosoms of a just and generous People. Give

of all, in the great and glorious "Key-stone State." They may be safe in the North, and strongholds of the Empire sate in the Presidency and the country will be safe from the contamination of their systems, and the blight of their tortuous and sinister policy. But to return. Suppose the three millions had been granted, does any one doubt that we would have been in war? By the phraseology of the rant, both the means and the implied discretion would have

een placed in the hands of the President.

The French Chambers had taken a false position. The French Government had solemnly stipulated the payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. It had not complied; he delay had produced irritation; the message of 1834 had the delay had produced irritation; the message of 1834 had taken very strong ground; strong expressions were used. The French Government took offence—recalled its minister here—offered passports to ours at that court. The law for complying with the stipulations of the treaty was passed, with a condition annexed not found in the treaty, nor contemplated by it; with a condition that satisfactory explanation of the President's message should be given before the payment should be made. All this was clearly wrong. The position is utterly untenable. I, for one, (said Mr. M.) as an humble American citizen, protest against all or any explanations, in any manner or form against all or any explanations, in any manner or form whatsoever. If France has any ground of complaint, let her first perform her own duty, pay the money solemnly stipulated by treaty, and then, and not till then, demand eparation for any injury, real or imaginary, to the French overnment and Pec

In that event, I doubt not that the justice and magnanimiy of this Government will do every thing compatible with its honor to remove heart-burnings and ill-will. In that went, we may well do it, without seeming to be stimulated by low and mercenary considerations. Looking to the actual position which France assumed, suppose the three milion supply had been granted, accompanied with unrestrained discretion, what would have been the consequence? Is not the probability strong, nay, is it not almost certain, that measures would have been adopted that would have brought war? Look to the history of this matter. On the 11th September last, the Duc de Broglie caused to be the 11th September last, the Duc de Broglie caused to be laid before the Executive of this country a paper drawn with signal ability and fairness, and obviously designed as a pacific overture to this Government, and seeking the means of escape from a false position. What was the reception given it? High, cold, and haughty. Breathing any thing but the calm and conciliatory spirit of that overture. In three days afterwards, on the 14th, this Government sent peremptory instructions to our charge des affaires at Paris to leave that Government forthwith, in case the money should not be paid; an order hastily and in the money should not be paid: an order hastily, and, in my judgment, rashly given—cutting off every channel of communication between the two Governments. Sir, if the three millions, with the implied discretion contained in the proposition for the grant, had been at the disposition of the Executive, might we not have looked for measures as strong as those recommended at the previous session? An would not those measures have brought war? Sir, what have been the conduct and tone of Senators in the confidence of the Administration during this session?
The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) has brought

forward resolutions looking not only to the thirty million now in the Treasury, but to the expenditure of all accru ing surpluses in future years, for the fortification and the arming of our Atlantic frontier; contemplating a gigantic scheme, hitherto not dreamed of, and the expenditure of countless millions for defence alone, as if, in this enlightened age, war were the only object and purpose of man-cind. The teeming abundance of the times, instead o seeking investment in those great lines of internal commi ornament to the finest country under the sun, and impulse to the spirit of enterprise; in a word, instead of being dis tributed among the States for the purpose of consolidating and strengthening all the permanent interests and ties of social life—this abundance is to be poured out upon the maritime frontier, in the construction of fortifications, to frown defiance towards all the world. A scheme well worthy of the spirit of the iron age! And these resolutions are accompanied with a speech mild, subdued, and guarded ir language, but breathing the furious war spirit of Mars himself. Then follows the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grun DY.) It is difficult to determine whether his voice is fo war, or still for peace. There is no one but must perceive that he means to whip up, and keep in the front ranks of the Administration, go where they may. We learn the fact, portentously announced, that he is not willing "that nings shall remain exactly as they are." In the midst of his discussion, which seems well pitched to bring the pub-

this discussion, which seems well pitched to bring the public mind up to the war point, there comes the offer of mediation by the Government of Great Britain.

Never has so beautiful a scheme of operations been so completely marred by an unlucky incident. War, war, horrid war, engrossed every mind, and employed every tongue. A French war was preferred, if we could have the good luck to get it. At all events, we must have a war. If not a French war, the Treasury has charms—a war upon that, as well as the Senate, may afford an amusing interlude in these "dull piping times of peace." This war upon that, as wen as the Senate, may anord an any aning interlude in these "dull piping times of peace." This magnanimous offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain, it is understood, has been accepted by this Government; indeed, it could not be refused. In this state of things when every consideration of delicacy, in connexion with our own honor, as well as the feelings of the mediator, would seem to dictate, if not profound silence, yet entire abstinence from every topic of irritation or offensive allusion, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) rise in his place, and delivers the most elaborated and high-tone He charges, directly and unequivocally, dishonorable equivocation and bad faith upon the French Government, in terms the harshest and most offensive. He goes a bow

shot beyond any thing said by the Executive.

Sir, I regard the Senator's speech as an exposition of the views and feelings of the Executive. We perfectly understand the division of labor among the leaders of the party in power. Is it not known that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) has in charge the "better currency," the bank rags, the yellow jackets, and the public domain? The Senator has strangled the monster, more Cearful than the fabled Lernæan hydra, or, rather, he ha cut off its head; but I fear he has not skilfully cauterize the wound. The mouster seems to be in a process of resustitation, as well as hundreds of other lesser but pernicion monsters that seem to have sprung from its blood, sprii kled by the Hercules in the struggle for its decapitation.

I trust the Senator will inform us, at some early day now the experiment of suppressing bank rags, and increasing the circulation of the gold currency, succeeds. I suppose the proportion of paper money to the precious metals in circulation does not now exceed more than three or four times that which existed half a dozen years ago. In other words, I suppose the fictitious capital is not more than three or four times greater in reference to the actual capital than it was six or seven years ago. As this is an interesting experiment under the scientific superintendence of the Senator, I trust he will give us such lights from time to time as his leisure and convenience may allow. I frankly confess that I am not without fear that the rapid and unexampled augmentation of fictitious banking capital poi ends throes and convulsions that may shake the prosper y of this country with the force and destructiveness of a

Do we not likewise understand that the Senator from New York (Mr. Wright) has in charge all the peculiar and especial interests of the Albany Regency throughout the Union? And have we not all admired the skill and lexterity with which he manages and controls this intri-cate and complicated machinery?

And who does not know that the Senator from Penn-And who does not know that the Scharler sylvania (Mr. Buchanan) has charge of our foreign relations? His wary sagacity and polished diplomacy, deriving ndicate the wisdom and fitness of the choice. Therefor upon this subject, I take his speech as indicating truly th one and temper of the Executive. I have alluded to the arshness and offensiveness of the matter and manner that speech, as well as to the time and the circumstance which it was delivered. Sir, Mark Antony's speec over the dead body of Cæsar was a perfect failure con pared with that of the Senator. But Mark Antony wa " a plain, blunt man," whereas the Senator is an eloquen and practised diplomatist. He shows us the wounds o our sweet country's bleeding honor, "poor, poor, dum mouths," and, surpassing the skill of Antony, he "puts tongue in every wound," which aforesaid tongues discour-so eloquently that they "move the very stones to mutiny and my friend from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) ma look out for his "ploughshares," lest they be converted, it the twinkling of an eye, into Bowie knives and the most approved hair-triggers; and, strange to tell, all this dis-play of eloquence and exhibition of elaborate skill in fix-ing perfidy upon the French Government at the very instant that our Government is accepting, yes, accepting, per force, the offered mediation of the British Government

us but an open field, a fair contest, the People's money locked in the strong box, and the hands of power off, and we promise to give a good account of the intriguers on the south of the Potomac. We shall drive them out. They locked in the strong box, and the hands of power off, and we promise to give a good account of the intriguers on the south of the Potomac. We shall drive them out. They will find no foothold in Maryland, in Delaware, and, least war can be had under circumstances to carry with it the patriotic feeling and the enthusiasm of the country. But war will not come. Thank God! war cannot now come. I have never felt a stronger reliance than at this instant, that an overruling and favoring Providence which has nade this great country what it is, will continue to it pros perity and greatness.

I think I see, in the divided and peculiar interests of the great sections of the dominant party, the surest guaranty of continued peace. I think I see, what I never expected to see, much good, yes, the blessings of continued peace, likely to come from the peculiar and selfish interests of the worst party that he care the tentance. worst party that has ever threatened the prosperity of this country with its terrible scourge. Such are the glorious ends that a gracious and benign Providence works out by the mployment of the meanest and basest instruments. But ir, if, contrary to all my anticipations, war shall come, what ever may be my opinions of the wretched bungling or wicked lesigns of its authors, I shall regard it as no longer a party matter, but as a great national question, demanding the zealous co-operation and the best energies of every American citizen. I shall feel it my duty, in whatever position I may stand, to lend my humble aid to the concentration of all the resources of the country to give vigor to the public arm and to suction deficiency, matter the national c arm, and to sustain, gloriously sustain, the national

But, sir, I repeat, that war will not come. The heads o But, sir, I repeat, that war will not come. The heads of the dominant party have peculiar and divided interests, and consequently divided and conflicting counsels. The pre-sent head of the Government, high-toned, bold, daring, im-patient, and eminently warlike, is obviously bent upon bringing France to his feet, or trying the hazards of war. His peculiar views are reinforced and sustained by a nuerous, powerful, and, for the most part, interested corp Almost the entire official corps, the anxious expectants of place, and the greedy seekers of jobs and contracts, will be found on the side of the strongest executive measures War necessarily brings with it vast accessions of power the Executive branch of the Government—vast accession of officers and employees to the public service, and a corresponding increase in the expenditure of public money Besides, the Army and the Navy, opposite in every thing to the mercenary tribe to which I have alluded, will be found on the side of war. Their high military spirit, their love of enterprise, their aversion to the "cankers of a calm rorld," and their devotion to glory, naturally and necessary place them on the side of war. "'Tis their vocation. rily place them on the side of war. "'Tis their vocation."
"The pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war" have
charms for the soldier not to be resisted. We are upon the eve of a Presidential election. The present head of the Government, brave, bold, and warlike, is yet surrounded with the halo of glory won in many a stricken field. have not heard that the nominee for the succession is par distinguished either for military spirit or militar the laurels that have sprung up on the glorious field of Nev Orleans, yet I have not learned that he has moistened thei roots with either his sweat or his blood.

Suppose war should come, and the Presidential election at hand—who would be called to the helm of the vessel of

state, that she might ride out, in safety, the storm and the

Sir, the lion is a noble animal; the tiger is a powerful and fearful one; the fox is cunning, stealthy, subtle, remarkable for his doublings, and nimble dexterities. The lion is lord of the woodland domain, in peace as well as in war. If, perchance, an alliance should be formed between the lion and the fox, (loss so ) it is every the correction that the tiger and the fox, (less so.) it is easy to perceive that in time of peace, the subtle reynard might rob half the tenants of the wood, and, by nimbleness of foot, and dexterity in doubling, reach, without harm, his noble ally, lay his spoils at his feet, and crouch down at his paws for security and protection. But if the woodland domain shoul be awakened by the notes of war, and the tenants of the wood should prepare for the conflict, while the lordly lior would shake the dew-drops from his mane, and rouse to maintain his ancient supremacy, the cunning little fox would hie him away to the cleft of some rock from which he might se-curely scan the dangers and devastation of the battle-field.

Who would be best qualified to lead on in a war with rance? The French are known to be a gallant, warlike and powerful nation. Our national pride, national honor and national safety would all be staked upon the issue Might not the People, by universal acclamation, call to the head of the Government the bravest, the ablest, and most warlike? Would any eye be turned in the hour of dange upon the buzzing favorites" in the perfumed chambers of the great?' Would not a common sense of danger beget common counsels, looking to energy and ability as the best hope for honor and safety? It is in the contemplation of this state of things—of the imminent dangers to the designated succession in the event of war, that I see, or think I

ee, the safest guaranty for a continuance of peace.

If all apprehension of the French war shall pass from men's minds, yet a war of subjugation will be waged upor the Senate. The dangers of this war, though less exigent are but little less interesting to the calm and philosophica observer of the tendency of political events.

Sir, the issue of this great struggle is to determine the fearful question whether this Government shall retain its ancient federative character, such as the framers of the Constitution designed it to be, or whether it shall be ingulfed in the great maelstrom of consolidation. It is to determine whether the sovereignty of the States is a mereideal, visionary conception, or whether it is a sensible practical barrier against the excessive action of irregular power. In a word, it will determine the question of ascendency be-tween well-regulated liberty and the irregular excesses of irresponsible power. Sir, this contest is most unequal whether viewed with reference to the characters of the parties to it, or with reference to their resources for defence annovance, or open assault.

annoyance, or open assault.

The Executive is essentially active, the Senate necessarily passive. The Executive, in its very unity, possesses a great element of strength. As an emanation from the poular will, it possesses great power, because of its populari by. The power of nomination and appointment, and, yet more, the power of removal from office, secures support, and subdues the spirit of resistance. It has the expenditure of vast amounts of public money in various forms; the power of creating hope and expectation in the distribution of pat ronage, and the distribution of money to favorite contract ors. The glitter of office, rank, and station may be held up to tempt the ambitious, and the glitter of gold to tempt the mercenary. These great and various powers, centered in a single individual, upheld and controlled by a single will, capable of indefinite expansion and the minutest contraction, like the proboscis of an elephant, now tearing u an oak by the roots, and now picking up a pin; now ove awing and subjugating a State Legislature, and now sub sidizing a political hack; and all this reinforced and sus tained by an unscrupulous press, acting in perfect concer-re-echoing the word of command from the centre upon evoy hill and in every vale of this great Confederacy; against he shafts of which a long life of virtue and integrity a ford no protection; but the higher and more shining th more certainly will the poisoned arrow be spedagainst all this fearful array of power and influence, how can an individual, or how can the Senate, expect to escape ne doom already denounced against them

The Senate, on the contrary, is merely passive; it has o patronage or gold to tempt the ambitious or me possesses none but mere conservative powers. ere staying power—a sort of political breakwater, resist ng on the one side the excessive ebullitions of Executive abition, and the waves of a temporary popular fury on the other. The individual Senators have no sympathy of encouragement beyond the limits of their respective States leed, there, unless they be pliant, or unless, wha can hardly be expected, the virtue and intelligence of the able to resist this formidable array of Ex-

ecutive power and influence. In its legislative character, it is merely co-ordinate with the other branch of Congress. In its executive capacity it must either follow the lead of the Executive, or be driver to the exercise of odious and unpopular powers. In the former case, it derives no strength, as there is no ascription of merit: in the latter, it has to encounter the denunciation of the Executive, its retainers, and disappointed nominees Is it not wonderful that, in this unequal contest, the Sen ate, planting itself upon the ramparts of the Constitution has been able to hold out so long against an Executive are remarkable for his popularity as for the fury of his assaults. Right or wrong, does it not afford consoling evidence of individual firmness and integrity? Does it not manifes on the part of Senators a confidence in the ultimate right udgment of the People, as refreshing to our hopes as it is complimentary to the intelligence, good sense, and virtue or

The events of another year, though they may not solve yet they may throw much light upon this interesting prob-lem. If the Senate shall be permanently broken, either by direct action upon it, or indirectly, through the State Le-gislatures, one of the great safeguards of liberty will have fallen. The direct and inevitable tendency will be to the entralization of all political power.

If there be any truth in political science, perfectly clear it is that centralized power is but another name for despotic power. Precisely in proportion as you centralize, in the same proportion do you approach absolute power. Power The People will look on; they will investigate its merits; In the longest of the Punic wars. The People will look on; they will investigate its merits; In the interior in the future? Will the People ever have a stronger case, or can the "power stat be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power stat be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power stat be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be recopie ever have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be" well have a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can the "power that be a stronger case, or can If there be any truth in political science, perfectly clear it is that centralized power is but another name for despotic power. Precisely in proportion as you centralize, in the

fragments, and such a distribution made of it, that, without the power of one department to control another, it may yo check and stay its action. To stand still is safe. To mo onward with the concurrence of all the parts, is accomplis ing the highest object of Government. But for one department to be endowed with the strength of silencing of dragging on all the others, per fas aut nefas, willing ounwilling, is to consummate the highest disasters of a politics are not unlike opposing powers in physics. By delicate adjustment, perfect harmony may be preserved, and a just equilibrium attained. If, in the distribution of power in the preserved in the preserve all the great interests that Government is designed to pr teet shall be fairly represented, and that representation sha be so adjusted, upon organic principles, that no interes can act on another without the concurrence of a majorit representing each and every interest, it would present a scheme corresponding to our highest conceptions of a just and wise Government. The history of all ages and of all Governments shows that where power has been centralized, there it has been absolute; and that liberty, in every country, has borne a direct preparation to the governments and chillenges. try, has borne a direct proportion to the equality and skill with which opposing though not conflicting powers have been distributed. The characteristic difference between the Governments of Asia and Europe is, that, in the fo mer, there is a centralization of power, and, of course, the dead level of despotism; in the latter, power is more or less distributed, and, of course, more or less liberty in exact correspondence. I will not pursue this subject, though eximples drawn from history might shed a flood of light on hese propositions.

Sir, the French war disposed of, and the Senate put out o

Sir, the French war disposed of, and the Schale put out of the way, or rather the "factious majority" got rid of, the dominant party will at length reach the great immediate object of all their efforts; I mean, the surplus revenue, the thirty millions on hand, and the rapidly accruing revenues of the country. All the rest, sir, are mere pretexts, decoys for gulls. That stubborn majority in the Senate out of the way, a show of war must yet be kept up to decoy the People, through their feelings of patriotism, to yield assent to the lavish and profligate squandering of thirty millions yes, and all the future accruing surpluses, until thirty mil ons shall be more than three times told upon jobbers, con tractors, favorites, and all the vampires belonging to the set under the guise of warlike preparations, as if war were th sole business of life. I know gentlemen are not so shallow as to attach so much importance to these gigantic schemes of national defence as their speeches might seem to indicate. The surplus revenue must be seized upon. Sir, it will be so comfortable, it will not only serve to fill their pockets, but will give a prodigious activity to all the electioneering operations of the server rations in the making of their President. Sir, it is vain speak of the intelligence and virtue of the People being able to resist the power of a party backed by thirty millions in money, and an amount not much less in the shape of the public domain. I know (said Mr. M.) that there are States, and people in some of the States, that scarcely feel the influence. But of the spirits of the list of the spirits of the states of the states. But at other points of the line of battle, where decisive impression is necessary to be made, it can and will be made. The Government is too rich. It must be made poor, before it can be made economical and pure. As you increase the surplus means of the Government, you multi-ply the schemers, projectors, and sturdy beggars, who will fall upon devices that will infallibly reach and squander

Sir, we stand in a new position, one wholly unknown, until now, in modern history. We have all the symptoms of a highly diseased plethora. We have too much money. conomy is rapidly giving place to a wasteful profligacy Chimerical projects are set on foot merely to get the money expended. Public men are losing all sense of the responsi bility that habits of rigid economy enforce.

Sir, when I first came to Congress, if a proposition had

been introduced requiring the expenditure of thirty millions in military defences, it would have been laughed to scorn The mover would have been derided as the merest moon-struck visionary. All would have seen then, as they must now, that it is impossible to lay out that amount annually; that the requisite skill and the necessary labor cannot be procured, if you had the power of Midas to convert the mountains into solid gold. Yet, this is the natural downward course. Twelve years ago, the annual expenses of Government were under ten millions. Under this Administratration, which came into power with such lavish promises of economy, and pledges to bring back the Government to the cheapness, simplicity, and purity of its earlier and better days, the expenditure has increased to a sum largely above twenty millions, and in the future we may expect to see those expenses exceed thirty millions a year. Is there the slightest necessity for this increase? None at all. Is it possible that the People would tolerate this state of things, if they were fully awakened to it? Sir, the Treasury must be reduced, or this Government will sink into profligacy, and its retainers into utter corruption. But I tell you, sir, and I tell the People from my place here, that this Administration and its active corps of supporters will not suffer this money to be taken out of their hands. I tell the People that the Administration will not suffer the States and the People to take and enjoy their own money. I tell the People

People to take and enjoy their own money. Itell the People that every plan of equal distribution of this surplus treasure, that is not now needed, that is lying idle to be scrambled for, will be resisted to the death by the Administration and its loyal supporters. I tell them that the friends of the Administration will vote for the most extravagant appropriations, exceeding far, very far, in amount, the most extravagant ever known heretofore, with the view of reducing this surplus as much as possible, and for the purpose of expending it among its retainers and employees, for works but little needed, if at all. I say to the People, mark this prediction, and see if it shall not be verified to the letter. It all then that these unexperienced expenses the letter. I tell them that these unappropriated surpluse are of no use to any one, except to the deposite banks; and that to them they serve as precisely so much capital, upon which they trade and make profit exactly as if they were their own. I tell the People that in this way the Administration holds a power over thirty or forty banks in the difthe number in a day. I tell them that a power of life and death over thirty or forty banks is a power over the direct ors, stockholders, and their debtors to a greater or less de gree. It is a power, to a great extent, over the money con cerns of the country, and over thousands and tens of thousands of our People. I ask the People whether this power (abused or not, or to be abused or not) is not too great and dangerous a power to be lodged in the hands of any man? I ask the People whether these privileged corporations are better entitled to have the use of the public money and to make profit out of it, as if it were their own, than the States and the People of the States, by the sweat of whose brows

it was earned? And yet the banks will keep it. The States and the People will not be permitted to have it equally distributed during this Administration. Sir, it is not in the nature or temper of power to surrender any of its advantages. If this money were given up, there might not any longer be inducement for thousands and tens of thousands of those now engaged in the work to continue their efforts to appoint the successor, to make the Baltimore nominee the next President If the Land bill were permitted to pass, this mone would be handed over to the States, for the use of th People of the States. More than nine hundred thousand dollars would immediately go to my own State. In in-ternal improvement, education, railroads, and the man-other beneficial forms in which it might be applied, i other beneficial forms in which it might be applied, it would give a prodigious impulse to the wealth, prosperity and happiness of the People of that State. Really it seems that this surplus and useless public money had as well go to the use of the People of the States, to make them prosperous and happy, as to go to the use of the banks to build up overgrown fortunes for the stockholders. But our ven-

erable President thinks otherwise; and what Senator shall dare to call himself the friend of the President, if he dare to think differently?

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) distinctly says that his gigantic scheme of national defence was in troduced expressly to defeat the Land bill, and to preven

an equal distribution of the surplus among the States. thank him for this frank and manly avowal. We now understand each other. These, then, are competing propositions. Let us calmly examine the merits of each. I beg the People to examine them calmly, fairly

It is a great and interesting question. It must give rise to a keen and protracted contest. The parties on either side are strong and powerful. The States and the People, on one side, against the General Government, and its office-holders, friends, and retainers, on the other. These are the parties. I take my stand on the side of the States and the People. I take it with confidence, though with certain knowledge that all our present efforts will be defeated. tain knowledge that all our present efforts will be defeated. I rejoice to see every party compelled to take position. I am gratified to see gentlemen come up to the mark. There is no middle ground. They must fall into the ranks on the side of the States and the People, or they must fall into the ranks of this Government and its official corps. Take position, gentlemen. Let the People see where you are. I know your strength. I know that present defeat is our lot We know that our cause is good, and, with the blessing o

in the President and his veto. They will keep the money for awhile. The President's influence may screen and sustain them yet a little longer. Beware of the hour when that protection shall be withdrawn. Beware of the vengeance of an abused People. You may bind poppies, mingled with the laurel of New Orleans, yet a little longer round the brows of the People. But beware: the day of retribution will surely come. Many of us may, and most probably will, sink under the hoof of power. "The blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." There will be those to follow who will drive the spoiler from his prey.

I have said the States and the People are on one side. Is it not so? Have not the most decisive expressions of pon the President and his veto. They will keep the mone

pular opinion been heard, in the old States, in favor of the Land bill? Have not the Legislatures that were free from party control expressed their approbation strongly? Do they not know that the public debt is paid? Do they not know that the money here is not needed, and cannot be properly used? Do they not know that this superabundestroys responsibility, begets extravagance, ar must end in profligacy and corruption? Do they not know that it is in this form only that they can hope to be sharers in this rich and princely public domain? Do they not know that an equal distribution would awaken enterprise, stimulate industry, and enrich and embellish the States And is it wonderful that the People every where desire the measure? But not so the politicians. To them it is worm-wood and gall. To the great "spoils party" it brings terror and alarm. To all others it brings healing on its wings, unless, perchance, to a very few whose pride of opinion may be startled, or to some from the new States, who may ope by other modes to derive yet greater benefits from the public lands than this measure promises. If the measure shall pass, I know it will be vetoed. That is a great evil, and yet I would not abrogate, modify, or touch the veto power. I regard the veto as one of the contrivances in our system to break the shock of consolidated power; a wis contrivance to break sudden excesses in legislative action.

In the long run; it must yield to the settled, dispassionate adgment of the country. In this case, I venture to predic that result. But the "spoils party"—how is it that this party can have an interest distinct and separate from the amunities through which it is distributed? Let us look

nto this matter of civil and political liberty of ours,
This great scheme of civil and political liberty of ours, the admiration and wonder of the age, is yet but an experi-ment: an experiment thus far illustrating, and gloriously illustrating, the truth of the great principle upon which our whole system rests—that man is capable of self-government. This system, in its successful and splendid career, is year by year developing new symptoms, new tendencies, and unforeseen phenomena; some portending evil, others full of effeshing promise and encouragement.

In the early and purer times of the Republic, parties

were divided upon great principles, growing out of the work-ings of the system itself. With equal zeal and patriotism, they took essentially different views of the tendencies of the system. This diversity of opinion was found in every State, every part of the body politic had an equal interest.

These parties were the best and purest that have sprung up in our history. Time alone could settle the great questions.

ions between them, and time has settled definitively many of them. In the progress of events, these parties took a tinge from sectional prejudice and local interest, and were exposed to other occasional disturbances and deflections from strong and heady personal ambition. In the fulness of time, in more than half the States, they lost almos every thing but their names, and were merged in the great and fearful vortex of sectional interests, and sectional interests alone, except so far as personal ambition yet clung to them, and occasionally modified their action. This modifi-cation of parties existed at or about the time that I first ook a place in the councils of the Union. I then regard ed them as having taken the most dangerous, the most re morseless, and the very worst combination that was com-patible with the forms of the Constitution, and a reasonable guaranty of practical liberty. How short-sighted and hoveroneous were my views. This modification, resting es entially upon great sectional interests, banded together for the oppression and legislative plunder of the rest, produced an irregular over-action in the political machine, as well as in the great pecuniary interests of the country. This agai run into a new modification, or rather produced a politica phenomenon, eluding, as yet, the calculations of the philosopher, in reference either to the probable term of its dura ion, or the magnitude and extent of its mischief.

We now see, for the first time in this country, a great, nu merous, and powerful party, formed without reference to any great principles of national policy, without regard to sectional interests, maintaining a sort of neutral ground upon all the interesting and deeply agitating questions of the times—a middle position, from which, with a dextrous skill in the art of balancing, they may incline to the North,

tariff, nor anti-tariff; neither internal improvement, nor anti-internal improvement; neither abolitionists, nor anti-aboli-tionists—different sections of the party holding antagonist principles upon all these questions; and the party itself, or rather the heads of it, holding at different periods, opinions rather the heads of it, holding at different periods, opinions favorable to both sides of these, as well as other vital questions. We see them disregarding or despising principle, acknowledging no test, save only that of loyalty to their chief for the time being, and the behests of party, knitted together by selfish interests; with no element of coherence but the love of office and the desire of public plunder.

This party has acquired the appropriate and significant appellation of "The Spoils Party." The idea was first suggested by one of their high priests who ministers with

uggested by one of their high priests, who ministers with ecoming devotion at the altars reeking with public spoils They go for office and the spoils of office. Their greatest interests are centred in the Treasury and the offices of the country. To increase the means of the Treasury, and to multiply offices, contracts, and jobs, is to increase their proslirectly opposite to the interests of the People. It is equal y clear that they are a corps separate and alone, having sommon interest among themselves, but no interest in com non with the rest of the community. As they have a se parate interest, so they have a separate organization, which its character, is hard, stern, and inexorable

They are in the nature of a great military encam in the midst of a peaceful community, living upon the fruit of honest men's labor, feared, hated, and yet for the mos part implicitly obeyed. Their discipline is exact, and their trategy masterly. They occupy every important post hroughout the Union. They are moved by a single will. An impulse at the centre is felt throughout the extremities They are endowed with a sort of political ubiquity. ingle word of command from head-quarters brings upon oot more than a hundred thousand office-holders pectants dispersed throughout the Union, animated by on pirit, and intent upon a single object. Reinforced ubsidized press, they simultaneously utter a spurious coin ge of public opinion, which is borne from the extremities the centre, whence the refluence sweeps over the entir to the centre, whence the refluence sweeps over the entire Confederacy. By this process, a man of straw, or certainly a John Den or Richard Fen, may be presented as a Presi-dential candidate with high claims and a commanding po-pularity. To consummate the scheme, another order issue pularity. To consummate the scheme, another order issues for a great Baltimore Convention "fresh from the People," to determine precedence between the rival pretenders to the throne. This trained band is instantly afoot, delegates are ent, some with and some without constituents. sent, some with and some without constituents. They take their seats in convention, with cap in hand, ready to register the edicts of their chief—the dispenser of the spoils; and these edicts are sent to all the ends of the earth, as the collected will and wisdom of "The great Democratic Re-

It is easy to perceive that no merit, however exalted; no public service, however illustrious, can contend, single-handed and alone, against this stupendous array of power and in fluence. It is easy to see, if the President for the time bein shall place himself at the head of this fearful organization oringing his official power, patronage, and influence to bea upon freedom of opinion and the freedom of suffrage, tha successful resistance will be difficult, nay, almost impossible. It is easy to see that, if the People shall not rise in their might, while it is yet time, and brand with scorn al arrogant interference with their rights, and impudent at tempts to dictate the succession, the day is not far distan-when they will surrender in despair, and abandon all hope

when they will surrender in despar, and abandon an hope of ever seeing another President freely chosen by the unbiassed suffrage of the People.

Sir, I pronounce it as my deliberate and solemn conviction, that if the People, in the pending contest, shall not rise in their strength and rebuke Executive interference, and the odious dictation of a successor, unless convulsionability and the successor of the successor when the successor when the successor is the successor of the successor when the successor is the successor of the successor. and the odious dictation of a successor, these convusions shall produce a new state of things, we shall never see another President freely chosen. Not more surely did the Emperors of Rome, backed by their Prætorian bands, in the worst periods of her history, dictate the succession, than will this organization, headed by the President, appoint, from term to term, his successor. If this organization that the trips where is the ground of home. from shall prevail at this time, where is the ground of hope for defeating it in the future? Will the People ever have a stronger case, or can the "powers that be" well have a weaker one?

I will pursue the subject no further for the present; I may, on some future occasion, in an humble way, pluck a few of them.

bublic service; without eminence of ability, or (least of all) high public virtue, he is a powerful and formidable competitor. Who can estimate the power and influence of "The Spoils Party?" Look to the entire South. You see their candidate holding a doubtful struggle in every State, save one, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, against an eminent citizen of their own with identity. against an eminent citizen of their own, with identity of lews, identity of principles, and a common interest. You see him borne on without a feeling in common, a principle in common, or an interest in common, with the great body of our People. You see him borne on, in despite of his beginning the control of the co aving been against them upon odious tariffs; against them upon the profligate squandering of money upon internal improvements; against them upon the slave question; and t not so? Have not the most decisive expressions of p

against them upon every essential view touching the pure and economical administration of this Government. and economical administration of this Government.

Sir, what individual popularity, necessarily local, can contend against this factitious popularity, endowed with ubiquity, and supported by the keenest selfish interests? Sir, the only hope is in the virtue and intelligence of the People. And yet the People, scattered, dispersed, without unity of purpose and concert of action, can make but feeble head against a corps, powerful, disciplined, active, and controlled by a single will. The truth is, organization must

trolled by a single will. The truth is, organization must be met with organization, as far as practicable, or the freedom of election will be gone forever.

To return. Sir, what are we debating about? The loss of the fortification bill at the last session. Why consume time in criminating the Senate, supposing this body to be culpable? Gentlemen say the horizon is lowering; that a cloud of war hangs upon its distant verge in the East; that it may yet come and burst upon us in its fury. They say our maritime frontier is naked and defenceless, and that we are destitute of all the muniments of war. Why, then, consume time in vain and unprofitable discussion? Why have two months of the session been suffered to pass withconsume time in vain and unprofitable discussion? Why have two months of the session been suffered to pass without Executive recommendation, or any estimates from the Departments for extraordinary appropriations? Why does the Executive Department sleep, while the enemy are upon us? Why do gentlemen waste the precious time in a war of words, when they should, according to their own views, be preparing for a sterner war? What bill have they introduced? What measure have they proposed? The French fleet of fifty or sixty sail, it is said, is hovering on our coast? They came to overawe the deliberations of the Senate, or to strike a decisive blow? Are the friends of the Administration paralyzed? What preparation have they proposed? What increase of the naval power? Sir, they have a proposition on the subject of the naval defences. What do you suppose it is? Ten or twenty line of battle ships of the first class? No, sir, it is much more modest. The Administration asks for two frigates, or or selections after the past of the strength of the stre more modest. The Administration asks for two frigates

one sloop, and one steam battery.

If gentlemen suppose their alarms well founded, what must they think of the inertness, the imbecility, yes, sir, and the fatuity, of the Administration that they seem so proud to support? Sir, gentlemen must be satisfied by this time that they are to have no war, except the war upon the Sensets and the way upon the Treesey. time that they are to have no war, except the war upon the Senate, and the war upon the Treasury. Gentlemen say they have carried their elections, and will carry the Senate. I shall not regret it. This body, then, may look for a cessation of hostilities. It needs repose. Besides, it is time that gentlemen should take the whole responsibility of their measures. Who will not feel a sentiment of compassion for the distresses and annoyances of our venerable President, when he shall get possession of the Senate? How many debts are unpaid? How many importunate claimants of office—how many sturdy beggars, supple sycophants, and despicable tools, have been turned away with soothing assurances and bitter denunciations "of the factious Senate," that would not allow the party in power to tious Senate," that would not allow the party in power to keep good faith with their friends, and fulfil their just and reasonable expectations? Will not this tribe come thundering at the doors of the presidential mansion? Will-they

not press upon and annoy him by day and by night? But, sir, I differ from many of my friends.

If the party had carried the Senate two years ago, though the country would have suffered in the mean time, the defenders of the Constitution and the laws would have acquired greater strength to place them both upon a safer and more durable basis. And, sir, what are two years of law less domination, in the life of a great Government?

The Opposition, without incurring the calumny and odium that have closed the public ear against them, would have been heard. The fruits of a weak and wicked policy would have ripened into their full maturity of bitterness. The People would have tasted them. The "glory" fruit might have been beautiful to the eye, but, like the fabled for the headers of the Ped year would to the test have fruit on the borders of the Red sea, would to the taste have

turned to ashes and bitterness.

The People may yet have to taste some of these bitter fruits. If an explosion shall come, as come it must. fruits. If an explosion shall come, as come it must, sconer or later, in the paper system, and twenty or thirty millions of public money shall be lost by broken banks, (which is not at all improbable,) the wise and sober-minded may regard it as a bitter fruit of the "hard money" humbug. "The faithful" will defend it as not too high a price for the "glory" of the experiment.

If war shall come, I learn from military men that a thousand or fifteen hundred gun-carriages will be immediately

sand or fifteen hundred gun-carriages will be immediately needed to work the guns in the fortresses now ready to receive them. I learn that there are scarcely one hundred fit for use, and that, with all the labor that can be applied to it, not more than one hundred and fifty or sixty can be made in a month. So that, notwithstanding regular appromade in a month. So that, notwithstanding regular appropriations for that object have been made for the last seven years, not more than one hundred guns can be mounted, nor can the full number for five or six months. This is a fair specimen of the ability and vigilance to be found, nowadays, in the public service. Sir, the fact cannot be disguised, that almost every department of the Government is in a state little short of utter disorganization.

The only department over which energy, skill, science, and a sleepless vigilance preside, is the one unknown to the aw, created during this Administration, without law and against law, but yet well known in practice—I mean the electioneering department. In this last department every thing is full of life, activity, vigor, alertness, and precision. If the elections of a State are to be carried though we have but few gun-carriages, yet every gun is brought to bear upon it; emissaries and agents are afoot, the whole battery of the press opens, and the whole pack unkennelled; and, amidst shouts of glorification, humbug, calumny, smoke, smut, fire and thunder, victory usually perches on the banner of this department, and approves it well worthy of its high and distinguished reputation. If State Legislatures are to be carried, whether to make Senators, or to make "black lines," no troops but such as the Spartans of Tennessee, or the Romans of Pennsylvania, can guard against insidious surprise, or repel the fury of assault. But as to the other departments, their condition can neither com-The Post Office Department sunk, two years ago, under

a load of guilt, corruption, and disgusting rottenness. The public eye was turned for a moment on a spectacle so appalling in so young a Government, but it was again daz-ded by the glory of this Administration, and the whole Department, with its rottenness and corruptions, passed from under the eye as it passed out of the minds of men. It scarcely produced a sensation, it hardly left an impression. I trust it is getting better under the present head; I hear that it is, in its financial condition. I would humbly suggest that a little more expedition and a little better sealing wax might decidedly enhance its usefulness and character.

The State Department may safely rest its hopes of immortality upon its masterly diplomacy in the late negotia-tion with France. Besides the enduring fame in lexicography which it has achieved for our country, it has well nigh got us into a war with our earliest friend, and most ancient ally, upon a cause so slight that it might have defied the inventive genius and wily dexterity of Talleyrand himself to make so much of it.

The Treasury Department, I trust, keeps a steady eye on its deposite banks, and the "better currency." If, when they shall come to account for the thirty millions in their vaults, they shall be as wide of the mark as are the Secrevaults, they shall be as wide of the mark as are the Secretary's reports and estimates to Congress, the Government will be either very rich or very poor. If I might take the liberty, I would recommend the purchase of Pike's arithmetic. Learning and science in this enlightened age, whether in lexicography or arithmetic, are quite commendable, particularly in a Department.

There can be no reason to doubt that the Secretary of the Navy will infuse into that branch of the public service a sufficient degree of zeal and energy to have his two frigates, his sloop, and steam battery in the highest condition

a sufficient degree of zeal and energy to have his two fri-gates, his sloop, and steam battery in the highest condition by the arrival of the French fleet of sixty sail on our coast. Of the War Department—but of that I will say nothing, for I know but little. If I knew any thing in it demand-ing censure, it would give me no pleasure, indeed, it would cost me pain, to cast it. But this I will say: that I sin-cerely hope, when we shall come to look into the causes of this disastrous and disgraceful Indian war in Florida, no ground for censure will be found either in the want of good ground for censure will be found either in the want of good faith, of due forecast, or a seasonable preparation to meet the exigency. Sir, one feels, while ranging in these De-partments, that he is in the midst of a wilderness of sweets.

MONDAY, MARCH 21:

IN SENATE. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of the Navy, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, the amount standing to the credit of the Navy Hospital Fund, [\$66,243.]

The CHAIR also laid before the Senate a communication of the Navy Hospital Fund, [\$66,243.]

tion from the Treasury Department, transmitting, in obe-dience to a resolution of the Senate, the amount paid by the United States for lands purchased from the Indian tribes from the commencement of the Government to September

Petitions were presented by Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. TOM-LINSON, and Mr. WALKER.

LINSON, and Mr. WALKER.

Mr. RIVES presented instructions from the Virginia
Legislature, in favor of the Expunging Resolution.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented instructions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of a distribution of the
proceeds of the public lands among the several States.

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Naval Af-

fairs, reported a bill to authorize the fitting out of an exploring expedition to the South Pole; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. TOMLINSON asked and obtained leave to intro duce a bill for the relief of Carey Clark; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The resolutions on the table, offered by Mr. Grundy Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. Southard, were severally con

The bill for the relief of — Marlow, a Creek Indian The bill for the relief of S. Smith, Lynn Magee, and L

Moine, Creek Indians, were each considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. EXPUNGING RESOLUTION. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfin

ished business, being the expunging resolution offered by Mr. BENTON resumed his observations in support o his resolution, and concluded with moving to postpone the subject, and to make it the special order for Monday two

weeks.

Mr. PORTER expressed a wish to say a few words, when Mr. BENTON withdrew his motion.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the subject was then postponed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

FLORIDA WAR.

Mr. WRIGHT then reported without amendment, from
the Committee on Finance, the bill making further appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida
The bill was then considered and ordered to a third read

ing.
[The bill wants only the President's signature to become a law.]

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of ex-

ecutive business; and, after remaining a short time with closed doors, the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HAWES asked the consent of the House to take up and consider the resolution in relation to the West Point Academy; which was objected to.

This being the day for the presentation and consideration of petitions and memorials, the subject first in order was the memorial presented on a former day by Mr. Howeld the property of the National Trade Union ARD, from sundry members of the National Trades Union, praying Congress to pass an act limiting the hours of labor to ten hours daily, in all cases where laborers are employed by the United States.

Three motions were pending: one to refer the subject to the Committee on Roads and Canals; another to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary; and a third to a selec

Mr. HOWARD remarked that the memorial was sign ed by about three thousand persons of the laboring class, and that their representations were entitled to the attention of this House. The ten hour system had been already extensively adopted, under which laborers were employed from six o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the even-

from six o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening, allowing two hours for refreshment.

This system the memorialists represented to be more just, equal, and convenient than that of laboring from sun to sun, which was a rule that necessarily varied with the latitude and with the seasons. The Committee on Roads and Canals did not seem to be the appropriate committee for considering the subject, nor did it come within the cognizance of the Committee on the Judiciary. He had, therefore, moved its reference to a select committee.

After some remarks from Mr. PARKER,

Mr. WARDWELL remarked that this subject was.

Mr. WARDWELL remarked that this subject was certainly entitled to some consideration. Almost every class of individuals and every leading interest in the country had a special committee assigned to their affairs in this House; and he saw no reason why those men, who formed the bone, muscle, and sinew of the country, those who labored with their hands, should not also be listened to. He knew, moreover, that abuses existed on this subject, which required legislative interference; and alluded to the fact that our soldiers were employed on the Cumberland road as laborers, and were compelled to labor, he believed, every day, not excepting Sundays; and that at Fort Gibson, where they were employed in making roads, six hundred of them had died. He was decidedly in favor of referring

the memorial to a select committee. Mr. PARKER said there was no law compelling the la borers in the employment of the Government to work more than ten hours, and he did not think that any legislation

on the subject was necessary.

Mr. BEARDSLEY remarked that his colleague, (Mr. MOORE,) who was now detained from this House by indisposition, was charged with a memorial on this subject, and wished to have an opportunity to address the House in regard to it. He, therefore, moved that the subject be post-

gard to it. He, therefore, moved that the subject be post-poned to Monday next.

Mr, HAMER signified his intention to move to lay the subject on the table, and proceeded to make some remarks in opposition to the measure asked for the memorialists, as not coming properly within the province of legislation.

Mr. ADAMS rose to a point of order. The motion to lay on the table was not debatable.

Mr. BEARDSLEY suggested that the remarks were not in order on the motion to postpone, which he had substituted of the substitute of the substitute

Mr. HAMER moved that the subject be laid on the table; which was agreed to, 102 rising in the affirmative

noes not counted. The House then took up, as the next subject in order the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, in favor of the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands among the several

tates, presented last Monday.

The question being on the resolution offered by Mr. Will LIAMS, of Kentucky, for the reference of the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to repor a bill for the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands, among the several States, for the

purposes of internal improvement and education,
Mr. ALLAN then addressed the House. He expresse his gratification that the subject had been brought to the attention of Congress by one of the members of the Republic, which came, not to ask a favor, but to demand a right, that the subject should receive consideration. He thought it an important question; one upon which the continuance of the Union and the independence of the Repub lic depended; and rejoiced that it was brought before Co gress at so auspicious a period, when, by the operation of the system some time since adopted, the public debt has been liquidated, and no good reason prevented a satisfactory settlement of this question. It now devolved upon this Congress to devise a plan by which the surplus revenue now accrued to the amount of thirty millions, and co

ly according should be disposed of, according to the right and wishes of the People. He agreed that one of three plans must be adopted either the Treasury must be suffered to accumulate, and remain under the control of the Government, or the ex-penditure must be increased for the civil list and for army and navy appropriations, so as to absorb it, or the surplus must be divided among the States; and these are questions which must be decided by the present Congress. There is now nearly thirty millions in the Treasury, and, he asked, how will you and I, and the whole House, feel, if we find it lost? Where is it? Loaned out to nobody can tell who. In the hands of people not known, and perhaps wholly irresponsible. He thought the House could not adjourn, and leave the public money under such circumstances; and he hoped they would forego all skirmishing debate upon the subject, and come at once to the facts, and debate upon the subject, and come at once to the facts, and to a decision of the main question. He alluded to complaints that the House, thus far, had done nothing, and said it was in the power of the predominant party to act if they would. They had a majority of one hundred and forty, and could control the action of the House. It was not the wish of the minority, among whom were advocates of one or another of the three plans he had mentioned, to postpone action: they wanted to act, but the majority had the power. He wished to discuss, somewhat at length,

these three plans; and especially that of leaving this sur-plus of thirty millions in the hands of the great central agen-ey, and in the power of the Government. And a prelimi-nary question was, what is this central agency? It bement, and to keep a vigilant eye upon its exercise of power; because it is ever changing in its principles of action

is to the principles of action of the present Administration.

Mr. A. presented several papers to show the changes in principle which had taken place. He called for the reading of the well-known letter of General Jackson to Mr Monroe, in which the principle was avowed that the Government ought not to be conducted upon party grounds, principle which had made the present President popular in the section which he (Mr. A.) represented; but he would ask if, during the whole time of his Administration, and throughout this wide-spread empire, a single office, or a single job, had been given to any person not belonging to the party in power, and if those of the opposite party had not been swept out of office without regard to their qualifi-

cations or integrity.

Mr. HAMER here called to order, stating that he did not think it in order to discuss the merits of the Govern-

nent upon a motion to commit.

The SPEAKER decided that the instructions opened the whole ground of questions affecting the revenue; and, so far as the appointment or qualifications of officers affected the principles of disbursing the revenue, the discussion

Mr. Allan continued, and begged leave to inform the gentleman from Ohio that he would be brief in his remarks, and should not be out of order. He said he was speaking of party divisions, and no one could say the country had been more divided; and whoever would obtain or keep office, was obliged to utter the cry, and worship the idol of the party. He then called attention to another letter from General Jackson, declaring that the patronage of Government was dangerous to the in lependence of Congress, and afterwards called for the reading of a document from the Register of the Treasury, showing how much money had been paid since the present Administration came into power to members of Congress appointed to office. He said it was shown that the whole sum thus paid would amount to ore than half a million of dollars; and the two Houses of ongress had not, according to the prayer of the Saviour,

been kept out of temptation.

Mr. Allan spoke of the question of the currency and of the great increase of banks and bank capital, which he said had been doubled since the prostration of the national currency, and the delusive promise of a metallic cur-rency. He spoke of the French controversy, and alluded to the exceptions taken by the French Government to the message of the President, which they said must be explained. The Minister to France explained, and the Secretary of State and the President confirmed the explanation; een given in 1830; and the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Camereleng) he understood to say that, if the country was flowing in blood from Maine to Georgia, no explanation would be given by the President. The gentleman said he should prefer to have the country go through all the horrors of war than an explanation should be made. In 1830 we had no money in the Treasury, and were humble petitioners for the claim; while in 1835 we had twenty millions in the Treasury, and could maintain a standing army. He would not undertake to decide what were the motives which dictated the different principles

dopted at the two periods.

The People of the country had been told, more than a thousand times, that the expenditure of the Government in the two previous Administrations, had been prodigally extravagant. Reports of committees stated the same thing; and the People were told—If you will give these gentlemen the government of the country, these evils will be corrected. He had the report of the present Secretary of the Treasury, (authority that could not be doubted,) giving the expenditures from 1815 to 1834, inclusive, and he had port of the Secretary; and he had prepared a table for the four years of Mr. Adams's 'Administration, and the four last years of Mr. Monroe's, which showed that a vast increase of expenditure had been made in the course of the present Administration. It had been stated, in answer to is remark, that much more of the public debt had been paid, which made the difference. But it would appear, that the eight years preceding the election of General Jack son, thirty-four millions of the public debt had been paid fifteen millions had been paid, leaving an excess, in the previous years, of nearly nineteen millions. But, leaving out the public debt, the result was, that there would be

increase of expenditures during the eight years of General Jackson's Administration, over that of the eight years Mr. A. then went on to examine the power and influence of money. He said it was placed in points where it could not be commanded by the Government—it was loaned to persons whom they could not know, and was thus creating a political influence, which would almost lead him to despair of ever having it restored to the use of the Government. The money power of the Government could stand any thing, and it had collected about the Administration many, apparently zealous friends; but at the time when the venerable President should descend from of his more immediate supporters had respect for the money in his gift, and how many for himself.

ound forty-five million one hundred and sixteen the nundred and forty-four dollars and sevennted

He reverted to a consideration of the first plan, which was to let the money remain in the hands of the Government and he objected to this plan, declaring that he felt it hi duty to say that it was manifestly unsafe in its present

He then referred to the printed statement of the c of the deposite banks, and stated that the Government had paned them more than three times the amount of their specie If the amount should be called for, at once, it would crush the hole banking system. It was upon the ground that th ublic moneys were unsafe that he desired some action upo immediately; and he wanted to bring up to present Congress to act, and not leave the subject till i

came too late to save the revenue of the country. He objected, further, that the present system of loaning ne money was unequal and unjust. an undue proportion of the use of the public funds, wher they should be equally distributed to all. New York, he said, had ten millions; and Michigan had one million and a half deposited in two miserable, rickety banks, in such a situation, that it was doubtful if the Government could eve York to ten millions, and Michigan to a million and a half when Kentucky has not a dollar? Besides, he was told he money was let out to these two banks in Michigan a our per cent. Was ever such loose management of thought money known before? It would be better, perhaps to lose the whole surplus revenue—far better, he though would be the entire loss, than that such a use should b

made of it for political party purposes.

The second plan was to swell the power of the Government; to increase the Army and Navy and the fortifications so as to absorb the surplus, and thus reverse all the notions of Americans upon the subject of defence. He had not the contract the fortification want on to have the the Americans. then went on to show that the American system of national defence was entirely opposite to that of European nations and he would avow himself an advocate for national defence according to the American sense of the phrase. The naxim, "in time of peace prepare for war," was differently understood upon the two continents; and he read from a statistical paper to show the peace establishment of the Army of France at this time, and then asked if gentlement were desirous of changing the American understanding of the maxim, and of adopting this European notion of opting this European notion of

standing army in time of peace.

The CHAIR announced the arrival of the hour assign ed for taking up the special Order of the Day.

Mr. HAWES moved to suspend the Rules for this day

for the purpose of proceeding in the discussion of the subject now before the House, and, should it be disposed of, t proceed to call the States for petitions.

Mr. ADAMS asked whether the resolution of the gen

leman from Kentucky would supersede, in order, the resultion which he had the honor to submit two months ago for an inquiry into the causes of the loss of the Fortific on bill at the last session,) and which he hoped would now

The CHAIR said the resolution, if the motion prevailed would be in order for this day, and, if not disposed of woul be in order again on Monday next.

Mr. MANN, of New York, moved to amend the motion

so as to suspend the Rules for the purpose of receiving petitions and the reports of committees; which was not agreed to The motion of Mr. HAWES, to suspend the Rules, wa

Mr. CAMBRELENG here called for the Orders of the

Day.

Mr. HAWES asked the consent of the House to move that he rescinded, so f that the order of the 26th January last be rescinded, so far as it makes the appropriation bills the order of the day for

Objections being made,

Mr. HAWES moved a suspension of the Rule, for the | rpose indicated. Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the motion, so as to sus

end, for the purpose of moving that the Rule be rescinded entirely. He said it was evident that the Rule was em-arrassing to the proceedings of the House, and that less Mr. CAMBRELENG said that the gentleman might

s well propose another amendment, viz. that the appropriation bills should not be passed at this session. The motion to amend was rejected.

The motion of Mr. Hawes, to suspend the Rules, was

nen rejected without a count.

Mr. REED moved that the Rules be suspended for this ay, for the purpose of receive petitions and memorials, ex-luding the subject of the resolutions of the Legislature of

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Smith and Evans, of Maine; Briggs, Reed, Lawrence, Cushing, Phillips, Hoar, and Adams, of Massachusetts; Haley, of Connecticut; Hall, of Vermont; Lane, Seymour, Lay, Wardwell, Chapin, Lee, Cambreleng, Leonard, Russell, Bovee, and Huntington, of New York; Harper, Ash, Ingersoll, Muhlenberg, Banks, and Darlington, of Pennsylvania; Jenifer and Howard, of Maryland; Beale, Robertson, and Mason, of Virginia; Hawkins, of Next Carelina (Leonard). North Carolina; Thompson, of South Carolina; Cleave-land and Jackson, of Georgia; Williams, Harlan, Hawes, land and Jackson, of Georgia; Williams, Harlan, Hawes, and White, of Kentucky; Forester, Lea, Huntsman, Standefer, and the Speaker, of Tennessee; Whittlesey, Kennon, Storer, Jones, Mason, and Webster, of Ohio; Hannegan, Carr, and McCarty, of Indiana; Reynolds, of Illinois; Lewis, Lawler, and Lyon, of Alabama; Harrison and Ashley, of Missouri; and Jones, of Michigan.

Mr. RUSSELL presented the petition of Isaac Norton, of the State of Ohio, praying nermission to enter upon and

of the State of Ohio, praying permission to enter upon and improve one quarter section of the public land in one of the four northwestern counties of the State of Ohio, for the the manufacture of silk, and that a credit of ten years b allowed him for the purchase money, under such qualifica-tions as Congress shall deem politic and just; which, on motion of Mr. R., was referred to the Committee on Agri

Also, the petition of Chester Stephens and about 160 others, inhabitants of the town of Moriah, in the county of Essex, and State of New York, praying an appropriation for the construction of a military or public road from White hall, in the county of Washington, to Plattsburg, in the county of Clinton, in the State of New York; which, on otion of Mr. R., was referred to the Committee on Roads

Also, ten petitions, purporting to have been signed by more than five hundred and seventy inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York, praying the bolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of

Also, five petitions purporting to have been signed by about six hundred and fifty inhabitants of the city of Utica, in the State of New York, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Also, nine petitions purporting to have been signed by ive hundred ladies, inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in

the State of New York, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Also, the petition of six hundred ladies, inhabitants of the city of Utica, in the State of New York, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of

Mr. HALL, of Vermont, presented the petition of 97 nales and 60 females, inhabitants of Jamaica, in that State, oraying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; which, under the existing order of the House, was referred to the special committee on that

Mr. BANKS presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mercer county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; which, under the order of the House, was referred to the select committee on that subject.

The several petitions praying the abolition of slavery and

ne slave trade, were referred to the select committee on that subject, of which Mr. Pinckney is chairman.

Mr. BRIGGS presented, for Mr. White, of Florida, the petition of Abraham H. Kingsly and Peter Farnham, asking to be placed on the invalid pension roll.

The petition of James Catlin, asking the aid of the Go

ernment to introduce the cultivation of the mulberry tree The Territory of Florida.

The remonstrance of the inhabitants of the county of Monroe, in the Territory of Florida, against an act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, dividing the county of Monroe.

Also, the resolutions of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, on the subject of the East Floid Naiko de Comes York, presented the petition of the heirs at-law of Major Barnabas Tuthill, a soldier in he war of the Revolution, praying compensation for servi

es in said war. ces in said war.

Mr. Leonard also presented the petition of the heirs-atlaw of Elisha Ely, an officer in the Connecticut continental line in the Revolutionary war, asking commutation pay
and interest, for services rendered in said war.

Mr. GRENNELL, from the Committee of Claims, re ported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Roswell Lee. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. BOULDIN, from the Committee for the District o Columbia, reported a bill to amend the charter of the city of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, so far as conerns the election of mayor. Read twice and committed. Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for the location of a road from the Milwaukee to the Mississippi river. Read twice and

Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reorted a bill to allow additional compensation to William Read twice and committed.

Mr. CRAIG, from the Committee on Revolutionary claims, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representaives of James Burton, deceased. Read twice and com-

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of the egal representatives of Wm. Ball, deceased. Read twice

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill regulating the deposites of the money of the United States in certain local banks. Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House

Also from the same committee a bill to authorize the ecretary of the Treasury to adjust the claims of the Bank of the United States for damages due that Bank on account of a bill of exchange drawn on the French Government, and protested, and for other purposes. Read twice, and

Also, from the same committee, a bill to explain and mend the act for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved to discharge the Commit

ee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bil o repeal the 14th section of the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States; which motion, after some conversation between Mr. CAMBRELENG and Mr. ADAMS, was ed till to-morrow, when Mr. CAMBRELENG said h

Mr. PATTON, from the Committee on Territories, re orted a bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union nd the establishment of a District Court therein. Read Also, a bill to amend the several acts for establishing

Territorial Governments in the Territories of the Unite States. Read twice, and committed.
Mr. EVERETT, from the Committee on Indian Af irs, reported a bill for the relief of Shubael P. Hancock.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs eported a bill concerning pensions chargeable to the Navy ension Fund. Read twice and committed. Mr. STORER, from the Committee on Revolutionar

ensions, reported a bill for the relief of Joseph Danforth Also, from the same, a bill for the relief of Jacob Wal ack : which were read twice and committed.

Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of Lewis B. Willis. Read twice and committed. Also, from the same committee, a bill making an approation for the erection of a Marine Hospital in the city

f New Orleans. Read twice and committed. Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Commerce eported a bill for the relief of Samuel P. Walker, of Balti

ore. Read twice and committed,

Also, a bill to extend the time for selling the land grant d to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Kentucky; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on the Judi

ciary, reported a bill for the relief of William Saunders and William R. Porter, paymasters of the Virginia troops dur-ng the late war. Read twice and committed. ing the late war. Read twice and committed.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Revolutionary
Pensions, reported a bill to provide for the payment of certain pensioners at Wheeling, in the State of Virginia

Read twice and committed. Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of Jonathan Dow. Read twice, and committed. Mr. FRY, from the Committée on Invalid Pensions, re orted a bill for the relief of Richard Sullivan;

Also, a bill for the relief of Frederick Willhoit; Also, a bill for the relief of Lot Danforth;

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named. Read twice, and com-

Mr. KENNON, from the Committée on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of Solomon Sturges. Read

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs,

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Milita-

Affairs, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the

lefence of the Arkansas frontier. Read twice, and com-

Also, from the same, a bill for the relief of Major True-

man Cross. Read twice, and committed.

Also, a bill to repair and extend the United States arse

nal at Charleston, South Carolina. Read twice, and com-

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee of Claims

Bolitha Laws. Read twice, and committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of J. Savage, administrator of Bolitha Laws. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. WM. B. SHEPARD, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the suppression of lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia.

Also, from the same, a resolution assigning the 26th and 27th of April next for the consideration of business

relative to the District of Columbia; which was not agreed

General Assembly of Virginia incorporating the Alexandria and Falmouth Railroad Company. Read twice,

Mr. GRENNELL, from the Committee on Commerce

eported a bill authorizing the Winnisippet Company to lay out and make a way through the public land at Chelsea

Mr. LEA, from the Committee on Revolutionary Penons, reported a bill for the relief of John Boone. Read

Mr. HAYNES, from the Committee on Military Affairs

eported a bill for the relief of B. Yeates. Read twice, and

[Various resolutions of inquiry were offered, which are navoidably deferred.] Mr. MUHLENBERG moved that the House now ad-

ourn; and, on division, it was found that a quorum was

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1836.

Expunging.—An argument within a nut-shell.

-We subjoin an article from one of the most re-

spectable presses in the country, which states

strongly, but with substantial truth, the merits of

the proposition, which has come from Richmond,

for laying violent hands upon the Journal of the

Let any man ask himself, what would be the

effect of success in the attempt to violate the

journal as proposed? Must he not say, its only

effect would be to give to the President of the

United States a triumph over the Senatorial

In a word, is the concerted action among

leagued partisans in the Legislatures of Virginia

and other States, to effect this object, any thing

other than a war upon the Senate; a scheme to

prostrate the dignity, the honor, and the moral,

too, of that body, to pleasure the passion, or the

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER, MARCH 14.

publican notion that a Representative should

conform to the wishes of his constituents, we do

not by that intend to assert that immoral, illegal,

or unconstitutional instructions are binding upon

any person. Common sense at once teaches us

better, and none but the unscrupulous partisans

of a corrupt leader would contend otherwise. Precisely in this light stands the question now

being discussed in relation to Mr. Leigh, of Vir-

ginia; and we have seen but one or two presses

on the side of the opposition, which have done

Suppose the Legislature of Virginia had in-

structed him to go to the Clerk's desk, seize the

minutes, and burn them up! Would any person

other than a knave or fool contend that this was

a binding instruction? We will not imagine that

any one could be infamous enough to advocate

But we ask our readers, in what does a resolu

tion to burn differ from a resolution to expunge?

In nothing. Both are subversive of the Consti-

tution, which requires the Senate to keep a jour-

nal, and if that journal can be lawfully destroyed

The attempt is disgraceful to the age, and shows

now low party sycophancy can carry men pro-

fessing to be free! The constitutional records of

the land are to be mutilated, to flatter and sooth

the vanity of a tyrannical and despotic old Presi-

dent. Let us no more point to Roman mean-

ness and Roman degradation. Augustus had

not around him more venal flatterers than Gen.

Jackson. The parasites of the Prince, who

like our President, started with the declaration

that one term of office was enough for him, did not, with all their infamous servility, attempt to

falsify history. This effort was reserved for

another time, for another nation, for a republic

enlightened beyond all others, for the coun-

trymen of Washington and Jefferson!-

Official.—Henry J. Fox, Esq. was present-

ed to the President, by the Secretary of State

on the 16th instant, as His Britannic Majesty's

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten

Money Market.—It is known that the money market is tight. In order to show that there is no necessity for its being so, we state that there is deposited of the People's money, at this moment, nearly three millions in the Manhattan Bank, and three millions and a half in the

Bank of America, and three millions and a half in the Mechanics' Bank, making in all TEN MILLIONS OF

NEW YORK, MARCH 18:

SHAME! SHAME! SHAME!

tiary to the United States .- Globe.

L' ceive it upon application to mar 22-3t

by one process, it can be by any other.

otherwise than approve his manly course.

his obedience to such a request.

INSTRUCTION .- While we fully adopt the re-

The House then adjourned.

Senate of the United States.

branch of the Government?

will, of General Jackson?

achusetts. Read twice, and committed.

Also, a bill giving the assent of Congress to an act of the

columbia. Read twice, and committed.

FROM FLORIDA.

Despatches have been received in this city from Maj. Gen. Scott, under date of the 9th instant, at which time he was on the way from Picolata to Fort Drane, with two companies of regulars and some other force, in all about 240 men. "Even this small force," says General Scott's letter, "may be important to rescue Major General GAINES." The letter then goes

"I had not received the slightest information of the operations on the Wythlacoochee (official or otherwise) of later date than the 29th ult. up to this morning; and had oncluded that he had effected his march, with more or less success, against the enemy upon Tampa Bay; when, a laylight, the steamer that I am now in arrived, and prought the rumor which is confirmed by the two accompanying notes from Paymaster Lytle, received about six ours afterwards. On the reception of the rumor, I immediately commenced preparations for this movement, but, being delayed by the necessity of unlading and relading the boat, am now at anchor at the mouth of Black creek. I hope o put the troops in march, from Gary's Ferry, early in the day to-morrow, and to reach Fort Drane with a small escort the day following. It is possible that even these little letachments of horse and foot may reach the Wythlacoc chee in time to render a valuable service."

The following is a copy of the letter of the 8th, rom Paymaster LYTLE:

FORT DRANE, MARCH 8, 1836. Sir: By direction of Gen. Clinch, I opened your communication of the 6th instant, which arrived late last night in advance of the wagons. You will perceive by my letter of the 5th, that Gen. Clinch, with all the forces at this post, and one hundred mounted men from the vicinity, had left for the Wythlacoochee, to escort a small supply of cattle, mmunition, &c. to Gen. Gaines, having received the night efore a third express from that officer. No word has been eccived from either of those generals since the 5th. When Gen. Clinch left here, he expected to be back on

the 9th. The probability is, that the wagons will return without an escort, there being at present no troops here, and should Gen. Clinch get back before the wagons depart, his men may be too much fatigued to march again immediate ately; but this of course is merely conjecture. I am satisfied, however, that Gen. Clinch would advise that an escort accompany the wagons back to this place when reloaded.

Capt. Graham being directed by Gen. Clinch to send back the wagons for supplies after their arrival here, wi send them to Gary's, as being the best road. Very respectfully, &c

Maj. Gen. Scott, U. S. A. Commanding in Florida.

N. B. The amount of Gen. Gaines's last express to Gen. Clinch, dated 3d instant, was merely copies of his previous letters, with a note stating that the Indians were still around him, but little or no fighting had taken place since his last communication.

> LATEST FROM TEXAS CHARLESTON MARCH 14

We are indebted to an officer lately in the Texian naval service, who arrived in this city on Friday last via New Orleans, and who left *Victoria*, a port in Texas, on the 8th ult. for several particulars in relation to the state of affairs n that Territory. Our informant states that Gen. Houston trrived there from the Mission de Refugio, (which at that ime was Head Quarters) on his way to San Felippe, the seat of Government, some difficulty having taken place betwee Governor Smith and the Provisional Government, who ha not, however, resigned. The troops were concentrating to Copeno. They were to move on the 1st March, and the press consisted, as well as can be recollected, of the following: At the Mission 180; at Labadie, 110; at Copeno, 210 Bezar, 80. 100 men had landed at Dimmot's point from orth Alabama, about the 10th February; 180 sailed fro They are the troops that left was York, and were carried into Nassau, N. P. Colonel Fanning commands the forces at Copeno. The gallant corps of Volunteer Greys from New Orleans had generally returned, disgusted with the service, saying that they would no longer fight to carrieh a few land speculators; they went to establish the LIBERTY of the Country. The general supposition in Texas was that there would be no fighting antil the summer was far advanced, as the insurrection of two generals of Santa Ana's occasioned a division of his wo generals of Camaron was correst, which at no time amounted to more than 8,000 troops. Col. Bowie had gone amongst the Camanche Indians to have a talk, and he will endeavor to keep them quiet.

Elections were going on at the time our informant left for members to the new Convention which was to assemble on the 1st March. On the 4th March the Texian Dedaration of Independence was to be made at San Felippe and the Provisional Government under the new order o things instituted .- Patriot

A Hint to Wives .- "If I am not at home from the pars o night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and oigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," said he lady significantly, "I won't wait, but I'll come for you." He returned at ten precisely.

[COMMUNICATION.]

The Double Flint Cock, for muskets or other fire-arms, xhibited yesterday in the rotundo of the Capitol, is an inention by Mr. U. P. LEVY, of Monticello, Va.; the obect of which is to save time in substituting a flint at a cri cal moment, when the flint in use is either broken or fails a the centre of the pan; a few revolutions raising the pan ightly, bringing the rear flint in front and re-screwing it is then in battle order. By this simple invention, soldier has a new flint in fifteen seconds.

FOR SAVANNAH .- At Bal tion, the new Steamboat RICHMON now lying at Reeder's wharf, it south side of the Basin: will be in readiness for departure by the middle of next week, say on or about the 23d instant. For passage or for light freight, apply on board to Capt. M. Vicente, at Barnum's Hotel, to WM. SCARBROUGH,

ISS O'BRIEN respectfully informs her patrons, and the public in general, that she has opened her SEMINARY near the corner of Seventh street and Louisiana Avenue, where she instructs her pupils in all the branches of an English eduation, including plain and ornamental needle-work. The dis-ipline of this Seminary is strict, its government mild and ma-trnal, and the most exact attention is at all times paid to the noral and social deportment of the pupils. Terms are mode-ate, and made known on application at the school-room.

Caual Line between Washington and the West.

Canal Packet Office, Georgetown, March 21, 1836.

trips of their Boats between Georgetown and Shepherdstown will be resumed to-morrow from Georgetown and on Wednesday, the 23d instant, from Shepherdstown, and will be continued every other day until the 28th instant, on and after which the trips will be daily from each place, stopping at all intermediate points to receive or land masseneers. ermediate points to receive or land passengers.

Present hour of starting from each place, 4 o'clock A. M.
Apply for passage to the Captains on board, or at Vouepen's
Refectory, Georgetown, or of A. Humrickhouse, of Shepherds

wn. T. STULL, Sec'y.

N. B. As the Company carry the United States mail, passe ers need not apprehend disappointment in the regular trips.

mar 22—d1w

ELLING OFF! China, Glass, and Queensware F. A. ELLERY, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, offers for sale, at cost, his remaining stock of China, Glass, and Queensware, until Thursday, on which day the store will positively be closed.

DOLLARS, belonging to the People of this country, ove and above the joint capital of those banks. All will recol mar 22—3t

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of fieri
facias, issued by Judson W. McKnew, Esq., one of the
Justices of the Peace in and for said county, at the suit of John
W. Brown, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements
of John N. Prather, to me directed, I have seized and taken in
execution all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand
of the said John N. Prather, in and to a tract or parcel of land
called Hog Harbor, Prather's Folly, Hamilton's Discovery, and lect that the excuse for illegally seizing and removing the deposites from the Bank of the United States was to circulate it by discounts among the People, instead of which an immense amount is *locked up*, or, if used at all, it is used for private purposes. Whether the Government interdicts the use of this money as preparatory to an attack on the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, or to create a panic or to serve their private friends and patrons by loans, we e Angle, lying and being in Prince George's county, nea eltsville, adjoining the land of Doctor H. Culver, and contain shall seen know; but the danger to the trade and commerce of this country, of allowing the Administration to control the operations of the whole Treasury, is too apparent to be questioned.—Evening Star. ong one hundred and eighty acres, more or less; and also one degro man named Reazin; and I hereby give notice that, on the 12th day of April next, on the premises, I will offer for sale the said property, so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash. Sale to commence at three o'clock.

ARCH. EDMONSTON, OUND, a small sum of Money. The owner can re C. S. FOWLER & CO. mar 22-lawt12April

NATIONAL THEATRE.

CELESTE for Three Nights more; being positively the last she can appear in Washington, as she performs at the Arch street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Monday next.

THIS EVENING, MARCH 22,
Will be presented (second time here) Milner's New Grand Legendary Drama, founded on the story of the Page, in the popular and fashionable novel of Chantilly, or the Days of France,

MOORISH PAGE; Or, The Knight of the Bleeding Scarf.

Adhel, the Moorish Page,

Mademoiselle Celeste.

Previous to the Drama, the popular Melo Drama of the GOLDEN FARMER; Or, The Last Crime.

The whole to conclude with the celebrated and fashionable GRAND BALLET DANCE,
From the Revolt of the Harem, by Mademoiselle Celeste.

Auction Store, at 11 o'clock A. M. I shall sell a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to a gentleman removing from the city, consisting of—
Mahogany Sideboard, Buroaux
Breakfast and Dining Tables, Chairs
Beds Reching Mattresses

Beds, Bedding, Mattresses
Set Moreen Curtains for four windows, and ornaments com-

plete
Mantel and Astral Lamps, Plates
Dishes, Tea Ware, &c. &c.
Also, a few boxes Lemons, to close consignment.
EDWARD DYER,

PY P. MAURO & SON, Elegant Marble Time-pieces, Looking Glasses, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, cc.—On Tuesday evening, 22d instant, opposite. Brown's hotel, the sale will be continued, on the second floor, consisting, in part, of a large and rich assortment of alabaster, gilt, ebony, and Berlin silver time-pieces, recently imported from France and Garmany.

Also, three large pier mirrors; variety of fancy goods, as Also, three large pier mirrors; variety of fancy goods, as fancy gilt inkstands, accordians, spar and other necklaces, wax and gilt beads, steel pens, writing cases, rich belt ribands, German dolls, guard chains, pocket books, wallets, lead peneils, ever-points, soaps, pen knives, seissors, side combs, thimbles, and innumerable articles. Fine jewelry, as ear rings, finger rings, breastpins, &c., of real emeralds, aqua marines, &c., and, if received in time, one case super lace edgings. Sale to commence at half past 6 o'clock P. M. Goods open for inspection divised by day.

DWELLING HOUSE.—For rent, the comfortable private residence on 3d street, a few doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, recently occupied by Captain J. Graham, U. S. Navy. For particulars apply to P. MAURO & SON, mar 21—2t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

TUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, sitting in chancery for Washington county, will be exposed to sale at public auction on the premises, on Friday, the 5th of February next, at four o'clock, the following property in the city of Washington, to wit: Part of LOTS Nos. 9 and 10, in square 430, with the Improvements thereon, consisting of a three-story BRICK HOUSE.—Terms of sale, cash.

GEORGE NAYLOR, Trustee.
ian 16—eo3t

EDWARD DYER, Auctionéer. jan 16—eo3t EDWARD DYER, Auctioneer.

The sale of the above property is postponed until

The sale of the above property is further post-oned until Tuesday, the 22d day of March next.

YOUNG LADIES TO SCHOOL FOR and Miss EDWARDS give notice that they continue their school, and will have a few vacancies in their limited number of pupils at the close of the present term in April, the next commencing the 1st of May, and they refer to

The Rev. Dr. Croswell,
The Rev. Mr. Bennett,
The Hon. R. I. Ingersoll, The Hon. R. I. Ingersoll, 
The Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, of Hartford.
The Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, 
The Rev. Dr. Hawks,
His Excellency Martin Van Buren, and

His Excellency W. L. Marcy.

mar 22

PEGRO SERVANTS WANTED.—A gentleman now in this city wishes to purchase, for his own use, (not for speculation,) several Negroes, of the following description, viz. A Cook, male or female; a Carriage Driver, not older than twenty-five years; a seamstress, and two or three Boys and Girls, accustomed to house service. For Negroes of this description, the highest prices now going will be paid in cash. Apply to Edward Dyer for further information.

Letters from the country addressed to Mr. Dyer on this busicess, will be promptly attended to.

to contract for the execution of a bridge across the Roa-noke river, in North Carolina, on the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The length of the structure will be 1,050 feet. Gaston Railroad. The length of the structure will be 1,050 feet, in spans of 150 and 165 feet, the piers of hammered mesonry, and the superstructure on the lattice or truss plan of Town. As the work must be contracted for prior to the 6th proximo, persons disposed to contract had best apply immediately. Plans and profiles of the site, and of the work to be executed, and all other information in relation to it which may be wanted, will be given on application to the undersigned. given on application to the undersigned.

mar 21—3tawt1A MONCURE ROBINSON, C. E.,

mar 21—3tawt1A

Philadelphia.

PY PELLS & CO.—Tuesday, April 12th, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Wines of the City Hotel, New York.—The stock of Wines of the above House, consisting of a large and very choice assortment of Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines, selected for many years with great care by competent judges. The character of these wines is so well known, that further particulars are deemed unnecessary. The

will be without reserve.
iso, the Ball Room Furniture, consisting of
5 English Chandeliers, arranged for gas, which, together,
contain 126 burners, each 12 holes, giving a light equal

to 1,500 candies
4 large richly mounted Mirrors; 2 about 75 inches by 54, and 2 75 inches by 52 Rich Curtains for 12 windows, 6 double and 8 single Seats covered to match curtains
4 Fenders, and orchestra and music stands for about forty

Full particulars will be given one week previous to the sale.

Also, the Benches, &c. Catalogues on 1st of April. Monday, April 18, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, URNITURE OF THE CITY HOTEL.—All the Furniture

the above extensive establishment, among which will be found New Hair Mattresses, Carpeting
Dinner and Tea Sets, Cut Glass, Cutlery Mirrors, Pianos, Sofas, Mahogany and other Chairs Bedsteads, Tables, &c.

VEYWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .-Ran away from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, inginia, on the 29th day of December last, a negro man slave amed ALEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of age, affect 7 or 8 inches high, very black, smooth face, having but title if any beard, flat nose, thick lips, and white teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, home-made kersey pantaloons, dyed black after they were made; a pair of corded riding pantaloons with buttons up the legs; a white fur hat, and a pair of boots. The said negro is well acquainted with the colored people in Montgomery county, Maryland, having been two or three times to Brookeville, and several times to camp meeting in that county. He is also acquainted in Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and was seen near the latter town on the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion. There is some reason to believe that he has procured free paress from some colored person in this county or in the District of here is some colored person in this county or in the District of Columbia, and that he has been induced to run off by or with a white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Philatelphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This woman is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed murder and escaped from Virginia 12 or 18 months ago. I will give the above reward provided the said negro slave is delivered in the jail of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.

mar 22—cplawif ELI OFFUTT.

AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber having determin-ed to remove to some of the Western States, offers for sale the Farm on which he resides, containing about 400 acres, lying in the county of Fairax, in the State of Virginia, on the south side of Difficult Run, between the Falls bridge and Middle turn-

pike road, not more than one mile from either; about two miles from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, twelve from Georgetown, fifteen from Washington, and seventeen from Alexandria.

The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, with eight rooms, a kitchen, a new hewed log house two stories high, with four rooms for servants, a large new barn, spring house, and other necessary buildings.

with four rooms for servants, a large new barn, spring nouse, and other necessary buildings.

The farm is well watered with many constant springs of first rate water; the soil was naturally good, and, from experiments made, clover and grass grow kindly. Plaster acts well.

Also, about 75 acres of Land in the same county, on the State road leading from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, about twelve miles from the former place, adjoining the land of the heirs of John Fowler, Robert Kerby, and others; is a part of the Barnaby

Persons desirous of purchasing land will do well to call and The terms will be made easy and accommodating.

Should the land not be disposed of before the 18th day of July next, it will then be offered at public auction to the highest bidder, before the front door of Fairfax Court-house, at which

time the terms will be made known. ELI OFFUTT. Steamboat CHESAPEAKE, which left Norfolk on the Steamboat CHESAPEAKE, which left Norfolk on the 10th instant, and which experienced a severe gale in the Chesapeake Bay during the following night, do unhesitatingly give it as our opinion that the Chesapeake is, in every respect, a firstrate sea boat, and that none other than such could have sumounted the combined difficulties under which she labored for a period of five or six hours, she being at the time supplied with an article of wood entirely unfit for such use, it being impracticable to procure a better article at the time of her leaving port.

"We feel also bound to speak in the highest terms of commendation towards her commander, Captain SHERMAN, whose conduct on the occasion was highly satisfactory. His self-possession, judgment, coolness, and his untiring zeal in the discharge of his highly important duties, during the hours of imminent danger, fully convince us of his fitness to fill this highly important station.

J. M. Kimmon, W. B. Leonard, John M. Walke, Wm. H. Chappell, B. B. Long, C. Lillybridge, A. Woodhull, T. Esschoolar. Lieut. A. E. Downes,

" John H. Marshall,

" A. H. Foot,

" R. B. Hitchcock, S. B. Bissell, Wm. L. Young, Overton Carr, " R. E. Johnson,
" James McCawley,
Thomas Crowd,
C. A. Auze, T. Esschoolar, J. W. Ware, Jacob Isler, T. Smith. Wm. Reynolds, mar 18—7t C. McCormick.

AILROAD NOTICE.—On and after Tuesday the 15th instant, until further notice, the arrangement will be

as follows, viz:

FROM WASHINGTON,
The Cars will leave the Depot at Nine A. M., and a quarter before Four P. M. precisely.
FROM BALTIMORE,
The Cars will depart at Nine A. M. and a quarter before Three P. M. precisely.

dec. 14—dtf

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Passage to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond.

On Monday next, the 21st instant, the Steamboats POCA-HONTAS and KENTUCKY will commence to run three times a week to Norfolk, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf, Baltimore, alternately, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. giving passengers time to arrive in the morning cars of those days from Washington.

Passengers for Petersburg and Richmond will be put on board the James river boat next morning, and arrive early the same afternoon.

Returning, the James river boat will leave Richmond every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, put passengers on board the boat for Baltimore, and arrive there in time (weather permitting) for next morning cars for Washington.

Passage and fare \$5.

Passage and fare \$5.
All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES FERGUSSON, Agent,
Baltimor

FOR FREDERICKSBURG & RICHMOND.—The Steamboat SYDNEY has resumed her regular movements. The Sydney leaves Bradley's Wharf every morning at 6 o'clock for Fredericksburg, &c. and returns as usual.

mar 7—dtf

JAMES GUY, Captain. STEAMPACKET SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Steampacket SOUTH CARO-LINA, Capt. Wm. Rollins, being in complete order, will resume her regular run between Norfolk and Charleston on Friday, the 4th March, and continue to ply be Friday, March 11 Thursday, April Do May May 12 do 26 June 9
do 23
July 7
do 21 August 4 do 18 DIXON & HUNTER, Norfolk.
JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore.

feb 25-2aw9m PASSAGE TO NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND-TWICE A WEEK. THE Steamboats POCAHONTAS and KENTUCKY will commence to run twice a week to Norfolk, on Monday, 14th instant, leaving each lace every Monday and Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

place every Monday and Thursday morning, at 10 clock.

Passengers for Petersburg and Richmond will proceed up James river next morning, and arrive there same evening.

Passage and fare \$6. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES FERGUSSON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK. The Steamboat CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sherman, commander, will leave Bradley's wharf, in this city, next Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. for Norfolk, and return from Norfolk the following Monday. The Chesapeake will call at the intermediate places of landing.

mar 15—d5t (Globe)

mar 15—d5t (Globe)

REAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DAILY MAIL ROUTE.—The Petersburg Railroad
Company inform the Public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a part of the great Daily Mail Route North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The cars leave each end of the road daily, on the arrival of the respective mails. Travellers with their own equipages can have their horses and carriages transported on this road with perfect safety and convenience; and thus perform, in five or six hours, while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel, at the southern termination of the Railroad, has been rebuilt of brick, on an enlarged scale, and no

The Blakely Hotel, at the southern termination of the Railroad, has been rebuilt of brick, on an enlarged scale, and no
pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will
give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of mail coaches from Blakely for the
South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. there is a line via Tarborough three times a week, connected with the mail line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Railroad at Belfield to Clarks-

ville, Milton, and Danville.

ville, Milton, and Danville.

Another tri-weekly line from Blakely, passes through Warrenton, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Railroad at Blakely, to Wilkins' Ferry, at Gaston, on the Roanoke, from whence a Railroad, to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing the line is continued by steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the railroad is finished, and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg railroad to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the Renmond of territorial to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

Office of the Petersburg Railroad Company, February 28, 1836.

mar 15-3taw3mo TEW SPRING GOODS.—The subscriber, opp the new Centre Market, has just received, and is now opening, a handsome assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or credited to punctual customers; co Isting, in part, as follows, viz.

London prints, ginghams, painted muslins
Peruvian checks, challacttis

Regure lestores satins of all colors, plain and figured Plain and figured silks of all shades French worked capes and collars

Ladies' white and black silk hose, plain, ribbed, and ope

Ladies' and gentlemen's kid and silk gloves
Super bleached and unbleached, open worked and clocked
black and fancy colored cotton hose Assortment of super Irish linens, strong and cheap Fine linen cambric hdkfs., fine linen cambrics, lawns Super black bombasin, wide and narrow Cotton fringes, window muslins Super 7-4 white, red, and black merino shawls Assortment of fancy hdkfs., gauze veils Bobbinet do. book muslins

Plain and figured Swiss muslins Cambric do. Jaconet do. 4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured Swiss do. Bishop's lawns, 4-4 and 6-4

Bishop's lawns, 4-4 and 6-4
Marseilles quilts, 10-4 and 12-4
Genoa velvets, French crapes
Assortment of cotton balls, and spool do.
Gentlemen's pocket hdkfs., stocks and cravats
Super cassinets, cassimeres, and cloths all colors.
SHOES.

Good assortment, which will be sold to close, at prime cost. mar 14—d1w GEO. A. BARNES. ERBERT WENDALL, A Tale of the Revolution, in two volumes, is this day published Also, "The Outlaw," in two volumes, by Mrs. Hall, author of

\*\*EDICAL INSTITUTE OF PHILADEL
"" Reports, for sale by auction, five large cases old, rare, and valuable BOOKS, in Legal, Historical, and Miscellaneous Literature. This collection, among the most valuable ever exposed at auction in the United States, comprises a great variety of standard works on English Law Reports, Parliamentary History, Debates, Journals, State Trials, English Memoirs, &c., including Lords and Commons' Journals, in 92 folio volumes, Annual Register, 45 volumes, Reports of Saunders, Dyer, Burrows, Peere Williams, Coke, Yelverton, Kelynge, Raymond, Salkeld, Strange, &c., State Trials, 8 volumes, folio, valuable works on Civil Law, Histories of England, by Rapin, Speed, Smollett, Bahu, &c., Memoirs and Historical Works of Camden, Clarendon, Evelyn, Dugdale, Lord Somers, and Pepys, Thurlow's State Papers, 7 volumes, Bacon and Viner's Abridgments.

Catalogues are expected in a few days, which may be had at the auction rooms, and will be forwarded to public institutions or individuals residing at a distance, (on application by mail, post paid,) whose orders will be faithfully and punctually attended to. Time of sale will be shortly announced, previous to which this very rare and valuable collection will be arranged for examination.

"" TUBLIC SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY."

" Literation in the principles of Angust, which is a vacation.

LECTURES

By Dr. Natt'l Chapman, on Practice of Medicine.

Dr. Natt'l Chapman, on Practice of Medicine.

"Materia Medica.

"Dr. John K. MITCHELL,

Dr. W. E. HORNER,

"Surgery.

"Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence."

"Midwifery.

W. E. HORNER, Secretary.

"Midwifery.

W. E. HORNER, Secretary.

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

REFFRENCES.

Alvarez Fisk, Esq.

Messrs. Watt, Burke & Co.

Messrs. Wartin Pleasant & Co.

New Orleans.

Niebuhr

Niebuhr
Mrs. Stickney's Poetry and Life of Mackintosh
The Poetical Annual
Russell's History of the Barbary States
Pitkin's Statistics, new edition
The Life of William Cobbett
Hall on the Blood, The Historical Keepsake
The Christian Florist, Miss Sedgwick's Tales
The Partizan, by Sims; Helps to Printers
Rossoc on Evidence, Horseshoe Robinson, new edition
Dunglison's Physiology, Paul Ulric
Noble Deeds of Women, Roget's Physiology
Conti, Dewey's Sermons
Brigham on Religion and Health
Channing on Slavery, Marriot's Naval Annual
The American in England, Mrs. Elliott's Poems
Rose Hill, a Virginia Tale; Sullivan's Letters
Dewey on the New York Fire, Casket of Knowledge
Works of Haunah More, 7 vols.
History of Insects, 2 vols.
Marraytt's Stories of the Sea, Life in the Southwest
Adventures of Gilbert Gurney
Miss Roberts' Sketches of the East Indies
Zourlin's Law Dictionary, 3 vols.
Japhet in Search of a Father, 2 vols.
Rifle Brigade, Kirby's History of Animals
Power's Impressions of the United States
Drake's Poems, Halleck's Poems
Byron's Poems, Halleck's Poems
Byron's Poems, &c. Dearborn's fine edition
On sale by
MAIM'S VERMIEUGE, the most useful Medi-

WAIM'S VERMIFUGE, the most useful Medicine ever offered to the Public.—This Medicine has become of such general adoption in family use, that it requires no further certificates to attest its merits. No family will ever the mithest its flower strip.

be without it after a trial.

For years it has been the great study of the proprietor to bequeath to his fellow-citizens and the rising generation, a medicine that would counteract the train of diseases arising from the debility of the digestive organ, or a depraved condition of the stomach and bowels.

worms.

Very many of the diseases of children owe their origin to verminous affections. Whenever a child is pale, emaciated, sickly and freeful, the probability is that it is suffering from intestinal worms.

Swaim's Vermifuge will undoubtedly remove them speedily, by giving healthy action to the stomach, when the child will wax strong in progressive health.

This medicine is no less efficacious in many of the diseases of adults, by dissipating those morbid secretions which produce dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, piles, fever and ague, dyspepsia, colic, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, and all the disagreeable affections consequent upon bilious disorders; it is also of great service in whooping cough, croup, measles, &c. &c. In fever, and fever and ague, it always gives immediate relief.

A distinction should be made between Swaim's Vermifuge, and the host of "initiative medicines" which owe their origin to the success attendant upon its proprietor.

the success attendant upon its proprietor.

Swaim's Vermifuge has rarely failed in ultimate success in the diseases mentioned; and for families resident in the country isolated as it were from "medical talent," this medicine should always be at hand.

always be at hand.

It may seem strange that this medicine relieves so many diseases; but when it is known that not only the diseases mentioned, but many others, arise from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, and that Swaim's Vermifuge cures these diseases by giving strength and vigor to the languid state of the stomach, it will be easily comprehended.

A pamphlet has been published with a plate representing the different species of worms, with explanatory notes and remarks, which is worthy of the notice of every parent and every one who has the management of children, which may be had gratis.

Prepared and sold at Swaim's Laboratory, South Seventh street, near Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and sold by

WM. GUNTON,

April 27—tf Only agent for this city.

Only agent for this city. April 27—tf

INITED STATES NAVAL MAGAZINE.—The Magazine is designed to be of the most comprehensive character in its plan, by affording scope for communications on subjects connected with the progress of polite literature and general science and particularly upon those branches of Natural Philosophy and the Arts which are inseparably conjoined with the nautical profession, which the work, as an auxiliary of the "Lyceum," is especially intended to subserve and illustrate. For this purpose any essays which shall specifically relate to recent improvement and discoveries in Navigation and Marine Architecture, together with the stayage and equipment of ships and their rollice are and discoveries in Navigation and Marine Architecture, together with the stowage and equipment of ships, and their police and discipline, whether in reference to the naval or merchant service, will be zealously sought and gratefully acknowledged. Abstracts from the journals of officers, recounting interesting incidents of distant voyages, and furnishing descriptions of remote and unfamiliar places in the annals of Geography, will also be particularly acceptable. The Magazine will, moreover, contain such transcripts of the proceedings and reports of the Lyceum as shall be deemed interesting and important, and will exhibit periodically a brief and authentic synopsis of the changes by the Department in the distribution of officers and ships, a corrected Naval List, a summary of general Naval Intelligence, and will form a repository for such documents as essentially belong to the history offthe Navy.

Naval List, a summary of general Naval Intelligence, and will form a repository for such documents as essentially belong to the history of the Navy.

It will be edited in chief by the Rev. C. S. Stewart, Chaplain, assisted by an advisory committee, styled the "Committee of Publication," in which, as far as practicable, the different grades of officers will be represented, and to whose arbitration will be submitted all articles presented for insertion, and which will always receive deliberate and respectful consideration.

It is believed that, independently of the other resources of the committee, the Navy is in possession of abundant talent, if duly stimulated and elicited, for the successful support of such a work.

P. Thompson has been appointed agent for the above work, the first number of which has just been received. The succeeding numbers will be published at regular intervals of two months. The price three dollars per annum, payable in advance. The work will be forwarded, carefully enveloped, per mail, to all parts of the Union. en number can be seen, and subscriptions received

at P. THOMPSON'S Store.

The specimen number can be seen, and subscriptions received at P. THOMPSON'S Store.

Malinet And Chair Factory, Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, immedidiately north of the Bank of Washington.—The subscriber respectfully tenders to his customers, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgments for the liberal share of patronage he has received in the line of his profession for several years past. He begs leave to inform them that he has recently located his factory as above stated, where he will keep a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which will be disposed of low for cash, or on accommodating terms, to suit purchasers, for approved paper. Old furniture taken in exchange for new.

He will keep constantly on hand, and for sale, a good assortment of mahogany, which will be sold low for cash.

N. B. Having had considerable experience as an undertaker, he is prepared to attend funerals at all times with care and attention.

JAMES WILLIAMS, mar 12—1aw3w

Of the late firm of J. & J. Williams. at P. THOMPSON'S Ste

mar 12—1aw3w Of the late firm of J. & J. Willia

CARD.—The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the Cabinet-making business, in all its various branches, at the old stand corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street, near the War Department, where he is ready to execute all orders in his line of business with fidelity and despatch. He avails himself of this opportunity to return his thanks for the patronage of the perfection received and to achieve the response of the himself of this opportunity to return its the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and to solicit a continuance of the has heretofore received, and the has heretofore received.

same.
N. B. Having had considerable experience as an undertaker. he is prepared to attend to funerals at all times with care and mar 12—law4w

MBOSSED AND PERFORATED CARDS. Just received, at Stationers' Hall, a great variety of beau-tiful Embossed and Perforated Cards, Centre Pieces, and handles for Card Baskets. W. FISCHER.

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

David Stewart, Esq. mar 12—2aw6m

died Seine-Haulers. My old hands and others wishing engage will do well to call at my house on 7th street, opposite e residence of Wm. A. Bradley, Esq. at any time before to the of this month.

GEORGE MILBURN.

mar 11—dt25th

TEW-CASTLE FOUNDRY AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE MANUFACTORY, Incorporated by the State of Delaware, with a capital of \$200,000.—
The subscriber has the pleasure to announce that he is now ready to receive and execute in the shortest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates, all orders connected with the business of the establishment. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, which will be warranted equal in every respect to any others, whether imported or made in this country.

The works consist of machine shops, upon a large scale, and extensive foundries for funishing castings of every description, both in iron and brass. They are situated in the southwestern section of the town of New-Castle, directly upon the New-Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, which forms a part of the great thoroughfare from North to South, and upon the bold waters of the Delaware river. This last circumstance gives great advantages over most similar establishments, as manufactured articles may be shipped from this port to any section of the country, even during the severities of an ordinary winter season. Its position on the railroad, also, renders it easy of access, from every quarter, to those who may wish to visit the factories. It is the determination of the subscriber to furnish no article but of the very best materials and workmanship.

Besides locomotive engines, the subscriber will manufacture:

best materials and workmanship.

Besides locomotive engines, the subscriber will manufacture: High and low pressure steamboat and stationary engines, Wrought iron and copper boilers, of all descriptions, Do. do. do. water tanks, sugar mills, rollers, &c. Cotton, tobacco, and paper rollers and screws, Jack screws, screw and lever presses, Heavy wrought iron work, of all kinds, connected with factories, railroads, steamboats, &c.

RAILROAD WORK, such as wheels from thirty inches to five feet diameter, with cast naves and felloes, and wrought spokes and rims, with any required depth of flange and width of thread, Cast whreels (chilled) of any pattern and size, with axles fitted, switches, frogs, &c. ready to insert,

Brass and iron castings, such as cylinders, pipes, fly wheels and shafts, bed plates, kettles, retorts, &c. &c.

Shipments made and insurance effected, (if desired,) without charge of commission. EDWARD A. G. YOUNG, feb 9—eo2m Superintendent, New-Castle, Delaware.

PRAKE'S POEMS AND HALLECK'S POEMS.—New and beautiful editions of the above are this day received from Dearborn's press, New York, and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, beautiful editions (from the same press) of Byron, Shaks peare, Croker's edition of Boswell's Johnson, &c. &c., in a va-riety of the most splendid bindings ever seen in Washington.

SUPERIOR PLAYING CARDS.—W. FISCHER has just received by the schooner Alexandria a large assortment of the very best Playing Cards, with blue, red, and white backs. For sale, wholesale or retail, at Stationers' Hall. mar 14 (Tel)

LAYING CARDS, of many different varieties, formin a full and complete assortment, are this day received by the New York packet, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, At the lowest prices, at the Waverly Circulating Library, mar 14 Immediately east of Gadsby's Hote

POWER'S AMERICA.—Impressions of Am Esq. in two vols.

The Rev. William Kirby, on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the creation of animals, and in their history, habits, and instincts, in one volume, with numerous copper-plate engravings, price \$3 50.

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, No. 36, for Feb. 1836. Subscription, \$5 per annum.

Just received by

P. THOMPSON.

mar 4

PATENT TENONNING AND MORTICING
MACHINE.—The subscriber has for sale the right in
the machine for tenonning and morticing, invented by Mr.
Erastus M. Shaw, and now exhibiting by Mr. John Peckham, in
the rotundo of the Capitol, for the State of Ohio, for the State of
Delaware, and for an undivided half of the State of Indiana.

JAMES HOBAN, Attorney at Law,
Louisiana Avenue, near City Hall.
mar 12--3taw2w [Tel&Met]

A DDITIONAL SUPPLIES of Rienzi, Power's Impressions of America, and "One in a Thousand," by James, are this day received by mar 16

F. TAYLOR.

LEXANDRIA FOUNDRY and STEAM EN-GINE MANUFACTORY.—Locomotive and Stationary Engines, heavy Iron and Brass Castings, Church Bells, and Machinery of every kind. Gentlemen visiting Washingon are invited to call and see the works. THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.

Alexandria, March CASH FOR 300 NEGROES.—The highest cas price will be given by the subscriber for Negroes of bot sexes, from the ages of 12 to 28. Those wishing to sell, will describe the sexes of the sex well to give me a call, at my residence, or at A. Lee's Lotter Office, five doors east of Gadsby's Hotel. Letters addressed t me, through the Post Office, shall receive the earliest attention WM. H. WILLIAMS,

MERICAN NANKINS.—A large supply of this beau tiful article, plain and twilled, will be received by the subscriber soon after the opening of navigation. Dealers are requested to send their orders as early as practicable, in orde to avoid disappointment.

J. MASON, Jr., avoid disappointment feb 23—d1w&eo4w

CASH FOR 500 NEGROES. NCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices, in Cash, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD. me into the market. FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD, mar 8-d&ctf.

OUGE ON BANKING.—Just received, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a few copies of the new edition of a Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States, including an Account of the Provincial and Continental Paper Money, with an inquiry into the principles of the system, and its effects; the whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different portions of the community. By W. M. Gouge. Second edition, published in a cheap pamphlet form. ond edition, published in a cheap pamphlet form.

UCIFER MATCHES.—Six gross boxes of the best Lucifer Matches, just opened, and for sale on the pro-Lucifer Matches, just opened, and for sale on the moreasonable terms, at Stationers' Hall.

W. FISCHER. Charles County Orphans' Court, February Term,

1836.

PON application, it is ordered by the Court that Letters of Administration on the necessary courts. Administration on the personal estate of Edward Eutaw Stuart, late of Charles county, deceased, be granted to Alexander Falls and Samuel Ellicott, or their attorney, unless the representatives of said deceased appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 2d Tuesday in April next.

Test:

H. BRAWNER,

mar 11—lawt2dTuA

Register of Wills.

Charles County Orphans' Court, & February Term, 1836.

JPON application, it is ordered by the Court, that the Exe utor of Benedict Edelen, late of said county, deces d, give notice to the several creditors of said deceased an give notice to the several creations of said deceased whe the their respective accounts (properly authenticated) with the legister of Wills for Charles county, on or before the second useday in May next, and that the Register proceed, as soon acreafter as convenient, to make a distribution of the personal essets of said deceased amongst his several creditors.

Test:

H. BRAWNER, Reg. of Wills.

NOTICE.-All persons having claims against th state of Benedict Edelen, deceased, are hereby notified to fil ne same with the Register of Wills for Charles county, on o same with the Register of Transfer to fore the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with fore the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with fore the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with foreign the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with the second Tuesday in May next, in conformity with the second Tuesday in the second Surviving Executor of Benedict Edelen. mar 11-law4w

He that's convinc'd against his will, Is of the same opinion still.

Travellers and residents in warm climates will find Butler's Magnesian Aperient a desirable article; it prevents any accumulation of bile, is portable, and the method of oreparing it unusually convenient.

Prepared by H. Butler, Chemist, London, And sold by WILLIAM GUNTON.

From Governor Iredell.

August 21st, 1834.

Dr. Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate know-

edge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and

on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

I was severely afflicted for several years with dyspepsia, jaun dice, and general ill-health. I called in the aid of eminent phy sicians, and visited most of the mineral springs of celebrity in the United States, without any material benefit, until my case was thought to be hopeless. Being compelled in the winter of 1824 to spend some weeks in Raleigh, I consulted Dr. Beck with, when he prescribed what is now known as "Beckwith? Anti-dyspeptic Pills," by the use of which I soon became mucl better. I continued to take them for some months, until my health was entirely restored, to which they mainly contributed Another member of my family subsequently used them will

Another member of my family subsequently used them wit like benefit and success.

These Pills are prepared solely by Thomas L. Jump, general agent at Raleigh, N. C., and sold by appointment by the following persons, and in most of the towns in the United States.

TODD & CO. Washington.

WM. GUNTON, do.

O. M. LINTHICUM, Georgetown.

WILLIAM STABLER, Alexandria.

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

call, as I will give higher prices, in cash, than any other pur-chaser who is now in this market.

I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, nov

kept by B. O. Sheckle, and formerly kept by Isaac Beers, on Seventh street, a few doors below Lloyd's Tavern, opposite the Centre market. All communications promptly attended to. JAMES H. BIRCH,

feb 29-dtf

Having been many years well acquainted with Dr. Beckwith I take pleasure in mentioning him as a gentleman of great word and intelligence, and of known and admitted science and skill i his profession, and in recommending his Anti-dyspeptic Pills a a most valuable medicine to those afflicted with the diseases

G. E. BADGER.

RICHARD HINES

Washington City.

WILLIAM STABLER, Alexandria

The race is not to the swift. Neither yet bread to the wir Nor riches to men of under

School for Young Ladies, Boston, is situated in Park street, and commands a fine view of the Common. Accommodations are afforded for boarders, if desired. For convenience of access to day scholars who reside in other parts of the city, or for health and comfort to those who board in the establishment, it possesses preculiar advantages. Nor yet favor to men of skill; But time and chance happeneth to them all.

The course of studies embraces all the ordinary branches of English education, as well as the French, Italian, Spanish and Latin languages. In Ornamental branches, Dancing, Drawing music on the Harp, Guitar, and Piano, &c. are included. It short, the range of instruction embraces whatever is taught in the higher female seminaries of the United States and while meants with the increase and while the states and while the states and while the states and while the states are stated to the states and while the states are stated as the states and while the states are stated as the states and while the states are stated as the states and while the states are stated as t But time and chance happeneth to them all.

INHE DENTAL SURGEON, from New York,
may be consulted at his Rooms, on Pennsylvania Avenue, five doors west of Brown's Hotel, over Mr. Todd's Hat Store, entrance through Mrs. Taylor's, his name at the right. All operations on the teeth and gums will be performed in a manner not surpassed in any country. Mineral and natural teeth inserted, from one to a full set. Teeth plugged, immaterial what size or situation the cavity may be, filed, cleaned, &c. in a superior manner. Children's teeth adjusted, and placed in their proper situation. The most difficult fangs and teeth extracted with the greatest possible ease and safety. From twenty-five years' practice, he challenges a superior in the line of his profession, and is willing to test it by ocular demonstration by a judge. He feels grateful for the patronage thus far received, and will continue permanently, if sufficient encouragement is given.

The most approved Tooth Powder may be had, that will cure the covers in the same. Minard and natural Tageth for sale.

mental culture is earnestly attended to, special care is bestowe-upon the manners of the pupils.

The school has now been in operation for four years, and th proprietors are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have signified their approbation of the manner in which it ha

Hon. H. G. Otis, Hon. Nathan Appleton, Hon. A. H. Everett, Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

Boston, March 1

mar 10—colm

Boston, March 1

TO CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may feel disposed to take contracts on the lilinois and Michigan Canal, that the Board of Commissioner have determined to commence that work as early in the 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 first of May. It is therefore expected that definite proposals will be received from that date to the first 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: The most approved Tooth Powder may be had, that will cure the scurvy in the gums. Mineral and natural Teeth for sale.

Reference to V. Mott, M. D. Thomas Boyd, M. D. and Dr. Stearns, of New York, and several in this City, who have experienced his operations.

ILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.—The concluding No. of volume 2 of this valuable work has been received. This No. contains an unusual number of interesting articles on every branch of science. Subscriptions for the ensuing volumes received, and the work carefully forwarded by mail to all parts of the Union. Price \$6 per annum.

feb 29

P. THOMPSON.

By order of the Board:
mar 12—6t

JOEL MANNING, Sec'y ENCILLINGS BY THE WAY, by N. P. Willis in 2 volumes, is just published, and this day received. For F. TAYLOR.

feb 29

P. THOMPSON.

Prom the New York Evening Journal.

E are not in the habit of making out certificates of commendation for unlicensed quackeries, but we do know of a nostrum, approved too by the Faculty, that cannot be recommended too highly to every family during the present warm weather. It is denominated "Butler's Effervescent Magnesian Aperient," and its medicinal properties are admirably adapted to the alleviation and removal of the numerous bodily complaints incident to the summer season. We doubt whether the whole Pharmacopæia offers a more innocent and effective remedy, or more pleasant or palatable preventive. Having seen its virtues tested in cases of severe headache and threatened cholera morbus, we can conscientiously testify concerning its utility. Also, the Early Called, a novel; price 75 cents. EW SPRING GOODS.—Just received a large ar general assortment of handsome, fashionable spring good

general assortment of handsome, fashionable spring goods.

Among which are—

100 Pieces plaid wash silks, handsome style

100 do figured and plain silks, most fashionable style

50 India wash silk dresses, new style

50 pieces superior black silks

25 do black patent finish bombasins

20 cartoons fashionable shawls and hdkfs

150 pieces French and English painted muslins

150 do do do do cambrics

100 do superior French Chintz

250 do handsome ginghams

100 do cambric and Jaconet muslins

150 dozen plain and embroidered cotten hose

50 do linen cambric handkerchiefs

Together with every article in the fancy dry goods line.

Also, a large assortment of sheetings, table diapers, towelling,

Irish linens, shirting cottons, domestic goods, &c.

All of which will be offered at very low prices.

mar 19—3t (Gl) R. C. WASHINGTON & CO.

utility.

BUTLER'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN

APERIENT, SE

For the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Bilious, and Liver complaints, Nervous Weakness, Headache, Heartburn, habitual Costiveness, Giddiness, Cutaneous Diseases, &c. The surprising efficacy of this superior medicine has obtained for it the patronage of many eminent persons, whose high encomiums, together with its extensive and increasing sale, fully prove its preminence, and bids fair to render it the most peculiar remedy example. The extensive the sedentary, and studious, it will be

tant. To the dyspeptic, the sedentary, and studious, it will be found invaluable, from its promoting a proper action of the liver in the secretion of the bile, or corrects it when in a vitiated state. Obstructions of the stomach or bowels are gradually removed; it restores the appetite, and gives tone, strength, and energy to the system. mar 19—3t (G) R. C. WASHINGTON & CO.

ORSES AT AUCTION.—There will be sold by auction, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday next, 24th March, at the Mount Clare Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Pratt street, in this city, ONE HUNDRED HORSES. About 70 head of this stock have been accustomed to quick travel; they are handsome, in fine condition, and have very superior action. Among them are several very good matches. The residue of the stock has been employed in slow draught; they are large and powerful horses.

The use of steam having been more extensively introduced on the railroad, the above stock has, in consequence, been rendered superfluous.

Baltimore, March 18. mar 19—4t

And sold by

April 27

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

O article of the kind has ever been offered the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has met with more general favor.

The ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, bowels, liver, and spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, colic, jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart-burn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, wil find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are highly efficacious and safe anti-bilious medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

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

From the Hight Rev. Lett S. 1028, D. D. Bisnop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having for the last three years been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian, gentleman, and experienced physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his anti-dyspeptic pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of Baltimore, March 18. Baltimore, March 18. mar 19—4t

GRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS
Seeds, &c.—JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair
& Moore, Light, near Pratt street, tenders his thanks to the agricultural community for the liberal patronage heretofore afforded to the "Maryland Agricultural Repository," and respectfully invites the attention of Farmers, and others interested in agriculture, to his stock of articles now on hand, comprising a large assortment of Ploughs of the most approved patterns, both wrought and cast shares, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. Also, hill-side and double-mould board Ploughs.

Corn Cultivators of different kinds—those with five wrought tires most generally preferred. Harrows of various shapes and res most generally preferred. Harrows of various shapes an

Corn Shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested; and the increased sales of the past year, together with the many expressions of their utility by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence. Price \$20, subject to a discount

ordence of their excellence. Price \$20, subject to a discount of five per cent, for cash payment. Improved Wheat Fans, of different sizes—price from \$15 to \$30.

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, a superior article for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 in. box adapted to horse power, \$75; extra knives, per set, \$6.

15 do. do. which have some recent improvements, \$30.

Extra knives \$3 per set; common Dutch Straw Cutters from \$5 to \$7 50.

Extra knives \$3 per set; common Dutch Straw Cutters from \$5 to \$7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shovels, hedge shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes, pruning tools and hoes, in a variety of forms, &c. Cast steel axes, warranted; wove wire, for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c.

Cotton Gins made to order.

Grain Cradles and Harvest Tools in their season.

Machines for sowing Clover seed, which distribute the seed with regularity over a space of 13 feet at a time.

Having an Iron Foundry attached to this establishment, extra castings for ploughs of all kind, thrashing machines, horse powers, mill work, window weights, &c. can be furnished or made to order, of the best quality and at moderate prices. to order, of the best quality and at moderate prices.
FIELD SEEDS.

Orchard Grass, Herd Grass, Fall Meadow Oat Grass, Timothy and Clover. Also, on hand, a lot of Ruffle Oats, Potate Oats, and Glade Oats; Buckwheat, Millet, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptances, or to cash for which a discount will be made on implements.

mar 19—eo3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Mary Ryan, lat of Washington county, District of Columbia, deceased. All per ons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warne to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, or before the 17th day of March next; they may otherwise blaw be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of March, 1836. N. W. FALES, mar 18—w3w Administrator, with the Will annexed OTICE.—This is to give notice, that the subscribers hav obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County D. C., Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Timoth Winn, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the youchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 5th day of March particles was represented by law he experience. he 5th day of March next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of March, 1836,
W. T. WINN,
JOHN COYLE, WM. SPEIDEN

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ach, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects when used for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain; that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and that their operation is attended by no nause or other disagreeable effects whatever; and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And, upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscrib has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles Counetters of administration de bonis non on the personal esta letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Leonard Mudd, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenicated, on or before the 1st day of September next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 23d day of February, 1836.

WM. A. MUDD, From the Hon. Richard Hines, late Member of Congress from the Tarboro' District.

HERMITAGE, NEAR SPARTA, EDGECOMB COUNTY, November 10, 1834.

Administra LEONARD MUDD.

TO LET.—Two convenient two story brick Houses in the immediate vicinity of the West Market. To punctual tenants the rent will be very low, and the ouses put in complete repair.

Apply to Mrs. Patterson, on I street, between 19th and 20th streets, or the subscriber, on 7th street, near the General Post J. C. McKELDEN.

mar 14—2awtf

District of Columbia, Washington County.

PHOMAS SHANKLAND has applied to the Hon.Wm.

Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the first Monday in April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend.

WM. BRENT,

Clerk. mar 14-2awtf

equested to attend. mar 18—3t

District of Columbia, Washington County.

BRAHAM B. LINDSLEY has applied to the Hon.
William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the second Monday in April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend.

MM. BRENT,
Clerk.

District of Columbia, Washington County.

NOCH W. SMALLWOOD has applied to the Hon.
Wm.Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the first Monday in April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend.

WM. BRENT, Clark

have published the 4th American from the 16th London edition of the Twin Sisters, an excellent little work by Miss Sandham; it is a moral and religious work, suitable for all religious denominations, and, from the number of editions it has gone through, must stand very high with the reading and reflecting part of the community, both in England and this country. The price is 50 cents a copy, half-bound. A liberal discount will be made to booksellers or to institutions purchasing a number of copies.

LIACK MERINO SHAWLS.—The subscribers have just received, on consignment, 72 4-4 blk. Merino Shawls, plain and bordered.

CARY & TURNER.

mar 19—6t

DOOTS, SHOES, AND PALM LEAF HATS.—

The subscribers have just received, and will be constantly receiving during the Spring and Summer, a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and Palm-leaf Hats; the Boots and Shoes, of almost every description, were made at the North, to our order, and they will be sold by the package or dozen, as cheap as they can be found at any store in this region.

We keep on hand, a large stock of Patent Leather, for Coach and Harness-makers, at the factory prices,
Binding skins, Sparables,
French Morocco, Kid,
Galloon Ribands, Boot Web,
Boot Cord, &c. &c.

Boot Cord, &c. &c.

ALSO, One case, 20 dozen prime French Calf-skins, 100 sides New York tanned Sole Leather,

Gosling's superior Blacking.

W. NOYES & CO.

7th Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.

(Globe)

mar 19—8t (Globe)

EALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at Washington Arsenal, until 12 o'clock, on the 21st instant, to furnish the United States troops at the Washington Arsenal with FRESH BEEF for one year, commencing on the 1st of April, 1836; the Beef to be delivered in such quantities and at such times, at the Arsenal, as may be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, not exceeding three times in the week. The Beef must be of good quality, and an equal proportion of fore and hind quarters inceks and shanks to be excluded.

Bond with securities will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals will state the names of two responsible persons for that purpose.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Fresh Beef."

JNO. B. SCOTT, 1st Lieut. & A. C. S. mar 15—dt21st Washington Arsenal. mar 15—dt21st

Washington Arsenal.

Cation will be made to the present Congress of the United States to prolong the term of my patents for certain improvements therein mentioned, granted on the 26th day of June, 1822, and on the 23d day of November, 1824; but in consequence of defects in the specifications were cancelled, returned to the Patent Office, and the seals broken, and re-patented on the 8th day of February, 1825. MOSES PENNOCK, dec 11—m3m East Marlborough, Chestor Co. Pa.

TEW BOOKS.—Gilbert Gurney. By the author of "Say ings and Doings," "Love and Pride," &c. 2 vols.

Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, with Sketches of Society. By Emma Roberts. In two volumes, is this day receiv-

ciety. By Emma Roberts. In two volumes, is this day received. For sale by

PLENDID CHESSMEN.—W. FISCHER has just received an additional supply of India Carved Chessmen, amongst which is a set supposed to be the richest one-for sale in this country, and is considered very cheap by those who have seen it; price \$55. Other sets, prices varying from \$1 25 to \$25 each, for sale at Stationers' Hall. feb 19

[Tel]

PERFUMERY, etc.

UST opened at Stationers' Hall, a very extensive assortment of French, German, and American Perfumery, consisting in part of—

Cologne Water, in 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, and 32 ounce bottles, French Extracts, the finest perfume ever offered for sale in this

country,
Odoriferous Compound, or Persian Sweet Bag, a superior article for the ladies,
Persian Lip Salve, Florida Water,
Hermitage Extract, Treble Distilled Lavender Water,
Ambrosial Lavender and Hungary Water,
Honey Water, Eau de Portugal,
Esprit de Rose, Genuine Otto of Roses,
Orange Flavor Water, Mills of Roses, Orange Flower Water, Milk of Roses,
Cold Cream, fresh; Pearl Powder,
French Toilet Powder, highly scented,
Tincture of Pearls, for softening and improving the face and

Tincture of Pearls, for softening and improving the face and skin,
Aromatic Tooth Paste, Ellis's Compound,
Creosote Tooth Wash, Chloride Tooth Wash,
Depillatory, for removing superfluous hair,
The Nosegay, a delightful perfume, prepared for the ladies of
Washington,
Cosmetic Wash Balls, highly scented,
French Almond Soap, Chinese Musk Soap,
Violet, Rose, Oriental, Vegetable, Jessamine, Lavender, Cinnamon, Ceylon, Millefleur, and Olive Soap, highly scented,
Naples and Saponaceous Compound Shaving Soap, decidedly
the best article in use, any other to the contrary notwith-

the best article in use, any other to the contrary notwith-

the best article in use, any other to the contrary notwithstanding.

Also—English Windsor Soap.

With a great variety of other kinds too numerous to particularize.

WM. FISCHER.

WM. FISCHER.

Members of Congress and Strangers visiting the city will find the best Stationary, Fancy Articles, and Perfumery, at Stationers' Hall.

Napplication to me, the subscriber, a judge of the Orphans' Court of Charles County, in writing, of E. J. Maddox, praying for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly of Maryland for the relief of insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on eath, so far as ascertained, being annexed to his petition, and said Maddox having satisfactorily satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State two years previous to the time of his petition, it is, therefore, ordered and adjudged by me, that E. J. Maddox be discharged, and that he is, by causing a copy of this to be inserted in some newspaper published once a week for two successive months before the third Monday of March next, and giving notice to his creditors to appear before Charles County Court on the 3d Monday of March, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and showing cause, if any they have, why said E. J. Maddox shall not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand this 9th October, 1835.

of Assembly. Given under my hand this 9th October, 1835. feb 23—w4w JNO. FERGUSON. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The most extensive assortment of handsome articles suitable for presents is kept for sale at Stationer's Hall.

WM. FISCHER.

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington.—In Chancery. Thomas Crown,

John Boyle and James Y. Jones, administrators with the will annexed, and Eleanor Jane Jones, wife of James Y., and Mary A. Leckie, heirs at law of said Leckie.

HE bill in the above cause calls upon the administrators to account with the complainant in various transactions of some years' standing between the deceased Robert Leckie and complainant, and also upon the heirs of said deceased to make a title to certain property, and states, in substance, that the said Thomas Crown is justly entitled to a good and legal deed from the heirs and legal representatives of the said Leckie, to the undivided half parts of lots Nos. 1, 2, 11, and 14, in square No. 493, and lots Nos. 13 and 14, in square No. 492, in Washington City, D. C., and also to a good and legal title to the whole of lot No. 10, in said square No. 492, for certain reasons mentioned in the bill. The bill further states that the said Robert, during his lifetime, promised to pay and account with the said Thomas Crown, for the foled to pay and account with the said Thomas Crown, for the following sums of money, viz. the sum of \$1,600 for the purchase of a brick-yard in 1827; the sum of \$600 for his services during ed to pay and account with the said Thomas Crown, for the following sums of money, viz. the sum of \$1,600 for the purchase of a brick-yard in 1827; the sum of \$600 for his services during the brick-making season, in the year 1828; the sum of \$812 68, being the half of \$1,625 37, due by the said Leckie to him, as by a statement dated 16th December, 1830, set forth in the said bill, will appear. Also, the sum of \$574, the amount of an order on Count DeMenou, charged to him in the abovementioned statement, but subsequently returned to the said Leckie, and collected by him; the sum of \$2,600 for services rendered by him under an agreement, dated 13th April, 1831, fully described and set forth in said bill; the aggregate amount of five notes amounting to \$1,950, drawn by said Leckie, and made payable to him, the said Crown, and endorsed by him. Also the sum of \$1931 02, by him paid to the credit of the said Leckie in the several banks in this District. The said Thomas also claims an allowance for the amount of certain judgments obtained against him on account of the said Leckie, with the interest and costs thereon, the entire amount of which, independent of interest and costs, is the sum of \$753 95. The bill further states that the said Robert Leckie departed this life on the 20th day of July, 1834; that John Boyle and James Y. Jones took out of the Orphans' Court of Washington county for this District, letters of administration upon the personal estate of the said Leckie, and that he left Eleanor Jane Jones, wife of the said James Y. Jones, and Mary A. Leckie, his only legal representatives and heirs at law. The said Thomas Crown prays the Court that the said Administrators may, upon accounting with him, allow the said credits; and that they be decreed to pay him what, upon accounting with him, shall appear to be due him; and also that the said heirs at law shall convey to him the lots aforesaid, by a good and sufficient deed, in fee simple.

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said James Y.