

PUBLISHED BY GALE & SEATON. PRICE, FOR A YEAR, TEN DOLLARS; FOR SIX MONTHS, SIX DOLLARS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Bousin, will sail as above about the 20th instant.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.—JAMES H. CAUSTEN, (late of Baltimore), having made this his permanent residence, and located his office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the management of all business connected with the Department of State, or the several Departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of any claim or other claims.

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Canal Line between Washington and the West.

THE Canal Packet Boat, owned by the Public that their line of Packet Boats between Washington and Shepherdstown is now in full operation.

This line connects at Conrad's Ferry with Leesburg, by a line of Stages; at the Point of Rocks with Frederick, by a line of Stages; at Harper's Ferry with Winchester and Western Virginia, by the Railroad; at Shepherdstown, with the great Western Turnpike at Boonville, 10 miles distant, by a line of Stages.

For passage apply on board, or at Von Esen's Refectory, in Georgetown, or at A. Humrickhouse, at Shepherdstown, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage and fare \$8. Freight and storage as per bill of lading. For further particulars apply to the Agent at the time of shipment.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT Between Washington City, Piney Point, Kinsale, &c.

THE Steamboat CHESSAPEAKE, Capt. SHERMAN, will leave Bradley's wharf every Sunday, (beginning on Sunday) at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Piney Point and Kinsale same day, calling at all intermediate landings, and visiting the landing at Leonardtown. The Chesapeake will return the same route from Piney Point on Monday.

On Thursday following, the steamboat SYDNEY, Capt. NEY, will leave the wharf at the same hour, visiting the same landings, and return on Friday to the city. And thus the two boats will go down the river alternately on Thursday and Sunday, returning the following days to the city of Washington.

(Mex. Gaz.)

PIEDMONT STAGES.—The mail, by this line, which leaves the office next to Gadsby's, every day, passes through Alexandria, Warrenton, Culpeper Court-house, Orange Court-house, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, &c. and, when the season commences, will go to Lee's White Sulphur Springs.

Accommodations are made to render the line comfortable and accommodating.

GEORGE JOHNSON & CO. Proprietors, Alexandria, Va. (Globe)

MAIL EXPEDITED BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE Steamboat CHESSAPEAKE, Capt. SHERMAN, will leave Bradley's wharf in this city, by 3 A. M. and arrive at Richmond same day by 8 P. M., and at Petersburg by 12 o'clock at night.

The mail will leave Petersburg every day by 2 A. M., arrive at Richmond by 10 o'clock, and leave for Washington by 10 P. M., thus gaining half a day between this city and Richmond and Petersburg, and from thence it will still further expedite to New Orleans.

Passengers passing on the several eastern Atlantic cities and Mobile and New Orleans, will find this line to be the most certain and expeditious, as there will be no interruption in their travel between the cities of New York and New Orleans. They will be carried over the railroads between Petersburg and Blakely, Richmond and Fredericksburg, Washington and Alexandria, &c. and, when on land, in first-rate low pressure steamboats.

J. WOOLFOK & CO. Washington City, Va. To be published in the Raleigh Register and Alexandria Gazette twice a week eight weeks.

CITIZENS' LINE TO WHEELING, VIA RAILROAD TO HARPER'S FERRY AND WINCHESTER.—No night travelling.

IN addition to the two daily mail lines, the Citizens' Line, by the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, will establish a new line, via Winchester, intersecting the present national road at Cumberland. Passengers by this line take the railroad cars at 6 o'clock in the morning, spend an hour or two at Harper's Ferry, where they dine, and arrive at Winchester early the same evening. Next morning they will take the Citizens' Line of first-rate coaches, direct to Romney, where they spend the first night. On the second day they will arrive at Wheeling early next evening.

Thus passengers are now afforded an opportunity of going through to Wheeling without loss of rest.

Seas secured at the Stage office, at Barron's City Hotel.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DAILY MAIL ROUTE.—The Petersburg Railroad Company inform the Public that their road, extending from Pennsylvania, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, and connecting 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 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 rapid course of construction to Raleigh.

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NOTICE.—WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Steamboat from Baltimore to Philadelphia having adopted an earlier hour of departure, it will be necessary that the train of Cars start from Washington at half after two in the morning instead of three, on and after Monday next, the 9th instant.

The evening train will, also, on and after that day, leave Washington at four instead of 20 minutes before five.

may 7—d1w6t

NEW BOOKS.—Paris and the Parisians, by Mrs. Trollope. The Self-Condemed, a novel, in one volume. Sent, a new edition, with commentary and other additions. By Professor Andon.

Marzaly's complete works, handsomely printed and bound, with portrait; the whole eight volumes complete, for \$3.50. may 4

TO TRANSIENT VISITERS.—To Let.—A Parlor and one or two bed rooms, neatly furnished, can be obtained on application to Mrs. P. Smith, south side of B, and first house from Third street, near Penn. Avenue.

may 5—e6t

TRANSPARENT SLATES, a new article.—Received this day at Stationers' Hall, a few Transparent Slates, by the use of which children easily acquire a knowledge of geography. may 2 (Tel)

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 24th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Fuller's Tavern, in the City of Washington, the subscriber, being fully authorized to do so, by the will of the late David Peter, and by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, will offer at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate in the said City of Washington, of which the late David Peter died seized, to wit:

Square No. 1, Lots Nos. 1, 4, 17, 18, 21. Lots 1, 4, being on the Basin. Square north of No. 4, Lot No. 1. Square No. 2, part of Lot No. 1, valuable water lot.

Square south of No. 17. The whole 8,161 square feet water property. Square No. 5, Lots Nos. 5, 13, 14, and part of 15, with the western of the two large three-story Brick Houses. Square No. 6, Lot No. 6.

Square No. 9, part of Lot No. 2. Valuable water lot on the canal and river. Square south of No. 12, Lot 3. Valuable corner and water lot.

Square No. 13, Lots Nos. 1 and 14. Square No. 12, Lot No. 10. Square No. 22, Lot No. 5. Square west of Square No. 23, Lot No. 1. Water Lot.

Square No. 14, Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 17, 18. The first four Lots fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. Square No. 15, Lots Nos. 4, 7, 9, 10. Square No. 16, Lots Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Square No. 17, Lots Nos. 4, 10, 11. Square No. 18, Lot No. 1. Square No. 19, Lot No. 4. Square No. 20, Lots Nos. 9, 10, 16, 19, 21. Square No. 24, Lots Nos. 16, 19, 21. Square No. 25, Lots Nos. 4, 12, 13, 18. Square No. 29, Lot No. 4.

Square No. 31, Lots Nos. 4, 5. Square No. 32, Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14. Square No. 33, Lots Nos. 12, 13, 15. Square No. 37, Lots Nos. 1, 2, 13, 21. Square No. 40, Lots Nos. 3, 7. Square No. 41, Lots Nos. 6, 11, 13. Square No. 42, Lots Nos. 6, 11, 13. Square No. 51, Lots Nos. 6, 10, 12, 13. Square No. 72, Lots Nos. 1, 6. Square No. 73, Lots Nos. 10, 15, 16, 19, 21. Square No. 149. The whole Square, being 3,308 square feet. Square No. 174. The whole Square, being 7,681 square feet. Square No. 188. The whole Square, being 35,800 square feet. Square No. 202. The whole Square, being 74,853 square feet. Square No. 203. The whole Square, being 74,853 square feet.

The terms of sale are, one-fifth of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, the residue on a credit of one and two years, in equal sums, to be paid by the purchaser at public auction, bearing interest from the day of sale, and a deed of trust of the premises to the subscriber, authorizing a re-sale of the same after reasonable notice, if the purchaser fails to pay his bonds, or either of them, and the interest accrued thereon. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser all the estate, in fee simple, of which David Peter died seized, which is believed to be unquestionable. The bonds and conveyances to be made at the cost of the purchaser. The whole terms of sale to be complied with by the purchaser within three days after the sale, the subscriber, at his option, may re-sell the Lot or Lots and premises of each defaulting purchaser, at his risk and cost, on a notice of not less than ten days in some newspaper of the country.

GEORGE PETER, Surviving Executor of David Peter. ap 22—2awts

Immediately after the above sale, and on the same day, and at the same place, the subscribers will sell at auction the easternmost of the two three-story Brick Houses, with the lots of ground and back buildings appurtenant thereto, in Square No. 5, being part of Lot No. 15 and Lot No. 16, in the City of Washington, on K Street, near the Washington Bridge.

The terms of sale are, one-fifth of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, and the balance on a credit of two years, on bonds with surety approved by the subscribers, bearing interest from date, with a deed of trust of the tenor above mentioned. On the payment of the purchase money, the subscribers will convey to the purchaser all the estate, in fee simple, of which the whole they hold, believing it to be indisputable. Bonds and conveyances to be made at the purchaser's expense, and the same right to re-sell, for want of compliance with the terms of sale, is reserved in the above sale by George Peter, executor of David Peter.

GEORGE PETER, Surviving Executor of David Peter. JNO. MARBURY, Trustee of the heirs of Wm. H. Peter. ap 22—2awts

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FARRIERY, THE HORSE, &c. &c.—Lately published and for sale by R. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.—Hind's Groom's Oracle. Lebonard's Principles of Horsemanship for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Horse, as published by the British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Barnum's American Farmer. Farmers' and Graziers' Guide, by Lawrence New England Farmer and Farmers' Cattle Book.

Mowbray on Poultry, Sheep, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals, their breeding, rearing, fattening, and management. Farriery and Veterinary Medicine, by J. White, Veterinary Surgeon to the Royal Dragoons. Hind's Veterinary Surgeon.

Gibson's Farrier's Dispensary. The Farrier's and Horseman's complete Dictionary. Bartlett's Gentleman's Farrier. The Gentleman's Jockey or Farrier's Approved Guide. Allow's Essay on Horses.

Salter's Angler's Guide. Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler. Together with many other valuable works of the same class and description, all at the lowest prices. may 11

BY EDWARD DYER.—New frame House and P. M. I shall sell next, 19th inst, at half past 5 o'clock, on the lot on which I have erected an excellent new building, finished two story frame House, with the lot on which it is situated, fronting on 11th street, between New York Avenue and H Street. Terms at sale. EDW. DYER, Auct. may 10

REFINED SUGAR.—14 lbs. tavern Lump Sugar, 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. superior Lump, small leaves, now landing. Also, in Store, 50 boxes single Leaf Sugar. All of which will be sold as low as can be had from the manufacturer. GEO. LOWRY. ap 22—2awts

HOLLAND'S LIFE OF VAN BUREN.—An additional supply of the Life of the Vice President, by Professor Holland, is this day received, and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, the Messages, Veto's, &c. of Andrew Jackson, in one volume and three parts. Biography of Col. R. M. Johnson. Gouge's Paper Money and Banking in the United States. Biographical Notice of Commodore Jesse D. Elliot.

Grant's Campaigns of 1812. Portraits of the present and of the late Postmaster General. Inaugural Address of Gen. Andrew Jackson, beautifully engraved on an enameled tablet for framing; containing also an engraved likeness, with a chronological table of the events and dates of his life; the whole surrounded with a border of hickory and laurel leaves. * * * The large sized engraving of the Vice President now executing by Endicot, of New York, will be received for sale by the publisher as soon as published. may 11

AMERICAN HISTORY, LAWS, TRAVELS, &c.—Internal Navigation of the United States, natural and artificial, present and prospective, 8vo. \$12. Graham's (Mrs.) Residence in Chili, 8vo. \$12. Lewis and Clarke's Expedition to the Pacific Ocean in 1804, '5 and '6, 2 vols. 8vo. very scarce, 7 dollars. Major Long's Expedition to the source of St. Peter's river, in 1820, 8 vols. 8vo.; 4 dollars. Mackenzie's Voyage from Montreal to the Frozen Ocean, and account of the fur trade; rare; 3 dollars. Men and Manners in America, by Captain Hamilton; 1 dollar 50 cents.

Scholar's Voyages and Discoveries on the northwest coast of America, with three maps; rare; 4 to 5 dollars 25 cents. Pike's Expedition to the sources of the Mississippi, &c.; 2 vols. 8vo. \$5. Schuchard's Discoveries of America, 3 vols. 12mo.; 9 dollars. Popular Travels in South America; plates; 12mo.; 1 dollar 50 cents. Schuchard's Notes on Mexico in 1822, London edition; 2 dollars 25 cents.

Three Years in the Pacific, with Notices of Brazil, Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, 8vo.; 2 dollars 25 cents. Schuchard's Journey from Detroit to the Lakes, &c. in 1820; 3 dollars 25 cents. Schuchard's Travels through the Mississippi Valley in 1821; 3 dollars. Schuchard's View of the Lead Mines of Missouri; 2 dollars 25 cents.

Tanner's Emigrant's Guide to the West; 1 dollar 50 cents. Virginia, Martin's Comprehensive Gazetteer of; 3 dollars 50 cents. Williams' Views of West Florida; large maps; 2 dollars. On sale by P. THOMPSON. may 11

HUNTING.—This day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, in 2 volumes, Nimrod's Hunting Tours, Crack Riv, &c. eminent Sporting Men, Anecdotes, Riding to Hounds, Horses, &c. &c. Price \$1.50. may 11

260 BARRELS of gross and net Horings, just received by the subscribers, near the Long Bridge, and will be sold low if applied for immediately. In store, 100 casks fresh Thomaston Linn. may 11—3 BASIL BRAUNER & CO.

HELP TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—Being a series of calculations, showing the quantity of paper required for a given number of signatures, carried out to an extent that will embrace the largest jobs. Also, an extensive Catalogue of Job Work of the Letter-Press, Lithographic, &c. &c. &c., by Samuel N. Dickinson. Just published, for sale by F. TAYLOR. may 6

CASH FOR NEGROES.—We will at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from ten to thirty years of age. Persons having likely ones for sale, will do well to call on us, at our residence, on 7th Street, immediately South of the Centre Market House, Washington, D. C. J. W. NEAL & CO. mar 14—3awt1/2 [Globe.]

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN St. Louis.—Will be exposed for sale, at public auction, on the 1st day of June next, by the subscriber, 100 BUILDING LOTS in the eastern part of Christy's Meadow, adjoining the west of 8th street, being that beautiful and commanding situation lying between the Catholic College and Col. O'Fallon's residence. The Lots will be sold on a credit of ten years. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. ap 25—2awts WM. CHRISTY, St. Louis.

CABIN BRANCH FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public auction on Friday, 20th inst, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., two farms, situate on Cabin Branch, in Montgomery County, Md. being divisions of a tract of land called CABIN BRANCH FARM, late the property of Thomas Cranford, deceased, containing about 1,000 acres. This property has been surveyed within the last 10 days, and divided into two farms, each amply supplied with wood. Plats of the same will be shown on the day of sale.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the residue on annual payments for one and two years, to be secured by bond or bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, conveyances of this property will be made by the trustee. may 11—ts GEORGE CALVERT, Trustee.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—ECKLOFF, MERCHANT TAILOR, Pennsylvania Avenue, has the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public, that he has just received his supply of elegant and fashionable Spring Goods, which he will make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He likewise continues to keep on hand a handsome and fashionable stock of Ready-made Clothing, equal in every respect to bespoke work, together with a large and splendid assortment of French Articles. To which he respectfully calls the attention, and assures them there is no doubt they can be suited in any and every article belonging to gentlemen's wardrobe. ap 12—e62m

LIFE OF GENERAL HARRISON.—A Memoir of the public services of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, by Charles H. Johnson. Price 75 cents. On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON. ap 29

MEMOIRS OF COUNTY GRAMMONT.—This day received for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, a single copy of the "Flowers of Loveliness." The Man of Honor, in 1 vol. ap 22

BRADLEY & CATLETT having purchased the entire stock of DRY GOODS in the store recently kept by Geo. A. Barnes, offer the same on very low terms. may 11 (Globe) BRADLEY & CATLETT.

PORTO RICO SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—188 lbs. prime Sugar, 188 lbs. superior Molasses, The cargo containing either, from Guayama, Porto Rico, this day landing and for sale by W. FOWLE & CO. Alexandria. may 9—3t

TO RENT.—The large Brick Warehouses at the intersection of Canal and 14th streets. Apply to Mr. Geo. Sweeney, who will rent them low; or to GEO. JOHNSON, Alex. ndria. may 5—w3w

KENDALL JOCKEY CLUB RACES, 1836.—The Spring Meeting, over this Course, will commence on the fourth Tuesday in May, (the 24th), and continue four days. First day, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, mile heats; 300 dollars entrance, 100 dollars forfeit. Five subscribers, and closed, viz. 1. James M. Selden's ch. c. by Sir Charles, dam Sir Hal. 2. James H. Kendall's b. c. by Henry, dam by Eclipse. 3. R. Gilmore, jr.'s b. c. Frederick, by Byron, dam Allikroka.

4. W. L. White's ch. c. Cash, by Carolina. 5. J. S. Garrison's b. c. Norwood, by Monsieur Tanson, dam (the dam of Hans) by Sir Archy. Second day, Jockey Club purse, 500 dollars, three mile heats; free for all ages; entrance 20 dollars. Third day, Jockey Club purse, 700 dollars, four mile heats; free for all ages; entrance 30 dollars. Fourth day, proprietor's purse, 250 dollars, two mile heats; free only for nags bred or owned in Maryland and the District of Columbia, to give a race of 500 dollars, three mile heats; to do which, he has taken 300 dollars from the four mile race, and added 200 dollars more, which make up the 500 dollars. Several improvements in the course

WASHINGTON, MAY 12.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: In the Globe of this morning I see, under the Washington head, some strictures on your article of the 10th instant, in regard to the boundary between the United States and Texas.

Being at this moment on a visit to Washington, and having some geographical knowledge of the country along which this boundary has been by treaty delineated, and is now by commission to be traced, you will, I hope, do me the favor to insert the following brief narrative.

In the month of October, 1812, while engaged in collecting materials for my then intended map of Louisiana, I found it necessary, as the public surveys did not reach the Sabine, to make a private survey, which I executed, unaided by any Government, general or special.

Indeed, all the private aid I received to enable me to carry my object into effect, was rendered by EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq. and DR. JOHN SIDLEY, of Natchitoches.

In performance of the task, I hired hands, and commenced an actual survey, at the flag staff of Fort Claiborne, at Natchitoches, and carried it forward to the point where N. lat. 32 deg. crosses the Sabine.

From all appearances which I could discover—for, except a few Indian traces, no other marks of the human race were visible—I was the first individual who ever reached the spot with any civilized object in view.

I will not say that my determination of the very point where N. lat. 32 deg. intersects the Sabine was made with absolute accuracy, but the error, if any, cannot be very material.

The spot, where my marks can no doubt be found, can be clearly ascertained by the position of a small but beautiful lake on the Louisiana side, having the pine hills on one side, and the Sabine bottom on the other; on the banks of which the marks were made.

On the slope of the pine hill bordering the lake, I had a large pine tree felled, and out of its trunk a pirogue constructed. In this pirogue I launched into the Sabine, with three men and our baggage and provisions.

From the size of the river there, and comparing it with other rivers of the same region, I had no hesitation in supposing its sources at least one hundred miles more remote.

My hunter, a man of the name of Wallace, insisted that it was still a greater distance to the head waters of the river. The channel was at least forty yards in width, and I found no impediment to the navigation, not even fallen timber, and descended the stream to the lowest Indian village, where I exchanged my pirogue for one still larger, and with which I navigated out of the mouth and up the Calcasieu to its upper lake, from whence I returned to Opelousas by land.

I did not enter the Neches, beyond its mouth in the common receipt of both rivers, nor did I deem it either proper or safe. In fact, I was put on my guard before I left Natchitoches; being warned that, if I was found by the Spanish officers on the Sabine surveying that river, I should risk personal danger, as Major Freeman had been previously met and turned back on Red river by the Mexican authorities.

At the time my survey was made, it would have been regarded as absolute insanity to dispute the Sabine as the boundary between the United States and the Provincias Internas (Internal Provinces.)

As to myself, I met no interruption; for, in reality, except at the crossing of the road from Natchitoches to Nacogdoches, and at the tower Indian village, I saw no human beings but my own men.

After the conclusion of the campaign of 1814-15, in Louisiana, I proceeded to Philadelphia, in order to have my Map of Louisiana published: which was carried into effect by Mr. JOHN MELISH. While engaged in the collection of materials, however, I did not confine my inquiries to Louisiana, but extended them particularly into the Provincias Internas, into which I would have proceeded personally, but had too many proofs of the utility of such an attempt.

But, as to the Neches river, my information was afforded by a Mr. DAVENPORT, who had long been a resident of Nacogdoches. After having laid down the constituent branches of the Neches, I submitted them, at Opelousas, to this gentleman's inspection, who, with some corrections in spelling, said the map accorded with his knowledge of the country.

From Mr. Davenport I also received much information respecting the regions still more to the westward; and, again, still more assistance was afforded by a French gentleman, a M. LA FOREST. To be brief, the document for all the country from the Mobile to the Rio Grande del Norte inclusive, as laid down in Melish's map of 1816, and improved to 1818, was supplied by me; and, in the decline of life, and after many years of unrequited research, no event could be more consoling than a resurvey of the ground I actually surveyed one quarter of a century past.

Such was the confidence reposed in Melish's map, that Art. 3d of the Treaty of Washington, February 22d, 1819, makes it part and parcel of the treaty. This confidence remained unabated when, on April 5th, 1832, the recognition of its authenticity was again inserted in the 3d and 4th articles of the Treaty of Limits between the United States and the Mexican States.

Why this national confidence in a private publication? Simply, because it was founded on facts acknowledged to be facts by the contracting parties.

Thus says the Globe:

"And all this is said by the National Intelligencer to be settled by Melish's map! We had supposed that the commission appointed by the two Governments to settle by actual survey the limits of the country as defined by the treaty, was intended to ascertain the true position of the objects called for in the treaty; and if the material objects forming the boundary, and actually existing, did not correspond with that denoted on the map, that the supposed boundary of the map would be corrected by the surveys of commissioners. The Intelligencer, however, in the case of Mexico, as in the case of France, takes it for granted that all is as the foreign Government would have it, and by its dogmatic decision would render altogether unnecessary the expedition and actual marking of a boundary which both nations, by their treaty, seem to consider necessary."

One conclusion of this commentary will be no doubt generally adopted, and that is, "that the commission appointed by the two Governments to settle by actual survey the limits of the country as defined by the treaty, was intended to ascertain the true position of the objects called for in the treaty."

Now, with all due deference to high powers, I must conclude this paper by observing that it

would enlighten the Public to have an explanation of the consistency between appointing a commission of boundary and a military occupation of the country along which the surveys are to be made; and, again, between the assignment of the duty of fixing the boundary to such a commission, and the open assumption by one of the parties of a claim to what has been left in possession of the other, under the stipulations of two treaties, solemnly ratified by both parties.

WILLIAM DARBV.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Havre arrived at New York on Sunday, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th ultimo.

The following decree of the King of the French on the subject of the payment of our indemnity has been published:

"At the Palace of the Tuilleries, 16th March, 1836, Louis Philippe, King of the French—

"Whereas the law of 14th June, 1835, relative to the treaty concluded the 4th July, 1831, between France and the United States, authorizes the Minister of Finance to take measures necessary for the execution of the said law, on the condition expressed in the 1st article of the said law:

"Considering that this condition has been complied with (a certificate of the Minister of Finance to that effect having been presented to the Government of the United States, or to the bearer of its powers, eighteen million four hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs fifty-two centimes, being the sum due on the 24th February, 1836, on the treaty of the 4th July, 1831, viz.:

"Amount of the installment of the capital due for 1835, 1834, 1835, and 1836, deducting therefrom one million for the part of the sum due in five hundred thousand francs to French claims, is— 15,666,666 66

Interest regulated to the 24th February, 1836, is— 2,919,999 88

Sum total, 18,586,666 55

"Art. 2. The aforesaid sum of fr. 18,586,666 55 shall be carried to the charge of the appropriations of 1836, and placed against the extraordinary credit resulting from the law of 14th June, 1835. It shall be made the object of a special article in the definitive account of the year, and shall be paid to the King of the United States, on the 24th article of the aforesaid law, inasmuch as it regards the sum of one million deducted from the sum due to the United States."

(Signed) LOUIS PHILIPPE."

The Havre has \$350,000 on board, being part of the indemnity paid by France.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

PARIS, MARCH 30, 1836.

You will learn from the journals which accompany this letter, that the French Government has paid to Mr. Rothschild upwards of eighteen millions of francs, as part of the indemnification money, which will be carried to America by the packet which will sail day after to-morrow. The remaining instalments will be sent soon; one of them will be forwarded by the Erie, which will sail, I understand, on the first of May, or about that time. So you see that the good faith of this Government will be fully maintained in the end. Indeed, it ought never to have been doubted.

I perceive that some of the American papers still charge LOUIS PHILIPPE with want of sincerity in this whole affair. But, in my opinion, there never was a more unjust charge brought against any man. It would be impossible for any man to labor more sincerely than the present King of France has done to have the difficulty with America amicably arranged. And if he could have controlled matters, he would have had a settled long ago.

There is a most curious idea prevailing in the United States in regard to the extent of the influence of the King. It seems to be supposed by many persons that he can do just what he wishes. But this is a great mistake. His influence is undoubtedly very great, but often it is to be exercised through a great many great men, and many undertakes to govern as much as are free in France, and especially to deal with two things which are very difficult to manage—a free representative Chamber and a cabinet of responsible ministers—he undertakes a hard task.

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DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF Mr. BOND, (of Ohio), Commenced on the 23d, and concluded on the 25th of April, on the safety and proper disposition of the Public Money.

The resolution moved by Mr. DROMGOOLE, of Virginia, being read, the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House full and correct information of the mode and manner of selecting the deposit banks, &c.; together with an amendment, moved by Mr. WISE, of the same State, proposing to raise a select committee of the House to investigate the same matter.

Mr. BOND addressed the Speaker as follows: Mr. SPEAKER: The subject now under consideration involves an inquiry which the People of this country cannot view with indifference. Our situation is novel and peculiar. History may be challenged to produce a parallel.

Whilst other nations are inquiring how and how they can obtain the means of paying their ordinary expenditures, we are disputing about the most approved mode of disposing of our millions that will remain after all our usual appropriations shall have been paid. Another striking contrast is furnished in the fact, that other Governments, generally, are not only embarrassed with debt, but are constrained to call for aid from their citizens for their current expenses; whilst the United States has finally discharged a national debt of vast amount, besides meeting ordinary expenditures, and still has an immense residue, accumulated under a system so happily devised that no exaction has been felt or seen.

It is, perhaps, because we have felt so free of the toll and anxiety usually attendant upon the accumulation of money, and have been equally free from the iron grasp of the tax-gatherer, that we are now, as I fear, becoming lavish in our expenditures and careless of our treasury.

In this Hall, a capricious rule has been formed, which directs nearly our whole time, in the consideration of bills involving expenditures and appropriations of vast sums; but only an occasional morning hour can be snatched for the inquiry whether the money, by which these appropriations are to be met, is in the custody of safe and trustworthy agents! Prudence would seem to dictate that the latter should be the subject of primary inquiry, and that the former should be left to the vigilance of the public money, we may be led to the mortifying reflection of having voted millions without finding the means of paying hundreds!

We should first see where the money is, and be satisfied that it is safe to let it remain. According to the returns to the 1st of the present month, (April,) the public money in possession of the deposit banks amounted to \$37,741,375 50. It is, too, constantly increasing. This money belongs to the People of the United States. The amount is enormous; it is subject to our supervision as the representatives of the People, and they require of us constant vigilance over our trust. We did not accumulate this money, and this Administration accumulates it, in the name of a wise and beautiful system, devised by those who happily administered this Government long before the present dominant party came into power. This Administration and this Congress are but trustees, who have had cast on them the care of a large fund, accumulated by the wisdom and management of former Administrations, and which we are faithful in preserving the integrity of the trust.

The resolution of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DROMGOOLE) merely proposes to inquire of the Secretary of the Treasury for information which is already in our possession. But Mr. B. said he wished to go behind the return and determine whether the deposit banks to the Secretary of the Treasury. He resumed: The Secretary had previously communicated to Congress all the information which the Department possessed on the subject of the deposits; and he thought it unnecessary to require a repetition of it. It was high time that the verity of these returns, and especially the solvency of the "pay-lists" and "other investments," should be tested by a stricter analysis than the merely formal investigation which is now made. This would be required and done by any individual proprietor of a large deposit in a bank; and nothing less or ought to satisfy the People. The true and appropriate test will be obtained by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. WISE) and, if there is a consciousness that the money should be safe, there is ought to be no shrinking from this investigation.

Mr. B. said that, although he felt great solicitude on this subject, he would not now have troubled the House with any remarks in connection with his proposition for the removal of the public money from the deposit banks; that the currency and domestic exchange of the country, especially in the State of Ohio, which he had the honor in part to represent, if not already, were about to be greatly deranged.

He regretted to say that these fears were created by what he termed the improper use made of the People's money by some of the deposit banks. He resumed: The Secretary had previously communicated to Congress all the information which the Department possessed on the subject of the deposits; and he thought it unnecessary to require a repetition of it. It was high time that the verity of these returns, and especially the solvency of the "pay-lists" and "other investments," should be tested by a stricter analysis than the merely formal investigation which is now made. This would be required and done by any individual proprietor of a large deposit in a bank; and nothing less or ought to satisfy the People. The true and appropriate test will be obtained by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. WISE) and, if there is a consciousness that the money should be safe, there is ought to be no shrinking from this investigation.

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tween the expiration of the charter of the first Bank of the United States, in 1811, and the creation of the second bank by Congress, in 1816. Great losses, public and private, having been sustained under the exclusive State bank system, the public money, not long after the second bank went into operation, was hoarded; and, excepting a short interval, which I will presently notice, continued so to be deposited, until the abrupt removal in 1833, when the whole system was changed! Mr. BOND said he was necessarily compelled to refer to the Bank of the United States and the removal of the deposits; but he did so with no intention of exciting any party, or of making a useless discussion, here or elsewhere, about the charter of the late or any other Bank of the United States. That subject, for good or for evil, had already been disposed of, and he was unwilling to revive it. But he said he was constrained to refer to certain facts and events connected with the subject of that bank, and necessarily associated with the subject now under consideration, and the positions he wished to establish.

The system by which the public finances were so successfully managed, and the general currency and exchange so justly and happily regulated, for a series of years, as has been already remarked, was suddenly changed in the year 1833. This change was made with full anticipation of the evil consequences resulting from such a course, in the sad experience of a similar but far less violent measure—I mean the refusal to renew the charter of the first Bank of the United States, in 1811. Then, as in 1833, much was said about substituting an equally good or better system; but every body was so much in a hurry to get on with the increase of banks or expansion of paper circulation would follow. What did the sequel prove? In the first three years thereafter, the number of State banks increased from eighty-eight to two hundred and eighteen, and in capital from about forty millions to eighty millions of dollars!

The expansion of bank issues during the same period was in the ratio of three to one. In one year, 1835, (specie payments having been generally suspended during the previous year,) a further addition of thirty-eight State banks was made, with about eight millions of capital! A disordered and unsound currency, and a grossly irregular exchange, followed.

In connection with this branch of the subject, Mr. B. said he would briefly refer to the state of our domestic exchange. Tabular statements showing the rate of exchange were often appended to the returns of the Bank of the United States, and by these it appears will take the recollection of many the fact that the rate of exchange, in that system was, for a series of years, and at the time of the removal of the deposits, conducted at just and uniform rates, and certainly with signal advantage to the country. In Mr. TANEY's report, as already quoted, he says the State banks "afford facilities to commerce, and in the business of domestic exchange, are not only the most convenient, but have heretofore enjoyed it." And Mr. WOODBURY, in his last annual report, says: "The facilities that have been furnished to the commercial community in domestic exchange, were probably never greater, or at so moderate rates."

After this declaration, it is strange that he did not furnish a table of the rates of exchange throughout the country, as we might have had a comparison of the rates under the two systems. I am compelled to question the fact thus stated, because the commercial experience of the last year is at variance with it, and the daily accounts show the domestic exchange to have risen. But the Secretary, being wise, I suppose, to afford some light on the subject, has drawn up a table, which

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1836.

IN SENATE.

Petitions were presented by Mr. BROWN, Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. HILL, Mr. DAVIS, (accompanied by the resolution on the subject of a pension to Peter Smith, which was adopted.) Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. WALLACE.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida to sell certain lands appropriated heretofore for that purpose, for the benefit of the University of Florida; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. WALKER, from the select committee on the subject of the compact with Alabama and Mississippi, relative to the five per cent. fund, with a report, at length.

The bill was read twice, and made the special order for Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, 2,000 extra copies of this report were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Thos. Taylor and W. W. Early.

Mr. BUCHANAN, from the select committee to which had been referred the memorial of the citizens of Arkansas, praying for admission into the Union, made a report, consisting of a bill in addition to the act providing for the admission of Arkansas; which was read twice, and made the special order for today week.

Mr. DAVIS asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Mary J. Babbitt; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill to carry into effect the treaty of boundary with Mexico, &c.

A bill authorizing the enlistment of boys into the Navy of the United States; which were several read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the Senate took up for consideration a bill to extend the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the Missouri River; which was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the erection of fortifications, purchase of sites, &c.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to lay the bill on the table, on the ground that the House was engaged in a fortification bill, and that as a select committee, which had been appointed to report on the result of the action of the House before this bill was proceeded with.

After a few words from Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. BENTON, who called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. CALHOUN, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Clayton, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Nauadain, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, White—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ill., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ga., Linn, Miles, Nicholas, Niles, Polk, Ruggles, Shelby, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright—23.

The discussion of the various amendments was then resumed.

The main debate was upon a motion to amend the clause appropriating \$101,000 for fortifications at Pensacola, by increasing the amount to \$150,000, one-half to be expended this year, and the remainder next year.

Mr. NAUDAIN asked for a division of the motion, but as that motion was not in order, he moved to amend the clause so as to embrace only the appropriation of \$75,000 for one year.

After some observations from Mr. NILES and Mr. CALHOUN.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The engrossed bill providing for the payment of certain pensioners at Pulaski, in Tennessee, was taken up, on motion of Mr. SHIELDS, and amended, by general consent.

Mr. SHIELDS said he hoped that no serious objection would be insisted on by any member of the House to the passage of this bill. A good portion of the district of country embraced in the provisions of this bill, (in which a very considerable number of revolutionary pensioners reside), was more than a hundred miles distant from any agency now established by law in Tennessee for the payment of United States pensioners.

He said many of the pensioners allowed by the bounty of the Government to this meritorious class of our citizens were scarcely sufficient to compensate them for the time, trouble, and expense of going to the place where the respective agencies were now received payment.

Some inquiry, he said, had been made as to the solvency of the bank at Pulaski, in answer to which he had the satisfaction to say that the bank at that place was in a most excellent condition. None, he presumed, was more so in any of the States. It was not only solvent, but well conducted, by efficient and accommodating officers. In addition to this, he said, the bill was well guarded by cautious provisions, so as to prevent imposition on the Government or any increase of expenditure to the public Treasury.

Under these circumstances, he asked, where could be the objection of withholding this convenience from the few surviving veterans of the Revolution, who, in the midst of their old age, and with no other resources, were likely to be incurred by the passage of the bill, it would be improper to insist on it. But such was not the case. He hoped, therefore, that gentlemen would withdraw their opposition to this measure, which (although not of much importance in itself) he had much at heart, and suffer it to pass without further controversy.

After some conversation, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. RICE GARLAND asked and obtained the leave of the House to make a brief statement in relation to a matter concerning himself. He wished to correct a misapprehension which had been created by some of the reporters or letter-writers, of his remarks on the bill providing for the protection of the Western frontier.

Some persons were admitted upon the floor, under the name of reporters, who were correspondents for distant papers. The correspondent for the New York Courier and Enquirer, and the correspondent for the Philadelphia Inquirer, had made statements of his remarks on the bill, which were not founded in fact. The former stated that he made an objection to the passage of the bill. The Philadelphia correspondent said that he understood him (Mr. G.) to oppose the bill, but that there was so much noise and confusion in the Hall that he was not quite certain he correctly understood him; and he expressed his regret (Mr. G.) would correct his statement if it was erroneous. Mr. G. went on to state that he was in favor of that measure, and expressed his approbation of it, before it was taken up, and in his remarks upon it. He had not intended to address the House on the subject, but was drawn into the discussion of the affairs of Texas, through the subject was not pertinently connected with the bill, by allowing other members who had thrown out some remarks which, he thought, led to misapprehension. It was the more extraordinary that he should be represented as opposing the bill, inasmuch as his name was recorded, in the list of yeas and nays, as having voted in the affirmative on its passage, and as he represented the very district of country on the frontier which, more than any other, was interested in the adoption of the measure. He hoped this would be a lesson to those writers to be more cautious in their statements; and the House, he hoped, would not again give occasion for the statement that, owing to noise and confusion on the floor, the reporter had been misled.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS understood Mr. G. said that he had been represented as having opposed the bill referred to by the gentleman from Louisiana. He wished, therefore, to say that he did not oppose it, and that, in the most distinct manner, he did support it. He voted for it, and his vote was recorded.

There was a still gross misrepresentation in a press of this city in relation to the remarks of Mr. G. He was, by one newspaper, represented as saying that "he preferred to have Texas a black colony than to have it annexed to the United States." He certainly made no such remark, and he appealed to every member of the House in support of this declaration. This sort of misrepresentation could not be made without gross intentions. In the report in the National Intelligencer, the subject of great excitement, or some such thing; he did not remember the word exactly. He made no remark as to the effect of that act. He stated that he never did dismiss any man from any office whatever, either while he was Secretary of State or President, for any political consideration; that this course was disapproved by many of his friends, and that, in a historical work, this policy was mentioned as the principal cause why he was so unsuccessful as a candidate for re-election. The

report, however, represented this as being said by himself, instead of the work. So far from stating this as a principal cause of his want of success, he did not believe that it had any influence whatever upon the result. As these representations had gone out to the world, he had thought proper to make this statement; and he would declare that, so far as concerned himself, except in the cases in which the reports were brought to him for revision, he had never opened his lips to speak words, without being misrepresented.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a National Foundry. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. BRIGGS, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the following joint resolution: Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General is hereby directed to settle with Benjamin F. Hard and Gilbert Longstreet, for carrying the mail, over the direct route from Charleston, in South Carolina, to Augusta, in Georgia, from the 2d November, 1824, to the 31st December, 1826, and to allow them therefor what they are entitled to receive upon principles of equity and justice.

ADJOURNMENT. Mr. HAYNES moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of taking up the joint resolution of the Senate, fixing a day (the 23d of May) for the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Mr. MANN, of New York, asked the yeas and nays on the resolution, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 82, nays 107.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to incorporate the Georgetown Manufacturing Company. Read twice, and committed, and with the report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. CONNOR, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the following resolution: Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) take up and consider bill No. 245, to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof; and bill No. 604, to establish certain post-roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes.

After some conversation on this subject, in which Mr. CONNOR referred to the importance of acting on these bills, and expressed his apprehension that, by longer delay, they might be lost.

Mr. LINCOLN moved that the House proceed to the Orders of the Day; which was agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the motions pending in relation to the reference of the bill from the Senate, providing for the distribution, for a limited time, of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

There were three motions pending, one in the reference of the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; another to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands; and a third, to refer it to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LANE, who was entitled to the floor, spoke in favor of the reference of the bill to the Committee on Finance, and in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cassius).

Messrs. MORRIS and WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, spoke in support of the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BYNUM took the floor, in reply, and his remarks were arrested, at one o'clock, by the announcement of the special order.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House, on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, proceeded, in pursuance of the special order of the 26th of January, to the further consideration, in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. MANN, of New York, in the chair,) of the "bill making appropriations for the erection of fortifications, purchase of sites, &c., for the year 1836."

The question being on the motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG to amend the bill by inserting a clause making an additional appropriation of \$700,000 for the armament of the fortifications—

Mr. FRENCH, of Kentucky, spoke at length in support of the amendment and the course recommended by the Administration.

Mr. MAURY took the floor in reply, and, on motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

GALT HOUSE,

BY THROCKMORTON & EVERETT,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE COALE LOTTERY.—To be drawn in Baltimore on or about July 1, 1836. Valuable real and personal estate, to be disposed of by Lottery, under the superintendence of the Honorable the Legislature of Maryland.

Several circumstances attending the sale of the late Edward J. Coale, induced the Legislature to grant to his widow the privilege of this disposing of the following property, which has been appraised by the Honorable Charles F. Mayer, John G. Frost, and George H. Newberry, Esq., on the 25th of January, 1836.

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Plats of the Real Estate are deposited with the Trustees, to either of whom the friends of the estimable and philanthropic deceased, and others inclined to promote the object, will please address themselves.

For tickets, with the money enclosed, may be addressed to DAVID HOFFMAN, Esq., or to E. J. COALE & CO., ap 25—eol2t. Bookellers, Baltimore.

GREAT SALE OF WESTERN TOWN LOTS.

There will be sold at public auction, in the City of Washington, on Saturday, 14th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., MAURO & SON'S Auction Room, about 100 lots of valuable property in the town of West Logan, adjoining Logansport, Indiana.

This town is situated at the junction of the Wabash and Eel rivers, and is the county seat of Cass county, Indiana. The Wabash and Erie Canal, (uniting Lake Erie with the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers,) passes through the centre of this town, forming a harbor in Logan two hundred feet wide. This canal affords the utmost facility for embracing the Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, District of Columbia, and New Orleans markets. The Wabash and Eel rivers are remarkably permanent streams, and have forty feet fall within a mile and a half of their junction, affording the best water power west of the Alleghany mountains; equal to that of Lowell, in Massachusetts, or Richmond, Virginia. The Michigan road, the great thoroughfare through the centre of the State of Ohio, runs to the north of this town. The Wabash is one of the richest tracts of land for the same extent, in the world; and Logansport possesses more natural advantages for commerce and manufactures, than any town in that great and flourishing State of Indiana, and will do in a few years a very notable business in the mercantile, mechanic, and capitalist, to locate themselves and invest their money to advantage.

For further particulars the proprietors refer to Messrs. Arnold & Co. of Georgetown, or to Messrs. H. A. Alexander, Esq., Hon. John Tipton and Governor Hendricks of the Senate, and E. H. Heman, Esq. of the House of Representatives.

Plats of the town may be seen at Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels, and terms made known at time and place of sale.

WM. PETERSON & CO.

WASHINGTON.

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

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1836.

We insert, on the preceding page, a letter from WILLIAM DARBY, the well-known learned geographer and mineralogist, who, happening to be in the city, has, by his exposition, taken off our hands the necessity of engaging in any discussion with the writers for the Official paper on the subject of the boundary between the United States and Texas. A paragraph, by the way, in the St. Louis Bulletin, lets us into the fact that General GAINES had private information which induced him to meditate an incursion into Texas, long before the public authority was given to him to do so (which was only in the letter from the War Department of the 25th of last month.) We refer to the following pregnant passage from the Bulletin of the 27th of last month:

"General GAINES has established his headquarters at Natchitoches, and has sent a flag to the Mexicans to inform them that the neutrality must be observed, and that the Indians must not be engaged by either of the contending parties. He is further determined to maintain the SOUTHERNMOST LINE as the boundary between Texas and the United States."

The subjoined extract from a Letter, copied from a New Orleans paper of the 27th of last month, must, we suppose, be considered as authentic. If so, Gen. GAINES is by this time in communication with the Executive of the General Government of Mexico, though hardly, we think, in terms such as this letter-writer represents. We hope that the President of the United States will either transmit to Congress, or cause to be published, the despatch in which Gen. GAINES announces this mission, and that in which he shall appraise the Executive of the result of it:

"IN CAMP, SABINE, APRIL 23, 1836.

"Dear Sir: In my last letter I told you there would probably be 'war in the West.' General Santa Ana has just learned that an emissary from Santa Ana has been in the camp of Indians, and what the result of this will be we shall see by and by. In the mean time he has despatched Capt. Hitchcock, of the U. S. Army, and a file of 25 men, with a flag of truce, to the headquarters of the Mexican General, to warn him of the consequences, and to stay his hand, if possible, from the indiscriminate and inhuman slaughter he is committing upon our devoted countrymen."

The CHARTER ELECTION of the city of Albany took place on Tuesday. As usual, the Whigs came very near beating the Regency—but as usual, just two Whig voters too many staid at home. The consequence is, a Jackson majority of one in the common council, and that one elected by a majority of one. At the next election, we presume, those two Whig electors will satisfy their consciences by going to the polls and voting early, whilst two others will stay away.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

THE LATE GOVERNOR BENNETT.—We announced in a late paper the death of the venerable patriot, CALEB P. BENNETT, Governor of the State of Delaware, who died on Monday last, in the 75th year of his age. The Wilmington Journal furnishes the annexed particulars of the useful career of the deceased worthy:

Governor BENNETT was the last surviving commissioned officer of the gallant regiment of Delaware, and, like all the officers of that distinguished corps, bravely and faithfully discharged his duty to his country. He entered the service when about eighteen years of age, as an ensign, and with the enthusiastic patriotism which distinguished that period of our history, he embarked his all in the venture, and bravely persevered to the end. Major Bennett was present in all the general engagements which were fought in the middle States—at Trenton, Princeton, Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth—in all these engagements he was with the Delaware regiment, and of course, in the thickest of the fight. At the battle of Germantown he was severely wounded. When Gen. Bennet was appointed to the command of the Southern army, Major Bennett accompanied his regiment under the orders of the brave De Kalb; and in the desperate conflict at Camden, his company was almost annihilated. He was then detached on the recruiting service to Delaware, and, having completed his complement of men, joined the army of Washington, and closed a brilliant series of military services, by participating in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Since the close of that eventful war, Major Bennett has principally resided in Delaware. He was remarkable for all the qualities which constitute a good citizen: a tender and affectionate husband and father, a warm-hearted friend and neighbor, a devoted patriot, and an honest man. In the year 1832, he was elected by his fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of this State; being the first Executive elected under the amended Constitution. He died as he had lived, with the composure of a Christian, and the intrepidity of a soldier."

By the death of Governor Bennett, the office of Governor devolves upon CHARLES POLK, Esq. Speaker of the Senate.

On Monday the 25th ultimo, as the Steamboat Science was preparing to leave Evansville, Ia., one of the boilers burst with a terrible explosion, throwing about a dozen persons overboard. Dr. Warren Noel, of Bloomfield, Illinois, was instantly killed. Seven persons were scalded, some of them dangerously, but it is hoped that all will recover.

CANDOR.—Dr. DALEY once received a letter from an Englishman in the following terms:

"Rev. Sir: I request your honor's acceptance of a hare, as I mean to ask a favor in a short time."

The doctor remarked that many thousand presents have been made with the same motive, yet the intention was never so honestly avowed before.

CINCINNATI, MAY 3.

HORRIBLE.—We learn from St. Louis, that on Thursday last, a colored man was arrested on board a boat by a deputy sheriff and constable, that another man assisted him to escape from the officers, whom they immediately arrested, when he killed the sheriff upon the spot, and so badly wounded the constable that he was not expected to live. The negro was then secured and committed to prison; but the people assembled in great force, with the determination of tearing down the prison if he was not given up to them. Our informant states that he was delivered to the mob, taken to the outskirts of the city, and burnt alive.

WHEELING, (Va.) MAY 7.

Steamboat Accident.—On Wednesday night last the steamboat Monroe, heavily laden with dry goods from this place, was run into by the Philadelphia near the mouth of Sunfield, and sunk in five feet water. She had in her hold a large quantity of teas, which will be a total loss, as the boat immediately filled with water. The boat, it is expected, will be raised. No lives were lost.

DINNER TO Mr. FOX.

In celebration of the mediation of Great Britain between the United States and France.

A number of gentlemen of BALTIMORE having determined to express their approbation of the liberal course pursued towards the United States by the Government of Great Britain in the affair of the Mediation, took an early opportunity after the arrival of HENRY S. FOX, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Minister, to invite him to a dinner to be given at Mr. Page's, in this city, on the 7th inst. Mr. Fox promptly accepted the invitation, and suitable preparations were accordingly made to signalize the event which the dinner was intended to celebrate. The Chief Justice of the United States, the Vice President, and the heads of departments, the diplomatic representatives of foreign Powers, (including the Secretary of the British Legation and the British Consul at Baltimore,) the Commissioners of the Navy, the Maryland Senators in the United States Senate, the Representatives in Congress from the city of Baltimore, the District Judge of this District, and the Mayor of the city, were invited as guests.

On Saturday, the 7th inst. the company sat down to dinner at half past six o'clock. The table was most sumptuously supplied with every thing to gratify the palate, served up with elegance certainly never surpassed, if ever equalled, at any public dinner in this city. The liberality and taste of the host, Mr. Page, were conspicuously displayed in the abundance as well as in the matchless cookery of his viands, in the delicacies which his research had provided, in the costliness, excellence, and variety of his wines, and in the rich embellishments with which the board was adorned. The room was decorated with portraits of the President of the United States and of William the Fourth, surrounded each with the flag of his country. For the taste exhibited in these and other arrangements of the feast, we are indebted to Col. JOHN THOMAS.

Mr. GILMORE presided, assisted by J. MERRITT, J. P. KENNEDY, Dr. MACFARLAY, and J. S. NICHOLS, as Vice Presidents.

During the evening the company drank the following toasts:

1. The President of the United States.

2. His Britannic Majesty William the Fourth—we recognize in his late mediation, on one hand, the chivalrous courtesy of a gallant nation to an ancient and brave foe, and on the other, an honorable acknowledgment of the ties of kindred to a people who have inherited with English law and liberty a claim to share in the early triumphs of England's arts and arms. May this sentiment be the sure foundation of perpetual friendship between us and our father-land.

This sentiment was received with a lively manifestation of good feeling by the company, and was responded to by Mr. FOX in the following language:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you, most cordially, in the name of my Government and of my country, for the manner in which you have drunk the health of the Sovereign of Great Britain, and for the handsome terms in which you have spoken of the late offer of mediation. That offer has been nobly responded to by the Government and by the People of America. We know that the office of peace-maker is blessed throughout all lands; but how supremely gratifying, when the occasion is found for exercising that office towards a friendly and a kindred nation!—towards a People who feel and acknowledge the kindness of the act, and who will know the value of its results! Gentlemen, I may truly say that it is for the interests of the whole human race, that the mediation of the United States should continue to enjoy the blessing of peace—for America knows how to turn those blessings to good use. When I behold the amazing unexampled progress which this country is making, in daily and hourly making, in all the paths of peaceful civilization, in the arts, in the sciences, in every noble enterprise in industry and commerce; when I behold these things, and when I reflect, on the other hand, upon how nice a balance the event seemed lately to hang, whether all these happy pursuits, whether all these fair hopes, were not to be suddenly crossed and interrupted by the rude hand of war—I feel that it is a just cause of exultation to an Englishman that the mediation of the Government of the United States is instrumental in averting so cruel a calamity. I firmly believe that so long as friendship subsists between England, America, and France, they may command peace over the globe. I am as firmly persuaded that a war now waged between any two of these three great liberal Powers would be a curse to the generations to come, the general improvement of mankind.

Gentlemen, in thanking you for the toast you have drunk to the health of my beloved Sovereign, I will add that, if ever there was a King in the world whose name may be hailed with pride and satisfaction in an assembly of freemen, it is the name of our King, GEORGE THE FOURTH, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and of the Kingdom of Ireland. For already, during the few years that he has reigned, and under his generous auspices, a greater progress has been made in England in strengthening and securing our free and popular institutions, than during long ages that preceded. As Americans, you are partakers, you are inheritors, together with our country, of the great and noble principles which I am sure that you behold with interest and affection the present course of public affairs in England. You there behold a King and his subjects, not madly struggling against each other for vain supremacy, but a Patriot King leading on a willing people in the great march of intellect and improvement. A Government and a nation laboring cordially together, not to extend the dominion of their country by war, but to render its social and political institutions more free and more popular. This is the great work in which your brethren in England are now employed, and I am sure that they have the good wishes of the People of America for their success.

This toast, drawn by my sincere and ardent hope is that the friendship which now unites our two countries—the two great nations of kindred race that people America and England—that our friendship may be as lasting as it is honorable and precious to both. We will all strive and study to cultivate and to perpetuate it. We owe this to our common language, we owe it to the memory of our common ancestors, we owe it to the memory of our common fathers and our common mothers. England will look with pride and exultation upon America, as the noblest, the first-born, and the best beloved of her children.

Mr. FOX concluded by offering the following sentiment: "The United States of America—May the friendship which unites the two kindred nations of America and England be as lasting as it is honorable and precious to both."

This was followed by—"Our Guest.—We tender him the cordial welcome due to the station he fills, and the name he bears; but doubly interesting to the affections of the American People."

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