Vol. XXIV.

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1836.

PUBLISHED BY
GALES & SEATON.

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

I hose 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 countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly, at the option
of the Editors.

TO WOOD MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.-I will sell from 300 to 400 acres of LAND, lying very near the Potomac river, on the Virginia shore, my fishery, known by the name of Cockpit Point, only intervening. The most of the land is in valuable wood, and a portion of it heavily timbered. The tract embraces some first-rate meadow land. Upon the premises is a neat frame dwelling, 18 by 36 feet, with a small farm. The right of way to the river will be secured to the purchaser. I would exchange this land, or, if desired, the wood upon it, for property either in Alexandria or Washington City; and if otherwise disposed of, the terms will be accommodating.

WILLIAM CLEARY, inter 10—eo3w&d1w

FOR RENT.—A comfortable two story brick dwelling house, in Mechanic's Row, east of the City Hall To a careful tenant the terms will be moderate. In R. C. WASHINGTON.

ECHANICS AND LABORERS.—Two hundre LVE. Carpenters, Stone-masons, and Stone-cutters, and or thousand Laborers will find employment on the Green and Ba ren river navigation throughout the present season, 180 miles esteamboat navigation being now under contract, and to be let i

une next.

By order of the Board of Commissioners:

JAS. R. SKILES, President. may 31—t1stAug

CEOGRAPHIA CLASSICA.—The last edition of Dr. Butler's Atlas of Ancient Geography is just received and for sale at low prices, by F. TAYLOR.

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, \$1 75.
Adams's Roman Antiquities, Potter's Grecian Antiquities
Jennings's Jewish Antiquities, Cleveland's and Irving's Grecian Antiquities, Travels of Anacharsis, 4 vols 8vo. price \$5 50
All the various editions of the Classics in use in the College
of the United States; with numerous valuable and latest impro
ved Lexicons. Grammars, &c. &c. ved Lexicons, Grammars, &c. &c.
Several hundred volumes of the celebrated Leipsic editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, known and esteemed for the

Also, translations of most of the above, both English and merican editions. German, Spanish, French, and Italian Elementary Works

in great variety; together with a collection, to some extent, of the most celebrated writers in each language.

The lowest New York and Philadelphia prices will in all cases be strictly adhered to at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

june 27

ONTAGUE'S BALM, an Indian remedy for the Toothache.—The established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth, and relieves the soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

pleasant; and the large number of persons in various sections of the country that have already experienced such delightfu and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

ft is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpected ly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the red man of the woods.

For sale by the subscriber, only agent in Washington,

THEN AL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Just received for sale by F. TAY-LOR, Mitchell's Compendium of all Canals and Railroads, (present and prospective) throughout the Union. Also, of those of Canada and Nova Scotia; accompanied by a large and valuable Map. The whole bound up in pocket book form.

A variety of quite new Maps of nearly all the Western, Son-

A variety of quite new Maps of nearly all the Western, Sou thern, and Northwestern States and Territories, is just received infinitely more correct and valuable than any heretofore pub Geology of the United States from New Jersey to Texas, with a Geological Map eleven feet long. For sale at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's.

OLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY-CHEAP. A new edition in eight volumes, in elegant and durable leather binding, fancy colored, is for sale by F. TAYLOR; price only \$4 50 for the set, or 56 cents the volume, being considerably less than the usual cost of such binding merely. This edition is improved by the addition of a life of the author, in-

Apply at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately eas

GOOD SITUATION AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, in the village of Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland.—From considerations of family preference, I am desirous to change my residence. I therefore offer for sale my Dwelling and Store in this place, confessedly a very convenient, comfortable, and handsome establishment, all recently constructed, and tastefully arrows. some establishment, all recently constructed, and tastefully a

some establishment, all recently constructed, and tastefully ar ranged in modern style, with the necessary out-buildings, as appendages; the whole constituting a very desirable situation for a Merchaut or Tavern-keeper. Also, my Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of Goods, such as is usually kept in a country or village store, and is believed to be as well selected as any similar stock to be found in the country. It is not large but I would willingly reduce it, if a purchaser should so desire. As opportunities for the acquisition of such an establishmen as the above, with all the advantages which might be truly enumerated as connected therewith, do not often occur, there can be but little doubt of its presenting inducements to any one no preoccupied in a profitable and permanent business. I will set the whole concern on terms so liberal, that no one disposed to purchase can object; or I may, if no sale is made before the fall purchase can object; or I may, if no sale is made before the fall rent the premises to a responsible and careful person, who would purchase the stock,

I invite persons disposed to purchase, to view for themselves or write me on the subject, to whom I will promptly reply, and give the information that may be desired as to the terms, and other considerations connected with the proposed sale.

may 3—lawd&ctf

J. W. WARD, Piscataway.

IFE OF GENERAL HARRISON.—A Memhi of the public services of William Henry Harrison, of Oo,ir by James Hall: price 75 cents.

On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

ODD FRAME DWELLING AND TWO
ACRE LOT.—On Monday, 20th instant, at 5 o'clock
P. M. I shall sell on the premises that very excellent two-story
frame dwelling with the lot, lately occupied by Mrs. Mary Ryan,
deceased. The house is well built and very comfortable, having
two rooms above and two rooms below, with carriage-house,
stable, &c. &c. and a pump of good water. The lot contains two
acres, adjoins the toll-gate, just without the limits of the city, on
the turnpike road leading to Bladensburg; a very fine sit ation
for a garden, dairy, &c. Terms of sale cash. the turnpike road leading to Bladensburg,
for a garden, dairy, &c. Terms of sale cash.
N. W. FALES, Fx'r.

EDW'D DYER, Auct.

The above sale has been postponed to Thursday 7th July. Same hour and place.

EDWARD DYER, CASH FOR 500 NEGROES,

NCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Per sons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to thei interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices, in Cash, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into the market.

FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD, mar 8—d&ctf.

Alexandria.

Alexandria.

Alexandria.

Alexandria.

PADGER'S BRUSHES.—Just received from the ma nufacturer, a good assortment of Badger's Hair Brushes for yearious sizes, from 1 to 4 inches wide. Also, very superior Sash Tools, and Russia Bristol ground Varnish Brushes, for sale at Stationers' Hall. sale at Stationers' Hall. june 27 (Tel)

District of Columbia, Washington County.

WILLIAM GREER has applied to the Hon. William Granch, 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 July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend.

WM. BRENT, June 27—3t.

Clerk

Washington, June 17, 1836.

ROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of July next, for graduating, setting the curb, paving the footway, and paving the gutters in the several Wards of the City, until the 2d Monday in June, 1837. Separate proposals to be made for each Ward. Contractors to furnish all materials. o be made for each Ward. Contractors to furnish all material iune 18 PETER FORCE, Mayor.

PASHIONABLE REPOSING CHAIR.—There now exhibiting in the Rotundo of the Capitol, a Chair, invented by Mr. Andrew Woods, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, which has excited considerable attention. This invention, which has been patented, combines as many advantages as could be conveniently embraced in the same compass. It is particularly adapted to promote the comfort of invalids and aged persons, and makes an excellent office chair. It is so constructed as to admit of being used either as a modern rocking or old-fashioned English erect chair, with equal convenience; and its fixtures are so readily moved as to allow the person occupying it to change his position at pleasure, from the erect or ordinary sitting posture to the reclining; thus converting it readily into a reading or slumbering chair. It also has a moveable desk attached to it, in such a manner as to be easily egulated for reading, writing, drawing, &c.

ICH SILVER WARE, manufactured by ROBERT KEYWORTH, in all its varieties. Several sets are completed, and open for inspection, at his Store, between 9th and 10th streets, where orders will be thankfully received, and every article warranted equal in style and finished workmanship to any in the United States. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine some of them before they are particularly invited to examine some of them before they are sent away.

june 27—3t

TATE OF VIRGINIA.—Just published, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, an extensive and valuable Gazetteer of irginia and the District of Columbia.

Also, Mitchell's newly published Map (1836) of Virginia and

the District, remarkably full and correct, showing also the population, internal improvements, travelling routes by land and wa-

ter, distances, &c.'
Map, on a very large scale, of the mining district of Virginia, by Jackson, of Virginia, and Tanner, of Philadelphia.

Jefferson's Notes on Virginia; Wirt's British Spy; Swallow Barn, a sketch-book of the Old Dominion; Paulding's Cavaliers of Virginia; Hawk's History of the Rise and Progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Virginia; Jefferson's Writings; Marshall's Life of Washington; Wirt's Patrick Henry; Life of Captain John Smith, &c.; Virginia Reports; Virginia Conventions, &c., with many others, too numerous to mention; the Writings, Portraits, Memoirs, &c. of various of the eminent men of Virginia.

Apply at the Waverly Circulating, Library, immediately cast

Apply at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately eas of Gadsby's Hotel. june 27

ANCY ARTICLES.—W. FISCHER has just received

ed, by the Schooner President, from New York, a great variety of handsome articles, comprising, in part, Beautiful Musical and other Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Portfolios, with locks, Fancy Stands for the Toilet, I case Shell Work, very handsome, Superior Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Fine Gilt and Silver Placques, Shell, Pearl, and Ivory Card Cases, Bronze, China, and Cut-glass Inkstands, Pocket Knives, Razors, and Seissors, Silk and Bead Purses, and Guard Chains,

Silk and Bead Purses, and Guard Chains,
With an extensive assortment of Perfumery, Pocket Books,
Brushes, Combs, &c. &c. for sale, on the most reasonable terms,
at Stationers' Hall.
june 27—d6t (Tel.)

A FIRST RATE STORE TO LET, on Pennsyl vania Avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, four door east of D. Clagett's dry goods store, a first rate stand for a mer CLEMENT WOODWARD.

(Globe) BACON! BACON! HOGS' JOWLS, &c.—I hav Made arrangements with some very extensi to have regular supplies of Bacon from them; cor will enable me to sell for less than the common man and examine the lots I may receive from time to ti

and examine the lots I may receive from the control of the control

EMOIRS OF COUNT GRAMMONT.—This day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, a single copy of the "Flowers of Loveliness."
The Man of Honor, 1 vol.

The Man of Honor, I vol.

NEW BOOKS.—Paris and the Parisians in 1835, by Frances Trollope, in 1 vol. Price \$2.

The Self-Condemned, a romance, by the author of "The Lollards," &c. &c. Price 62½ cents. For sale by may 9

P. THOMPSON.

THE PISTOL KNIFE.—The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing the receipt of the Pistol Knife, a new invention of Mr. Eglen, of Georgia, for which he has obtained a patent, and made by the unrivalled manufacturer Mr. N. P. Ames, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and which will remain a short time for the inspection of the Public, at Stationers' Hall. Also received for sale a few of the celebrated Bowie Knives

from the same manufactory. june 8 (Tel.)

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—Notes on Wisconsin Territory, with a Map, by Lieutenant Albert M. Lea, of the United States Dragoons. \$1. On sale by jume 20 PISHEY THOMPSON.

EW BOOK.—Camperdown, or News from our Neighborhood, by Mrs. Griffith, is this day received, for sale by june 20 F. TAYLOR.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th instant, a Negro Man named NED, about six feet high, dark copper color, high cheek bones, the left one conspicuously darker than the other has a scar on the right side of his head, from a wound recently healed, and another on the left shin, from the cut of an axe; his body is short for his other proportions; walks with his toes turned out; speaks quick generally, sometimes a little confused in his articulation; is four or five and twenty years of age, is a good wagoner, and first-rate farm hand; took with him nothing but a drab great coat besides the clothes he wore, which consisted of a dark expiret short coat downstir partialous, and coasisted of a dark expiret short coat downstir partialous, and coasisted of a dark expiret short coat downstir partialous. sisted of a dark casinet short coat, domestic pantaloons, and co-

lored vest.

I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said negro to me, if taken in Virginia or within the District of Columbia, or one hundred dollars if taken beyond those limits

ap 28-d&ctf Near Prospect Hill, Fairfax county, Va. RESBYTERIAN & CATHOLIC CONTRO-VERSY, by the Rev. John Hughes and the Rev. John ckenridge, in one volume, is just published, and this da

and dimensions, that have been used, and are suitable for the transportation of books and stationary, are for sale, in per fect order, at one-half the cost price, at the Waverly Circulat ng Library, immediately east of Gadsby's.

OUND MUSIC BOOKS are for sale at half the price the same quantity of Music would sell for unbound, each volume containing a judicious selection of the new and most fashionable as well as of the standard Music, Marches,

Waltzes, Songs, Variations, Dances, &c. &c. &c. F. TAYLOR, At the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east june 17

Gadsby's.

CHEAP GLOBES.—Seven-inch Globes, mounted on mahogany stands, engraved, colored, and varnished, in the best style of the art, with Zodiac, Brass Meridian, Aralema, &c., (in every way a first-rate article.) Price only \$3 50. For sale by

POUQUET GLASSES, etc.—Just received, a few pairs of handsome Bouquet Stands and Optical Glasses, with twenty beautiful views; an amusing article, suitable for a centre table. For sale at Stationers' Hall.

(Tel) W. FISCHER.

PHERMOMETERS.—The largest assortment of Eng lish and American Thermometers is constantly kept, fo sale, at Stationers' Hall, where an additional supply has just been received.

W. FISCHER.

received.

7510 DENTISTS.—8,000 of S.W. Stockton's patent incorruptible Plate and Pivot Teeth, for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by

WM. GUNTON,

Agent.

CHAIN CABLE IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, 9th June, 1836. \$

ROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Chain Cable Iron," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the first day of July next, for manufacturing, furnishing, and delivering, at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., the quantities, descriptions, and quality, of Chain Cable Iron herein specified and prescribed, viz.

18,900 links, 1 11-16 inches diameter, 20 inches each in length.

280 end do 1 13-16 do do 22 do do do

80 end do 1 13-16 do do 22 do do 250 end do 1 13-16 do do 22 do do do 100 connecting shackles, 2 13-16 by 2 1-16 do do 24 do do do 10 anchor do 3 9-16 by 2 13-16 do do 34 do do do 30 swivels, 3 9-16 by 2 1-16 do do 22\frac{3}{2} do do do 10 boxes, 3 13-16 by 2 13-16 do do 10\frac{1}{2} do do do 35 feet pin iron, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles

inches, for connecting shackles
10 feet pin iron, 3 5-16 by 2 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12
inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of
one inch and eleven-sixteenths diameter
4,500 links 1 9-16 inches diameter, 18 inches each in length.
56 end links 1 11-16 do do 20 do do do

0 connecting shackles, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do do 22 do do sanches, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do do 22 do do do exercise 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 do do 32 do do do swivels 3 1-16 by 1 13-16 do do 20½ do do do boxes 3 9-16 by 2 9-16 do do 9½ do do do feet pin iron, 2 5-16 by 1 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles

neches, for connecting shackles
2 feet pin iron, 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and nine-sixteenths diameter
5,060 links 1 5-16 inches diameter, 15 inches each in length.
56 end links 1 7-16 do do 17 do do do

56 end links 1 7-16 do do 17 do do do 2 anchor shacekles 2 11-16 by 2 5-16 do do 28 do do do 6 swivels 2 13-16 by 1 11-16 do do 18½ do do do 2 boxes 3 5-16 by 2 5-16 do do 9 do do do 1 foot 8 inches pin iron, 2 11-16 by 2 3-16 inches oval, in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and five-sixteenths diameter 15,750 links 1 3-16 inches diameter, 14 inches each in length-168 end do 1 5-16 do do do 4 anchor shac-

15,750 links 13-16 inches diameter, 14 inches each in length. 168 end do 15-16 do do 15 do do do 6 anchorshackles 29-16 by 23-16 do do 25 do do do 18 swivels 29-16 by 19-16 do do 18 do do do 6 boxes 31-16 by 25-16 do do 8 do do do 6 eet pin iron, 29-16 by 21-16 do. oval, in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and three-sixteenths diameter.

All the said Chain Cable Iron must be of American manufacture, without any admixture of foreign iron; must be manufactured from hammered bar-iron of the best quality, to be made from blooms; the links must be cut, piled and rolled to about two inches in diameter; they must be again cut, piled and rolled to the respective sizes and lengths specified and prescribed for the links and end links. Satisfactory proof that the iron is of the quality, and has been manufactured in the manner prescribed, must be furnished by the contractor with the deliveries to be made, otherwise the Commandant of the navy yard will not authorize the iron to be admitted to proof and test.

The iron required for the Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and the oval Pin Iron, must be wrought under the hammer to the respective sizes prescribed for the same, and to such shapes or models and drawings thereof as shall be furnished to the contractor by the Commissioners of the Navy, or by their authority; and no vertices of the said (Pain Cable Iron shall be received).

ractor by the Commissioners of the Navy, or by their authority nd no portion of the said Chain Cable Iron shall be receive hat does not conform, in all respects, to the provisions and stipu ations of the contract to be made, and that is not free from flaw lations of the contract to be made, and that is not free from flaws, raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may impair its good quality, fitness, and adaptation to the purposes for which it is required. The pieces must be delivered in straight lengths. On delivery, the said iron will be inspected, proved, and tested, to determine its quality, according to contract, and that it corresponds, in all respects, to the aforesaid provisions and stipulations, to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Commandant of the said navy yard.

One-fourth the entire quantity of each of the sizes and denominations of the said Chain Cable Iron must be delivered on or before the first of October, 1836; in like manner, one-fourth must be delivered on or before the thirty-first of December, 1836, and the residue must be delivered on or before the first of for completing the deliveres; but the contractor will be granted for completing the deliveres; but the contractor will be allowed

or completing the deliveries; but the contractor will be granted the privilege of delivering the whole and article art as may be convenient and practicable, at his option.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all pay-

Ten per centum win be withness from the amount of all pay-ments on account of the contract to be made, as collateral secu-rity, in addition to the bond, in the amount of one-third of the contract, which will be required to secure its performance; and will not, in any event, be paid until the contract shall be com-plied with in all respects.

OLERIDGE'S LETTERS, CONVERSA-TIONS, AND RECOLLECTIONS, in one vo-lume, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. june 1

200 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from

the subscriber, residing in this city, about the 1st instant, two negro men, WILLIS and HANSON.

Willis is a stout, able-bodied fellow, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a middling dark complexion, with large heavy eyebrows for a negro, and a very surly look when spoken to. His clothing is not known, but he is supposed to have a large pea jacket of dark bearskin cloth, nearly new.

Hanson is the brother of Willis, and not quite as tall, but stout is recognition. Hanson is the brother of Willis, and not quite as tall, but stout in proportion. He is 20 years of age, of a darker complexion than Willis, tolerably black, with a small scar on the upper part of the forehead, near the hair; has rather an unpleasant countenance, and when questioned generally hangs his head. His clothing is probable the same as Willis's, and he may have an old gray great coat with a cape. It is probable these fellows may have obtained forged papers, and will endeavor to make their way north; but as no search has been made for them, they may still be lurking in the neighborhood of the city.

I will give \$50 a piece for them if taken within the District, \$100 each if taken in Maryland, or elsewhere, and secured in any jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting these fellows, directed to W. H. Lowry, or Dr. John E. Craig, will be attended to.

Washington City, Jan 25—d&ctf

has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edmund Casteel, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or hefere the 10th and wouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 19th day of May, 1836, EDWARD CASTEEL, may 25—w3w Administrator.

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

call, as I will give higher prices, in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market
I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, now kept by B. O. Sheekle, 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,

T an Orphans' Court for St. Mary's County, held at the Court House in Leonardtown, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, present: C. Combs, R. Thomas, Esquires.

Geo. H. Morgan, Sheriff.

Among other proceedings were the following, viz.

In the case of Anna Adams, late of St. Mary's County, Maryand deepared

Control of April, 1836, that notice be given to the next of kin of the said deceased by advertising once a week for three months this order in the National Intelligencer, that, unless cause to the contrary is shown on or before the 2d Tuesday in July next, let-

In testimony that the aforegoing is a true copy taken from one of the records of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said Court this 8th day of April, 1836.
G. COMBS.

ap 12-w3m Register of Wills for St. Mary's County.

IVERPOOL SALT AND COAL.—
11,000 bushels coarse Salt
1,500 sacks do do
1,000 do fine do
1,000 bushels Orrel Coal On board ship Virginia, Charles W. Turner, master, from THE PRISONER FOR DEBT.

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER. Look on him-through his dungeon grate, Feeble and cold, the morning light Comes stealing round him, dim and late, As if it leathed the sight; Reclining on his strawy bed, His hand upholds his drooping head-His bloodless cheek is seamed and hard, Unshorn his gray neglected beard; And o'er his bony fingers flow His long dishevelled locks of snow.

No grateful fire before him glows, And yet the winter's breath is chill: And o'er his half-clad person goes The frequent ague thrill! Silent-save ever and anon,

A sound, half murmur and half groan, Forces apart the painful grip Of the old sufferer's bearded lip; O sad and crushing is the fate Of old age chained and desolate!

Just God! why lies that old man there? A murderer shares his prison bed, Whose eyeballs, through his horrid hair, Gleam on him fierce and red: And the rude oath and heartless jeer Fall ever on his loathing ear, And, or in wakefulness or sleep, Nerve, flesh, and fibre thrill and creep, Whene'er that ruffian's tossing limb, Crimson with murder, touches him!

What has the gray-haired prisoner done? Has murder stained his hands with gore ? Not so; his crime's a fouler one: GOD MADE THE OLD MAN POOR!

For this he shares a felon's cell-The fittest earthly type of Hell! For this-the boon for which he poured His young blood on the invader's sword, And counted light the fearful cost-His blood-gained LIBERTY is lost!

And so, for such a place of rest, Old prisoner, poured thy blood as rain On Concord's field, and Bunker's crest, And Saratoga's plain? Look forth, thou man of many scars, Through thy dim dungeon's iron bars; It must be joy, in sooth, to see You monument* upreared to thee-Piled granite and a prison cell-The land repays thy service well!

Go, ring the bells, and fire the guns, And fling the starry banner out; Shout 'Freedom!' till your lisping ones Give back their cradle shout

Of honor, liberty, and fame; Still lot the pool's strain be heard, With 'glory' for each second word, And every thing with breath agree To praise 'our glorious liberty!'

But when the patriot cannon jars That prison's cold and gloomy wall, And through its grates the stripes and stars Rise on the wind and fall-Think ye that prisoner's aged ear Rejoices in the general cheer? Think ye his dim and failing eye Is kindled at your pageantry? Sorrowing of soul and chained of limb,

What is your carnival to him? Down with the LAW that binds him thus! Unworthy freemen, let it find No refuge from the withering curse Of God and human kind! Open the prisoner's living tomb, And usher from its brooding gloom The victims of your savage code, To the free sun and air of God! No longer dare as crime to brand The chastening of the Almighty's hand.

* Bunker Hill Monument.

FLIGHT OF A STEAM CARRIAGE.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER. Last Priday evening, as the "North Star" steam engine wa proceeding on its way towards Selby, on the Leeds and Selby Railway, and was within about three miles of that place, the engineer had occasion to adjust one of the valves, and, while stooping down for that purpose, accidentally fell off upon the road. Happily, he sustained no material injury; but the engine course, at an increased and fearful velocity, towards Selby. At this time, the only person with the engine was the fireman—for, fortunately, there were with the engine no carriages with passengers—and he, unacquainted with the management of the engine, and in his fear for consequences, leaped off, and was severely stunned. The "North Star," of course, "held on its way," and like "Gilpin," of Edmonton memory, found the gates every where fly open at its approach, no one presuming to dispute the passage of one who seemed to "ride a race," till it came to the west entrance of the depot at Selby, where the doors were shut, and the keepers absent. The "North Star," however, was not to be arrested in its course by the "shadow of a shade" like that, and through the doors it went, carrying all impediments before it, till it finally was stopped by the great number of carriages it encountered in the depot, some of which it very seriously damaged. If it had not been so arrested, the probability is that it would have forced its way through the large doors at the front of the depot, and then over the jetty into the Ouse, for its steam was up; and then, gentle reader, and then, the "North Star" would have "dipped."

female, of about seventeen summers, was walking up Market street, Baltimore, at a quick pace, as a threatening shower was about sending down the premonitory drops, when opposite the Baltimore House she was accosted by a gentleman in the following language: "Come under my hat, my pretty little miss, and get out of the rain;" the lady, without lessening her speed, sen back the following retort: "There is one calf's head under i now, and that is as many as it will cover." The hailing gentleman was among the missing.—Patriot.

Progress of enormity at the Eastward.—One Owen M'Carthy was a few days since committed to the House of Correction for three months, by the police court of the new city of Lowell, on the charge of being a common fiddler. It is gratifying to see the "American Manchester" thus prompt in its civic jurisdiction, and inventive, too, in its designation of common law delinquencies. To punish a common scold under the old law latinity of communis vexatrix, would have been nothing very remarkable, but there is originality in bringing municipal vengeance to bear upon a poor devil who was merely communis fiddlestix. There might probably be some sympathy felt for the unlucky votary of catgut if he had enjoyed any respectable reputation upon the violin; but we are informed that he was a very poor fiddler, and therefore his fate is well merited.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The BANK OF THE UNITED STATES of Pennsyl vania is establishing numerous agencies in different States. In this city and in Boston they are in full operation. In Providence, R. I. another is just established, of which Mr. J. A. Alexander, late cashier of the Branch at Portland, i to take charge; and in Richmond, Virginia, an effort is making to obtain the establishment of an agency there. At Erie, and we believe at Pittsburg, Pa. agencies exist, and Buffalo is beginning to manifest a strong desire for one.

In the face of these indications of the confi dence in, and the need of such a Bank as that of Pennsylvania, the official paper of the Executive Government of the United States devotes column after column to efforts-vain as they are wicked and wanton-to depreciate the credit and impair the usefulness of an institution, now strictly a State institution, and with which it is as indecent for the Federal Government to interfere in any way, as it would be for them to interfere with any bank in this State.

Exorbitant interest.-We understand, says the Boston Journal, that it was ascertained on examining the books of a mercantile house which not long since failed in this city, that the sum of \$11,000 was found credited on their books, on which amount one quarter per cent. A DAY interest was charged, with collateral security. So much for our usury

Baltimore, June 22.

We learn that the stock of the "Tide Water Cana Company," recently chartered by the Legislature of Maryland, was duly subscribed yesterday. The work about the work about the work of the work about the work of the work about the work of the work. to be undertaken by this company, in connexion with the contemplated by the Susquehannah Canal Company Pennsylvania, comprises the entire line of canal from Columbia down to a suitable point at or near Havre-de-Grace The construction of this important link, which will connect the great chain of Pennsylvana works with the tide waters of the Chesapeake Bay, will be commenced with as little delay as possible.— $\Lambda merican$.

New York, June 21. EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.—About eighty emancipated slaves, now at Staten Island, are shortly to sail for Liberia, in the brig Lunar, which has been chartered for the purpose by the Colonization Society in this city. In proportion as the schemes of the Abolitionists are seen to be visionary, this much-abused enterprise is rising again in public favor; and there is reason to believe that it will be prosecuted with greater energy than ever before.—Journal

A large number of students belonging to the University of Alabama have incurred the sentence of suspension. Six of them visited the circus, contrary to a law of the institution, which prohibits them from attending theatres and similar places. They were accordingly suspended by the Faculty, who some days after received a communication from forty-one other students, stating that they had also visited the circus, and were equally guilty with the six. The Faculty then declared the whole forty-one to be suspended until after the next vacation, which terminates the 1st of August.

Some fine cattle of the Durham breed, one I two heifers, of first rate pedigree, and beautiful ance, two years old, have arrived at this port in the ship Maryland, Barnett, from Liverpool. They were imported from Brighton by Mr. H. Daingerfield, of this place.—

Providence, Rhode Island, having recently become a city, the new Mayor, in his address, has given some interest-ing information; an extract of which will be read with nterest. OLIVER EVANS predicted, but a few years since, that the child was then living that would go from Philadelphia to Boston in a day. This prediction is verified now.

pina to Boston in a day. This prediction is verified now.

"The man who drove the first mail stage between here and Boston was Samuel Bastow, who died since my remembrance. Before any coach of any sort run from here on that or any other route, a mail, it is true, was, with the aid of public-spirited individuals, in a sort of semi-official way, established by the illustrious Dr. Franklin. It was carried in a pair of saddle-bags, on horse-back. Thomas Sabin, who has been living since my day, and with whom I was well acquainted, was the first who undertook to carry passengers. He began by carrying two only, in an old-fashioned four-wheeled carriage, something like a phaeton. This was not over 70 years ago. In the course of three or four years such encouragement was given to the business, that he, with the aid of one or two others set in a seach side. or four years such encouragement was given to the business, that he, with the aid of one or two others, set up a coach with four horses. At first the coach did not run on any particular days, but at such times as a sufficient number of passengers could be obtained; and when it got to Boston it remained there until a sufficient number could be found for a return load. This was deemed at the time to be a great concern. In course of a few years more such further encouragement was afforded, that another set of horses was procured, and another coach added. Shortly after this a regular line was established. But it was not until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States that the mail was introduced into the coach. Ever since that period one facility has, from time to time, been added to another, till intercourse between here and Boston has at length become almost as easy and expeditious as sit once was between here and

A correspondent at Constantinople describes the procession at the late betrothing of the Sultana as resembling the brilliant shows of the Arabian Nights: "At the head walked fifty cystophores, bearing on their heads round trays covered with flowers; fifty others who followed them carried in the commerce of the control o ed in the same manner baskets filled with fruits of vario sinds; fifty more with elegant gauze panniers, containing overy variety of the sweetmeats and dainties for which the Turkish confectioners and pastry cooks are so justly renowned; fifty more with china and cut glass vases of preserves, jellies, and sherbets, prepared with the essence of Arabian perfumes. The second series of presents consisted of the numerous ingredients necessary for the toilette of a Turkish bellc—cosmetics, henna, dye for the eyebrows, for the eyelashes, the different preparations used for imparting softness to the skin, and the glow of health to the cheeks, &c. The third of objects used in the bath. The bath pattens were splendid beyond description; they were of ebony, studded with brilliants and rubies. The same profession of precious stones was remarkable also in the principle. fusion of precious stones was remarkable also in the mir-ror, combs, golden censers, and perfume boxes. The cushions and mattresses on which the fair limbs of the Sul-tana are to repose on her leaving the bath-room were of the softest materials, and had at each corner a tassel of pearls intermixed with emeralds. The Nishan, or pledge of love, exceeded in magnificence elegance and value every other exceeded in magnificence, elegance, and value, every other present; it shone, to use the Turkish expression, brighter than the sun amidst the heaven's constellations. Twhich, in case of separation, Sayd Pacha settled wife, amounts to the small one of 5,0001.—London Ledge

Kisses.—The following are the different varieties, as given in a late fashionable journal, together with the authorities for the same from Scripture, appended:

Salutation, Valediction, Resonciliation, Sam. xx. 41. Ruth ii. 9. 2 Sam. xiv. 33. Psalms ii. 12. Subjection, Approbation, Adoration, Treachery,

WILLIAMS AND JEWELRY.—WM. A WILLIAMS, second door from Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, has just received an additional assortment of fine fold and silver Watches, gold Chains and Seals, rich gold Earings and Pins, Spectacles, Placques, &c.

Solid Silverware, Spoons, Butter Knives, &c. of his own maufacture, constantly on hand, or made to order. june 28—3t (Mirror)

UARD AND NECK CHAINS.—Just received a good assortment of handsome Guard and Neck Chains, for sale at Stationers' Hali.

W. FISCHER.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

The Detroit Journal of the 21st ult. says: " The Michigan, yesterday morning, brought into this city the greatest load of passengers that was ever landed here—there being not less than 700 or 800 souls. We learn that at Buffalo the rush to get on board of her was so great, that the captain refused passages to many persons previous to the regular hour of leaving, there not being room to accommodate them

"All the boats that come in seem to be loaded down to the extent of their capacity. Within a week past there have been landed on our wharves from steamboats and schooners, at least 10,000 souls. This may seem to our Eastern readers to be almost incredible, but we can assure them it is no exaggeration. At some of our hotels—and we have a great many—from 250 to 300 persons have taken breakfast in one morning

chicago.—In the list of towns that have sprung up with incredible rapidity, Chicago deserves a conspicuous place—probably the front rank. It is now a little more than three years old; numbers 5,000 inhabitants; is a scene of bustle, industry, and enterprise, which a few years since would have been deemed the work of fifteen or twenty years to

The St. Louis Republican says: "We made some in-The Sr. Louis Republican says: "We made some inquiry, and find that upwards of two hundred houses are now building within the city. They are started in every direction, and it is probable that another hundred will be put up during the season, if contracts can be made for them. One or two churches are to be erected; a splendid theatre is under way, and a female seminary is to be commenced. Many of the buildings will be handsomely finished for stores and extensive warehouses; and it is hoped that, before another year passes away, we shall be able to furnish fore another year passes away, we shall be able to furnish houses for the numerous business men who are desirous of making establishments here."

Dubuque, (Wisconsin,) May 18.

The new light steamboat Frontier arrived at this port on the 16th, after having returned from a trip up Rock river, which she ascended as high as Dixon's Ferry, having in tow an 80 ton keel. A lot was given to the Messrs. Harden and the state of the messrs. ris, by the proprietors of each town, along the river, as a re-ward for their enterprise in navigating the first steamboat

We learn from them that they found 3 feet 6 inches water on the lower and 2 feet 8 inches on the upper rapids. They believe it can be navigated with safety, and intend making another trip up as soon as they return from Fort Winnebago, on the Wisconsin river, where they are now It will be recollected that these enterprising young men

procured an engine, and fitted up a boat at Galena some time ago, under very discouraging circumstances, and finally succeeded in first navigating the Wisconsin river to any considerable distance. We understand they intend building another steamboat immediately, for the purpose of running the trade they are at present engaged in.—Visiter.

A corps of about sixty fine looking men, under the command of Capt. Geo. CLINTON FRAILEY, left this city yesterday morning in the Brig Harriet for New Orleans. Their ultimate destination is believed to be Texas, to the achievement of whose independence they will devote themselves with constancy and courage.

A Murder .- The New Orleans Advertiser of the 8th a Muraer.—The New Orleans Adventser of the out-instant says: "On Friday last, a gentleman of the name of Daggert, having had a quarrel with another individual, in the upper part of this State, whose name we could not ascertain, the latter plunged a knife, which he drew from his bosom, into the heart of the former."

Vandalia, (Ill.) June 10.

Whost Afflicting Occurrence.—We learn by a gentleman from Kaskaskia, that Henry Kane, son of the late Senator, lost his life on Tuesday week, by the accidental discharge of his own rifle. The particulars of this truly distressing event, we understand to be as follows: Young Mr. Kane, in passing to the house of an acquamuance, a short distance from town, in a light wagon, got out for the purpose of shooting a squirrel. Without accomplishing his object, however, he returned to the carriage, neglecting to uncock his piece, which a short time afterwards went off, and the bullet passing directly through the temple, the unfortunate youth expired immediately. We understand that Mr. Kane was a Youth of much promise, and expected in the course of a few days to set out for the West Point Academy for the purpose of entering that institution as a cadet.—Register. the purpose of entering that institution as a cadet.—Register

railroad yesterday, on approaching the village of Westborough overtook a man on the track, who, although the bell was rung i the speed of the cars could be stopped they passed over him, the wheels crushing his head and thighs in a shocking manner. He died instantly. From papers found in his pocket, it is supposed that his name was JOSEPH T. TENNEY, and that his father resides in Groton, N. H. A catalogue of the pupils at the deaf and dumb institution at Hartford was also found upon him, which renders it extremely probable that he was one of the country.

About half-past two o'clock on Monday last, a man named George Holden, supposed to be a native of Newark, New Jersey, was drowned at the steamboat whar', in Alexandria. He had been paid off as a sailor from the U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, which lately arrived at Norfolk, and had taken his passage in the steamboat Essex on his way home, when his hat accidentally fell into the water; he instantly leaped in to save it, and perished before the means employed to rescue could be successfully applied. He was apparently 28 or 30 years of age, well looking, and genteelly dressed.

Franklin, will continue her School there during the next ensuing year on the same terms as heretofore. The autumnal session will commence on the 15th of September.

june 22—2amtlstS

NEW PERIODICAL.—LITTELL'S SATURDAY

MAGAZINE is published every week, in a handsome number of 24 large pages. It contains the choicest light matter of the British periodicals, and will make two large volumes a year. Price three dollars, in advance.

This work can only be afforded at so low a price, from its connexion with the Museum of Poreign Literature, which will contain the whole of the Savetar Market Museum of Poreign Literature, which will contain the whole of the Savetar Market Museum of Poreign Literature, which will contain the whole of the Savetar Market Museum of Poreign Literature, which will contain the whole of the Savetar Market Museum of Poreign Literature, which will be the savetar of the Savetar Market Museum of Poreign Literature, which will be the savetar of the Savetar Market Museum of Poreign Literature, which will be the savetar of the Savetar Market Museum of Poreign Literature, which will be the savetar of the Sa

connexion with the Museum of Foreign Literature, which will contain the whole of the Saturday Magazine, besides the more important matter of the Reviews.

The Saturday Magazine will comprise such a variety of interesting tales, good poetry, and miscellaneous reading, equal to six octavo volumes, as to make it deserving the favor of both the young and the old.

Contents of the first number.

1. The Conscript, a tale of the French army.

2. Four songs, by L. E. L.

3. A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed, a tale, by Miss Landon.

t. The Young Pretender, a tale, by Miss Crawford.

The Snarleyyow; or, the Dog Fiend, by Captain Marryatt.

The Charity Sister, a tale, by Mrs. Norton.

The Charity Sister, a tale, by Mrs. Norton.

E. LITTELL,

100 28 No. 11, Bank street, back of 71 Chestnut street.

SSIZE OF BREAD.—The average cash price of su-A perfine Flour in Washington county is ascertained to be rom \$7 to \$7 50.

Agreeably to the directions of the act of the Corporation of

Washington, regulating the weight and quality of Bread, the weight of loaves for the ensuing month must be— Double loaf, - 40 oz. WM. HEWITT, Register.

NALUABLE FARM NEAR THE CITY.—On Friday, 15th July next, at 5 o'clock P. M. I shall sell at public sale at the auction store of Edward Dyer, that valuable Farm lying one and three quarter miles north of the Centre Market, containing 175 acres, more or less, and which, being divided by the turnpike running through, will be sold in two different parcels, one of only about 60 acres, the other 115 acres. On the latter is a good comfortable frame dwelling, stable, and On the latter is a good comfortable frame dwelling, stable, and necessary outhouses; the whole is under a high state of cultivation, and, being so very contiguous to market, is a most desirable spot as a market garden. On each division is a very excellent spot of fine young and growing wood.

This property adjoins the farms of J. A. Smith, Jesse Brown, and J. B. Holmead.

At some time a lot of ground luing near Kalmana containing

and J. B. Holmead.

At same time, a lot of ground lying near Kalorama, containing 15 acres of ground, fit for cultivation.

ANTHONY HOLMEAD.

Terms made known on application to E. DYER, Auctioneer.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Rhode Island, presented the following Resolutions, which were read:

lowing Resolutions, which were read:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1836.
Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is highly expedient that all such fortifications as may be adequate to the best defence and protection of the waters of the Narragausett bay and its adjoining coasts and country be completed by the United States, in such manner and at as early a period as is consistent with the convenience of Government, and a proper regard to the effective construction and durability of said works, as well as to the importance of its waters for purposes of navigation.

poses of navigation.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, supported by the united opinions of the most eminent engineers, the Narragansett bay is susceptible of a complete defence; that being accessible at all seasons of the year, and with nearly every wind, to the largest fleets which this country can ever maintain, it offers them within its bosom the only safe station, comprising such advantages, north of the Chesapeake bay; that it is invaluable as a port of expedition and naval rendezvous; and that thus not only the State, but the whole Union, is interested in its effective defence.

in its effective defence.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to lay these resolutions before the respective bodies of which they are members, and to use their best exeitions to obtain the necessary appropriations to carry into effect the views of this General Assembly, as before expressed. True copy. Witness:
HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.

After these Resolutions were read, Mr. ROBBINS ad-

dressed the Senate as follows:

I am glad of the opportunity afforded by these resolutions to speak upon a subject on which very coroneous ideas, or rather very imperfect conceptions, have obtained; I mean the importance of those waters, the subject of these resolutions, as connected with the naval defences of the country, and of the unwise, not to say culpable, neglect they have met with from the Government.

they have met with from the Government.

For securing maritime power and defence to this country, the waters of Narragansett bay present the most important point for a naval station and depot; by far the most important of any on the whole line of our scacoast, from the northeastern extremity of Maine, on the bay of Passamaquoddy, to the mouth of the Sabine, on the Gulf of Mexico. I say this on the authority of the ablest naval engineers of the world, especially of those of France and England, as well as of our own country; not only of the present land, as well as of our own country; not only of the prese time, but of all time back to our revolutionary struggle all concurring in this opinion, an opinion founded upon a detail of the comparative advantages of these waters, will the waters of all other ports on our coast; a detail bottom od on actual and accurate and scientific inspection and ex amination and survey, and tested too by experience. France and England have possessed themselves, and long since, of the most accurate and minute surveys of those Rhode Island waters, with all their soundings and bear-Rhode Island waters, with all their soundings and bearings, and with all their naval facilities of every description. Their knowledge on this subject has been, till recently, much more complete than our own; and it is a fact that our surveys have been perfected by means of theirs. Their appreciation of the decisive and pre-eminent importance of those waters, in case of a war, has gone far before our own. As one proof of this, let me remind the Senate of one historical fact. At the treaty of peace in 1783, France had an idea of effecting a transfer of our dependence on Great Britain to a dependence on herself; and discountenanced our insisting on the acknowledgment of our independence by Great Britain as a preliminary to the treaty, and would have made the treaty the sole basis and guaranand would have made the treaty the sole basis and guaraty of our independence, and herself its guardian; and ty of our independence, and hersen is guardian; and, to strengthen her in this character of guardian, manifested a desire to have ceded to her a foothold in this country—suggesting that the island of Rhode Island should be that foothold, where and whence she could most effectively wield her power for our protection. But our ministers convinced the British minister that it was their interest as well as our own that their selections of our judge.

well as our own that their acknowledgment of our inde-pendence should be a preliminary to any treaty; and France was thus baffled in her sinister scheme. I recollect in a conversation I once had with General Hamilton, many years ago, he spoke to me of the paramount importance of the waters of Rhode Island, in a view to our maritime power and defence; and then re marked to me that he had had occasion to know that the were viewed in the same light by the Governments both of France and England. Indeed, when the case is understood in all its merits, it decides itself; for then every one must see that, as to maritime power and defence, these waters present a point, formed by Nature herself, to be, as those nations consider it, the Gibraltar of this country. And as it would be in our hands for power and defence And as it would be in our hands for power and accesses so it would be in the hands of the enemy for power and offence. With a firm foothold there, the enemy would hold the reins in his own hands; to control the war, and direct its storm at will both by sea and land.

I have said that those waters possess advantages in the aggregate beyond comparison before those of any other port on our whole maritime frontier; and I now add, beport of our whole maritime frontier; and I now add, and those of any other port in the whole world. I this, too, on the authority of those who have seen all ports; who have visited the most celebrated ports in other parts of the world; who have made the subject a study, a professional, a scientific study; and who have compared and contrasted their respective and peculiar advantages. Other ports have some of the advantages in equal degree; but in the aggregate of advantages none can stand i petition with that port. This is not the time nor place fo the particular detail, comparison, and contrast, proper for a full illustration of this fact; but a few of its prominent

and more peculiar and pre-eminent advantages may now pare with it for depth and safety of its waters; safely insured by the boldness of its shores, it freedom from shoals and sunken rocks, its excellence of an chorage ground, all combined with facility of ingress and egress to and from the ocean, and that to the largest ship of the line; a facility always existing, at all times exist-ing, never to be impeded by the obstructions of ice, and never to be denied to that, as it is to all other ports on our

coast during the prevalence of certain winds; and those the most tempestuous and disastrous of all others to navigation on our coast, and the most imperiously demanding the protection of some harbor.

Look at New York for instance, and in comparison: her waters only admit the ingress and egress of frigates and not frigates of the largest class at all times of tide these must wait its high flood. Her bars interpose delays to their egress and ingress; delays always injurious, and under given circumstances, would be disastrous-might b fatal. It is a port, then, incommodious as a station fo frigates: for our ships of the line it cannot be a station nor a harbor to fly to for refuge. In the last war one our frigates got a wound in passing those bars that crippled her for the cruise, and disappointed all her expectations. Yet what immense sums have been expended for our naval establishment at New York, while nothing has been expended for one at Rhode Island—a place, nationally considered, so much more important; as if we had forgotten to remember that New York, though important

is not the country.

Those Narragansett waters are at a point, too, in rela-Those Narragansett waters are at a point, too, in relation to the whole Atlantic frontier, which gives it a decided advantage over every other for sending expeditions to sea for the protection or relief of any part of the coast, or for naval war on the ocean. It is the vantage ground for commanding and ruling all the operations of naval warfare. Then it is susceptible of defences that will render it impregnable; giving safety to all within its waters against any assailing force. The plan of defences projected under the administration of a gentleman now an honorable member of this body, if completed, would give it this security. This safety to our fleets while within those waters is combined with this singular advantage, that they could not be bined with this singular advantage, that they could not be shut in and confined there by blockade; for it is incapable

of being blockaded by any fleet, however superior.

Add to all this, that these waters abound with sites for every species of naval establishment, and of naval prepara tion; placed in that happy medium between the extremes theat and cold, as to be of all others in the world the most favorable throughout the year to health and to labor.

On a smaller scale, it is another Ægean sea, with islands as beautiful, though not as celebrated; and here let my partiality add, with daughters vying in beauty with Ionian

In saying all I have said in favor of that station, and in giving it a preference to all others for a naval establishment. I but say after our most skilful naval engineers; I but repeat what I have learned from their reports, and from our most eminent naval men, with whom I have frequently con versed on this subject. I but express their opinion; their settled, their undivided, their unanimous opinion; an opinion enlightened by professional science, and matured by experience, by observation, by frequent comparison, and by long reflection; an opinion in which truth herself must be

presumed to speak.

It is true, the Secretary of War, a mere military man eminent, if you please, as a military man; eminent, I know for other merits, but still a mere military man, stepping ou for other merits, but still a mere military man, stepping out of his own appropriate province into the province of the Navy, dissents from this opinion; and for reasons that show how little entitled he is to revise their opinion, to rejudge

their judgment, and to overrule it. The Secretary represents that the enemy might find at Gardner's Island, i Long Island Sound, or at Buzzard's Bay, in the Vineyan Sound, an equivalent substitute as a station for the wate of Rhode Island; an idea that never in all time has one entered into the head of any one naval man of our courry, or of any other. I venture to say, that to every nav nan of our country, or of any other, acquainted with the eaters, the idea would appear preposterous. I must dou whether the Secretary has ever seen the waters of his sulstitutes; or, if so, whether he is at all advised of the requ sites of a secure station for fleets with their line of batt ships. The waters of Rhode Island would be a station pe smps. I ne waters of Knode Island would be a station permanently secure, year in and year out, for the largest fleets with their line of battle ships. Can this be predicated of Gardner's Island or Buzzard's Bay? Those places may, and do afford a temporary summer station for single frigates or small squadrons; but did either ship or squadron ever attempt and dare attempt to winter at either? Never. As permanent station for fleets with their line of battle sh ich an idea never has, and never would, enter into th

uch an area never has, and never would, enter the the lead of any naval commander.

Again, the Secretary represents that if the enemy tool ossession of Rhode Island with a superior fleet, he migh asily be driven off by the land forces that might be conentrated and rapidly brought to bear upon that point. Bu what do our naval engineers and naval men say on this They say:

I Narragansett bay was left in his existing state as to de-fence, an enemy would seize it without difficulty, and, by the hid of his naval supremacy, form an establishment in Rhode Island for the vear. For this purpose, it would be sufficient for him to occupy the position of Tiverton Heights, opposite Haw-and's ferry, which is of narrow front, easy to secure, impossi-ble to turn. He might then defy all the powers of the Eastern States?

Never was more strikingly displayed the difference be

tween writing de arte, which any body can do, but which is of very little value when done, and writing ex arte which only the artist can do; but who only can give the true lesson, the lesson to be trusted to, the lesson to be guided by; than is displayed by the communication of the Secretary of War, and the reports of our naval engineers I can write concerning statuary, so can you, so can any one else; but it is only the artist who can give the true lecture upon the art. What should we think of his sense lecture upon the art. What should we think of his sens who should adopt my crude ideas for his guide and his government, and reject those of a master statuary? Our foll would be scarcely less to take the ideas of a mere milita man for our guide and our government, as to naval enginee ng and tactics, as to naval desiderata, and naval capabiliti ing and tactics, as to naval desiderata, and haval capabilities to supply them; in a word, as to all resources for naval warfare; who has never made a study of cither, and to reject the instructions of men who have made these things the study and business of their lives, whose profession they are, and who are pre-eminent in their profession. The true way of testing the value of the Secretary's ideas would e to suppose them addressed to one of our eminent hava gineers, versed in naval tactics, and intimately acquaint d with all our waters, and all our naval capacities, and to be how they would strike his mind. I fancy he would strike his mind. I fancy he would sel very much as Hannibal did when he heard the ele see now they would strike his limit. I railey in whether feel very much as Hannibal did when he heard the eloquent Grecian sophist harangue before him on the art of war; displaying, no doubt, all those common sense plausibilities on the subject, of which my honorable friend from Virginia (Mr. Rives) seems to think so highly, while he undervalues and speaks so disparagingly of the lessons of professional and practical wisdom. All the audience were in raptures with the eloquent oration, and loud in its praises—all except Hannibal; he was mute; but, being pressed for his opinion, he at length said: "Why, gentlemen, I have seen fools before, and heard them speak; but I never before listened to any thing quite so foolish." Our naval engineer might be too courteous to speak out as Hannibal did; but secretly, I have no doubt, he would feel exactly as Hannibal did, especially as to this part of the Secretary's report. Here I cannot forbear saying that his general ideas as to a system of naval preparations proper

general ideas as to a system of naval preparations proper for this country to adopt appear to me to have been hastily taken up—to want comprehension; in a word, that his sketches, meant for an outline of a system, appear to me out to be the sketches of a master mind; at least not of a master mind exerted on this subject. His system looks only to the operations of defensive war; not to the opera-ions of offensive war as well as the defensive. And as to defensive war, his system looks primarily to that of particular cities, and not primarily, as it ought, to that of the whol country, in which case that of the particular cities would course be included. Such a system as his for this country. must be essentially defective; far from what it ought to be far from what a perfect system would be. Surely the country ought to possess herself of the means of concertrating at will the whole force of her naval marine at some ommanding point, and of thence directing at will that orce in all its operations; and further, she ought to make impossible for the enemy to deprive her of these means hough this object is attainable, demonstrably so, yet the

Though this object is attainable, demonstrably so, yet the Secretary's scheme aspires to nothing of the kind; on the contrary, he would leave the country in such a state as would give to the enemy an opportunity to possess hersel of such means, and to turn them against the country Giving credit to the Secretary for talents, as I do, I repeat that I think he must have taken up his ideas on this subside the title from a governing or against near with nava ect hastily, from a superficial acquaintance with navaubjects, contenting himself with the common sense view which present themselves to a mind not enlightened t naval science, nor improved, nor seeking to be improved by the lessons of professional and practical wisdom—idea which, I am persuaded, he himself, on better informatio nd further reflection, will renounce as unworthy of hi

If that day is to arrive when we are to have a great na val war, to assert rights or redress wrongs, as so man predict, and which is but too probable, from the conflictin laims and unsettled rights of nations on the ocean; an ably, in its own favor-it is, I say, but too probable that w are to have such a war. How soon, we must leave to the revelations of the unknown future. But, admonished exclations of the unknown future. But, admonished ecent events, when another brand added to the fuel mi have kindled into such a war, it would be fatuity to blin ourselves to the danger involved in the future, or to be unpurselves to the danger involved in the future, or to be unprepared for it when it does come. In the event of such a
war, when the question is probably to be settled, whether
we are to have our equal share of the equal dominion of
the ocean; or to yield its supremacy to another Power—
who can imagine that in this great contest the enemy will
content himself with hovering on our coasts with his fleets; and thence making his predatory incursions on our shores? No; he would, if he could, plant himself on our coasts, in some position where he could have a secure rendezvous for his fleet; and whence he could command our whole commerce—strike where he pleased and when he pleased; and eep our whole immense extent of seabord in one contin I turmoil of alarm. Now Rhode Island, beyond all oth places, would be exactly this position, and he would ben ill his efforts to possess himself of it, and to entrench himself there. From that moment we should carry on the war un der every disadvantage. He would compel us to multipl our land forces so enormously as to make the burden in olerable; or to leave our seabord a prey to his predator neursions. In one campaign he would make the difference

of the expense of the war to us—more than ten-fold the cost of securing that Gibraltar to ourselves. With its posession, and secured to us as it may be, we should carry the war with every advantage. With that Gibraltar is on the war with every advantage. With that Gibraltar our hands, our fleets would do more towards the protection of our coast and our commerce than an army of a hundre of our coast and our commerce than an army of a fundred thousand men, however judiciously placed on our seabord. All the European commerce to the American seas, which, on its return, must pass along our coast, with that Gibraltar in our hands, would be peculiarly exposed to the enterprises of our naval marine. There and thence we should let slip the dogs of war, almost in sight of the congregated and passing game, to course it down and make it their prey With that Gibraltar in our hands, no fleet of the enemy could live long upon our coast. For, at times, all fleet must find a refuge somewhere from the perils of the ocean must find a refuge somewhere from the perhalor december and those waters, too, as before remarked, afford the only port that can be made during the prevalence of certain winds, and these the most tempestuous and the most disastrous of all others to vessels on our coast; and, to crown all, those waters are incapable of being blockaded. All the flects in the world could not blockade them. Now

what would it cost to make and secure to ourselves the possession of that Gibraltar? About a million and a half Ollars. The honorable gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Senton) says the expense of the works begun there has lready exceeded the estimate, viz. \$750,000. But the estimate of the control of t imate he refers to was the conjectural estimate made with and there is every probability that to complete these works will not exceed that amount of expense, \$1,600,000! Why it is but a drop to the ocean compared to the power it would give us for the war upon the enemy, or to the power it would give the enemy, if in his hands, for the war against

If all these States were but one country, with but one head, looking to the whole, and only to the whole, and that head intelligent and thoroughly instructed in all his

I this great national concern been neglected by the nation so far as it has been neglected? From the combined influence of two causes: First, because the great and peculian natural advantages of this point have not been fully appreiated, from not having been generally understood; and econdly, because sectional interest has prevailed over th general interest. Points of minor importance to the whole country have carried it by the force of this sectional interest against the whole country. This should not be so. Why should the great West, for instance, and especially Why should the great West, for instance, and especially those who have a common interest in the maritime power and defences of the whole country, and only that common interest, throw their weight into the scale of any sectional interest on the Atlantic border, in opposition to the general interest? Why should they injure themselves by injuring the common country, to benefit, in particular, any one of the Atlantic States? The squabbles of the Atlantic States for preference in naval establishments and appropriations are arching to them, and instead of heir granties to them. re nothing to them; and, instead of being parties to them, ou ought, ye men of the West, to act as umpires to decide etween the centending States, and to decide always and ly in reference to the common good.

If our country herself would speak to her family of States,

If our country herself would speak to her family of States, I believe she would say:

"Hushed be the voice of every State pleading for herself and her separate interest, and listen to mine. My interest is your interest, collectively; and, whatever you may think to the contrary, your interest individually. My great danger lies in the East, and is to come, when it does come, from that quarter and on my seabord. The ocean is to be my battle-field; the Navy to be my strong arm to fight with and to strike down the enemy. Would you have that arm crippled, and its blows enfeebled? Then give to the enemy the superiority, by giving to him the means to acquire it. Give him, by your neglect, an opportunity to acquire a secure station for his fleets in the Narragansett waters; and thus a bridle hold upon the country. But, if you quire a secure station for his fleets in the Narragansett waters; and thus a bridle hold upon the country. But if you would give to that arm irresistible strength; if you would clothe it with the energy of the thunder, whose bolt nothing can resist, and whose voice quails the world, you will make those waters the head- quarters of your naval preparations, you will make that a Gibraltar, and will make it your own forever."

Mr. R. concluded by submitting to the Senate the following resolution:

owing resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That he Commissioners of the Navy Board be, and hereby are, au-horized and directed to report to the next session of Congres lplan for a navy establishment in the waters of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, with all such works, and at such points, as oppoper therefor, to make it one of the principal naval estal

[The resolution came up for consideration on the follow ing day, and was agreed to.]

REMARKS OF MR. KNIGHT, (OF RHODE ISLAND, In the Senate, Saturday, June 25, on the renewal of a patent to Joseph Grant.

Mr. President, this is an application of Mr. Grant for the renewal of a patent for his invention of a machine for ma-king hat bodies. The history of the case, as I understand t, is this: Mr. Grant, some eighteen or twenty years ago, was a journeyman hatter, laboring every day to obtain susenance for himself, wife, and family—a poor man, posses His business led him to the contemplation of th mechanic arts. Knowing the great labor of forming what is called the hat body, he determined, if possible, to invent something that should alleviate that part of his business. After much time and study, and many experiments, he brought forth the machine for which he now asks the extension of his patent. After he had invented it, he had not the means of putting it in operation. He showed it to several persons, and solicited their aid, but, for various reasons, none had sufficient confidence in the invention to aid him in his designs. A Baptist preacher, I believe, some connexion of Mr. Grant's, also poor, but well-informed, inspected it, and had confidence in it. He undertook, with the inventor, to carry into operation the new machine. These two men, both without property, after much trouble and perplexity, started the machine, and to the astonishment of every body saw the fulfilment of their expectations. They continued their business for some time, when the gentleman associated with Mr. Grant, finding it required ore capital to carry on the business than they possess sold out to a gentleman who was willing to advance a sufficient capital to give the machine a fair trial. They pro ceded in their business, when, from some cause to me un known, it was discovered the patent of Mr. Grant was whom, it was discovered the patent of Mr. Graft was void—that it did not, in fact, cover the invention. He then applied for a new patent, and a new one was made out of the same date as the former patent. This date was taken, not, as I and assign, by the request of the patentee, but by some fixed rule of the Patent Office. They continued their business until they discovered the market was tuil of hat bodies, made by machinery similar to the invention of Mr. Grant. He then endeavored to seek out the violators. f his patent right. He did so, and found some of them in peration; with some he compromised, others refused, and e was compelled to prosecute them; and, after expending large sum of money in the prosecution of those tre on him, he obtained judgment against them, which they were not able to pay. I understand, from the papers now before the Senate, that he expended about fourteen thousand dollars, and received about twenty-one hundred, leav ing a balance of expenses against him of about twelve thou sand dollars. These were not the only violators of hi atent; a model of it was taken to Germany, and put in pperation there, and hat bodies shipped to this country. At hat time, the hat body was not known in the tariff laws, aims and unsettled rights of nations on the ocean; and and they entered into our markets in competition with the om the selfishness of arrogant power, making itself its patentee, almost without a duty. This machine is consided one of the most useful inventions that has ev made in this country; considering its simplicity, the little expense to make it, and the labor it performs, it may be The cotton gin, and the machine for making card teeth and cards, may be before it but I do not recollect any other superior in usefulness. performs the labor of thirty men, with very little cost com-pared with the manual labor. I am informed it makes two hundred and fifty hat bodies per day, when a good work-man makes but nine. Had Mr. Grant lived in Georgia of Carolina, they would have given him a fortune for his in-vention, as they did the inventor of the cotton gin; or had he lived in England, he would have been placed by the side of Sir Richard Arkwright, and the other great inventors of that country; but here he has been trespassed on, his rights violated, and that which was his own, and should have peen secured to him, has been taken from him. And when ne asks a renewal of his patent for the time that was los to him, so as to make out his fourteen years, he is told his invention, his own property, has become the vested rights and property of others, and to grant him this patent is a de-

truction of these vested rights, and that the time has gone y for a renewal of the patent. Mr. President, how are the facts? Before Mr. Grant's of the next part of the laters is belief in the laters is patent had expired, he gave notice, according to law, in several newspapers which are now on your table, that he intended to apply to Congress for a renewal of his patent. This was in the year 1834; his patent did not expire until agust, 1835. He did apply in December, 1834, and the nate passed the bill extending his patent, and sent it to House, but the mass of business before that House the other House, but the mass of business before the 170 as at the last session prevented their acting on it. He has continued his application to the present time; and if any persons have seized on this machine since the expiration of is patent, they have done it since last August, and in full owledge of all these facts.

The patent to Oliver Evans, for manufacturing flour and meal, expired on the 7th of January, 1805, and he aplied for the renewal of his patent on the 31st December of he same year, about one whole year after the expiration of s patent. His patent was renewed. I have been in-med that exceptions to the renewal were taken to the upreme Court of the United States, and that Court decid-

or the Court of the Officer States, and that Court account of the renewal of the patent.

These are the facts of this case as I understand them, and I leave it to the Senate to decide as they think proper.

STOCKS !!-FRANCIS DUGENT, Stock Manufacture from Baltimore, respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington that he has just returned here with a splendid as sortment of Spring and Summer Stocks, of the latest and mos approved patterns, and taken lodgings at Mr. Guista's Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite to Gadsby's Hotel where he may be found until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, an after 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day in the week, Sunda after 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day in the week, Sunda ted. Mr. D. has on hand, besides the articles mention e, a good assortment of Silk Socks and Gloves, and superin Pocket Handkerchiefs, all suited to the season. Mr. D. will sell Stocks, warranted of the best materials and of a latest fashion, wholesale or retail, at prices lower than they a be had for any where in this city, or in the District of Co

TO LET, a three-story Brick House, with bac buildings, carriage house, and stable, situate on Sevent street, one door north of the Post Office Department, a occupied by the Hon. Amos Kendall. Possession give n the 1st of July, or sooner if required. For terms inquire CORNELIUS McLEAN, Sen'r.

At Tolson's, second door north of the prem

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: I observe in the National Intelligencer of Monday morning an extract from a communication in the Charleston Courier, stating that General Scott's Order (No. 48) denouncing the People of Florida was made upon the authority of the Quartermaster General of that Territory. Accompanying this extract is a letter from Governor Call to General Scott, of the 26th of May last. Upon this communication and letter you remark, very justly and properly, that if they had been known to me at the time, I would have left the affair to the individuals assailed, and to those who had made or endorsed the charges. I certainly had no disposition to do injustice to any one. The distinguished and gallant officer against whose order I felt it my duty to the People of Florida to complain, is a gentleman against whom I would have been most reluctant to make a charge of misconduct, and most ready to make reparation, if I had, investled by the contraction of the contraction npelled by a sense of duty, inadvertently or unjustly assailed his military conduct.

It was represented to me from every portion of the Territory, reiterated and confirmed by Governor Call's proclamations, and letters to the War Department, that the country was without adequate defence or protection; and country was without adequate defence or protection; and as unlimited power had been conferred upon General Scott to call for any force he might require to defend the country, and to put an end to the war, I was obliged to consider him responsible for the lives and property of the inhabitants.

I do not profess to be much acquainted with military affairs, and if I had known that on the 26th of May the Governor of Florida acknowledged, with "satisfaction" and without complaint, Major General Scott's "Order No. 48,"

I should at least have qualified that portion of my com-plaint to the President relating to the five Indians, and to

I regret that I was so far misled by Governor Call's pro-President was so far misled by Governor Can's pro-clamations and letters, upon which in part my letter to the President was founded. I now perceive for the first time that the Governor says, "the population of Alachua was fully adequate, with the aid of the regular force, to hold the enemy in check, and to defend the settlements," and that this population "had retired without resistance, leav ing the enemy in possession of their homes." The Governor then declares to General Scott that "a panic, highly dishonorable to the whole country, has spread over the land, when, by a manly effort, their homes and property

might have been defended."

This removes from General Scott the heaviest complaint I made against him upon the testimony of the Governor of Florida, who imputes the abandonment and destruction of property to the want of a "manly effort" to defend it by he inhabitants; and professes his determination to make his militia officers accountable for obeying orders.

Whilst I do not presume to set up my opinions at this distance, against officers of their reputation at the theatre of operations, I must say, in justification of myself and of my constituents, that I cannot concur with either of these commanders in admitting that the protection was adequate, if every man in Alachua had been armed and equipped for service. There were at that moment not more than three hundred men in the county, from seventeen to seventy years of age, as I am informed. We had one thousand regulars. The whole force, then, without a corporal's guard for the protection of the women and children, would have been 1,300, to man six posts, and to hold "the enemy in check, and give security to the settlements." Major General Scott has said in an official letter to the War Department, that 3,000 good troops, excluding raw recruits and volunteers, were necessary to operate against, and to subdue these Indians; and another Major General had, with 1,100 men, been confined to his breastworks and pick ts, eleven days, by a part only of the Indian forces.
Governor Call has since asked for 1,000 men, in addition

to the regular forces to defend the settlements. This is 700 more than every man in Alachua. It might be inferred from this demand that he has changed the opinion expressed to General Scott since the date of the letter. The requisition was, however, of nearly even date with the letter to General Scott.

ter to General Scott.

I cannot retract the expression, nor have I changed my opinion, that great injustice has been done to the People of Florida by the publication of "Order No. 48," and must forever consider such a denunciation, from a Major General commanding, without precedent in this or any other country. The enemy is, without exception, the most cunning and intrepid of any savages on this continent, and, for the first time in the history of Indian warfare, have attacked our fortified posts and block-houses, cut up a detachment of the best of our officers and soldiers of in the open field, in hour and a half fought General Unitch in the open field, in the or the war commenced.

It cannot be expected that planters, without arms, disci-

It cannot be expected that planters, without arms, discipline, or organization, in remote neighborhoods, are to resist such an enemy. They ought to escape denunciation from a federal officer sent there for their protection and defence in a war which had desolated four counties before

any military force had been collected by the United States.

The establishment of a block-house by forty men from my own county, on the Wyhlacoochee, in the heart of the enemy's country, and its heroic defence against the combined and unresisted force of the Indians for six weeks, and the noble relief of that garrison by eighty Floridians, will prove to the world that these undisciplined militia have executed an enterprise, which, for boldness of conception, and skill and because in execution has not there are the conception. and skill and bravery in execution, has not been surpassed in any country. This was done, too, without a panie, and in a wilderness where it may be said, without ridicule or extravagance, there was an "Indian in every bush."

JOS. M. WHITE.

PATENT OFFICE BILL.

The eager sensitiveness with which my brief notice of the Patent Office bill, in last Friday's Intelligencer, has been asailed by writers in several of the papers of this morning augurs well. It indicates that there is a hope the bill will receive some scrutiny in the proper quarter. This is all I was solicitous to effect; and I am as much gratified with these indications that it will be accomplished, as I am convinced that no sincere friend of the useful arts can believe whited that he sincere mend of the dark that is the there is more danger to be apprehended from such a scrutiny than from taking the bill on trust from the committee without examination and discussion in the House. Any aversion to a close inspection must be good evidence that there is a distrust entertained for some of the provisions of the bill. No one can be more anxious than I am for the reorganization of the office, and the erection of a build ing to accommodate it. But to go further in this busines and attempt to rip up and demolish the whole Patent sys tem as it now exists, because there are evils under the pre-sent laws, and thereby hazard the incurring a multiplicity of greater evils, by substituting such a system as is no proposed, will be yielded to, with great reluctance, by pru dent statesmen. A well-poised system of jurisprudence with learned judges, able advocates, and a jury ever watch ful of the rights of their fellow-citizens, cannot always giv satisfaction to contending parties; how much more difficu must it be for them to acquiesce in the arbitrary decision of a subordinate clerk in an executive office, secluded from public observation and responsibility? There are certainly potent difficulties in the case, which should teach all con potent difficulties in the case, which do finkering which cerned to endeavor to avoid that kind of tinkering which the land courses JEFFERSON.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, at Richmond, Va., about the 1st September, 1835, a negro Boy, named RICHARD, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, very black; when spoken to, answers carelessly; large shoulders, and heels very long. He is quite intelligent; was raised in Washington City, by Mr. John Waters, to whose family he is known, as also Mr. Isaac

Two hundred and fifty dollars will be given for his appreher sion and delivery to Isaac Beers, in Washington City; or the above reward of three hundred dollars if delivered to me in

JOHN W. LINDSEY.

OUISCONSIN TERRITORY.—Just received, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, Lea's Notes on Ouisconsin, accompanied by a newly engraved map. Price for the whole \$1.

Colton's new and large map of Ouisconsin is received this day in pocket form.

HEAP WRITING PAPER.—Common Cap Writing Paper, suitable for schools, or store use, at 2 dollars per ream, (which is equivalent to 10 cents per quire.)
Good Common Letter Paper, at 32 25 per ream, is for sale by

. TAYLOR.

A small supply of the above has recently been purchased at action in New York, at exceedingly low prices, and will be ald lower than any of the same quality has before been sold for Washington.

Teachers, merchants, and others are invited.

to call and judge for themselves on this point.

Cheap Blank Books, Quills, and Stationery of all kinds, are always to be found at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

june 29

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, June 28, 1836.

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported the various bills relating to the District of Columbia, which had been amended by the House ith recommendations to concur in the principal amend

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions reported a bill from the House entitled "An act granting alf-pay to widows and orphans, where their husbands and ers have died, or shall hereafter die, of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases," with an amendment, comprising a substitute for the first and second sections of the bill as it came from the House. The amendment was ordered to be printed. RESCINDING RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered by him, some time ago, re-conding the resolution of the Senate of March, 1834, declaring that the President had transcended his authority in ference to the removal of the deposites. Mr. WHITE addressed the Senate at length in expla

nation and support of his views, for nearly three hours, when he asked the yeas and nays on his resolution.

Mr. WALKER then expressed the grounds on which he should vote against the resolution.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the question was taken on the rescinding resolution, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. King, of Georgia, White—2.

NAYS-Messrs, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Br chanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hubbard, Kent, King, or Alabama, Knight, Leigh, Linn, Nicholas, Page, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Swift, Tomlinson, Walker, William

So the resolution was negatived.

Mr. WRIGHT presented instructions he had received from the Legislature of New York on this subject; which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAY suggested the propriety of taking up the expunging resolution, so as to dispose of the whole business.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to take up the resolution, a ne had received instructions to vote against it, and wished to record his vote.

After some conversation between Mr. WRIGHT, Mr BENTON, and Mr. CLAYTON, it was fixed that th Solution, should be taken up at 12 o'clock to-morrow.
On motion of Mr. KNIGHT, the vote by which the bill for the relief of Joseph Grant had been ordered to third reading was reconsidered.

It was then moved by Mr. KNIGHT to strike out the amendment which secured from harm those who had used which this bill was intended to renew.

Some discussion took place, in which Mr. RUGGLES, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. PORTER, Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. KNIGHT, and Mr.

CLAY, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. KNIGHT, and Mr. NILES took part.

The ayes and noes were then demanded by Mr. WRIGHT, and ordered, on the motion to strike out.

The question was then about to be taken, when Mr. HUBBARD moved to lay the bill on the table, which was decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 20.

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider the vote amending the bill by inserting the proviso, and decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 19.

and decided in the negative—yeas 18, nays 19.

The question was then taken on the engrossment of the

The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 19, nays 17.

[This bill was to renew a patent expired perhaps two years ago for a machine for making hat bodies. Since the expiration of the patent, the invention had fallen into the public hands, and was now in common use. Mr. Ruccle introduced an amendment to secure to those who have th machine the right of using them, notwithstanding the renewal of the patent. The bill had been originally ordered to be engrossed, with this amendment engrafted upon it but as it was complained that this prevented the patente from making any advantage of his invention, the motion to reconsider was made.]

The bills ordered to a third reading were read a third

time, and passed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to postpone until to-mo row the bill to establish a foundry, an armory in the West, and one in the South; arsenals in the States in which none have yet been established, and depots for arms in certain States and Territories, which came up on the question of its third reading; and the motion was agreed to.

A joint resolution of the House changing a joint rul

On motion of Mr. MOORE, the Senate proceeded to consider a bill for the relief of the heirs of John Brahan, late receiver of public moneys at Huntsville, Alabama.

The subject was postponed, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT.

On motion of Mr. RUGGLES, a bill for the building

of a Patent Office, was taken up.

A communication on the part of the owners of the Brick Capitol having been read, with some other communications and correspondence,
Mr. RUGGLES made a brief explanation, in which he

Mr. RUGGLES made a brief explanation, in which he said that it was the opinion of the President and Mr. Livingston that the brick building will not answer.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to recommit the bill, with instructions, to the Committee on the Judiciary, to report a new bill providing for the purchase of the brick building referred to, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were

The question was then taken on the motion to recom-

The question was then taken on the motion to recommit, and decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Goldshorough, Kent, Leigh, Moore, Nicholas, Page, Porter, White—14.
NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Calboun, Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, Morris, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Swift, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall—19.

Mr. RUGGLES then, by general consent, moved to nsert a proviso that a contract shall be made for the buildng for \$108,000.

The amendment was agreed to. The bill was passed by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Robinson, Ruggles, Swift, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Goldsborough, Leigh, Moore, Porter, Southard, White

The bills from the House were read a first and second ime, and referred. [The proceedings were not brought down to a later point

when this paper was put to press.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday's Evening Session (June 27.) The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tate of the Union, (Mr. Lincoln in the chair,) upon the ill to continue the Cumberland road from Vandalia to the

Mr. HAWES moved to amend the bill by striking out much as provides that the road should be graded so to allow its conversion into a railroad; which motion was debated by Messrs. HARDIN, ASHLEY, MERCER,

and LANE, and agreed to by a vote of 98 to 38.

The bill was laid aside to be reported, and the com took up the bill to continue the national road from the Mississippi river to Jefferson city, in the State of Missouri, and it was considered, and laid aside to be reported, with an amendment similar to the one made in the above. INDIAN TREATIES.

The bill making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties was taken up.

The bill having been read through by sections,
Mr. ADAMS wished to be informed why the treaty

had not been communicated to the House by the President s had been customary. He had been told that it was co ained in a document, and he should like to know what document it was, for he had not seen it.

Mr. CAMBRELENG rose, and gave the number and Mr. ADAMS said he had not seen that document, and

Mr. ADAMS said he had not seen that document, and he thought there were not many of the members of the House who had. He said it had been remarked that it was not customary for the President to communicate such treaties; and, in reply, he referred to the journals of preceding sessions, and read a message of President Jackson to show that he had communicated a similar treaty with the Choctaws, to the end that Congress might make the appropriations necessary to carry it into effect. He said it was important that the document should be examined, not only to the members of the House, but because a ed, not only to the members of the House, but because a large portion of the Cherokee nation protested that the large portion of the Cherokee nation protested that the treaty was not made by any competent authority. He had presented a memorial from that nation a few days ago, against the treaty, the reading of which he called for.

After the reading had been proceeded in for some time,

Mr. HOWARD objected to the further reading, saying it was a printed document.

Mr. ADAMS said it had not been laid on the tables till

this day, and now the House was called upon to vote up-

on it.

[Cries of "go on, go on."]

The Clerk continued the reading of the memorial.

After some time, Mr. CAMBRELENG asked how much more was to be read; and if it was not the same document presented to the Senate when the treaty was be-

fore them.

Mr. ADAMS said, no; it was a document presented by im to the House.
Mr. WISE said he would call for the reading of every

document that was before the Senate. If there was a charge that the treaty had been obtained by fraud, he would never vote a dollar to carry it into effect till that charge was removed. He would not aid in carrying into effect a fraudu-lent treaty against an ignorant and savage People. The Clerk proceeded, and concluded the reading of the

memorial.

Mr. ADAMS then moved that the committee rise and report the other bills, leaving this bill to be acted upon hereafter, when the House should be in possession of documents they had not seen, and which would fully confirm all the declarations of the memorial. He thought the House ould perceive that this subject ought not to be decided hastily and without examinati

Mr. ADAMS moved to strike out the first appropriation for the Cherokee treaty.

Mr. WISE asked if the documents which were before
the Senate had been before the House.

Mr. ADAMS said they were communicated with the memorial by him; they were confidentially communicated to the Senate by the President, and after the treaty was passed, and the injunction had been taken off, he obtained

passed, and the injunction had been taken off, he obtained a copy by sending to the President. They were ordered by the House to be printed with the memorial, and why it had not been done, he did not know.

Mr. WISE said he understood the gentleman, and he wanted to know if those documents had been communicated in any other way than by the gentleman himself.

Mr. ADAMS said that was what he had complained of last week—that the President had not communicated the reaty and the documents connected with it, according to

Mr. WISE said that for one, then, he would agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts, never to vote one dol-lar to carry this treaty into effect; a treaty thus impeached by a memorial ably, reasonably drawn. Neither would he rely upon the documents in support of it, thus informally communicated by one of the Cherokee delegation to a member of the House. He wanted the documents from the President himself. The Senate had ratified the treaty, and ad the documents in its favor; and it was the duty of this House to look into the causes and effects, especially the causes which had led to it. It was the duty of the House to look to the money of the nation; above all, to the honor of the nation; and in their action to see that they did not lebase the character of the nation by the infliction of frauds apon the ignorant, and violence upon the helpless. Let him know that the honor of the nation is safe; that our character is not to be implicated by the execution of the treaty; and he did not believe any question of mere interest would prevent his voting the appropriation. He believed, he said, that, under these circumstances, the Georgia lelegation, the honorable Representatives from that State, would let the House wait till it could see that the honor of the nation is not to be tarnished, now and hereafter, at home and abroad, by carrying this treaty into effect. Mr. CAMBRELLNG stated that it had not been cus-

tomary for the President to communicate such treaties to the House, though it had sometimes been done upon a call

of the House upon the Executive therefor.

Mr. OWENS urged the committee not to delay their action upon the bill. If the committee intended to defeat the appropriation, they would agree to the motion of the an from Massachusetts, that the committee should gentleman from Massachusetts, that the committee should rise. He thought, if the appropriation was delayed four-and-twenty, or eight-and-forty hours, it would be defeated, inevitably. The documents, he said, had been before the House some time, and gentlemen could have informed them-selves sufficiently upon the subject. If gentlemen would look at them, they would find that the wrongs set forth in the memorial were only imaginary wrongs; and that the treaty had been negotiated in an open, fair, and honorable manner. He then went at length into an examination of manner. He then went at length into an examination of the history and details of the treaty, and called for the reading of two documents in opposition to the statements of the memorial. He argued that the memorial was not true in facts or principles, and was an attempt to impose upon the Senate and the House.

Mr. WISE replied at some length to the remarks of Mr. Owens. He said this was a treaty alleged to have been obtained by frond from a partial control to the reference of the allegation was fully answered by the documents in possession of the Executive. He speck of the partial council.

chtamed by 1900th and volt to carry it into execution, fill the allegation was fully answered by the documents in possession of the Executive. He spoke of the partial council by which the treaty had been agreed to, while many of the nation had been kept away by force; and asked if such a treaty, so obtained, was to be taken by the people of this country as one to be enforced, against the protest of a large portion of the Cherokee nation. He examined the character of some of the delegates, and particularly defended the character of John Ross, one of the delegates, who came on to oppose the ratification of the treaty by the Senate; and commented severely upon the character and conduct of Ridge, Schermerhorn, and others, who had made it. He spoke at length upon the treatment John Ross had received from the ength upon the treatment John Ross had received from the Georgia Guard, as set forth in the memorial. He was the man who had swam the river at the battle of the Horse-shoe, and at the risk of his life brought away the canoes of the of the risk of his life brought away the cances of the hostile Indians; and he it was who had been turned out of his own dwelling, out of the house he had built, at an expense of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, by a Georgia guard, and his property was all given to others. This, he said, was the faith and humanity of a Christian, civilized nation! He said John Ross was well known to many members of the House to be an honest, intelligent man. worthy to sit in the councils of the nation, letting alo councils of an Indian tribe; and his objection to the treaty, and he believed it to be an honest one, was, that it wou goad on the people of his nation to resistance, which would sacrifice their lives, as well as that of many of the whites.

He hoped the House would pause and not appropriate the money till they had ascertained that it would be properly applied consistent with the honor of the nation. applied consistent with the honor of the nation,
Mr. WISE then renewed the motion that the committee ise, and report the bills upon which they had passed to the

Mr. OWENS requested him to withdraw the motion, o let a document be read showing the number of persons present at the making of the treaties.

Mr. WISE said, if that document was to be read, he

oust call for the reading of others.
Mr. ADAMS said, if that course was pursued, he should call for the reading of a document that would be found to Mr. WISE then insisted upon his motion.

Before the committee rose, the Indian treaty bill having seen laid aside, Mr. MERCER moved some amendments to one or two of the bills heretofore acted upon; which were agreed to.

The committee having risen, and reported the several

bills upon which they had concluded,
Mr. WISE asked leave to submit a resolution calling
upon the President of the United States to communicate to upon the Frestein of the Office States of the Chero-this House the same information in relation to the Chero-kee treaty, lately ratified, which was laid before the Se-

Mr. GILLETT objected, and Mr. WISE moved the uspension of the Rules; which was agreed to.

The resolution being taken up for consideration, some lebate took place, in which Messrs. HAYNES and

GRANGER took part.
Mr. MANN, of New York, moved to lay the resolution

Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C., asked the yeas and nays n this motion; and they were ordered.

The question was taken, and the motion rejected—yeas

The resolution was agreed to; and, at nine o'clock, The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Mr. INGERSOLL, by consent, offered the following esolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to furnish such

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to furnish such members of the present House of Representatives as have not received the same under former orders, with the following books, being such as have been supplied to members of the last and preceding Congress, viz. The Diplomatic Correspondence; the Documentary History of the Revolution; the Land Laws; American State Papers; Register of Debates; Contested Elections; Commercial Regulations; Elliot's Debates: but nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the reprinting of either of the above-mentioned works

Mr. McKENNAN moved the previous question, which vas seconded, 86 to 39. The main question was ordered

Mr. HARDIN asked for the yeas and nays, which were

ordered, and were—yeas 107, nays 68.
So the resolution was adopted.
Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Foreign Re-

lations, reported the following resolution; which was read: Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be hereby direct ed to subscribe and pay for, out of the contingent fund three hundred copies of Elliot's Diplomatic Code, to be dis tributed by giving one copy to each member of the House, ten copies to the Library of Congress, and the remainder at the distribution of the Secretary of State.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON earnestly opposed the adoption After some remarks from Messrs. BRIGGS, E. WHIT-TLESEY, and LANE,

BOON moved the previous question. Mr. HEISTER moved to lay the resolution on the ta-ble. We had done enough, he thought, in the way of

buying books for one morning.
Mr. HARDIN demanded the yeas and nays, remarking that he wished to put his name on record, in opposition to the resolution; but, if the books were forced upon him, he should take them as well as others. The yeas and nays were refused.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to by a vote

of 84; noes not counted.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on the Judiciary. reported the Senate bill for the relief of Thomas Cooper, without amendment. Committed.

Mr. T. also reported the resolution from the Senate in re-

lation to Florida acts without amendment. Committed. Mr. THOMAS offered, by consent, the following re

solution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be di rected to inquire into the expediency of reporting a joint resolution, prohibiting the further issue of bonds guarantied to the Territory of Florida by the Union Bank of Florida incorporated by act of the 13th February, 1833, by the Go-

vernor and Council of that Territory.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of making the bill for the increase of the military establishment of the United States the special order on Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved the suspension of the

Rules for the purpose of offering a resolution for the ap-pointment of a select committee of five members, to inquire what disposition has been made of the books purchased b members have sold said books to booksellers and others. Mr. HAWES asked the yeas and nays, and they were ordered, and were—yeas 117, nays 70, not two-thirds.

So the motion was rejected.

On motion of Mr. MASON, of Va., the Committee on

Foreign Relations was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of sundry merchants of New York, asking Congress to provide some means for indemnification for the destruction of their property at Antwerp; and the same was referred to the President of the United States it being a petitor for providing the property of the United States, it being a matter for negotiation.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

reported a bill for the relief of Alexander Hamilton. Read wice, and committed.
Mr. MASON, also, from the same committee, reporte a bill from the Senate to give effect to the 8th article of the

treaty with Spain; which was committed.

Mr. MASON, of Va., also reported a bill for the relief of George M. Brown; which was read twice, and com-Mr. JONES, from the Committee on the Judiciary, re-

ported a bill for the relief of H.B. Stith. Read twice, and Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill from the Senate to authorize the construction of a turnpike through the public lands by a company in Washington county, Missouri; which was or-

dered to a third reading.

Mr. CRAIG, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Robert Johnson Read twice, and committed.

Mr. CRAIG, from the same committee, made sundry unfavorable reports on petitions referred to it.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and for other purposes. Read twice, and committed, and, with the accompanying document ordered to be printed. document, ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the same committee, re-

ported the Senate bill supplementary to the act for the re-lief of the sufferers by the late conflagration in New York, with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill in relation to unavailable funds in the Treasury, and authorizing a compromise of all old outstanding claims; and the same was brought into the House for consideration but was laid on the table for the House for consideration. tion, but was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. CASEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, re-

ported a bill for the relief of certain inhabitants in Madison county, Illinois Read twice, and committed.

Mr. DOUBLEDAY, from the Committee on Invalid

Pensions, reported a bill granting arrears of pension to Ephraim Taylor. Read twice, and committed. Mr. LINCOLN, from the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill from the Senate confirming certain grants of land in Louisiana.

The question being on ordering it to a third reading, a debate took place, in which Messrs. CAVE JOHNSON and REYNOLDS took part, and which was arrested by the expiration of the time allotted to morning business.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report fro the Secretary of War, containing the information called fo by a resolution of the House yesterday, in relation to the Cherokee treaty lately ratified; which was ordered to li

Mr. WHITE, of Florida, moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of offering a resolution to set apart ten minutes to-morrow for the consideration of bills granting the right of way through the public land to certain rail-road companies in Florida. Lost. Several ineffectual efforts were made to take up sundry

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS AND RIVERS

The House, in further execution of the special order proceeded to the consideration of the "bill making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers," reported with amendments from the Committee of the Whole. Several of the amendments made in Committee of the

Whole were non-concurred in. The question being on concurring in the amendment increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio Mr. HAWES asked the yeas and nays on it, and they

The question being taken, the amendment was concur ed in—yeas 104, nays 81.

Mr. WISE moved to strike out the enacting clause of

the bill, (in effect to reject it,) and thereupon called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected—

After several amendments were concurred in,
Mr. HAWES moved to strike out that clause in the bill
which appropriates \$100,000 for the improvement of the
navigation of the river Hudson, and spoke at some length

in its support.

Mr. SUTHERLAND moved the previous question, which was seconded. Mr. HARDIN called for the yeas and nays on the

'Shall the main question be now put?" and they were ordered.

The main question was ordered to be put—yeas 106,

nays 78.
Mr. LEWIS moved a call of the House. Lost,

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 126, nays 64.

Mr. HAWES moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to strike out the clause making appropriations for the improvement of Hudson river and the many above the the improvement of Hudson river, and thereupon he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

After some remarks from Mr. BOON, the question wa

taken, and the motion was rejected—yeas 60, nays 101. The House then took the usual recess.

EVENING SESSION. The House resumed the consideration of "the bill making appropriations for the Delaware breakwater," &c. and "the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors," &c.; and both bills, by the aid of the previous question, were read a third time, and passed. No later reports were received when this paper went to press.

Mr. WHITE, of Tennessee, on presenting to the Sen ate, on Monday, the resolutions of the citizens of Nashville on the subject of the recognition of Texas, made the fol lowing remarks:

Mr. President: I ask permission of the Senate now to perform the agreeable duty of making known to this body the sentiments of a portion of the citizens of Tennessee on the subject of acknowledging that Texas is a free, sov-

ver since the struggle for self-government commence in that delightful and fertile country, it has been my own wish that success should speedily crown their efforts; and that, so soon as the Executive of the United States could

be furnished with reasonable evidence that a Government was in fact established, which could be relied on as suffi-ciently stable to afford protection to the persons and the property within their limits, and with which other independent States would be safe in forming such connexions as are usual and useful among the family of nations, the United States should be the first to acknowledge and make known that Texas was independent. This having been my first wish, I have looked to the progress of this struggle with the state of the progress of this struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the state of the progress of the struggle with the with great anxiety. This anxiety has been increase by the circumstance of having some intimate acquaintance

and valued friends personally engaged in the contest.

It gives me the most sincere pleasure to find that the per of my own State participate largely in the good feelings the citizens of other States towards this People, whose unparalleled achievements have, within a short period, ex-belled an invading foe, and, as I fondly hope, secured th

ermanent independence of their own country.

As the Committee on Foreign Relations has alread nade a report, I will not ask a reference of the paper which equesting that it may be received, read; printed for the us of the Senate, and laid on the table.

The following is a copy of the resolution offered son lays ago by Mr. Davis, in the Senate, and adopted: Resolved, That the Postmaster General be instructed to eport to the Senate, at the next session of Congress, the entire amount of emoluments received by each and eve Postmaster, whether provided for by law, or arising fro office, designating the amount accruing to each from boxes and the amount charged for each box.

In our report of proceedings on the Survey bill, Mr. Underwood (of Kentucky) is represented as moving to strike out the appropriation of \$30,000 for examinations and surveys for the year 1836. This was an error. Mr. Underwood called for the reading of that part of the bill; and thereupon Mr. Garland (of Virginia) moved to strike

On the question to suspend the Rules of the House of Representatives, to enable Mr. McKay to offer his several resolutions, Mr. ASHLEY asked the House to indulge him in making a few remarks explanatory of his vote on the question. He was deficately situated. He was in favor of one of the propositions which the gentleman proposed to introduce, and not the other. He desired a reduction of the price of the public lands, but was opposed to any national modification of the tariff, to reduce the duties on imports. The Chair said the question to suspend the Rules was not debatable; and Mr. A., of course, did not proceed fur-

Among the bills which received the action of the Hous yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, was that providin or the extension of the national road from the Mississip to the seat of Government of Missouri.

When the bill providing for the construction of a road com the southern boundary of Missouri to Red river was nder consideration, Mr. ASHLEY proposed to amend the bill by striking out the words "southern boundary of Missouri," and inserting "as the place of beginning, of the Mississippi, at New Madrid;" which was agreed to.

VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE.—On Wednesday, 29th instant, I shall sell without reserve at the residence of Jonathan Guest, Esq. on Tentl street, north of F, all his very superior household effects, which are mostly new, and selected with much care, consisting, in part s follows, viz. Handsome Pillar and Claw Card, Centre, and Dining Table

Pembroke Tables and Cloth Covers
Workstand and Secretary
Splendid Vases and Shades for Mantel, Astral Lamp

2 Recess Mahogany Sideboards Brass Andirons, Fenders, Tongs and Shovels Venitian Blinds Best Parlor, Hall, Step, and Chamber Carpets Flat Step Rods Heavy Cut Decanters

Wines, Tumblers, Celeries, Dishes, Salts, &c.
Best Silver Plate, such as—
Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons Fishknife, Ladle, &c. Bronze and Gilt Candlesticks Plated Candlesticks, Plated Castors Set Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets China Preserve Jars, Mahogany Bureaux 2 very superior Dressing or Toilet Bureaux Mahogany and Poplar Wardrobes' Maple high and French post Bedsteads Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses Blankets, Fine Chintz Spreads
Washstands, Toilet Sets, Pier Glasse

Chintz Window Curtains, &c. &c.
A first-rate Rotary Stove and apparatus, with a complete
of Kitchen requisites, &c. &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash. The furniture can be examined on the day in the day of sale.

EDWARD DYER,
Auctionee

Y EDWARD DYER.—Commissioners' sale of Valuable Property.—In virtue of a decree of the honorable Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, in the matter of the division of the real estate of

of Washington, in the matter of the division of the real estate of William Emack, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1836, the following lots and improvements thereon, belong to said estate, to wit:

Lot No. 20, in square 729; lot No. 21, in square 729; part of ot No. 23, in square 729; lot No. 18, in square 652; lot No. 11 in square 665; lot No. 7, in square 667; and lot No. 9, in square east of 667; all in the city of Washington, and according to the plan of said city.

of the plan of said city.

The sale to take place at 4 o'clock P. M. upon lot No. 20, in quare 729, on which John Lynch now resides.

Terms of sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid a cash, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen conths from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give om date, with satisfactory endorsers, to the legal represences of the deceased, or to their authorized attorney in fact.

> JOSEPH FOLLANSBEE. SIMEON BASSETT, J. W. BECK, GEORGE PHILLIPS,

Commissioners, EDW'D DYER, Auct. The above sale is postponed to Wednesday, the

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, with a profitable Farm at Auction, near the City. I shall sell, by pub c sale, on Thursday afternoon, June 30th, at half past 4, a lic sale, on Thursday afternoon, June 30th, at half past 4, at Gwynn's Tavern, 9 miles out on the Susquehanna Railroad, that valuable and profitable Farm known as Wilkins's, with all the superior buildings, in a high situation, with all the necessary improvements in complete order, situated in the forks of the Susquehanna Railroad, and 9 miles from the city by the Falls Turnpike, adjoining the lands of Richard Caton, Esq. Probably there is not a more beautiful, luxuriant, and healthy spot in the State. There are about 248 acres of land, upwards of 100 of which is in a very high state of cultivation; there is an abundance of wood and water, a thriving young orchard, a handsome garden, extensive barn, replete with every convenience; and ice house filled with ice from spring water flowing through the premises, dairy, lime kiln, and elegant dwelling and other improvements. The farm is under good locust and chestnut fence, divided into seven fields, all in full crops, which will test the strength of the soil. Terms will be liberal. Apply to the auctioneer.

The cars leave the Depot at 3 in the afternoon, and return at 6. The property can be examined at any time previous to the

The property can be examined at any time previous to the H. W. BOOL, Jr. une 22—ts Auctioneer, Baltimore. iune 22—ts

OTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Levy Court of Prince George's County, Md. will be held on Wednesday, the 13th of July next, for the purpose of completing the county levy, and transacting the ordinary business of the Court Test:

Upper Marlboro', June 24, 1836.

Levy ATLAS.—Just published, and may be had complete of the subscriber, a new universal Atlas, containing

plete of the subscriber, a new universal Atlas, containing maps of the various Kingdoms, States and Republics of the world, with a special Map of each of the United States, plans of cities, &c. comprehended in seventy sheets, and forming a series of one hundred and seventeen maps, plans, and sections; by Henry Tanner. One large volume, royal 4to. neatly half bound. \$15. On sale by ind, \$15. On sale by

PISHEY THOMPSON. A few copies on hand, but a large supply expected on Thur

THOROUGH BRED HORSES FOR SALE. Two stallions, of fine size and of the best blood, can be unchased on moderate terus, if application be immediately nade to the owner, at Fuller's American Hotel. If not sold reviously, they will leave the city on Thursday next.

rouche.—On Thursday next, the 30th inst. at half pas 3 o'clock P. M. I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of Brown's Tavern, a pair of very superior gray Horses handsome, and fine travellers, with a fine double Barouche built by Knowles & Thayer, of Amherst, Mass.

june 29—2t (Globe) EDW. DYER, Auct.

SPLENDID pair of Carriage Horses for sale

a on moderate terms.—They are of good blood, fine size,
gentle, and very gay. A note addressed to T. at Fredericktown, Md. will meet with attention. june 29—3t

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1836.

FRAUDS UPON THE CREEK INDIANS.

A controversy has arisen before the Public through the medium of the Alabama newspapers between Col. J. B. Hogan, an Agent of the United States, and Gen. THOS. S. WOODWARD, one of the Emigrating Contractors. Into the personal merits of the quarrel between these two adversaries we do not propose to lead our readers, because, if not for other reasons, it would

be carrying them away from the point to which

we desire to direct their attention. It will be within the recollection of our readers that it was lately stated, in a paragraph copied from Southern papers, that Col. Hogan, an Agent of the United States, had discovered extensive frauds practised upon the Creek Indians, in the disposal of their lands, which frauds were supposed to be connected with, if not at the bottom of, the late hostile indications among this tribe of Indians. The subjoined documents, being a portion of those published in Mr. Hogan's reply to Mr. Woodward, will give the reader an insight into the nature and extent of the frauds alleged to have been practised upon the Indians.

Before reading these Letters, (the first of which, it will be perceived, is from the influential friendly Chief now co-operating with Gen. JESUP)—the reader will please to recall to mind the fact, that, by the Treaty of Emigration between the United States and the Creek Indians, certain reservations were made to the Indians in the ceded territory—to some more, to ome less-the remainder of the land being transferred by the Treaty to the United States. The reservations, thus made in their favor, the Creeks were allowed to make sale of. The reader will be able to form an idea, from the following papers, how these reservations have been bought from the proprietors to whom the Treaty confirmed them in fee simple:

LETTER No. 6. From Hopothle-Yoholo.

Тискаватснее, Feb. 14, 1836. TUCKABATCHEE, FEB. 14, 1836.

Dear Friend: I have been waiting in anxious expectation to see you for some time, but have been disappointed Owing to the many complaints, which are lodged with me daily, from the Chiefs of the different towns of Judge Tarrant's district, compels me to address you a few lines in behalf of them, to inform you of the frauds which ar practised on them daily in that district. You being the only friend at this time to whom we can confide, compelme thus to address you. The Chiefs inform me that the white people have persuaded nearly all their people to sell their lands, and, after having had their lands certified to,

their lands, and, after having had their lands certified to, and received their money, have been made to give them up again, by the very men who have bought their lands, either by force, or tales raised for the purpose.

They have been told by these men that it was General Jackson's wish that they should not hold money, and that they had been sent as agents to receive their money, and hold it until they arrive in Arkansas; and, consequently, a great many of them have given up their money, thinking that whatsoever their great father said, could not be oth erwise than for their benefit; and whenever these tale would fail, it has been taken by force.

would fail, it has been taken by force.

It was their calculation to have emigrated last fall, and consequently soil all their cattle, corn, and every thing necessary for a support, and are now left in a state of starvation. It is their earnest request that you should come up among them, for it is highly necessary that something should be done immediately.

You will please answer this as soon as you receive it, and inform the at what this was soon as

and inform me at what time you can go up, or whethe you can go or not, in order that I can inform the Chief when to expect you. Your friend,

HOPOTHLE X YOHOLO. JAMES L. ALEXANDER. Col. JOHN B. HOGAN,

Fort Mitchell, Russell county, Alabama.

LETTER No. 7. COLUMBUS, FEB. 18, 1836.

Sir: Having just returned home from Mississippi, and being informed that in your recent investigations you have deemed it necessary to mark for report to the War Department several contracts made by Shorter & Scott; Shorter, . J. Fanning, with Creek Indians, Mr. Tarver and mys were both in Mississippi, Scott in Texas, and Fanning dead, at the time of your investigation, so that neither of us were or could be present. I therefore ask that you will do me the justice to furnish me with a list of all such conreport, that I may be prepared, and offer through you the Department, such evidence and defence as may be in my power. I am interested in each one of the cases cer tified to said parties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, ELI S. SHORTER.

COLUMBUS, FEB. 24, 1836.

LETTER No. 8. Letter of Eli S. Shorter to Col. John B. Hogan, proving himself an honorable man.

Sin: I am just informed that you have been furnished with a copy of a letter draughted by myself "by request," and ntended to be sent by Bird Fitzpatrick, Esq. and other ettlers in the Creek territory, to the Secretary of War, in elation to our Indian matters, and that you particularly object to one statement in the letter, to wit, that you ha certified approved reversed contracts. I have received such information from Dr. W. A. Richardson, Daniel Neeves, and James E. Glenn, Jr. and immediately I exhibited to the Secretary of War a direct charge against you, for having certified the case of Ho-mar-ho-do, who was located upon W 32, 14, 29, and that the re-certification was in favor of A. Seals & Co. The marning after my letter had favor of A. Seals & Co. The morning after my letter had been sent to the War Department, in conversing with Mr J. A. Hudson upon the subject, he stated that I must certainly have been misinformed, for that you had been applied to, and urged to re-certify another case of the character that you had refused to do so, and had declared that you

never had re-certified such a contract. I immediately sought an interview with each of my informants, and the following was the result: Richardson did not see, nor did he know that the contract had been re-certified; he was present the interview of the see that the contract had been re-certified; was so vexed and disgusted that he left the square, and was afterwards informed that the land had been resold and re-certified, and in the re-certification that you stated publicly that you did not know that you were authorized to act, and gav notice that by acting you were not to be considered as in curring any manner of responsibility. Neeves says he did not see, and does not know of the re-certification; that he was one of the firm of A. Seals & Co.; that they informed him that the land had been re-purchased and re-certified

and called upon and received from him his proportion of he purchase money.

Glenn says that he did not see, and does not know, that the re-certification had been made; but was informed by several members of the firm of A. Seals & Co. that the land was resold and re-certified. Finding, upon this close and particular re-examination, that the proof was deficient, I the ame day wrote again to the Secretary of War, stating the facts specially; my belief of a misrepresentation by some of the firm of A. Seals & Co. and that I felt it my duty, a an honorable man, promptly to retract the charge agains you. The letter making the charge was written one day nd the letter explaining and retracting it written the next ay, and all about the time of draughting the letter first herein nentioned. Thus, sir, I hope you will perceive that, whilst have been and am determined to maintain my own rights

mentioned is known to you, it is but justice to myself that you should be put in possession of the "whole facts" pre-Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI S. SHORTER. LETTER No. 9.

From the Hon. Eti S.Shorter, addressed to John S.Scott, E. Corley, and M. M. G. N. H. Craven—Tallapoosa.

COLUMBUS, MARCH 1, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have just returned from Dr. McHenry's when there, Yarga sold and certified his land to Dr. Billingslea for \$6,000, and then gave back \$3,000 of the money, and took a bond for the occupancy of the land west of the river. I left at the agency Hayden and his son, Gen. Woodward, Stone, McBryde, and Collins, the whole Columbus company, and a host of others, with, I firmly believe, four hundred Indians hid out all around the hill. Certifications commenced late vesterials morning, and about COLUMBUS, MARCH 1, 1836. Certifications commenced late yesterday morning, and about ixty were taken through. The agent will be home cert ying the whole of next week, and, in that time, most, lot all, of the land will be swept that is worth notice. ave the agent's promise to meet us at any place of our ar ointment on the Monday afterwards, and, to obtain this, nave had to interest another man in our company, so far a t regards McHenry's district: I am to give him one-eight part. It is unnecessary to mention names; the thing wanecessary, and was therefore done.

Now, it we are to do any thing, you must instantly, up a reading this letter, lay all other business aside, and ga ther up as many Indians who can be depended on as possible, and Corley or Craven, and one of the Griersons, mus ome on with them towards the agency in Chambers. The collect and come on with another company. When you get within from five to ten miles of the agency, stop wher you can get water and provisions, and send a messenger t at the agency to let us know where you are, and will meet you on Monday morning with the agent, and pro ceed to business. Your messenger must reach us on Suday night. Camp your Indians out of sight of the roa You need give yourself no trouble about the value of the

When I left, there were not more than 80 reservations left in all Tuckabatchee; they will all go to-morrow, then will follow Thlob-locco—then Kialiga—then Oak-tan-sarthen Eu-fau-la; and, in two weeks, the whole hos of Philistines will be in your quarter, and, rely upon it, they will carry all before them.

Now Scott may wrap himself in his Indian blanket, and say this is impossible; but I say it is not only possible, but

When I see such men with so few advantages getting s much valuable land at \$10 per tract, see how much money we have paid out, the power we have had, and see the quantity and quality of land we have received, particularly when

I think of the reason why these things are so, I can almost tear the hair from my head. There is yet time to do some thing, but I almost despair of its being done.

If Scott's Indian wife was at the devil, I should have some hope. We shall go into the strife and do what we can; if you will join us, well; if not, well: we have plenty of money. You need not come unless you will drill your Indians, and propare them to receive ten dollars in the store, for every contract certified. Be sure to bring two old vomen, and if you possibly can, be sure and bring Tallar-har, an old woman of Thlob-loccotown, who is the mother or mother-in-law of

The whole show will be up in four weeks from this time and all the Indians who do not sell will lose their lands This system has not been working more than three weeks and upwards of 1,000 tracts have been certified. Th stream is getting wider, deeper, and stronger every day. things are to be radically altered as to money at Tallapoos I will furnish funds in *paper money*, to certify the balance if not, the Indians may be disbanded, and we will quit the drive, for I will stand the past pull no longer, and if Dr must be a good rule, and shall apply it to all cases.

Respectfully, &c.\
ELI S. SHORTER. LETTER No. 10.

From Benjamin P. Tarver. Sin: Mr. Corley gave me time to be there to close the trade with him until I could get out, or until they commenced certifying. As my business in course is not settled, am unable to say when I shall be there; and if you have not closed the trade with Mr. Corley, you will do it for me—if you are not disposed to go into it, but I prefer your connexion in the matter. There is nothing going on at this time, but, stealing of land, with about 50 Indians. Pay these 310 per few lands of the connexion in the matter. his time, but scaling of the his act of the balance bac hen \$10, or \$50 when certified, and get all the balance bac and get 400 or 500 contracts certified with 50 Indian is all the game. Judge Shorter has just returned from Dr. McHenry's. He states the different speculators have about 500 Indians hid out, and certifying at night. Yarga is certified to. Without a rush we are gone.

B. P. TARVER.

James S. Moore was married on to-night. The Judge thinks that the largest proportion, if not all the land that is before Dr. McHenry, will be certified on this week. Now is the time or never. Hurrah boys! Here goes it. Let us steal all we can. I shall go for it, or get no lands. Now or never.

BENJAMIN P. TARVER.

The report of the Committee for the District of Columbia, on the application of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, for a portion of public ground for the site of the monument, will be found in our olumns to-day. We would call the attention of our readers to it as containing sentiments creditable to the author of the report, and the committee by whom it has been made. A copy of the bill, as it has passed the House of Representatives, is also given.

While on this subject, we cannot refrain from mentioning the spirited and patriotic conduct of the People of the State of MAINE. "Every individual in the Portland Cotton Manufactory, says the collector of the Society, "from th gentlemanly agent, H. Smith, Esquire, to the youngest boy and girl, including 114 females, contributed from one dollar to six cents apiece. And the Bangor Mechanics' Association have unanimously passed resolutions highly approbating and recommending the plan and object of the Society, and proposing to prepare a corner-stone of any given dimensions, with suitable inscriptions, and forward it to this city, as a contribution from the Me chanics' Association to this patriotic object."

We trust that the general contribution to this laudable object will be such as to do credit to the countrymen of the great patriot whose me mory it is intended to honor by the monument in contemplation. We should be pleased to see Mr. Lane's report published in every journal in

Conviction of Mail Robbers .- We learn from the Rich nond Whig of Saturday, that Burdick and Hoffman, ap prehended for robbing the mail between Richmond and Petersburg, have been sentenced to the penitentiary by the Federal District Court-Burdick, as the actual robber, for ten years-Hoffman, as the receiver of the plunder, know ing it to be stolen, for one. Burdick was found guilty by a jury-Hoffman confessed and threw himself on the mercy of the court.

Lynch law put down in Bagdad.—A missionary with two camel-loads of tracts reflecting upon Mahomet, went lately into the bazaar at Bagdad, and began to distribute them among the people. The consequence was a general cry to Lynch all the Christians in the place. The Pacha by threats and determined conduct, succeeded at last in quieting the mob, and 3,000 troops were ordered from Constantinople to help "the regular police."

Steamboat Arrivals .- On application to the Collector's Office in this city, we learn that there were ninety steam-boat arrivals in the port of Detroit during the month of May. When the Public are informed, in connexion with his fact, that every steamer that has entered our harbo I have been and am determined to maintain my own rights as far as I have the power, I have been and am as scrupulously regardful of the rights of others. As the letter first

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Mobile Register, of the 13th instant, says that the Secretary of War has directed Gen. Jesup to confer with the Postmaster at Columbus, to adopt measures to protec the mails, but that the disordered condition of the mail line will prevent the immediate benefit of this arrangement ; the losses of the contractors in stock and supplies, and the breaking up of all their arrangements, rendering the restoration of regularity a work of difficulty.

We are informed from more than one source (says the Savanah Georgian) that General CLINCH is unwilling to assume the command of Florida, his only motive in visiting Florida at this time being to remove his negroes from the Territory.

Lieut. D. S. HERRING, of the 3d Regt. of Artillery, died

at St. Augustine on the 22d inst. Lieut. T. B. Wheelock, of the U. S. Dragoons, died at

Micanopy on the 14th inst. The following is an extract of a letter received at St Augustine from Fort Drane, dated 19th inst:

' No news of the Indians since their repulse at Micanopy. Major Heileman had arrived safe here with the aggage train."

The account of the arrest of a white man, for being con erned in the robbery of the mails in the Creek Nation, is confirmed. The name of the accused is Philando R. Broad sometime since Postmaster at Fort Mitchell. When arrested, broken letters and envelopes of letters were found in his possession, affording almost conclusive evidence of his guilt He succeeded, when seized, in destroying part of the con tents of his pocket-book. There are witnesses at Augusta ready to swear that he was seen and recognised, with the Indians, when they made the attack upon the stage. He has been examined and committee to jail in Chambers countried in J has been examined and committed to jail in Chambers coun

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE MOBILE ADVERTISER OF 16TH INST. TEXAS.—The Texian armed schooner Independence manded by Charles E. Hawkins, seven days from Ve asco, Texas, anchored below the Point, at New Orleans on the 13th instant, and fired a salute of 13 guns. P. W GRAYSON and JAS. COLLINGSWORTH, Esqs. came in her as passengers. These gentlemen are clothed with full powers o negotiate with our Government for a recognition of the ndependence of Texas, and will leave to-morrow for Washington City, with that view. From these gentlemen we learn that an armistice has been entered into between the Texian and Mexican commander-in-chief, Filasola, and that the remains of the Mexican army are by this time on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, rejoicing, doubtless, at their escape from the Texians, and firmly resolved never again to face the Texian rifle. SANTA ANA remains strongly guarded at Velasco, from whence he has no chance of e ape, and will be retained there, with the other prisoners antil communications shall be received from the Mexican

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, JUNE 14. TEXAS.—By the arrival yesterday, we are informed that n armistice had been agreed on by the Mexicans and Texians, and that the army under General Filasola were to evacuate Texas, and encamp at Monterey or Saltillo, to wait the action of the Mexican Congress on the proposi tions of Santa Ana. The latter is still imprisoned at Ve

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS ADVERTISER, JUNE 14. By the cutter Independence, Captain Hawkins, arrive esterday, we learn that the residue of the Mexican army nad evacuated Texas. It is also stated that the Mexican com mander-in-chief (General FILASOLA) had entered into an amnesty with the provisional Government of Texas. For the present hostilities have entirely ceased. The Mexican ommander was awaiting the instructions of his Govern nent, which, it was thought, would recognise the inde pendence of Texas.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY At an election held at the anniversary meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society, on the 21st instant, in Baltimore, the following officers were unanimously chose for the ensuing year, viz.

B. I. COHEN, President. Joseph King, Jr. Vice Presidents. GIDEON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary. GUSTAVUS SCHMIDT, Recording Secretary. EDWARD KURTZ, Treasurer.

Dr. Julius T. Ducatel.

James Carrell, Jr. George Duncan, George H. Keerl, Peter Coombs, Edward Keene, Caleb Whittemore, Henry Rodewald, Wm. Worthington, James Maidlow

DEATH.

DEATH.

At Hampton, on the 18th inst. after a severe illness of five months, ROBERT FITZHUGH, youngest son of Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, and late of the U. S. Navy. How sad that thus, in the prime of life, surrounded by a young and interesting family, the arrow should have been sent against him; but it found him strong in a patient heart, and a confiding faith in the mercies of his Creator. Blessed with every quality that could render him dear to all, his loss will be irreparable. Brave, generous, and intelligent, his course through life was ever directed to the high purposes of usefulness and honor.

B.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the operation of the subscriber's Revolving Harrow on 14th street, a short distance north of Fuller's Hotel, has been unavoidably postponed on account of the wet weather. But it is his determination to put the implement in operation on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Agriculturists are particularly solicited to witness the efficacy of the above-named implement for pulverizing the soil and detroying weeds.

J. D. WOODSIDE, Patentee.

N. B. The hours for operating will be from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Also, at the same time and place as above, will be exhibited and operated with, Mason & Davis's improved Plough.

RUNK AND BINDERS' BOARDS.-Receive this day, and for sale by GARRET ANDERSON, a larg of of Trunk and Binders' Boards, direct from the Manufacturers

TALES OF THE WOODS AND FIELDS, by the Author of "The Admiral's Daughter," is just published, and is this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, "My Aunt Pontypool," a novel in 2 vols. and Leitch Ritchie's "Russia and the Russians." june 29

STRAL LAMP, FRUIT, &c.—On Thursday Afternoon, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, in front of the Auction Store, I shall sell, to close various sales, a number of second hand Astral and Mantel Lemps, mostly in order.

Also, 25 Boxes of Prunes, Drums of Figs, &c. &c.

Various articles of Household Furniture.

EDWARD DYER,

DAFFLE FOR A CARRIAGE & HARNESS The subscribers to the raffle for a Carriage and Harness longing to a widow lady, are respectfully informed that it wil ke place on Friday evening, July 1st, at 8 o'clock P. M. a e Steamboat Hotel, kept by Mr. Thomas Lloyd on 7th street

early opposite the market house.
Subscribers are requested to be punctual.
june 29—d3t OUSES TO RENT .-- A new and well finished two story brick House at the corner of G and 12th streets the second ward, near Colonel Andrews. Apply to Mr.

wedy, opposite the premises.

Also, a two-story brick building on C street, between 2d and d streets, a short distance north of Pennsylvania Avenue, in the third ward. Apply to John A. Wilson, Esq. or to Mr. Get-

S. BURCH.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT. House of Representatives, March 24, 1836. Mr. Lane, from the Committee for the District

of Columbia, made the following report: The Committee for the District of Columbia, to which was referred the memorial of the officers and managers of the Washington National

That the committee have ascertained that a society has been established in this city for the laudable purpose of erecting, by the voluntary contributions of the People of the United States, a magnificent neglument to the memory of the great father of his country, at the seat of the Federa

The officers and managers of this society consist of the most respectable citizens of Washington, who, conceiving that it was only necessary to make an appeal to the patriotism and gratitude of the American People to be enabled to raise a sum sufficient to accomplish an object in the execution of which every American must feel a pride, organ-ized a society, adopted a constitution, and proceeded to put

The board of managers, chosen triennially by the sociey, commenced its operations during the last summer, by ne appointment of collectors of contributions in almost all the States and Territories of the Union. These agents have been employed in collecting, or making arrangements to collect, in the several districts for which they were appointed, and their success, your committee understand, has, so far, been such as to afford a well-grounded expectation that the great and patriotic object the society has in view will be accomplished. The amount of contribution by each individual is limited, by the constitution, to one dollar, that each individual may have the glory and gratification of aidthe committee think, is the only practicable one that could have been adopted; and the object of the society has received the sanction of some of the most distinguished names

of which our country can boast.

The lamented Chief Justice Marshall was its first, and the excellent and venerable Madison its present, president, both of whom have given it their cordial co-operation. Every where it seems to have met with the approbation of the country was a second of the country was a seco the countrymen of the great hero of the Revolution, and the committee think that an object like this is calculated to call out the grateful feelings of every patriotic heart. The pilgrim to Mount Vernon, the spot consecrated by his hal-lowed remains, is often shocked when he contemplates the rude and humble sepulchre which contains his bones, and laments that no monument has yet reared its lofty head to mark a nation's gratitude. It is true that "the storied urn, the animated bust," or the splendid mausoleum, cannot call back the departed spirit, or "soothe the dull cold ear of back the departed spirit, or "soothe the dull cold ear of death;" but it is equally true that it can and does manifest the gratitude and veneration of the living for those who have passed away forever from the stage of lite, and left behind them the cherished memory of their virtues. The posthumous honors bestowed by a grateful nation on its distinguished citizens serve the further purpose of stimulating those who survive them to similar acts of greatness and of virtue while the respect and admirating the the and of virtue, while the respect and admiration for the country which confers them upon its children are more deeply and ardently felt. The character of Washington is identified with the glory and greatness of his country. It belongs to history, into which it has infused a moral granwaste of the world, on which the mind loves to repose, and the patriot and the philosopher delight to dwell. Such a being but seldom appears to illustrate and give splendor to the annals of mankind, and the country which gave him oirth should take a pride in bestowing posthumous honors on his name. It is not to transmit the name or fame of the on his name. It is not to transmit the name or fame of the illustrious Washington to future ages that a monument should be erected to his memory, but to show that the people of republics are not ungrateful, if their Governments be so, and that they desire to manifest their patriotism and love of eminent public and private virtues by some endur-

ng memorial.

The society believe that a monument erected by the means proposed will be a monument of the American Peo-ple, as well as to the illustrious dead, and serve as a lasting memorial to future generations of the taste, the patriotism, and the gratitude of the present age of the Republic. The committee think that there can be but little doubt of its completion, organized as the society is, responsible and zealous as its members are, and feeling, as every American must, on a subject so well calculated to clicit all that is noble and

grateful in his nature.

The desire of the society is to commence the great work for which it has been organized, at as early a period as possible, and it wishes to obtain from Congress a portion f the public mall, between 7th street, west, and the Poto-

This improvement the committee think would be the means of embellishing that part of the public ground, and of giving a new and deeper interest to the metropolis of the

They, therefore, report the accompanying bill.

AN ACT acthorizing the officers and managers of the Washington Monumental Society to erect a monument to the memory of George Washington, on the public

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That permission be, and the same is hereby, granted to the "Washington National Monumental Society," under the direction of the President of the United States, to place on the public reservation in the city of Washington, lying be tween seventh street, west, and the Potomac, a monumen to be erected by said society to the memory of TON, which monument, during its erection, and when completed, shall be under the care of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and subject to such regulations for its preservation and security as Congress may be eafter prescribe.

[The bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate.]

ASONIC.—The Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, respectfully announce that a procession of the Order will take place on Sunday afternoon next, 3d July. The members of the fraternity will assemble at 2 o'clock precisely at the room of Naval Lodge No. 4, Virginia Avenue, near the Navy Yard, at which place the procession will be formed, and proceed thence to the Methodist Protestant Church on 9th street, near the General Post Office, where an address will be delivered, and other appropriate services; after which, a collection will be taken up in propriate services; after which, a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Female Benevolent Society. The Public are respectfully invited to attend. After the conclusion of the services at the church, the procession will proceed to the Central Masonic Hall, where it will be dismissed. By order, C. F. ELLIS,

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

(Mirror)

The Alexandria Gazette will please insert on Thursday at Saturday.

ANTED IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentle-man, a situation as private teacher in some genteel family in the country. He is competent to teach the ordinary branches of a common English education, and can give satisfactory testimonials of capacity and correct moral habits. Direct to P. A. Washington City, D. C.

June 29—2cp1d

THE stated quarterly meeting of the stockholders of the National Theatre will be held at the Theatre on Monday, July 4, at 9 o'clock A. M. The punctual attendance of all the stockholders is particularly requested, as much business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

une 29-dWTFS&M OTS FOR SALE.—The following lots in this city will be sold on reasonable to

9, 12, in square 204. 9, 12, in square 317. 7, 14, 18, 19, in square 529. 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 20, in square 530. 9, 13, in square 534.

GEO: GILLISS, Apply to GEO. GILLISS, Agent for the proprietor, F'st' between 19th & 20th sts. west, june 29—law6w FOOTELER & DONN have just received, direct

from Boston, per the brig Esther, a good assortment of Boston high-back, scroll-seat, and nursery Rocker Chairs, Fancy Wash Tables and Stands.

They have in store a general assortment of House-furnishing Goods, to which they invite the attention of the Public.

IME! LIME! LIME!—The Washington Lime Kilns near the Canal, Georgetown, D. C. having recently changed owners, are now in full operation, and a constant supply of the best Lime will be kept for sale at lower prices than any in the District. Also, fine Lime for manuring purposes.

Apply on the premises to

Apply on the premises to ROBERT SPEIDEN, june 29—eo2wif (Globe)

District of Columbia, Washington County.

To County, Washington County, Count bia, on the second Monday in July near, the Court Room, when and where his creditors are reque WM. BRENT,

Monumental Society, respectfully report:

WASHINGTON AND BALTI-MORE RAILROAD.—Hours of departure changed.—On and after this day,
June 27th, until further notice, the cars will
depart from the depot in this city at HALF
PAST TWO A. M. instead of half past eight A. M. and at
FOUR P. M. instead of half past ten P. M. as heretofore.
june 27—d1w&3tawtf (Alexa. Gaz. Metrop. & Mirror.)

june 27-d1w&3tawtf

MAIL EXPEDITED AGAIN to Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, &c.—The Southern mail will, on and after Monday, the 13th inst., leave the steamboat wharf in this city at 10 o'clock? M., arrive at Fredericksburg the next morning by 6 A. M., at the dichmond by 2½ P. M., and at Petersburg by sunset. Leave etersburg at 1 A. M.; Richmond, at the office of the Railroad Company, by 4½ A. M., and arrive at Washington by 9 P. M. assengers who leave Baltimore in the evening Railroad Cars, will under this arrangement, sleep on board the steamboat,

dine at Potomac creek, on board the steamboat.
june 13—dlm
J. WOOLFOLK & CO.
The Globe, Telegraph, Baltimore Chronicle, and Alexandria
Gazette, will publish the above daily two weeks.

CANAL LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—United States Daily Mail Line.—The Packet Boats run between Georgetown and Shepherdstown daily, Sundays excepted. Hour of starting, 4 o'clock A. M. Fare through, \$3; intermediate distances in proportion.

K. H. Fate through, tion.

Stages, in connexion with the line, will run regularly between the boats at Georgetown and the city of Washington, calling for passengers at the principal Hotels, and all intermediate points on Pennsylvania Avenue, at an extra charge of 25 cents.

Offices—In Washington, at the American Hotel, Fuller's; In Georgetown, at Von Essen's Refectory; in Shepherdstown, at A. Humrickhouse's, and Short & Harris's.

For the connexion of the line with the West, and with intermediate points, see the Company's cards and former advertise ments.

J. I. STULL, Secretary,
Georgetown.

may 20—d6m

Georgetown.

STEAM PACKETS SOUTH CAROLINA AND COLUMBUS.

The steam packets SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain Rollins, and COLUMBUS, Captain Holmes, will alternately leave Norfolk every Thursday afternoon for Charleston, and Charleston every Friday morning for Norfolk, and arrive on Sunday in time to take the boat for Baltimore. Passage and fave Son. All beargant at the side of the state of more. Passage and fare \$20. All baggage at the risk of th

DICKSON & HUNTER, Norfolk, Or JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore.

NOTICE.—A line of Stages will leave Washington city, next door east of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's White Sulphur Springs, and return in time for the Railroad cars to Baltimore.

JAS. FOSSETT, june 1—dlm [Tel] Agent.

The Steampacket SOUTH CAROLINA. 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 between the above species and forther potice as follows:

wes until further notice, as follows:

Leave Norfolk,

Friday, March 4

Do do 18

Do April 1

T Friday, March 11 Do do 25 Thursday, April 7 Thursday, do 14
Do do 28
Do May 12
Do do 26 do 23 July 7 DIXON & HUNTER, Norfolk. JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore.

PIEDMONT STAGES.—In consequence of the injury to the Poto ac Bridge, passengers in this line will M. till further notice, and reach the Springs by 3 o'clock P. M GEO. JOHNSON & CO. june 6—2awtf [Tel&Glo1aw3w]

YP. MAURO & SON.—Centre Market Vegetable Stands at Auction.—On Saturday morning, 2d July next, at 9 clock, on the premises, will be rented, to the highest bidders, for one year from date, agreeably to an act of the Corporation of Washington, all the Vegetable Stands, &c. of the Centre Market.

Eastern, Capitol Hill, and Western Markets Stands.— These will also be rented, as the above; the two former on Wednesday, 6th July, the latter on Friday, 8th. Terms cash, to be complied with immediately after the sales are closed. By order of the Mayor: june 18 P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

WALSH'S DIDACTICS.—An additional supply i just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. june 20

WALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO RENT.—
For Rent, all that valuable Tavern and Livery Stable property of the late George Holtzman, in Beall street, in George town, D. C. This property is so well known as having the bestun of custom in the town for many years, that a description of it is not considered necessary. The business has been conducted, since the death of George Holtzman, by his widow, who, for the purpose of affording her successor an opportunity of retaining the boarders and horses at livery, as well as the transient custom, will continue the same until about the 1st of Ju. e next, a which time possession may be had of the property. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. For terms, apply to

ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN,

ap 20—lawd&c Now occupying the establishment.

PEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on JAMES BROWN again respectfully informs the Public that the above celebrated watering place has been fitted up in a style of superior beauty and comfort, and is now fully prepared for the reception and accommodation of a very large number fivilities.

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

GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS.—Received thi day at Stationers' Hall, a large assortment of handsome Gold and Silver Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, at reduced prices.

june 24 (Tel.) W. FISCHER.

CITY HOTEL, New York.—The subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a lease of this well-known and favorite establishment for a term of years, and that it is now open for the reception of company. The house, its location, and advantages are too well known to require description; and the advertiser has only to assure the Public that no efforts will be spared on his part, not only to sustain the high character which the house has heretofore established, but to make such improvements as the customs of the day may require. the customs of the day may require.

The whole establishment has been refurnished and refitted, and will in all respects compare with any other in the city, both

in its arrangements and accommodations.
june 25—6t R. G. CRUTTENDEN.

Calvert County Orphans' Court. N application of James A. Chesley, administrator, with the will annexed, of John J. Brooke, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibt their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks by advertisements, in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; National Intelligencer, at Washington; and Baltimore Patriot Patriot.

Calvert County. Sct. In testimony that the aforegoing is a true copy from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court, I have hereunt subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this 14th day of June, 1836.

Register of Wills for Calvert county

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John J. Brooke, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhi ring claims against said deceased are nereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of December next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 24th day of June, 1836.

JAMES A. CHESLEY, Adm'r, june 23—1aw6w with the will annexed.

ACKNIGHT ON THE EPISTLES.—A new enlarged and improved edition, handsomely bound, prily \$4, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. CONSTITUTIONS OF THE TWENTY-SIX STATES.—In the press, a revised edition of the Constitutions of the several States composing the Union, from 1776 to 1836, with all the ratified amendments.

This work is intended to form the fifth volume of the "Debates on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution," (just issued) by JONATHAN ELLIOT.

Annual The Token, and author of Penchisacteries, and other variable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c. whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved family newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seabord, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, railroads, &c. with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which, for six years bast, has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

Terms.—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarte edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper, of the same size as the New York Abbion, will be put at precisely one-half the price of that valuable journal, viz. three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

may 24—eod2w&lawclm

accurately described. He has a sear on one or both of his hips occasioned by a sore; he has some knowledge of the rough carpenter's business. If he has left the neighborhood he is probably in the District of Columbia. PHILIP J. FORD.

may 27—eolmcp

A NEXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE TAV—
FOR PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.—The subscriber is just about finishing a three story brick building, one hundred feet square, with an open court in the centre. This building is subdivided into more than fifty rooms, all light and airy. Its location is in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. The national road passes in front of the building. This House is second to but very few in extent, location, or beauty in the Western country, Cincinnati not excepted. Any application made by letter, addressed to the subscriber at Springfield, Clark County, (Ohio,) will receive prompt attention. Gen. Sampson Mason, member of Congress, is acquainted with the premises, to whom reference can be made. None need apply unless they can give satisfactory reference.

AND FOR SALE.—In pursuance of a decree of the County of Fairfax, State of Virginia, rendered April Term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, on the 18th day of July next—that being the first day of Court—at the front-door of the Court-house, the several tracts of land belonging to the late Albert Fairfax, deceased, of the county aforesaid, containing, in all, 2,458 acres, more or less, subject to dower right, &c. The said tracts of land being a part of the tract called "Toulson," of which a more minute description will be given in a week or two.

The terms of sale are as follows: one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months to

The terms of sale are as follows: one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months to be allowed on the residue, which is to bear interest from the day of sale; the purchaser to give bond, with security to be approved by the Court, for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained until they are made.

ISAAC ROBBINS,

june 6—2wts

Commissioner.

George's County, Maryland, five miles from Alexandria, and twelve miles from Washington, adjoining the estate of the late Dennis M. Lyles. This farm contains six hundred acres, one hundred and twenty of which are well timbered; the arable part is composed of different grades of soil, all of which is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. and receives the application of clover and plaster with great effect. It is laid off in four fields, two ten acre lots and a beautiful upland meadow, all well supplied with water. There are also about forty acres of inexhaustible marsh land, a large portion of which is almost in a state for cultivation, and produces annually a very abundant crop of grass, and if thoroughly reclaimed, which might be done with little expense, would make this the most desirable grass farm in this section of the country. This farm bounds three-fourths of a mile on the Potomac river, and has attached to it two shad and herring fisheries, one of which has been regularly and successfully fished for many years, and has neverfailed to nett a handsome profit on the expenditures, and will any season more than pay the interest on the amount I am willing to take for the property. There is a new and complete outfit for this landing, which will be disposed of if desired. In addition to the application of clover and plaster, these fisheries furnish a large quantity of offal, which acts powerfully as a manure, and will show its effects for years if properly applied. The great abundance of wild fowl, canvass-backs, &c. in their season, is not the least of the advantages which this farm possesses. The improvements consist of a small dwelling house beautifully situated, fronting the Potomac river, about 100 yards therefrom, on an elevated situation, commanding a view of every field, also the cities of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington; smoke house, ice house, carriage house, stables, corn house, large new fifty feet barn, overseer's house; a large and productive garden, well calculated f

A CINE MANUFACTORY.—Locomotive and Stationary Engines, heavy Iron and Brass Castings, Church Bells, and Machinery of every kind. Gentlemen visiting Washington are invited to call and see the works.

THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.

ASHINGTON CORPORATION STOCK—By P. MAURO & SON.—By order of the executor of the late Thomas Law, deceased, we shall sell, by public auction, on Thursday, the 14th July next, at the auction rooms of the subscribers, 11,862 dollars of the six per cent. stock of the corporation of Washington, in lots to suit purchasers.

This stock was issued for the purchase of the Washington canal, and the income of said canal is pledged, in addition to the general fund, for the payment of the interest half-yearly. The late law of Congress for the relief of the city renders this a safe and desirable investment.

Sale at 5 o'clock P. M. Terms cash.

OALE LOTTERY.—Notice of the Drawing.—
Persons interested in the drawing of this Lottery, and the Public enerally, are informed that the Trustees have fixed on Wednesday, the 24th of August next, for the drawing of said Lottery. Persons having the custody of tickets are respectfully requested to state their accounts up to the first of August—to transmit the same to the address of E. J. Coale & Co., Baltimore—retain for intermediate sale the tickets that may then be on hand until the twentieth of August, and then forward such as

june 22—w3t

Trustees.

DUCATION.—A gentleman qualified by education and experience, proposes to take a few children to Europe for their education. They will reside constantly in his family, at such place or places on the Continent as will afford the best advantages; and he will take the direction of their studies, and an entire and parental charge of their clothing, health, amusement, manners, and morals, and visit such objects of taste or utility as may be desired. The expenses will be kept within the most frugal limits, and the most devoted attention given to their improvement and welfare. Good moral character will be indispensable, and the engagement will be for three years.

For details, letters (post paid) addressed to Thomas A. Dexter, Esq. Boston, will receive immediate attention; and for character, the advertiser has the honor to refer—

At Washington, to Hon. John C. Calhoun, U. S. Senate.

Hon. Daniel Webster, "Hon. Representatives.

Philadelphia—John Vaughan, Esq.

New York—Jon. Goodhus, Esq.

Jacob Harvey, Esq.

Cambridge, Mass.—The Hon. Joseph Story, LL. D.

Boston—His Excellency Edward Everett,

WM. Tucker, Esq. Merchant.

An early application is desirable.

Boston, May 20, 1836.

may 27—colm

Point of Rocks, where he continued until the following spring.
During last summer he was seen by several persons who know
him, in the city of Washington, under the presence of being my
marketer. I have no doubt the said Sam or Sampson is either
secreted by his father in Georgetown or the City, or employed on
some part of the canal, or has obtained a forged pass through his
father. I will give the above reward if apprehended and
brought home to the subscriber.

THOMAS BERRY.
june 6—tf

JEW LATIN GRAMMAR.—WM. MARSHALL & Co., corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, have just published a new edition of Adam's Latin Grammar, by Professor C. D. Cleveland. In this edition, which contains nearly one hundred pages of matter not found in any other, the following are some of the principal additions and improvements:

1. Old lists of irregular, defective, and redundant Nouns enlarged, and many new ones added; remarks on gender and on the force of the different cases; on an alphabetical list of nouns of the third declension that are irregular in the formation of the ablative singular, and of the noun, and gen. plural; lists of irregular and unusual comparisons; observations on proper names and reciprocal pronouns, &c. &c.

2. The verbs are conjugated with the perfect participle, which is generally used instead of the supine, which is rarely found, though Dr. Adam generally gives it (formed by analogy) without authority. Whenever the supine, however, does occur,

without authority. Whenever the supine, however, does occur lassical authority is adduced, as it is for the participle and other arts of the verb, which are seldom used, or which are in an espect peculiar. The classical citations are about three thou

3. The prepositions are treated of fully, both as used separate-y and in composition. The original import of each is given, and heir secondary traced to their primary meaning. 4. In the Syntax, Dr. Adam's rules and observations are all served in their order, and about SEVENTY new paragraph urly 20 pages) are added. To facilitate reference, every pa

5. The Prosody has been much enlarged, and the Horatian tetres fully elucidated. Professors and Schoolmasters are invited to examine this edi-

on, as it is believed they will find it far superior to any othe ition of the same work. Copies of the Grammar will be fur ished gratuitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it.

w COD LAND FOR SALE.—As agent for Thomas Fairfax, Esq. the subscriber will sell a tract of land, lying in the county of Alexandria; the Columbian Turnpike Road leading from the Potomac Bridge, intersecting the Little River Turnpike Road, forms the southern boundary, to within 150 or 200 yards of a new Mill now being erected on Four Mile Run, and near the "Old Factory," (situated lower down the run.)

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

It is supposed that from 190 to 200 acres of this tract would average 20 to 25 cords of wood to the acre. Its proximity to Washington, where wood during the winter season commands four to five and six dollars per cord, renders it doubly valuable. The goodness of the soil for arable purposes is unquestionable, when taken in connexion with the growth of timber.

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

ISAAC ROBBINS.

This letter has failed to reach its destination, and is presumed be lost or stolen from the mail. The undersigned cautions all persons from trading for said note, payment thereof having been stopped. It can be of no use to any person but the undersigned; he would, therefore, thank any one, if found, to forward it to James C. Wilkins, Natachez, or to the subscriber, GEO. RALSTON, may 13—w12td&c Philadelphia.

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

E. BADGER,

The subscribers 1—The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarte edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest family newspaper in the United Status, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing seribers. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing of ground, and enjoying a custom not surpassed by any in the ed. Six volumes of the eefshrated writings of Captain Marryalt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's syntable letters from Europe, have already been published, without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of S2. For this small sun, subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to find a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seabord to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render to well known to require an extended prospectus; the palks, the shington, to be published, which was not a content of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seabord to the lakes, the Paper has been now so long established as to render to well known to require an extended prospectus; the distinct of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seabord to the lakes, the first of the country of the paper has been now so long established as to render the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seabord to the lakes, the first of the country of the paper has been now so long established as to render the country of the paper has been now so long established as to render the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seabord to the lakes, the first of the country of the paper has been now so long establishe

AW INSTITUTION OF HARVARD UNI-VERSITY.—The exercises in the Law School for the autumn term of the academical year will commence August 31,

divided into classes, according to their proficiency; but students are generally at liberty to join either class, in as many studies as they may choose, according to their own view of their wants and attainments.

The academical year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The first vacation is of two weeks, from the Wednesday before Christmas. The second is of two weeks, from the first Wednesday in April. The third consists of the six weeks next preceding Commencement, which takes place on the last Wednesday in August.

For the ensuing academical year the books read with Professor Stronx will be the following:

First, or Autumn Term. Marshall on Insurance; Long on Sales. Spring Term. Paley on Agency; Gow on Partnership; Story on Equity.

The following books will be read with Professor Greenleaf:

Autumn Term. Blackstone's Commentaries; Chitty on Pleading. Winter Term. Kent's Commentaries; Starkie on Evidence; Story on the Constitution. Spring Term. Chitty on Contracts; Stephen on Pleading; Angell and Ames on Corporations; Cruise's Digest of the Law of Real Property.

A mood court is holden every week by one of the Professors, at which a cause, previously given out and prepared, is argued by four students, in rotation, and an opinion is delivered by the presiding Professor.

Students may generally be accommodated with rooms in the spacious and convenient college buildings prepared for their use upon the same terms as under-graduates; and may, if they choose, board in Commons, as resident graduates, at \$1 90 per week. They may, at their pleasure, receive instruction in any of the modern languages at the price of \$10 per annum for each language studied. The rent of college rooms is from \$10 to \$17 per term. Rooms in private houses can be had at from 75 cents to \$1 per week, and private board at from \$2 to \$3 per week. Wood and coal, prepared for use, are delivered at student's rooms by the University at cost, varying with the market price, but usually at about \$7 50 per cord for wood, and \$8 per ton for

ton for coal.

The fees for instruction in the Law School are \$100 per annum, and proportionably for a single term; for which sum the students have the use of the lecture rooms, the Law Library, containing upwards of 4,000 volumes, the general Library of the University, containing about 36,000 volumes, and the privilege of attending gratis all the public lectures in every department of the University. They are also furnished with all the books studied as class books in the School, unless they prefer their own, for the sake of making notes and references, with a view to future study and practice. Instruction is given for any period, not less than one term, which may suit the convenience of the student.

No previous examination is necessary for admission; but every student is expected to produce satisfactory testimonials of good character, and some statement of his previous studies. Bonds in the penal sum of \$144 are given to the steward for the payment of all dues to the College.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by the University on all students who have completed the regular term of professional studies required by the laws and rules of the State to which they belong, eighteen months thereof having been passed in the Law, School of this Institution. In behalf of the Faculty:

SIMON GREENLEAF, R. P. L.,

june—14 3wcp

Cambridge, Mass.

The work now advertised embraces the twenty miles between olumbia and the head of Maidens' Adventure Pond, the eight files between Seven Island Falls and Scottsville, and about contributed by

twenty isolated sections, reserved at the former letting, between Scottsville and Lynchburg.

The quantity of masonry offered is very great, consisting of about 200 culverts of from three to thirty feet pan, nine aqueducts, thirty-five locks, a number of wastes, with several farm and wed by lidere.

General plans and specifications of all the work, and specie clans of the most important culverts and aqueducts, will be cound at the offices of the several principal assistant engineers

on the line of the canal.

The work will be prepared for examination by the 25th of July; but mechanics, well recommended, desirous of immediate employment, can obtain contracts for the construction of a number of culverts at private letting.

and ability. Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Co.

Note.—The dams, guard-locks, most of the bridges, and a number of locks and culverts, are reserved for a future letting. Persons visiting the line for the purpose of obtaining work, would do well to call at the office of the Company in the city of Richmond, where any information which they may desire will be cheerfully communicated.

The valley of James River, between Lynchburg and Richmond.

The valley of James River, between Lynchburg and Rich-nond, is healthy. C. E. Jr. june 2-3tawtAug20

TWO SOUTHERN EMIGRANTS.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable COTTON FARM, lying in the county of Marengo, South Alabama, near the junction of the Warrior and Tombeckbee rivers, which afford steamboat navigation to Mobile, and immediately upon the line of location of the Mobile and Tennessee railroad. From the peculiar advantages which the "Limestone region of South Alabama" possesses and presents to emigrants in search of the combined advantages of health, society, facility of transportation, fertility and durability of soil, and adaptation to the production of the Southern staple, persons desirous of engaging in the culture of cotton will find that no portion of the Southwest presents these and other inducements in a higher degree than the district of coun-

try referred to.

The Farm contains two and one-eighth sections of cane brake land, which cannot be exceeded in fertility; nearly five hundred acres of which are open, under new fences, and in the culture of corn and cotton. The improvements consist of a good dwelling-house, new and very spacious gin, horse-mill, stable, barn, with well-built and comfortable cabins for the accommodation of from sixty to seventy-five negroes. Possession could be given by the 25th of December, or earlier, if the situation of the present crop admit. The land will be shown by Dr. S. W. Vaughan or Mr. R. Clarke, living near the premises, or by John Burwell, Esq. of Demopolis, Marengo county, Alabama.

Terms: This estate is offered for one-third cash, the balance at one, two, and three years; and in payment for the last instal

at one, two, and three years; and in payment for the last instal ments the subscriber would accept negroes, or bonds due in the State of Virginia, and secured to his satisfaction.

Communications addressed to W. M. B. Franklin Courthouse, Virginia, will meet with attention.

may 7—wtlstO

EAT OF WAR.—A MAP (the largest ever issued) of Florida, and the parts adjacent, is this day received by F. TAYLOR, containing about sixteen square feet, showing also the soundings along the whole coast, and separate plats, on an increased scale, of every port and harbor. For sale at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. inne.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,
Georgetown, May 30, 1836.

N Election for Twelve Directors of this Institution, to serve
the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House or
Monday, the 4th July next, octween the hours of ten and three
o'clock, agreeably to the charter.
may 31—td

J. I. STULL, Cashier.

OTICE. Scaled Proposals will be received by the subscriber, at the Washington Arsenal, until the 4th July, 1836, for the following work:

1st. For building an additional Work Shop, say 37 feet by 36.

2d. For building a Gun Shed;
3d. For furnishing 828 perches Granite or Potomac blue
Stone, and laying the same in a dry sea wall;
4th. For 156 square yards best flagging Stone, and laying the

The wood and brick work will be contracted for separately, s also the sea wall and flagging stone.

Specifications of the work required can be seen in detail, by pplying at the office of the commanding officer, at the Wash-

formance of the contract. The proposals in each case to mention the names of the securities.

The work to be completed by 1st November, 1836, or soon practicable.

JNO. B. SCOTT, june 23—d4J

1st Lieut. 4th Artillery Comm'g.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C. June 16, 183

Washington, D. C. June 16, 1836. Sold at auction, at the Navy Yard in this city, on the 15th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz.

One low pressure Engine, built in 1831, of about 40 horse power, complete, and in good order, with the exception of the lever beam, fly wheel, and cold water cistern. The boiler is in good order, the size 6 feet 6 inches diameter, 18 feet long, with 3 flues, 22 inches diameter, designed to be set up in brick work. Also, the Cylinder, side Pipes, Piston and Rod, Air Pump, Condenser, hot water Chests, and Valve Gearing, of a low pressure engine of 16 horse power, made by Bolton & Watts—old construction.

Also, a number of cast Iron Shafts, steam, and water Pipes

old construction.

Also, a number of cast Iron Shafts, steam and water Pipes, bevel and spar Wheels, &c.

Also, one pair of new Cylinder Bellows, for a cupola furnace, 30 inches diameter, 3 feet stroke, with the necessary gearing and shafts, to be worked by horses, and might be put in operation at a very small expense.

To be published three times a week in the National Intelligencerand Globe of this city, Norfolk Herald, Baltimore Republican, the Pennsylvanian, the New York Times, and the Boston Statesman.

June 18—3taw

Washington, (D. C.,) June 13, 1836. \\
Washington, (D. C.,) June 13, 1836. \\
ROPOSALS will be received, at this office, until three o'clock P. M., of the 15th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard in this City, the following materials for building a Timber Shed. The delivery must commence by the 20th of September, and be completed by the first day of January next, viz.

1,328 perches of large size and best quality of foundation stone 362 barrels best quality Thomaston lime
2,500 barrels good sharp sand
130,000 best hard burnt bricks
35 logs vellow pine timber, 40 feet long, 12 by 12 inches diameter

35,000 test nard ournt oriess

55 logs yellow pine timber, 40 feet long, 12 by 12 inches diam

8 do do 26 do 16 by 16 do

5 do do 36 do 13 by 16 do

3 do do 36 do 15 by 20 do

3 do do 22 do 15 by 20 do

1.6 do do 38 do 12 by 14 do
NOTE.—The above yellow pine logs must be straight, of good
leart, and free from loose knots and veins.
3,500 feet of best one-inch cullings white pine boards
5,000 do superior two do do plank
500 white oak piles, 30 feet long, 15 inches diam, at head,
and 10 do at heel.

Ten per centum will be withheld from all deliveries made on
account of this contract, as collateral security, in addition to the
bond given for the faithful performance of the contract.

Washington, June 13, 1836.

Washington, June 13, 1836.

Washington, June 13, 1836.

PROPOSALS will be received, at this office, until three o'clock of the first day of July next, for furnishing and delivering the following materials at the Navy Yard in this City, for building a new foundation for a slip. The deliveries must commence on or before the first day of August, and the contract he completed by the first day of Sentember next, viz.

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, Mary-land, June 14th, 1836.

RDERED, by the Court, that Thomas Sasseer, administra-tor of Mackall S. Cox, late of said county, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims; and that the same be published once a week for six weeks in the National Intelligencer.

Test, Register of Wills Prince George's County.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give no-ice, that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the ersonal estate of Mackall S. Cox, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of December next; the will otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of sai

All persons indebted to the deceased are also requested to nake immediate payment to the subscriber.

THOS. SASSCER,
june 23—law6w

Administrator of Mackall S. Cox.

TEW MUSIC.—My Mary's no more, song, poetry b Burns.

My beautiful Rhine, a celebrated Swiss ballad, music by Ho.

ie, with handsome vignette. Are there tidings, a beautiful duet, words by Bayley, mus The light cigar, song and trio, with vignette.

The celebrated grand waltz, from the opera of Norma G

The Silesia march, by Zimmerman.

The Silesia march, by Zimmerman.

Light may the boat row, a popular duet, sung with the most enthusiastic applause by Mrs. and Miss Watson.

Ah, do not forget love, with vignette.

"The Lord's prayer," an anthem, arranged for the piano forte and published by Thomas Duncan.

Received the above this day at Stationers' Hall, where is constantly kept for sale the most extensive assortment of music in the District, and equal to any other establishment in the country. A liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the quantity.

[Tail] june 17 [Tel]

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, a bright mulatto man who calls himself WASHINGTON HERBERT, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with thick lips, a scar on his forehead, bushy hair, large gray eyes, and rather a disagreeable countenance when spoken to. His clothing was a brown frock coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, and fur hat. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house.

I have no doubt Washington has gone eastward, as he left home without cause, and has several brothers that have absconded in the same way. He rode a small Chickasaw mare from home, with a good saddle and bridle, which I suppose he left on the road.

In eroad.

I will give \$150 for him if taken in Maryland or the District of Columbia, and the above reward if taken elsewhere and lodged in Baltimore or Washington jail so that I get him again, and aliberal reward for the mare, saddle and bridle, if brought home to be a support of the mare.

Near Queen Ann Post Office, Prince George's Co. Md

of a Log Cabin, is just published in two volumes with engravings; being Tales and Sketches collected during a trip to the Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior.

This day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library. WIN E.--Just received, and for sale by GARRET ANDERSON, 150 lbs. Twine, assorted sizes. june 22-3t

Tine of Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdote, and Facetiæ, embellished with numerous grotesque and amusing engravings.—Each number comprising 72 large octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched; making at the end of the year two volumes of 864 pages, and at least 600 engravings, with titles and index complete, at three dollars per annum. The cheerful and pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish this work has never yet been adopted by any of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country; and its extensive novelty, and the vast fund of humor and variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, are calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated modern humorists, etch-

and popularity to his work.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ The "Every Body's Album" will be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages, with a variety of embellishments, neatly stitched in colored covers, printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance. Three copies will be supplied to order, for one year, for five dollars. When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrapners to prevent the log-stabling that. in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher—postage paid.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

The first number of "Every Body's Album" is now ready to deliver to subscribers.

The Salmagundi, and News of the Day.—This periodical, since its commencement, has had an unprecedented increase to its list of subscribers. It already circulates through nearly every post office in this country, and continues to multiply. It furnishes its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, and a humorous compilation of the numerous, lively, and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, have hitherto been lost to the reading world. The "Salmagundi" is printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is used by the largest and best journals of the day. It is calculated that more than 500 engravings will be furnished in this journal in one year; these, in addition to a choice selection of satire, criticism, and wit, contained in its columns, will form a fiterary benquet of a superior and attractive order. The "Salmagundi" is published at two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Clubs of four will be supplied with the paper for one year from the commencement, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

The "Salmagundi" is issued on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number contains—and the general interest it affords is anhanced by this arrangement.

which each number contains—and the general interest it affords is enhanced by this arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid. Address Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

june 25—d&c3t

THO THE PUBLIC.—Edwards' Pain-extracting Lotion.—In offering this nost valuable remedy for the following complaints, the proprietor feels confident that the intrinsic worth of his Lotion will of itself be a sufficient recommendation. On this alone he depends for success, well knowing from his own experience, and that of his family, friends, and many others that have used it, that in no instance has it failed giving perfect satisfaction. Viz. Gout, Cramp, Headache, Pains in the Back, Wounds, new and old, Swollen Joints, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Ticdouloureux, Ague, Pals, Buneons, Bruises, Chillblains, &c. It will extract Frost and Pain immediately. It has been used with great success by a number of persons who have for years been afflicted with palsy. The proprietor feels great confidence in recommending it for this most distressing affliction.

distressing affliction.

The proprietor has been induced to offer this Lotion by the strong solicitations of many persons who have witnessed its good effects; believing, when it is once known, there will not be any family-house, or ship, in the United States without it, and will make it a standing remedy. It will also be sought for and used in every factory, workshop, and hospital.

This remedy is known only by the appellation of "Edwards' Pain-extracting Lotion." The proprietor depends for its success on the intrinsic worth of his Lotion, not on the thousand certificates that might be obtained and offered to the Public. All who wish to try this most valuable external application will find

1,500 perches of large size and best qualty Stone.

400 barrels best quality Thomaston lime;
1,500 do good sharp sand;
20,000 running feet pine piles, from 25 to 35 feet long, 15 inches at head, and 10 inches at heel, and must be good and straight, and of the full dimensions given;
1,300 cubic feet W. O. plank stocks, 30 to 35 feet long, and not less than 14 inches square at top, and must be straight and hewed to a line edge;
3,900 running feet W. O. logs, 12 inches square, to be hewed to a line edge, to be clear of sap, and straight.

Ten per centum will be withheld from all deliveries made on account of the contract, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given for the faithful performance of the contract.

june 16

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Boovsh, will sail as above about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to ship will please to make early application to

ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co.

ap 5—tf

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, Maryland, June 14th, 1836.

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, Maryland, June 14th, 1836.

Orbana, June 14th, 1836. and always given certain and quick relief. It is remarkably well adapted to the use of those who are troubled with cold feet and hands—it will immediately impart warmth and comfort. It has

Boston, and many other places.

This Lotion is now offered to the Public, with the full belief that it will prove to be one of the greatest blessings ever offered to the human family. That it may prove so is the sincere wish of the Public's most obedient servant,

RICHARD EDWARDS.

Price \$1. For sale by WM. GUNTON, only Agent.

Wm. Ellzey, deceased, by authority derived from his last will and testament, will proceed to sell, on Wednesday, the 3d day of August next, if fair, otherwise, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, a GRIST, MERCHANT, and SAW MILL, lying in the county of Warren, (the new county recently formed out of Frederick and Shenandoah,) with One Hundred Acres of Land attached thereto, adjoining the lands of Marcus C. Richardson, Esq. and others; and Two Hundred and Fifty Acres on the mountain above the mill. The above property is situated at the foot of the Fort Mountain; the works are turned by Pason the mountain above the mill. The above property is situated at the foot of the Fort Mountain; the works are turned by Passage Creek, an abundant and never-failing stream issuing from said mountain, with a fall of twenty-five feet. There are in the mill a pair of large country stones, and two pairs of burn, (one of which belongs to the present occupant, but it is presumed can be obtained on moderate terms,) with a complete set of Evans' machinery.

The Saw Mill is first-rate, running on a carriage with iron ways or logs. In addition to the above property there are a well-fixed Distillery, making forty gallons of Whiskey per day; a large Dwelling House, Miller's House, and Storehouse. It is supposed that a tolerably profitable business might be done by a store and

a tolerably profitable business might be done by a store and tavern.

This property lies about two miles from the Shenandoah navigation, and eighteen from the commencement of the Winchester and Baltimore Railroad. Probably no property in the Valley of Virginia, or, indeed, in the United States, offers a finer situation for the establishment of iron works, furnace; forge, &c. In the immediate neighborhood of the mill the mountain is filled with iron ore of the first quality, which can be purchased for about one dollar per acre, the same supplying an abundance of timber for its refinement. The terms are, one-third of the purchase money in hand, and the-balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a died of trust upon the property. If the purchaser desire it, the time for paying the money will be extended, he paying interest upon the several sums as above mentioned, after the period at which they would otherwise become due. Any information relative to the property will be given upon application, postage paid, to Marcus C. Richardson, Esq. living in its immediate neighborhood, (Portsmouth, Warren co. Va.) or to either of the subscribers, residing in Leesburg, Loudone county.

WM. H. GRAY,
THOS. L. ELLIZEY,

THOS. L. ELLZEY,
Executors of Col. Wm. Ellzey, dec.

MBRELLA LOST.—A dark Umbrella, with a silk cord and ivory top, (new,) was taken from the office of the Canal Company, doubtless by mistake. Whoever has it will please leave it at the Canal Office.

june 23—3t

W. S. NICHOLLS, Georgetown, D. C.

ANTED to purchase, or hire by the year, a Female Servant, who is a good cook and washer, &c. to go to the country, a few miles north of the City. A liberal price will be given for one well recommended. Inquire of EDWARD DYER,

june 22-eod3tcp3t Auction & Commission Merchant.

og, when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance it

THE QUARTO EDITION,

Under the title of the PHLADELFHIA MIRROR, will commence
with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded
the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid
Annual The Token, and author of Pencil Sketches, and other va-

PIERSON SPINING. june 16-2aw6w

VALUABLE POTOMAC LAND AND FISH-ERIES FOR SALE.—I will sell at private sale the farm on which I now reside, called Tulip Hill, situate in Prince George's County, Maryland, five miles from Alexandria, and

Alexandria, March 1

Not desirable investment.
Sale at 5 o'clock P. M. Terms, cash.
P. MAURO & SON,
Auctioneer

more—retain for intermediate sale the tickets that may then be on hand until the twentieth of August, and then forward such as remain unsold to the same address.

*** As the day of drawing is at hand, it is sanguinely hoped the scheme and catalogue of books will be examined, and that the few remaining tickets may be rapidly disposed of. Ladies are particularly invited to examine the scheme.

JOHN G. PROUD, DAVID HOFFMAN, june 22—w3t

Trustees.

An early application is desirable.
Boston, MAY 20, 1836. AND FOR SAILE.—The subscriber, intending to remove to the South next fall, offers for sale the FARM on which he resides, containing two hundred and eighty acres, and edjoining the flourishing village of Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, Maryland. The soil of this farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, and susceptible of a high state of improvement by the application of clover and plaster. There are attached to it about eight acres of low ground, which, at an inconsiderable expense, may be made very wroftshle as a

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

Late of the City Hotel.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—James River and Kanawha Canal.—Proposals will be received at the Office of the James River and Kanawha Company, in the city of Richmond, from the 15th to the 23d day of August, for the construction of all the excavation, embankment, and walling, not now under contract, together with nearly all the culverts and the greater portion of the locks between Lynchburg and Maidens' Adventure.

Persons offering to contract, who are unknown to the subscrier, or any of the assistant engineers, will be expected to acompany their proposals by the usual certificates of character ability.

CHARLES ELLET, jun.

other inducements in a higher degree than the district of counry referred to.