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DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. ROBERTSON, (OF VIRGINIA,) On the Navy Appropriation Bill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he had desired to address the committee for the purpose of presenting his views, not so much in reference to the particular amendment now under consideration, as upon other more important and interestin topics introduced into the debate. We were now in Con mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and he should avail himself of the latitude allowed to others of re viewing, with them, the general policy of the Administration. He would endeavor to accompany his colleague (Mr Garland) in his pursuit after truth, and examine how fa the party in power had adhered to those fundamental principles which he, as well as his colleague, professed to venerate. He should compare the promises of that party with their performances, and contrast their acts with their

casion to say he would vote for liberal appropriations for every constitutional and proper object. He would do so on the ground of a just economy. But he would sanction no expenditure beyond what the public interest and necessity expenditure beyond what the public interest and necessary required, merely to get rid of our superfluous treasure. He was desirous, especially, of placing the Navy on such a footing as would enable it fully to protect our commerce, and to add to the glory it had won for the country. The best method of attaining this object he must leave in a great measure to gentlemen possessed of more practical information. But there were obvious limits to expenditures even for that object. Strong objections existed to a large and immediate increase of the Navy, which, at an early period after the commencement of the present Administration, had been fully presented by the President to Congress. In the annual message of December, 1829, the opinion was expressed that "in time of peace we have need of no more ships of was then are requisite to the prejection of commerce; that war than are requisite to the protection of commerce; that those not wanted for that purpose would, under the best precautions, soon become useless, and that we should dis-continue building ships of the first and second class, and

continue building ships of the first and second class, and look rather to the collection of ample materials."

Mr. R. said he was opposed to lavish appropriations, not for the Navy only, but to those which seemed to be contemplated for every other branch of the public service. They are not suited to the nature of our institutions, and are at war with the principles upon which the present party came into power. These principles were ably asserted in a report made to this House in 1828, by Mr. Hamilton, and one made to the Senate in 1826, (Mr. Benton's,) and had been reitersted again and again by the present Chief Ma. been reiterated again and again by the present Chief Ma-gistrate. [Mr. R. referred particularly to the annual mes-sages of '29, '32, and '33, as recommending rigid economy, and condemning all unnecessary expenditures.] Even in his last message, looking to the peculiar condition of the country, he had not seemingly contemplated an expenditure unless war should actually take place, of more than about \$24,000,000. But now (said Mr. R.) all apprehensions of a war with France have vanished; with the exception of the listurbances on our Indian border, we are in the enjoymen of profound peace; the national debt is discharged; and what do we behold? An evident anxiety to get rid of the Surplus revenue by unusual and wasteful appropriations. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents estimates for upwards of twenty-three millions and a half; to which add the unexpended appropriations of the last year and we have an aggregate amount for the expenses of the current years of about thirty-one millions. I do not understand that any considerable reduction, notwithstanding the change in our foreign relations, is contemplated below.

probably ask for the service of a single year, on a peace es sum, only about three millions are necessary for the civil lis sum, only about three millions are necessary for the civil list foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses. A very large proportion of the residue, is to be applied in procuring materials and labor for public works. May we not apprehend serious inconvenience, from the great demand which such appropriations will occasion for labor? If, as is probably the case, the demand is already equal to the whole disposable labor of the country, the increased demand will produce no other effect than merely to augment the wages of labor, without adding to the supply. An appropriation of twenty millions will in that case command little more labor. bly be withdrawn injuriously from agriculture or the me chanic arts. Many and extensive works are now in pro gress and in contemplation; some of them carried on individuals, and companies, with their own resource some by States, receiving no aid from the General contemplation. Government. [Mr. R. mentioned the improvement in hi own State from the city of Richmond to the mouth of the Kanawha; the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad; the proposed connexions between Cincinnati and Charleston, and be tween Nashville and New Orleans.] The United States coming into competition, and authorizing its agents to pro-cure the necessary labor without regard to price, will ne cessarily withdraw it from those who can less convenient afford to give excessive wages. The vast additional sums therefore, proposed to be expended in the public works of the United States cannot fail considerably to increase the expense, and retard the completion of those carried on by the States and individuals. This will not be thought groundless apprehension, when it is recollected that Col. Gratiot has assigned as a reason for not using about \$100,000, appropriated for a fort on East river, New York, the impossibility of obtaining the requisite force to carry or the work, though materials and facilities of every kind had

er appropriating all that the public necessities require or that can be judiciously expended, it cannot be doubted there must still remain a large surplus; and it becomes us at once to devise some mode for judiciously disposing of it. A variety of schemes have been suggested. Shall we permit it to be idle? waste it in unnecessary expenditures invest it in stocks or loans? or distribute it among th

tates? These seem to be the only alternatives.

To permit it to remain unused, besides the injury result ing from keeping so large a capital unemployed, we ma reasonably anticipate heavy losses. To leave it in deposite, for the banks to trade upon, must necessarily be attende with hazard. They will not keep it idle, and may find it very inconvenient to replace it when demanded. In proof o this, Mr. R. adverted to the condition of the public deposites in the Bank of Michigan. In that bank, having a capital of \$150,000, we have, it seems, nearly \$800,000 on deposite; and we are bound to believe, upon information of me bers present, that this deposite, or considerable portions of it, have been remitted to New York, and lent out at an interest of 4 per cent. Independently of the risk, there is great injustice in giving the advantage of the public deposit ites to favored States or favored banks, in the manner now practised. Supposing an amount of 10 or 12 millions to re-nain in New York, as will probably be the case, unless the fund be distributed, that State may realize a profit of five or six hundred thousand dollars by its use, while other States derive no advantage, though they shall have contributed their full proportion to raise it. No one, I presume, expects that this vast sum can be hoarded up in specie. I such an attempt were made, the surplus over and above what is needed for the public service, which for six years to come must constantly increase, would very soon absorb the whole metallic currency of the United States.

Aware of the impolicy of keeping the public treasure un-employed, much ingenuity has been displayed in devising plans for consuming it. In addition to the enormous estimates from the Treasury Department, we have propositions to erect court-houses, custom-houses, and other buildings for the use of the United States; and to enter into contracts with railroad companies, for the privilege of transporting the mail. These schemes I trust will not prevail. It is by no means desirable that the General Government should obtain more permanent footing upon the soil of the States, or become proprietors of expensive buildings, which must have superintendents and guards to preserve them, and consequently add to that patronage already so much deprecated. Nor should we desire to see the General Govern-

ment extensively engaging in contracts with chartered comand mingling with the private concerns of the It is scarcely to be credited that serious difficulties trange, indeed, if this great modern improvement should a this particular instance, result in increasing the difficul-

Another expedient proposed is, the investment of the sur-us in loans or stocks. This does not overcome the diffi-ilty, but only postpones it. I trust the Treasury of the United States is not to be engaged in stock-jobbing, or con-erted into a great loan office. But, suppose this recom-mendation adopted, how can the public money be more ju-Congress may constitutionally lend, the States, none car oubt, can constitutionally borrow. There is an eviden ropriety, too, if such investments should be made, in givg them this direction. If lent to corporations or individuls, and lost, the States must make good the deficiency henever it shall be wanted. These corporations or individuals would therefore be trading on public money, at the public risk; but if employed by the States, though required o replace it, they would realize the benefit resulting from its employment. It may happen, however, that the ordinaoccasion to require the amount lent to be returned. In this psolute distribution among the States, against which my olleague has so warmly protested.

But is there, Mr. Chairman, any sound objection to a irect distribution of the surplus revenue among the States? Coming from a State jealous of its rights, and distinguish d for its strict construction of the Federal Constitution, ave gone into the examination of this measure with a trong bias against its constitutionality. The result of that examination is a thorough conviction that, so far at least as regards the proceeds of the lands ceded by the States, it is not only not prohibited, but is expressly enjoined by the Constitution, and, under present circumstances, is the most expedient disposition that can be made. In support of this proposition, I might perhaps content myself with referring to an authority of most commanding influence in this House. At an early period after his accession—I was about to say to the probable accumulation of money in the Treasury, d liberately recommended to Congress a plan for disposing ce tells us will certainly arise whenever power over ays, (Message of December, 1829,) "To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue.

would be its apportionment among the several States ac-cording to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that ed, it will be observed, embraced the whole surplus revenue, and not that merely arising from sales of public lands The passage just read was incorporated, and the principle reasserted, in the message of May, 1830, justifying his veto on the Maysville road bill. Again: In his annual message of December, 1830, he recurs to the plan he had thus The objections enumerated are— An objection to the ratio of distribution.

2. An apprehension that such a regulation would produce provident and oppressive taxation to raise funds for dis 3. That it would lead to the construction of works of

4. That it would create a discreditable and injurious de-endence on the part of the State Governments upon the Fed-

as they had come to his knowledge," embraces none on the score of unconstitutionality, nor is any difficulty of that nature alluded to. But now, it seems, this plan is denounced by my colleague as a vile abomination. Sir, he could not be aware, in aiming his blow, on whose head it was destined to fall. But it may be supposed the President has ed to fall. But it may be supposed the President has changed his opinions; and hence it is that my colleague ex-claims, with a holy horror, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." How far his opinions have undergone a change, know not; nor will I anticipate, as many do, a veto, i ceive nothing in the message returning Mr. CLAY's land oill, to warrant the belief that he will withhold his concur rence from a bill authorizing the surplus funds arising fro the sales of lands to be distributed among the States. B fore noticing particularly the objections urged in that message, or others which have been suggested, I beg leave, very briefly, to present to the committee the reasons which satisfy my mind that such a distribution is strictly consti-

I shall not detain the committee by a minute history of the causes that led to the acquisition of the public lands. It is well known that the immense territory stretching from ites of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and the territ tes of Michigan and Ouisconsin, is held by the United states under a grant from the State of Virginia, made in 784. The deed of cession, after making various reservaons, explicitly declares "that all the lands within the for, or appropriated to, any of the beforementioned pur-loses, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered as a common and for the use and benefit of such of the United States as ave become, or shall become, members of the confederaon or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inc ive, according to their usual respective proportions of the eneral charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and na fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use

In most or all the grants from other States there are simi-r provisions. The terms thus declared were accepted by Confederacy. When the present Government wated, the United States again acknowledged their obli atory force. The sixth article of the Constitution declared at "All debts contracted, and engagements entered into efore the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid gainst the United States, under this Constitution, as un-And in the 4th article it is pro r the Confederation." der the Confederation." And in the 4th article it is pro-vided that "Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State. These provisions of the Constitution leave no room to doubt the obligation upon Congress to respect the stipulations of the grant. This, indeed, is the view taken by the President in the message rejecting the Land bill. In objecting to the provision which proposed to give 12½ per cent, out of the nett proceeds to the new States, he says, if Which the President of the netter proceeds. What more need be said to demonstrate its objectionable haracter, than that it is in direct and undisguised violation f the pledge given by Congress to the States, before a sinle cession was made; that it abrogates the condition upon which some of the States came into the Union; and that which some of the States came into the Union; and that it sets at naught the terms of cession spread upon the face of every grant under which the title to that portion of the public lands is held by the Federal Government?" Again; alluding to the deeds of cession, he says: "The Constitution of the United States did not delegate to Congress the power to abrogate these compacts. On the contrary, by declaring that nothing in it 'shall be construed to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State,' it withally provides that these compacts shall remain up it virtually provides that these compacts shall remain un-touched by the legislative power, which shall only make 'needful rules and regulations' for carrying them into

At the date of the original grant, the States, whatever nay be the modern doctrine, were independent sovereignies, associated together by articles of confederation; and bearing this in mind, it is evident that the use and benefit by them in their separate as well as in their confederate

It is a mistake to suppose, as my colleague does, that the lands, after paying the subsisting debt, were dedicated solely to the purpose of lessening the requisitions upon the States. I do not deny that the application of the fund to the common purposes of the Confederacy would be one method by which the States might realize the benefit reserved. But it is not the sole method. Like every other common fund, the lands themselves may be divided, or the spectively in which it lies." The People of the West are

proceeds distributed severally among those entitled to the authorize such division. There is nothing to confine th ase to the parties in their aggregate capacities. Had this been the sele object, it would have been attained by simply ne common Treasury. But the provision is not that the unds shall be appropriated to the general charge and expenture, but that they shall be a common fund for the use oportion of that charge and expenditure. The charge ad expenditure are not mentioned as the purposes to which the fund is to be applied, but as constituting the measure or ratio by which the rights of the respective States shall

A large amount arising from the sales of lands is now in he Treasury. It is not wanted for general expenditures The public necessities do not require it. To hold the lands ut of the market, which would be our duty, if the pro eeds can only be used to meet general expenses, would, i said, unjustly retard the settlement of the Western ates. The President recommends that the principles on States. The President recommends that the principles on which the compromise of the tariff was settled should not be disturbed. From these causes it is probable that the revenue, from sources independent of the public lands, for the next six years will suffice for all the public exigencies, and the fund from that source, untess wasted, or divided, must continue to accumulate. If this be so, there is no method whereby the States can derive the benefit secured tates, but by receiving their due proportions of this com-

mon fund.

But this measure, so safe, just, and federal in 1829, is now vile and unconstitutional. Every effort is made to decry and defeat it. I beg leave briefly to examine some of the principal objections arrayed against it.

My colleague complains of the injustice of the proposed ratio of distribution, and of the 15 per cent. claimed for the proper States over and show their respective quotes.

new States over and above their respective quotas. There may be some difficulty in deciding what would be the most ust and legal rule of apportionment among the States. The Virginia deed of cession adopts the usual proportions n which they contribute respectively to the general charge and expenditure. If the measure of contribution to that expenditure, pointed out by the articles of confederation, be regarded as the proper basis of distribution, then the value regarded as the proper basis of distribution, then the value of lands granted or surveyed will give the rule. But if the provision in the Federal Constitution, apportioning direct taxes among the States, be resorted to, the ratio of representation will be the ratio of distribution. This is the rule recommended by the President. In the message of Dec. 1830, he says: "The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and still does, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution, whether the funds to the distributed by desirable from the ensurems, or from direct be distributed be derived from the customs, or from direct taxation." If one more equitable can be legally devised, let us adopt it. As to the idea of allowing 15 per cent. for the new States, the bill is not before us, and it is not proper, therefore to discuss the provisions it may contain. I will new States, the bill is not before us, and it is not proper, therefore, to discuss the provisions it may contain. I will only say, I am as much opposed as my colleague, to any measure giving to the new States, or any others, an unjust preference. But the assertion of such a preference, or the loubt respecting the proper rule of distribution, forms no good reason why we should refuse to claim our just proporon, whatever that may be.
But to receive this it seems would detract from the digni-

y and independence of the States; they would become the tipendiaries of the General Government. This objection was fully answered in the message of December, 1830 The President says: "In regard to the last objection, its were adopted, to show that the operation is most likely to be he very reverse of that which the objection supposes. In case the State would receive its quota of the na anal revenue for domestic use upon a fixed principle, as a utter of right, and from a fund to the creation of which it or such allowances out of the National Treasury as it ma

hem. It cannot require argument to prove which of the wo courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respecbility of the State Governments." ies are plainly defined, it is strange it should be gravely arged that there is any thing humiliating in demanding from them an execution of the trust. The States apply abitually to the General Government for custom-houses, post offices, post roads, and other benefits it was created to confer, without being supposed to sacrifice their dignity. But they are to be regarded as mendicants when only claiming what is lawfully their own!

But "money," we are told, is "power." Will the General Government then use this power more indiciously or

But "money," we are told, is "power." Will the General Government then use this power more judiciously or more honestly than the States? It would be but a poor compliment to the States to say so. And from what quar nis corrupting power themselves. We hear it, too, from tates which hold large portions of this fund of corruption and have no scruples to receive it for purposes of intern improvement, while the Southern States refuse to partic If we can be thus induced to abandon our rights

Another objection of a similar character is the apprehen-ion that their respective quotas, if received by the States, nility. This is, certainly, a great refinement. A Statentitled to a sum of money sufficient to relieve its citizen or years from burdensome taxation, is to surrender it, and usist upon being taxed by their Legislature without ne-

essity, for fear of releasing them from responsibility!
In stating his objections to the land hill, the Presi blus of revenue paid in by them, but to create a surplus fe distribution among the States." Such a system is justl denounced. But the objection does not apply to the me sure now contemplated—the President recognises the pr priety of distributing an "unavoidable surplus." "Hovever willing I might be," he says, "that any unavoidal surplus in the Treasury should be returned to the Peop through their State Governments, I cannot assent to the principle that a surplus may be created for the purpose listribution." But now this "unavoidable surplus" is on us. We are not proposing to raise money for distribu-tion. It is actually in the Treasury, to our great annoy ance, and must continue to flow for six years to come. No-thing remains to be done, consistently with the views of the President himself, but to divide what we cannot avoid re-ceiving, and what should not be permitted to accumulate,

or be wastefully expended.

It is in vain to speak of the absurdity of raising money from the People, and then dividing among them the amount reduced by the expense of collection and distribution. It is ighths, or even less, by expenses or otherwise, they should to more object to such deductions than a private proprietor hould refuse the proceeds of his property because a part and been deducted for the expense of selling it. They nust take the seven-eighths, in that case, or surrender the

Mr. R. said he could not but apprehend that the Administration had other views of the disposition of the public lands than those of dividing them, or distributing the proceeds proportionably among the States. As far back as December, 1832, the President speaks of them as having been ceded to the United States "for the purposes of general" narmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war, and adds: "As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded hav-ing been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to ing been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American People." And again: "It seems to be our true policy, that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers, in limited parcels, at a price barely sufficient to reimburse the United States the expense of the present system and the cost arising under our Indian compacts." The advantages of accurate surder our Indian compacts." The advantages of accurate sur desirable, however, that in convenient time this machiner be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of so

unsold shall be abandoned to the States, and the machinery of our land system entirely withdrawn. This plan for dis-

f 12 per cent. for the new States a violation of the trust the love ment had assumed, can yet see none in surrendering others the whole. Due the inst men of the West will not ask it: their sense of justice will revolt at the thought. The long it. nillions they have paid, has not been extorted from them in the way of taxation. They have received, in the lands they have acquired, a full equivalent; probably three, four, in some cases ten-fold the value of their money. What would be thought, among individuals, of one who having purchased a small portion of his neighbor's land for less than the should be the account to the its value, should set up a pretension, on that account, to the residue of the tract? The United States have sold some-forty millions of acres, worth probably, at the lowest calculation, eighty millions of dollars, for not much more than half that sum, and we are asked to surrender perhaps hey will reimburse the expenses incurred in surveying: such a proposal were not a plain violation of every rinciple of justice, as well as of the compacts entered into by the United States, its gross inequality alone would con-demn it. The State of Ohio, for example, with a million ants, could only get about five millions of acres, while Michigan, with sixty or eighty thousand inhabitants, might receive about seventeen millions, with a reversion, upon the extinction of the Indian title, in upwards of eighty millions more. Nor have we any right, Mr. Chairman, heir market value. This is but another mode of givin hem away. We hold them for the common benefit of the States, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. A liberal policy requires nothing more than that we should bring them into the market as rapidly as they can be settled, long, in their character of sovereign States, can authorize a surrender to the Western People. A just participation is all, however, that the new States can ask in the division of property, once exclusively belonging to the old States, and generously surrendered by them for the common bene-

There is another ground upon which the former land bill was opposed, alluded to by my colleague: it is the pro-vision requiring that the funds to be distributed, should be applied to education and internal improvements. This provision was supposed to re-assert the principle contained in the Maysville road bill; but it is omitted, I understand, in the bill now before the Senate, and the objection, of course, is inapplicable. Such a provision ought not to be adopted; not merely for the reason assigned, but because the funds rightfully belong to the States, and the General

The distribution of the surplus revenue among the States was, evidently, at an early period of the present Administration, a favorite measure. It was then warmly recomthe surplus, and says: "That the plan under consideration that the moneys set apart for these purposes would be more iudiciously applied, and economically expended, under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately interested, cannot, I think, be an effort was made to effect a reduction of two dollars personal contents. In 1829 and State is immediately interested, cannot, I think, be loubted." But the case is now altered. Instead of discributing the surplus for fear of its being employed in schemes of internal improvement, the distribution is violently opposed, and the surplus is to be retained, for the purpose, among others, it can scarcely be doubted, of carrying on those schemes on an extensive scale. Does my colleague, who so warmly opposes the plan of returning to the People any portion of the money arising from the sales of the internal interest and thus seems to have ended the grand scheme of retrenchment and reform.

So far from remedying abuses, every obstacle seems to the way in the way of inquiry; and the grossest negligency. the People any portion of the money arising from the sales of their lands, desire to see it thus appropriated? Rather than distribute it, will he throw it away wantonly, or leave that sheretofore, to be held by other States, or expended in the Scatter of the People any portion of the money arising from the sales of the way of inquiry; and the grossest negligence is evinced in regard to measures of great public interest than inquiry was instituted in the Scatter of the People are public interest. rnal improvements, from which the Southern States, cember, 1830, into the managem onceive any improvement, however local, that may not, in ever heard of again.

A vast number of bills, some of them as important as any

represented as having paid the greater part of forty mil- | wholly within the limits of a single State, provided it be lions of dollars for the public lands, as having by their la-bor alone given them real value; and after remarking that struction below a port of entry may be removed for the bent cannot be expected that the new States will remain longer ontented with the present policy, the opinion is expressed, that it is best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue from them. In the message returning the land bill, the land bill, the present policy of the state of Virginia is now en President, speaking of the system proposed by that bill, appeals to the just men of the West to reject it; and then peals to the just men of the West to reject it; and then declares that he adheres to the opinion expressed in his annual message of 1832, "that it is our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue except for the payment of those general charges which grow out of the acquisition of the lands, their survey and sale:" and adds: "I do not doubt it is the real interest of each and all the States in the Union, and particularly of the new States, that the price of these lands shall be reduced and graduated, and that after they have been offered for a certain number of years, the refuse remaining unsold shall be abandoned to the States, and the machinery of our land system entirely withdraum. This plan for disfar the present Administration is entitled to praise for having crushed the doctrine of internal improvements.

By this statement\* it appears that the whole expenditure nce the origin of the Government, in internal improve Canal, the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the navigation of there were experience to \$4,372,345 46: of which Mr. Jefferson's administration, 8 years, Mr. Monroe's Mr. J. Q. Adams's 4 years, 1,040,045 And the first 4 years of Gen. Jackson's, 2,768,621 more than double the amount expended, in the same time by the preceding Administration, and nearly two-thirds of the sum expended since the origin of the Government.

Upon the other improvements mentioned, there were expended \$6,000,543 98, of which were expended during the first four years of the present Administration, \$2,768,621 20; nearly one-half of the whole amount.

The inequality of the disbursement is equally remarka c. Of the \$4,372,345 46, first mentioned, the States o Kentucky and South Carolina, it appeared, had received no part, and the State of Virginia the paltry sum of \$80 only; and to present the inequality in a still more striking view, the six Southern and Southwestern States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, York alone received \$446,371 76, and Ohio \$859,124 64. Upon the new States, especially, hundreds of thousands of follars, and millions of acres of land, have been lavished added to their wealth, but indirectly, also, by facilitating th the old States—and among them those by whom a vast de main was gratuitously surrendered—derive no benefit from it, and little or no aid of any kind from the General Government. Indeed, while they bear their full proportion of the sums thus expended, their capital and population are constantly tempted away from them by the superior advantages bestowed on the favored regions of the West. A do not repine at the prosperity of other States; we rejo to behold it. But possessing, as many of them do, gr commercial advantages, and superior fertility of soil, the or more than their due to not more than their due or openion of the common property. It is time that this in ustice should be arrested; and the most effectual mean of doing this is to distribute the fund justly among all.

But the enormous increase of expenditures on internant provement under the present dominant party, is not the improvement under the present dominant party, is not the only instance in which it has deviated in practice from the principles it professed. Those principles were proclaimed in the report, to which I have already alluded, made in 1826 in the Senate, (Mr. Benton's,) and in this House in 1828, (Mr. Hamilton's.) The report of 1826 was accompanied by six bills, carrying out the doctrines of retrenchment and reform. But no effective scheme, Mr. Hamilton told us, could be expected "without cordial aid of the Executive." Well, sir, "the party" shortly after came into power; they have now had a full sweep, with an Executive of their own choosing, for seven years; and what have they done? What retrenchments have they effected? What abuses reformed? Is it not admitted that our expenditures have

formed? Is it not admitted that our expenditures have vastly increased, and abuses of every kind multiplied Look only to the expenses of Congress. In the years, the appropriations, including books, and all control of the control of

cember, 1830, into the management of the Post Office Department. It was moved again in the Senate on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1832, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1831, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 1832, and in the House on the 25th Jane, 183

more than others. Every path or road, however small, leads to some outlet, and that to a larger, connecting two or more States, as certainly as every spring flows to the ocean. But the improvement is also legal, even though

\* Table referred to.

| States, &c.                      | Jefferson.<br>1802 to 1809.             | Madison.<br>1810 to 1817. | Monroe.<br>1818 to 1825. | J. Q. Adams.<br>1826 to 1829. | Jackson.<br>1830 to 1833. | Total in each<br>State, Terri-<br>tory, &c. |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Maine,                           | department.                             |                           |                          | \$47,176 27                   | \$108,177 74              | \$155,354 01                                |
| New Hampshire,                   |   |                           |                          | 35,529 76                     | Estat Without St.         | 35,529 76                                   |
| Massachusetts,                   |   | -                         | \$37,019.29              | 170,322 61                    | 148,397 10                | 355,739 00                                  |
| Rhode Island,                    |   | -                         |                          | 200 00                        | 30 18                     | 230 18                                      |
| Connecticut,                     |   |                           | 4 150 50                 | 25,889 14                     | 21,609 15                 | 47,498 29                                   |
| New York,                        |   |                           | 4,156 79                 | 170,025 11                    | 272,089 86                | 446,271 76                                  |
| New Jersey,                      |   |                           | 14,420 19                | 28,221 49                     | 12,200 00                 | 54,841 68                                   |
| Pennsylvania,                    |   |                           | 14,420 13                | 34,513 00                     | 569,858 02                | 604,371 02                                  |
| Virginia, -                      | TO POST OF THE                          |                           | <b>与</b> 有可以是一次,其次为中国    | 80 00                         |                           | 80 00                                       |
| North Carolina,                  | Color of the                            |                           |                          | 29,840 00                     | 167,733 00                | 197,573 00                                  |
| Georgia,                         | SEESEDED AND T                          |                           |                          | 7,514 68                      | 10,400 00                 | 17,914 68                                   |
| Tennessee,                       |   | The second has            |                          | 200 00                        | 27,000 00                 | 27,200 00                                   |
| Ohio,                            |   | \$215,568 78              | 87,117 93                | 160,278 61                    | 396,159 29                | 859,124 61                                  |
| Louisiana,                       | Bearing to be the                       | MI 200 100 - \$30         |                          | 6,435 00                      | 40,118 96                 | 46,553 96                                   |
| Indiana,                         | 年。 经制理                                  | THE TREE                  | 82,748 12                | 32,319 37                     | 155,398 28                | 270,465 77                                  |
| Mississippi,                     | No bus feels                            | 20 M 1 00 1 - 1 V         | 15,780 26                | 37,511 12                     | 12,479 62                 | 65,771 00                                   |
| Illinois,                        | 1 -                                     | 1,208 51                  | 6,791 49                 | 500 00                        | 72,876 00                 | 81,376 00                                   |
| Alabama,                         | Dec-Property                            | 100 may 2                 | 45,472 67                | 47,253 06                     | 77,252 47                 | 169,978 20                                  |
| Missouri, -                      |   | School Street St.         | 13,065 48                | 11,509 61                     | 19,892 44                 | 44,467 53                                   |
| Michigan,                        | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 | STATE OF THE PARTY AND    | 5,072 15                 | 19,451 41                     | 121,500 68<br>73,320 85   | 206,104 24<br>120,798 05                    |
| Arkansas,                        | The State Line                          | To the best To            | 3,325 82<br>31,931 00    | 44,151 38 71,024 16           | 85,417 56                 | 188,372 72                                  |
| Florida,                         | Wall for                                | 100,000 THE               | 51,951 00                | 71,024 10                     | 376,630 00                | 376,630 00                                  |
| Columbia District,               |   |                           |                          |                               | 370,030 00                | 370,030 00                                  |
| Totals,                          |   | -216,777 24               | 346,901 19               | 1,040,045 78                  | 2,768,621 20              | 4,372,345 46                                |
| Annual average, + + -            |   | 27,097 16                 | 43,362 65                | 260,011 44                    | 692,155 30                |   |
| Cumberland Road,                 | \$14,201 90                             | 659,048 30                | 1,054,961 00             | 715,245 00                    | 1,280,074 43              | 3,723,530 63                                |
| Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,   |   | 0.55,040 50               | 192,500 00               | 257,500 00                    | 1,200,071 10              | 450,000 00                                  |
| Dismal Swamp Canal,              |   |                           |                          | 200,000 00                    |                           | 200,000 00                                  |
| Louisville and Portland Canal, - | -                                       |                           |                          | 233,500 00                    |                           | 233,500 00                                  |
| Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,       |   |                           |                          | 200,000 00                    | 799,000 00                | 999,000 00                                  |
| Navigation of Mississippi,       |   |                           | 18,272 47                | - 162,043 18                  | 214,197 68                | 394,513 33                                  |
|                                  | 14,201 90                               | 875,825 59                | 1,612,634 66             | 2,808,333 96                  | 5,061,893 31              | \$10,372,889 42                             |
| General annual average,          | \$1,775 24                              | \$109,478 19              | \$201,579 33             | \$702,083 49                  | \$1,265,473 32            |   |

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate, suggested changes in respect to the number and compensation of custom-house officers, whereby an annual saving might be made of \$177,150. This report was called for in June and July, 1832; but owing to the burning of the Treasury building, and other causes, was not made till December, 1834. Such is the derangement of our affairs, and the multiplicity of abuses, as almost to defy scrutiny or reform. Why has not this recommendation of the Secretary been pursued? What excuse can be made for per-

tary been pursued? What excuse can be made for permitting this immense annual loss?

The condition of the public deposites, too, is such as to demand some measures for their security. The necessity of regulations upon this subject has been repeatedly urged upon Congress by the President. I will do the then chairman of Ways and Means, [the present Speaker] the justice to say, that during the last session he frequently pressed it upon the attention of the Hence But patchings. upon the attention of the House. But nothing was done. All these great interests were neglected; and there is every probability that the present session will also pass away without any effective legislation. To whom is the neglect to be ascribed? It must be charged upon the Administra-tion party. If that party, having so large a majority, can-not get on with the public business, it is time they should surrender it to those who can.

surrender it to those who can.

Sir, everything is conducted upon party principles; the public service is lost sight of in looking to the interests of party. Thanks t. Office reports developed the most flagrant abuses. large sums of money were borrowed without lawfur authority; the Department converted into a party machine; appointments and removals made, not for the public good, but in subserviency to party views. Yet no man has more strongly condemned such conduct than the chief magistrate under whose administration it is practised. Mark, sir, what he says in his letter to Col. Monroe. "Now is the time to exterminate the monster, party spirit. By selecting characters for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without respect to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many difficulties in the way of Government, and, perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting a People heretofore have the pleasure and honor of uniting a People heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feeling. Consult no party in your choice." In one sense, indeed, the President has conformed to the recommendation he gave, of paying no respect to party. Since the commencement of his Administration his cabinet has displayed all the colors of the rainbow. Federalists of the deepest dye are selected for the highest offices. It matters not what may be the political complexion of the aspirant, provided only that he shall subscribe to the infallibility of the political pope.

In his letter to the Tennessee Legislature, the President warns us against the danger of appointing members of Congress to office. He expresses the opinion that if a change should not be effected in the Constitution, and imchange should not be effected in the Constitution, and important appointments should still continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, that "corruption will become the order of the day." Yet, what former Administration has so frequently exercised this corrupting power as himself? I will not enumerate the instances. But there is one that ought not to pass unnoficed. A former Speaker of this House for Steamers I was promised with a second House [Mr. Stevenson] was nominated, while presiding over its deliberations, to a foreign embassy. It appears, by a report laid before the Senate, that, shortly after the close of a previous session, in which also he had presided, he had received a letter notifying him of the President's intention to nominate him. The nomination was rejected. We are bound to suppose it would not have been made, had not the nublic interests recuired it. The Senate had the same are public interests required it. The Senate had the same constitutional right to reject, as the President to nominate. Both derive their power from the same clause in the same instrument; yet the office was permitted, for nearly two years, to remain vacant. The public service has been ne-glected, because the Senate did not yield obedience to the President's will. Recently, he has renominated the rejected individual, and found a more complying Senate. This is not the only instance. In thus returning upon the Senate those they have rejected, the President has virtually clutched the entire power of appointment. Since his accession, the powers of appointment and removal have been exerted in the most arbitrary and tyrannical manner. In the Post us, nearly 1300 have been swept from office. This proscriptive policy ought not to be tolerated. It is calculated to repress the independent expression of opinion in regard to men in power, and to rear up a race of sycophants. Yes, servility has become the passport to promotion: the point of honor. And one, high in the estimation of the dominant party, has not been ashamed to utter the sentiment, that it is glory enough for him to serve—a man like himself. Sin, it is a sentiment that would degrade a slave.

IM. Robberson was proceeding with his remarks, but

[Mr. Robertson was proceeding with his remarks, but gave way to a motion that the committee rise.]

I ICHARD FRANCE'S OLD ESTABLISHED PRIZE OFFICE—Pennsylvania Avenue, one door Drawn numbers of Virginia Wheeling Lottery, 2d class. 19 64 54 62 61 38 58 18 50 46 \$50,000 capital prize, and Tickets only Ten Dollars! Virginia State Lottery,

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| THE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF |          | THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. 49, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 12 |  |  |  |  |  |

RICHARD FRANCE,

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living at Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, on the 26th of March last, a negro man, named STEWART, about 40 years of age; a cooper by trade. He is a dark brown colored negro, and is upwards of six feet high, unusually stout. He had on when he left, a cassinet coat, a cap, and a pair of jean pantaloons. He was sold on account of trying to obtain a free pass, and I have but little doubt that he has madehis way to a free State. I will give one hundred and fifty dollars reward if he is taken out of the State of Virginia, and fifty dollars if taken in the State, and will pay the juil fees. dollars if taken in the State, and will pay the jail fees.

JAS. W. PORTER.

P. S. He was seen in the county of Frederick on the 3d intant.

FOR SALE.—There is now offered for sale, on terms accommodating to a purchaser, that spacious and elegant Mansion, late the residence of LUDWELL LEE, Esq. deceased, and known by the name of Belmont. It is situate in the tounty of Loudoun, Va. in view from the turnpike road leading from Leesburg to Washington; five miles below road teating from Leesburg to Washington, we lines below Leesburg, less than thirty from the city, and within a mile or two of the Potomac river, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Four hundred acres of land, (or a larger or less quantity, at the pleasure of the purchaser,) with a full proportion of wood, will be sold with the improvements. This seat commands a

splendid view of the surrounding country, and mountain scenery, and is remarkably healthy. The grounds are tastefully embel-lished with trees and shrubbery, and the large garden affords in season a variety of the finest fruits.

Such an establishment might well attract the notice of a gen-Such an establishment might well attract the notice of a gentleman connected with the Government, who might desire a retreat for his family in summer; or of members of Congress from a more Southern State, whose return to unhealthy sections of country, after a prolonged session, might be thought unsafe; or it offers strong attractions to a gentleman disposed to establish a seminary for the education of youth, and such an establishment here could scarcely fail to insure success, and a fortune to competent presents angazing in it

persons engaging in it.

The stage from Washington passes daily to Leesburg, up or down, as do the Canal Packets from Washington to Harper's Any communication from gentlemen inclined to purchase, addressed to the Hon. R. B. CAMPBELL, House of Representatives, Washington; or to W. C. Selden, Leesburg, Va. (post paid)

will receive immediate attention.

SPEECH OF MR. ROBERTSON-CONCLUDED.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6. Mr. ROBERTSON resumed his remarks commenced

on yesterday.

Mr. R. said he had adverted yesterday to the inatten tion of the House of Representatives to the public business, manifested in the failure of numerous important measures during the last session, many of which had been matured in the Senate; and especially to their neglect in regard to the Post Office Department. The want of reorganization in that Department had been forcibly represented in the annual message of December, 1834. The devergence of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property lopments of the investigating committee had demonstrated its necessity. Still (said Mr. R.) we have approached the close of another session, and nothing has been done to re form abuses unequivocally proved, or prevent their recur rence in future. So far from it, the chief clerk, to whon much of the blame was imputed, when he could no long be retained in office, was permitted to retire, by a resigna-tion, instead of being at once dismissed; and the Head of the Department actually promoted to one of the highest offices in the gift of the Executive. Sir, it is a bad precedent thus to reward official neglect. This officer has gone to his grave. I do not wish to war with the dead, or say any thing to wound the feelings of his surviving friends. From what has been said of him, there is reason Treads. From what has been said of thin, there is reason to believe that he was one "more sinned against than sinning." He was very probably the dupe of others. Indeed, the present incumbent tells us, as an apology for his failure, that "he was too good a man." It is pity the public interest should suffer from such a cause; and fair to presume that, following out this idea, care has been taken a great period as a pixture error, by selecting as his suc-

to guard against a similar error, by selecting, as his successor, one no better than he should be. The minority of the committee appointed to examin into the management of the Post Office, desired to ascer tain the reasons of the unexamiled more rifer while over-ruled by the Administration majority. They then limited their inquiries to specified cases. They called on the Postmaster General for information touching the removal of Safford, the postmaster at Putnam, Ohio. He sent them several letters relating to that subject, which they desired to put on file for the information of the House and the Public. But, on the motion of Mr. Beardsley; these letters were ordered to be returned to the Postmaster General, as conordered to be returned to the Postmaster General, as containing "nothing which in the slightest degree impeaches the motives, or criminates any act, of the Postmaster General, or is in any respect material to any object of legislation, or of public interest or concern." On this motion the yeas were—Messrs. Connor, Beardsley, Hauses, and Stoddert: nays, Messrs. Whittlesey, Everett, and Watmough. Yet we are informed that those letters proved that Safford had been a friend of the Administration and that are conhad been a friend of the Administration, and that an ap plication was made for his removal, on the ground that h was not a real supporter of it; that his friends opposed hi removal on the ground that he was, in fact, a supporter of the Administration; that no other cause was assig claimed by the Postmaster General, to have existed ford was removed. Herron, of whose political faith, the report tells, there was no doubt, was appointed in his place. A member reminds me (said Mr. R.) of the sequel of the story. Herron, as might be expected of one who could story. Herron, as might be expected of one who could seek or obtain office on such terms, considered the public money as his lawful spoils; and, in the brief space of twelve or eighteen months, disappeared, a fugitive from justice. I will not tediously consume the time of the committee in enumerating instances of similar persecution. I will only recall their recollection to the case of Mitchell, postmaster at Portland, Maine, and of Wyman, postmaster at Lovall, Massachusetts, both, it is said removed to at Lowell, Massachusetts; both, it is said, removed to make room for partisans of the Administration, at the in stance of a republican meeting, or a democratic committee These summary proceedings strongly resemble those which are said to have occurred during the Spanish Revo ution. Men were taken from their homes and shot; who the passing stranger inquired the cause, he was told, they were shot at the request of the People. Far worse; men here are hurled from office, they and their families turned adrift, perhaps to beg for their bread, not at the request of the People, but of a democratic committee; and for what of fence? For difference of political opinion: not for opinion adverse to free institutions: not for differing about princi ples, but about men. Sir, it is a vindictive policy; a grind ng oppression. In my native State, some years past, the ractice of duelling, notwithstanding the most rigorous p nalties, prevailed to an extent which called for every effort to suppress it. The thought occurred to our legislators, incapacilating all who might be concerned in a duel fr holding any office under the Commonwealth. The ard youth, who had disregarded the threat of death, were ye unwilling to be stigmatized as a degraded caste, and deprived of the privilege of serving their country. The law produced an effect beyond what was anticipated by its warm est advocates. From that day the practice may be said thave ceased within the limits of the Commonwealth What should we think of a law making it an offence to speak freely of public men or measures, and excluding a citizen from office on that account? Yet, sir, under this fore it are subjected to this penalty-a penalty annexed in Virginia to what is regarded as a crime against the State; yes, sir, practically disfranchised—as effectually as if denounced in your statute book. The Government that does this is a practical tyranny. It is in vain that my colleague attempts to justify it by quoting Mr. Madison's authority in support of the power of removal. He ought to have recollected the reasons assigned by Mr. Madison for having no fears of the abuses which we now witness, and which no man can more strongly condemn. I beg the attention of my colleague to what Mr. Madison says: "It is contended." my colleague to what Mr. Madison says: "It is contended," (says Mr. M.) "that the danger consists in this: that the President may remove from office a man whose merit requires that he should be continued in it. Let us consider what motive he can have for such an abuse of power, and what will be the check upon him. In the first place, he will himself be impeachable for the wanton removal of a meritoriou officer, and will himself be removed from his high trust. Again, he says: "I own it is an abuse of power which exceeds my imagination, and of which I can form no rational conception." No, sir, Mr. Madison is the last man who would vindicate the outrageous abuses practised by me would vindicate the outrageous abuses practised by men calling themselves democratic republicans! He believed that that which has been done by the President and his Heads of Departments would be good ground of impeachment and removal. But the Administration majority see nothing in it "in the slightest degree culpable, or even of any public interest or concern." He could not conceive, in the purity and simplicity of his heart, the possibility of that abuse which is now hould practical and shapedests.

Among other subjects of great interest, touched upon by Among other subjects of great interest, touched upon by my colleague, was the situation of the public money since the removal of the deposites. I have no intention, Mr. Chairman, of entering at large upon the question of the legality of that measure, already so often and so ably discussed. It was condemned by my own State, on the ground that the President had transcended his authority. To say the least, he exercised a doubtful power, in violation of his own doctrine, without necessity. What justification was there for anticipating the action of Congress soon about to be convened? Will it be said they would not have sanctioned the measure? Yes, this has been said by way of apology for his taking the law into his own hands. He haseven been applauded for carrying this point by superseding the rightapplauded for carrying this point by superseding the rightful authority of Congress; complimented for having achieved a victory as brilliant as that of New Orleans.

abuse which is now hourly practised, and shamelessly

The law organizing the Treasury Department required that the Treasurer should receive and keep the public moneys. Afterwards, they were directed to be deposited in the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should otherwise order. But this power was to be exercised by the Secretary, according to his own discretion, and was merely prohibitory. The former law was unrepealed, and, upon such prohibition, the day of receiving and keeping the public money again devolved upon the regular officer, the Treasurer, to whom it was originally assigned, and whose office has never been dispensed with assigned, and whose other has never been dispensed whiling the property of transfer its custody to others. Such a power cannot be inferred from his implied authority to remove the Secretary of the Treasury. Sir, it would be as logical to contend, because he may remove the officers in the Post Office Department, that he has power to control them in all respects, and to require them to deliver your letters or mine into his and to require them to deliver your letters or mine into his

hands, or those of his private secretary.

In his last message to Congress, the President tells us that the controversy with the Bank of the United States " has resulted in severing to some extent a dangerous con nexion between a moneyed and a political power." Sir, I fear it has only cemented, still more closely, the bonds of that dangerous union. It has united a vast moneyed power to the political power of that department, in which the whole executive authority is wielded by one arm, and directed by one will. It has broken the connexion bytween the Government and a bank with thirty-five millions of capital, and formed one with upwards of forty banks, wellding nearly fifty millions, exclusive of public deposites. We have been long flattered with the promise of a hard money

y no means necessary o the fiscal operations of the Gormment. Little faith is due to the sincerity of these de clarations. At least, no plan for effecting this object has yet ever emanated from the Secretary; on the contrary various propositions at the last session to obtain his plan, and dispense with such agency—one of which I had my-self the honor to submit—were all overruled by the Admin-

The condition of the public money since the removal of the deposites, it cannot be doubted, has given a vast accession to the power and influence of the Executive. An increased number of banking corporations, with all their officers and stockholders, is now deeply interested in the distribution and use of the public funds. They look for favors, and, to obtain them, must become supporters and partisans of the Administration. So important is the existing connexion between them and the Government, that of them, it is said, have an accredited agent near the

Treasury to represent their interests.

But it was a matter of necessity, my colleague says, to deposite the public moneys in these banks; it was safer than to place them in the hands of individuals. But what becasioned this necessity? The President brought it upon himself by his own unlawful act. Sir, it is a startling position, that assumed by my colleague, that the President possesses unlimited authority, at his mere will, to transfer he whole public treasure to any place he may think fit, or even commit it to the hands of private individuals. That ingle remark is better calculated to show the enormity of Treasury to represent their interests. le remark is better calculated to show the enormity power he has assumed, than the most elaborate ar ment. No one distrusts the personal integrity of the Pre-sident. But it is an unsound end a dangerous doctrine which authorizes him or his successor to entrust the whol revenue of the country to the envoy extraordinary and min

evenue of the country to the envoy extraordinary and indicator plenipotentiary of the deposite banks, or give it for affected in the Albany Regency.

Sir, it is manifest that there is impropriety and danger in the present system of managing the public treasure. The President seems conscious of this, or finds that he has taken upon himself a burdenome duty. As far hack in the country of the cou Islative provisions respecting the deposites in the State aks. But, urgent as the necessity appears, as yet none

nave been adopted.
I cannot omit, Mr. Chairman, to notice another flagrant I cannot omit, Mr. Charman, to notice another flagrant proof of the neglect of the public interests by the dominant party. I allude to the failure of the fortification bill of the ast session. My colleague has, very properly, left that question to be settled by the parties concerned. I have but little to say upon it. It has been fully discussed. The oss of this bill has been made the subject of grave accusation, upon high authority, against the Senate, and incident-ully against the minority in this House. The charge has been retained and republic. neen met and repelled. It has been shown, to the satisfac-ion of every candid man, that the blame was with the rulg majority, and chiefly upon the chairman of our conference committee, (Mr. Cambreleng.) That gentleman was rected to report an agreement of the committee, but hought proper to remain silent, upon a gratuitous assump on that there was no quorum.

[Mr. Cambrelleng said he had not made a gratuitous as-

The former Speaker would tell the gentleman

n his seat, he would say there was a quorum present when he gentleman returned, and long after. The gentleman had inferred there was no quorum, because only 113 mem-pers had voted recently before, or about the time of his reurn. Nothing is more common—it is a thing of daily occurrence—that a less number than a quorum votes, when a vas his duty to make his report, or at least to offer to do o, and leave it to the House to decide whether they could to and leave it to the House to decide whether they could be eccive it. Any fifteen members might have compelled the attendance of absentees. Seven only, at most, were wanting, in addition to those who had just voted on a resolution before the House; and it is a fact shown by the ournals, and which, perhaps, has not been distinctly prought to the view of the committee, that, on a most ion to adjourn, made shortly after, thirteen members voted, who did not vote on the resolution, showing six or adjournment, twenty-six members voted who did not vote on the resolution, showing a number within the control of the House, when the chairman returned, and who had no scruples against voting, of nineteen over a full quorum. But the design was to throw the oldeme upon the odious Senate: and this measure, agreed upon in conference—a measure required for the defence of the country, and which, I doubt not, the Senate, as well s the minority of this House, were anxious to adopt

is the minority of this House, were anxious to adopt—was suppressed and lost by the friends of the Administration, and especially in consequence of the course pursue by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng, For myself, sir, I would have voted for it willingly in the shape it came from the committee, though opposed to the contingent appropriation of three millions which it originally contained. That enormous appropriation was at war with sound republican principles: nor was there any occasion which justified it. The sums authorized by the bill, without if ware apply sufficient in case was should not without it, were amply sufficient, in case war should not ensue; and if that should have seemed inevitable, Congress must have convened before the residue of the appropriation ould have been exhausted. But, sir, the private wishes of the President had been made known, and circulated confidentially among some of the members of the House. This is another and a striking proof of the exercise of Executive influence over its deliberations. 'The Constitution requires open communications from the President to Constitution of the exercise of th gress. If the practice of influencing members through private, unwritten messages shall be indulged or tolerated here, there is an end of the independence of this body. It will be as well to extend a little further the modern doctrine of expunging, and, in addition to the clause requirboth Houses to keep a journal, to expunge that which ares that Congress shall assemble at least once in every.

It would be better at once to adopt the advice of jor Downing, and dispense with so superfluous a ma

No man can view without apprehension the rapid growth Executive power and influence since the accession of present Administration; nor without being struck with the present Administration; nor without being struck with the contrast between the republicanism of 1798 and the Jackson democracy of 1836. I have already alluded to the celebrated reports made in 1826 and 1828, asserting the doctrines of the old republican party, and their plans of retrenchment and reform. I beg leave to advert to some of their leading principles and views. [Mr. R. read passages from the reports of Mr. Benton and Mr. Hamilton, illustrative of the tenets of the republican party.] Yes, sir, the old republican party were the advocates of economy in expenditures; they apprehended danger from the enorin expenditures; they apprehended danger from the enor mous power of the Executive, resisted its encroachments and denounced its abuses: above all, they earnestly dep ated the employment of a Government press. I ask the special attention of the committee to the eloquent remarks of the author of the report of '28, whose sincerity none will question. [Mr. R. read a passage from the speech of Mr. Hamilton, delivered in the House of Representatives, in

Hamilton, delivered in the House of Representatives, in February, 1827.]
I can add nothing to the force of the argument here presented. But how have these doctrines been carried out? At the last session of Congress, a resolution was offered to exclude all persons concerned in public journals from any share in the printing required for the Government: another resolution (which I had myself the honor to submit) proposed to dispense with the office of printer to either House of Congress; to provide that all printing on public account should be done by contract; and to exclude, from any participation, all who held office under the Government. ny participation, all who held office under the Government You well remember, sir, the fate of these proposition n a report drawn by yourself, the proposed exclusion of the editorial corps, was described as an unconstitutional proscription. Yet to my mind it seems clear that if we have the power to create the office, we have the right to deter mine its qualifications. We may admit or exclude aliens or minors, without violating the Constitution; and if so may, upon the same principle, exclude editors or officers o Government, if their appointment be incompatible with th These propositions, like most other attempts, during the present Administration, to carry into practice the doctrines of reform, so ably maintained by the old Republican party, were put down. The office of Printer to the House of Rewere put down. The office of Printer to the House of Representatives has been bestowed upon the official organ of the Executive; upon the editor of a political journal, devoted to the indiscriminate support of the dominant party, and abuse of the Opposition. Has a solitary instance ever occurred in which that journal has denounced, or even questioned an Executive measure? Yet he will receive from the d, an Executive measure? Yet he will receive for public Treasury probably not less than 80 or \$100,000 annudanger, sir, in thus selecting the organ of the Executive as the officer of the House of Representatives. It brings into too close association, departments which the public interests, as well as the Constitution, require should be separate and distinct. Nor is this all. Let any man look to the Blue

Book, and compare the number and compensation of public printers in '27, when reform was so urgently demanded

with those in '25 and '36, and he will have still stronge evidence of the difference between profession and provides

currency. We were told, too, by the Sccretary of the We have heard much of the danger of standing military | be found, I trust, in the vast number of important topics | Treasury, in his report of the last session, that banks are force; sir, a standing army of venal editors is far more danforce; sir, a standing army of venal editors is far more dan gerous to liberty. Force may be repelled by force; an the arm of one man who strikes for freedom, may prevail against a host of mercenaries; but the press, when subsi-lized by power, misleads the judgment, and corrupts the

In further proof, Mr. Chairman, of our departure from In further proof, Mr. Chairman, of our departure from sound republican doctrines, and of the increasing influence of the Executive, I beg leave to mention a practice which seems to me of dangerous tendency, worthy of our serious notice. It has been often asserted in this Hall, that, in appointing committees of the House of Representatives, members should be selected who are in habits of intimate intercourse with the President and Heads of Departments, or accourse with the Frestdent and recass of Departments, or acceptable to them. If such a practice has prevailed, as it is said or is now gaining ground, it is time to arrest it. The Executive has nothing to do with the organization of either Hous of Congress. Their functions are different; and this at of Congress. Their functions are officerate, one this tempt to unite them would be equally at war with the spir of our institutions, and destructive of the best interests of th make a legal or constitutional provision, giving the nom-nation of our standing committees to the President, or hi Cabinet? Would it not utterly prostrate the independence of Congress? And if so, ought a proceeding to be sand of Congress? And it so, ought a proceeding to be sanc-tioned by usage, which no Republican would consent to establish by law? Such a course gives to the Executive the initiation of all laws. With the power to initiate, and the constitutional veto, what barrier is there against absolate power in the Executive department? It ms veto has been exerted with unusual frequency during the present Administration, and even rudely threatened in advance. By a document laid on our desks during the present session, we are told that the President announced his determination to apply it, unless Congress should adopt a particular course touching the Ohio and Michigan controversy. Sir, such n intimation ought to be regarded as an affront to the dig nity-and independence of Congress.

And what are the mighty services which the party have rendered to the country, to atone for all the abuses they rendered to the country, to atone for all the abuses they rendered to the victory of New Or-For the military services of General Jackson none is mor willing to tender him all gratitude and honor. I could re oice too, sir, at his victory over the bank, had it not been accompanied by the assumption of dangerous powers, and ollowed by a vast accession to the already overgrown au hority of the Executive. But it is to this or other mea ures of the Administration, the dominant party have as ribed the general prosperity of the country. Sir, the pros cribed the general prosperity of the country. Sir, the prosperity of the country comes from other sources. A higher power has made the sun to shine, and the showers to descend, and rewarded the skill and industry of our citizens. They claim credit, too, for the payment of the national debt. The pretension is equally unfounded. You may as well ascribe it to the clerk who paid the money at the counter. The idea is as ludicrous as that of the old man who ascribed the shoals in Sandwich haven to the building of Tenterden steerds. When Sir Theore M. ng of Tenterden steeple. When Sir Thomas Moore in quired of this old citizen, (thinking him, from his great age ost likely to know,) the cause why Sandwich haven wa most likely to know,) the cause why Sandwich haven was obstructed by sand, his answer was, "Sir, I am an old man; and I think, that Tenterden steeple is the cause of the Goodwin sands." "And pray what is your reason, said Sir Thomas Moore, for thinking this?" "I am an eld man, sir," said he, "and I may remember the building of the steeple, and I may remember when there was no steeple. And before the steeple was built, there was no manner of speaking of any flats or sands that stopped the haven and therefore I think the building of Tenterdon ven; and, therefore, I think the building of Tenterder steeple is the cause of the destroying of Sandwich haven. So, sir, we all remember when this Administration came in we all know the debt is now paid; but the Administration nevertheless no more paid the public debt, than Tenterder steeple filled Sandwich haven with sand.

Nor can I assent, Mr. Chairman, to the high commen

dations bestowed by my colleague upon the policy pursue by the Administration in relation to the recent controvers ith France; nor agree with the gentleman from Main with France; nor agree with the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis,) or others, who represent it as the universal belief of members towards the close of the last session, that war would ensue. If that was the opinion of members, I can only say, members did not speak what they believed. It is true none could know how far rash counsols on either side might carry us; but, at the period alluded to, no immediate collision was anticipated. Is it forgotten that the Senate had unanimously adopted a resolution, declaring that "there was no occasion for any legislative measures." and France," and that a resolution to the same effect ha Chairman of Foreign Relations himself, (Mr. Cambrelleng, n his report to the House, declared that there was "satis factory evidence that the French Government desired that the indemnity should be paid, and reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies would faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the United States." This report was made on the 27th February, four days only previous to our final adjournment. Yes, not with standing the obvious propriety of affording some time for deliberation to the control of the inal adjournment. Yes, notwithstanding the obvious propuety of affording some time for deliberation; notwithstanding the chairman had been spurred, goaded, I may say, by the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) he withheld his report till within a few days previous to the continuous description of the session. With these the constitutional termination of the session. With these proofs before us, how can it be said there was at that time even a general expectation of war? For one, I could no oring myself to believe in the probability of such an event War, sir-for what? We have heard of wars of am of conquest; of revenge; of policy; but who ever, heard of amount of the conquest; of revenge; of policy; but who ever, heard of the conquest; and the conference of the confe of two civilized nations placed in a situation so ridiculous, and at the same time so perilous. We were brought, by the rashness and folly of those to whom we had entrusted ur destinies, to a point from which it was ruinous to a ance, and disgraceful to retreat; and we were snatched from the brink of the precipice, not by the good sense of bility of our negotiators on either side, but by the kind

flices of a triendly Power, or the providential interference But my colleague denies that the President recommende reprisals, or that reprisals are cause of war. I confess I was surprised at this. When he shall read the message again, he will find that the measure was recommended in terms too strong to admit of doubt. It is true the President leaves the time to be decided upon by Congress; but he follows up this concession, with an explicit opinion, that if the appropriation should not be made "at the next session, ever ay's delay on our part would be a stain upon our nation more; and adds: "Since France, in violation of the nonor!" and adds: "Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed he final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, Ire commend that a law be passed cuthorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers." Sir, it is impossible to doubt the meaning of this recommendation, or not to know that, had it been adouted we should now here to been adopted, we should now have been in the midst of bloody war. It will not do to say that reprisals are no cause f war: it matters not what may be the doctrines of Puf-endorff or Vattel: the first blow that should have been truck on the ground of reprisals, would have been instantly

My colleague seemed conscious of this, and willing to excuse the Administration by imputing the danger of a col-lision with France to the opposition, or the opposition pa-pers in this country. He referred to an article in the Na-

[Mr. GARLAND briefly explained. The articles in [Mr. GARLAIND briefly explained. The articles in the National Intelligencer persisted in the assertion that the message conveyed a menace, and that the French Government ought so to consider it; and they also stated that the People of the United States would not sustain their own Executive in his recommendations. He had not said a word about the metives of the parties, but had stated the

Mr. ROBERTSON. Sir. I cannot believe that the French Rovernment consulted Messrs. Gales & Seaton to know what was due to itself, or as guides to direct its course. The President and his party disclaimed all intention of a menace: and it is, indeed, a flattering compliment paid by my colleague to the Intelligencer, to suppose that more credit was attached, in France, to the views and statements of that paper, than to those of the Executive, its supporters and its official organ. But we have peace: and rest the cause to rejoice at its restoration: doubly so when we loo o the manner in which the petty war in Florida has been conducted. Under this military administration we have public Treasury probably notices that coefficients ally, and realize, it is supposed, a profit exceeding the salary of the highest officer of the Government. There is A gallant corps of upwards of one hundred of our country men has been cut off almost to a man. In the brief space where the content of the of two or three months, we have appropriated upwards of eleven hundred thousand dollars; and if reports, apparen y authentic, are to be credited, to such extremities have our troops been reduced, that they have been under the ne cessity of shooting away the traces of their wagons fo

Mr. Chairman, I am sensible of having too long trespass-

brought under discussion by those who have preceded m Before taking my seat, there is one other subject on which

beg leave to say a few words.
My colleague, in the course of his remarks, directly brought into view the approaching Presidential election and, to my great surprise, entered into a vindication of the

[Mr. GARLAND explained. He said he had not intro

Mr. Garland explained. He said he had not introduced these subjects, but only referred to them in reply to the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Belli.

Mr. Robertson. If the gauntlet was thrown down on the one side, it was readily taken up on the other. I impute no blame to my colleague; but if it was lawful for him to reply, I presume I have a right to follow him. I agree with gentlemen who say that this hall ought not to be converted into an election ering arena: but it is a whole some practice, Mr. Chairman, occasionally to review, with the utmost freedom, the course and policy of the Govern ment; to examine how far they accord with those funda mental principles of which my colleague speaks, and or which our institutions are founded; to guard against th approaches of despotism. Nor should we be deterred fron this review because some of the topics which lie in ou way may be thought to bear on the pretensions of candi-

dates for the Presidency.

Sir, in my humble judgment, there has been a palpable and dangerous attempt, on the part of the President, to in-terfere in the approaching election of his successor, and to give the influence of his name and power to the support of his avorite candidate. The charge of dictation, I know is denied; but the letter itself, containing the denial, leave no room to doubt that the attempt was made, as far as it was prudent to make it. I request that the Clerk may read it. [The Clerk read the letter from Gen. Jackson to

the Rev. James Gwin.]\*

Mr. R. continued. This letter has been published by authority. The writer had too much tact, he knew too well the character of those with whom he had to deal, to venture on an absolute command. The American People may be led; they cannot be driven. But he announces his reference in language too plain to be misunderstood expression, "and if that preference should not be for Judge White," removes all doubt upon this subject. Why was this preference disclosed? What occasion was there, if the object was merely to disclaim all intention of interference, to allude to his individual preferences or objections. Can the design be doubted? But, sir, he goes farther Can the design be doubted? But, sir, he goes farther. He points out plainly the manner in which that design is to be accomplished. It is true he professes to bow to the will of the People. Few men have ever attempted to control or sway the People, but by courting their confidence and invoking their aid. Bonaparte, Casar, Cromwell, all bowed to the will of the People. What could a single man effect against opposing multitudes? Yes, sir, he regards the People as the source of political power; he does not mean to dictate, but he considers the true policy of the friends of republican principles to send delegates, fresh from the People to a general convention, for the purpose of selecting candito a general convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Here is no interference; the President only gives his opinion of the true policy which the friends of republican principles should pursue, and then tells us, "that to impeach that selection before it is made, or to resist it when it is fairly made, as an emanation of Executive power, is to assat the trivial of the People, and, in effect, to oppose their right to govern." Now, sir, was it not universally known who was the President's choice? Does any man doubt that he meant by the "friends of republican principles," his own supporters and the friends of Mr. Van Buren? Was not the fact that the convention of the convention of the proposition of the proposition of the convention of the convent Van Buren, as well known before the nominating Mr

If any doubt existed previously, of the disposition of the President to interfere, the publication of this letter utterly dispelled it. It means, in plain English—I prefer Mr. Van Buren as my successor; I recommend a convention to nominate him, and regard all who shall oppose the nomination as enemies of the country. How my colleague and his political friends in Virginia will reconcile their disobedience willing, for the most part, to concur in the nomination of Mr. Van Buren; but they could not go all lengths. They may be brought to support for the Presidency a Missour restrictionist, a supporter of an odious tariff, and of the right of Congress to abolish slavery in this District; bu they have ventured to resist the nomination, for the inferior office of Vice President, of one whose tariff, and inter nal improvement doctrines, surely, cannot be more difficu to digest. Yes, they not only dared to impeach this nomination before it was made, but have resisted it since. fear, sir, they must be regarded by the faithful as deserter from "the party;" or rather I trust they will: for the would deserve honor instead of censure, for deserting

party which has deserted its principles.

When we reflect, Mr. Chairman, upon the vast magnitude of the powers wielded by the Executive; the influence exerted over both Houses of Congress, in the selection of committees; in the use of the velo; in the nomina-tion of members to office; and in substantially assuming tion of members to office; and in substantially assuming the entire power of appointment; when we see the connexion established between the moneyed capital of the country and the political power of the Executive, and the enormous patronage bestowed by the Government upon the political press; when we consider the host of officers, civil and military, who draw their daily subsistence at the will of the President, and his power to strike off every officer from the rolls of the Army or Navy, without even the formality of a trial; more especially, when we behold the manner in which these powers are exercised; we have but too much cause to entertain amprehensions for the duration too much cause to entertain apprehensions for the duration of our institutions. Lavish expenditures are authorized encroachments excused; abuses justified; inquiry even suppressed: and all this by a party calling themselves Democratic Republicans; all for the good of the people; in the name of "the democracy;" yes, sir, of the modern democracy, this city, in splendid coaches, with white liveried servants prowing their dust in the faces of the aristocracy traversing the side-walks on foot. Abuses and assumptions of power have other objects than the good of the people. Nor are they who practise them entitled to the name of republicans they have but assumed the name, the better to assail th principles of republicanism. The wolf, disguising himseling the fleecy coat of the lamb, has gained admittance to the

> \* Letter referred to. "WASHINGTON, FEB. 23, 1835.

"My Rev. Str: I observed in the National Republican of the 10th instant an article headed 'General Jackson's Preference,' which I think it my duty to notice.
"All my friends know that, since I have been in the Execu

fold, and, assuming the rights of a conqueror, claims the

spoils of victory.

tive chair, I have carefully abstained from an interference wit the elective franchise; and have invariably acted upon the prin-ciple that to the People belonged the exercise of this sacre the elective franchise; and have invariably acted upon the principle that to the People belonged the exercise of this sacred right—uninfluenced by any considerations but those which related to the public good. And yet the Editor of this paper, professing to entertain great respect for my character, undertakes to connect me personally with an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans in the choice which they are to make of a President: and, by way of giving effect to his insinuation, appeals, in the language of my bitterest enemies, here and elsewhere, to the independence of the People as a shield against my dictation, which he supposes may be attempted. "Every one must see that the professions of the editor in that article are made to take the form offriendship, in order that he may more successfully carry out his purpose of opposing the great republican principles which I have endeavored to advance as President of the United States; and one of which, not to say the most important, is the necessity of looking above persons any exigency which threatens the ascendency of those principles. All my friends must perceive that, to be consistent, my preference, as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him that is most likely to be the choice of the great body of the Republicans; and yet, if this individual should not be Judge White, the Editor of the Republicans is ready to cry out 'dictation." "Under such circumstances, seeing also that there are various misrepresentations of my views on this subject, I commit this letter to your discretion, in order that you may do me justice. "You are at likerty to say on all occasions, that, regarding the People as the true source of political power, Icam always ready to bow to their will and to their judgment; that, discarding all personal preferences. Icansider the true volice of the friends

the People as the true source of political power, Iam always ready to bow to their will and to their judgment; that, discarding all personal preferences, I consider the true policy of the friends of republican principles to send delegates fresh from the People to a general convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and that to impeach that selection before it is made, or to resist it when it is fairly made, as an emanation of Executive power, is to assail the virtue of the People, and, in effect, to appose their right to govern.

"I send the paper containing the article I refer to, and reques you to show this letter to the Editor, in order that he may no longer misrepresent me. Acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, in haste, your friend,

"ANDREW JACKSON. " The Rev. JAMES GWIN, Nashville, Tenn

DUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell, at public Prince George's county, Md. on Saturday, the 7th day of Mannext, eleven valuable Negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. A part will be sold for cash, and a part on a credit of welve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale o commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

ap 30—cp3t

ROB'T W. CARTER. TO THE EDITORS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR UPON FORTIFICATIONS.

Your complimentary notice of this report vill induce many to give to it the attentive peusal it merits, who otherwise might have passed t by as one of the usual and customary efforts of the day.

It is certainly an able production, replete with sound reflections and judicious views. There is one point of it, however, which I think might have been dilated upon with great force and with a course of reasoning peculiarly appli cable to the decided impressions of society, and the abundant means of the Government. mean that which relates to the facilities of intercourse, by which distant parts of the Union are brought so near to each other, and can succor each other with so much ease.

These various means of roads and canals are assigned as reasons for less expensive fortifications, and become thereby, in fact, a very essen-

tial part of the system of seacoast defence.

Either these roads must be made and maintained, or the ortifications must be erected. They become, then, nationa nilitary roads, and their construction, or existence, is ne of the leading arguments in favor of a less expensivystem of fortifications than that recommended by the en

The Government is, therefore, profiting enormously by hese roads, and contemplates great reductions in its experitures, from advantages, to the defence of its coast, which lready acknowledges can be derived from them. Should uch communications, then, be left to individual enter-rise? and should not the Government, which sees such

eduction in its expenses, aid in their construction?
The fortification is purely for the defence of a p The money expended upon it adds to no branch of huma ndustry, develops no sources of national prosperity, aid to commercial or agricultural interests. It merely defend the position within reach of its guns, and even in that of fice calls, in addition, for the aid of the citizen and the supplies of the interior. But the road or canal, while it als renders its important auxiliary duty in defending the coast at the same time develops the resources and wealth of th

at the same time develops the resources and wealth of the interior, opens the market to hidden treasures, and spreads prosperity and happiness over innumerable multitudes, and distant and hitherto unknown regions.

While they, therefore, aid so efficiently in the defence of the country, they also add to its means. While they, therefore, transport, with such facility and rapidity, every material for defence, they create, in their consequences, those very materials in the greatest abundance. They because the reset is received. ome, therefore, the most important of defensive measures acilitating transport and increasing means. Discarding then, all other considerations, and veiwng them entirely in their capacity to aid in the defence of the coast, are they not objects of great national importance, involvi national interest, and calling, in consequence, for extensive It appears to us, also, as an unequivocal inference from

the views of the Secretary, that if the right to aid these roads and canals by the nation does not exist, then a right of a choice of means to defend the coast does not exist also, that so essential a mean is placed beyond its support and is left entirely to individual enterprise.

Now, we are not desirous of quarrelling about names—internal improvement, the American system, or defence of

the coast and country. Take which you please, yet if the defence of the country carries with it all the advantages om all these names, surely on that account it ought no

from all these names, surely on that account to be considered objectionable.

Intelligence and integrity, following the dictates of sound reasoning and devoted attachment to national prosperity, must rejoice that a system fraught with such important consequences is rescued, by its essential military peculiarities, sources are represented in the strong party rom the odium which erroneous views and strong party eeling have cast upon it.

We look upon this report as the dawning of a better feel-

We look upon this report as the dawning of a better feeling, as the restoration of a more enlarged, more liberal, and more national policy. And now that we have it announced from so high authority that these various works of internal improvement enter so intimately and so importantly into the most judicious plans for the defence of the country, why should not the amounts thereby sayed from the fortifications e expended upon those works?

Can a more judicious object be devised? Can one more

necessary than that of national defence, or one better dapted to unite all parties in the contemplated disposition

of the surplus revenue?

There is no fear that such a system would lead to ex ravagancies or follies. A safe rule could be adopted which would remove such results beyond the reach of human pro babilities. Suppose the aid of the Government to be grant ed only to a limited extent, say one-fourth or one-third of the amount required for the work, the balance being supplied by individual or State subscription: can there be any reasonable ground of fear that States or indi-viduals would subscribe such a proportion on any plan insufficiently digested, or wanting in strong probabili-ties of success? We presume not; and the General Goortion with the greatest safety.

This would be an expenditure of the money of the People for the benefit of the People; and for an object not only necessary, but completely within the legitimate powers of Congress—the defence of the People.

In addition to the safe, it would also be a profitable, dispersition of the property will be a profit to the profit of the property will be a profit to the profit of the property will be a profit to the profit of the property will be a profit to property will be a profit to provide the profit of the property will be a profit to provide the profit of the property will be a profit of the profit

position of the money, yielding an interest for its use, while, at the same time, the investment would always and readily ommand at least its par value.
There seems to be a determination to dispose of the sur

plus revenue in some way. Loans to individuals is a system full of difficulties, must lead to the grossest abuses and corruptions, and end in heavy losses. Loans to States are equally objectionable; and where, let us ask the constitutionalist, is the authority for either to be found, or rea onably to be inferred?

But the right to defend the country is beyond dispute and the choice of means merely matter of expediency.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty slaves ave been emancipated since 1830, in the four French co onies of Martinique, Guadaloupe, French Guiana, and

Dr. Andrew Combe, author of the well-known work on Physiology applied to health and education, has been appointed physician to the King of Belgium, and gone to take up his residence at Brussels

Captain Marryatt was paid £750 (about \$3,500) for his Pirate" and "Three Cutters," forming the reading mater of the Naval Annual.

An English architect proposes to erect light-houses of cronze or cast iron, instead of stone. He says that such a ght-house can be erected in one-twentieth of the time, and at one-tenth of the expense required for one of stone The new shield to be used in the construction of the Thames tunnel consists of 5,000 pieces.

The activity of the British Parliament is striking. Dur-The activity of the British Parliament is striking. During the week commencing on the 14th of March, the report of the Ecclesiastical Commission, providing for the commutation of tithes, was brought forward in both Houses; the report of the Carlow committee was received in the Commons; the army estimates were brought in, showing a reduction of £93,000 from those of the last year; the Irish nunicipal reform bill made great progress; the plan of Min-sters to remove the Jewish disabilities was announced; also that for reducing the stamp duty on newspapers to one penny; and other affairs of great importance were trans-

Great activity was prevailing in the various naval depots of Portsmouth, Liverpool, &c. Fifteen ships were to be put immediately in commission, supposed to be for the Me The lake of Langern, in Switzerland, has sunk twelve fathoms.[?] and diminished to the extent of half its width.

A superb 74 gan ship has arrived in England, a present to the King from the Sultan or Imaum of Muscat. It was built at Bombay, of teak wood, and called the Liverpool, but the King has changed her name to the Imaum, in compliment to the doner.

Junius.—The following paragraph is taken from a late

"In the library of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, at Stowe is deposited a box containing papers, which are secured with three seals, said to be those of the late Marquis o BUCKINGHAM, the late Lord Grenville, and the Right Honorable Thomas Grenville. The contents of the box are understood to be the manuscript letters of, and docu

THE NEWCASTLE GAZETTE, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser, published at astle, Delaware—is the largest, cheapest, and most exely circulated of any paper in the State, and devoted to terests of the Farmer and Mechanic. A large portion of a fluctuation of the ratiner and Mechanic. A large portion of the Gazette is occupied by agricultural matter, carefully selectto meet the particular season of the year when published. It is also contain a brief statement, unbiassed by party prejudice, all authentic political facts, such as elections, &c. &c. with a selection of the property of th

A copious foreign intelligence, and a copious collection of insting foreign items.

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the interesting items of domestic news floating over the press

Literary intelligatives, and much miscellaneous literary matter ginal and select, of both poetry and prose. Also, mechanical ral, and religious information, together with light and humor Is matter to smooth the brow of care.

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in which are involved the passions and prejudices of political and religious parties.

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patch, at the Towest rates. Also, blanks of every description, rinted on a superior quality of paper, constantly on hand.

N. B. All letters or communications for insertion, or business. nust be post paid.

BDY P. MAURO & SON.—CHOICE SHERRY BD AND MADEIRA WINES AT AUCTION.— This extensive sale (before noticed) will be held at our Rooms, opposite Brown's Hotel, on Saturday, 7th May, commencing at 5 o'clock P. M. These very choice, bottled Sherry and Madeira wines, were selected with particular care from the stores of a well-known and highly respectable importer, and put up expressly for this market. Members of Congress and others who may desire to supply themselves with wines which will be who may desire to supply themselves with wines which will be expressly for this market. Members of Congress and others who may desire to supply themselves with wines, which will be guarantied to them to be as pure as imported, and of the choicest qualities, will have such an opportunity as has never before been offered in Washington city. Samples may now be seen and examined at the store of the subscribers. If the wines prove on delivery to be otherwise than as represented, or do not give satisfaction, the sale will be considered void, and the wines may

application during the day prior to sale.
P. MAURO & SON, MPROVED METALLIC MEMORANDUM
BOOKS.—W. FISCHER has just received from New
York an assortment of new Metallic Memorandum Books, a
very neat and convenient article. For sale at Stationers' Hall.
may 3

To Catalogues of this extensive assortment may be had on

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, HUGH SMITH & CO. have just received per ship John Marshall, direct from Liverpool, and per ship Ganges, via James river, 194 crates and hds. China and Earthenware. These, with their previous large stock on hand, comprising a very full and general assectment, having been selected from the best manufactories in England on the lowest cash terms, will be sold

reasonable rates.

Dinner sets, a great variety
India China Dining sets, or any article separately
English and French fancy and plain gilt Tea China
Glass, cut, plain pressed
Window Glass of every size Boston Crown Glass, procured at factory prices. Britannia Tea sets, best English Castors, silver mounted, &c.

Stone Ware, an excellent quality
Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
Daily expected per ship Potomac, from Liverpool, a still furer supply.

may 3—3taw2w

AND FOR SALE.—Military Land Warrant No. 6,431, situated in Marion county, Ohio, northwest of said river, and north of the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Grenville, and between the Scioto river and the line run by charles Roberts, under the authority of the United States Com-

missioners in the year 1812, containing one hundred acr This land is represented to be of a very superior quality by the who have examined it. the have examined it.

Any further information that may be wanting respecting said. land can be had on application to the subscriber, in Washington city.

MICHAEL LARNER. The Ohio State Journal will give the above three insertions.

the FARM upon which I reside, lying upon the Potomac river, in the lower part of Charles county, Maryland, containing about 350 acres, one-half of which is under a growth of the finest and heaviest timber. The situation is healthy, and the prospect fine and extensive. It is well adapted to the growth of all the various crops usually cultivated in the lower counties of Maryland. The sources for manuring and improving are abundant, and are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other farm in that part of the county. But what especially recommends it at this particular period, is its admirable location for a fishery, though yet untried. It is adjoining to, and immediately below, Swan Point, where there is now a fishery in most successful operation. It possesses extent of beach, and birth for a seine of almost any length; and from its location necessorily defended from the northerly and easterly winds, to which many of the

rom the northerly and easterly winds, to which many of the tomac landings are much exposed.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and judge for themselves. Terms made known by application to
F. MATTHEWS,
Near Harris's Lot Post Office, Charles county, Md.

The Alexandria Gazette and Baltimore Patriot will please

NAIRST-RATE MISSISSIPPI BOTTOM LAND FOR SALE OR BARTER.—The thy authorized and empowered to dispose of ten or fifteen thou-and acres of very superior Lands, situated in the most fertile part of the State of Mississippi, between the Sun Flower river-and Deer creek, some of the Tracts lying on beautiful navigable akes, from which the finest fish are taken in great quantities; one Tract of this land lies near Manchester, on the Yazoo river, and another upon the same river, within twenty miles of Vicksand another upon the same river, within twenty miles of Vicksburg, none of it more than two or three miles from navigation, chiefly covered with large cane, and easily put in cultivation. The whole of this land was entered early, by a resident of the State, of great experience in such matters, and therefore holds out great inducements to persons wishing to make investments in that country, and thereby avail themselves of the rich harvest now enjoyed by the cotton planters of the South.

Any of the above lands will be exchanged for negroes, or settled upon joint account. I have maps and explanations of each separate Tract, and shall be pleased to farnish any information upon the subject, on application of any person by letter or otherwise, directed to me at Leonardtown, Maryland.

MM. H. SCOTT.

A GOOD SITUATION AND BUSINESS L. TABLISHMENT 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 arranged in modern style, with the necessary out-buildings, as appendings; the whole constituting a very desirable, situation for ranged in modern style, with the necessary out-buildings, as appendages; the whole constituting a very desirable situation for a Merchant 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 establishment 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 proceeding in a profitable and permanent business. I will self the whole concern on terms so liberal, that no one dispose I to purchase can object; or I may, if no sale is made before the laft, our chase can object; or I may, if no sale is made before the fall, ent the premises to a responsible and careful person, who would burchase the stock.

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

J. W. WARD,

may 3—lawd&ctf

Piscataw

FINIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington counr, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the
ersonal estate of James Priend, late of Washington county, Disfict of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against
aid deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this ELENOR FRIEND, 12th day of April, 1836.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

The House of Representatives did not sit IN SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution recom mending an increase of salary to the clerks in the Depart

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution, communicating information called for respecting the Dry Tortugas.

Petitions were presented by Mr. PORTER, Mr. RIVES, Mr. TOMLINSON, Mr. EWING, of Illinois, Mr. WILLIES Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment a bill from the House for the relief of E. A. Alexander and Hiram Ash.

Mr. LEIGH, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs of Wm. Wood.

On motion of Mr. LINN, the bill to authorize the continuance of the Churcherland read from the Mississipping reserved.

tinuance of the Cumberland road from the Mississippi river to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, was made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. LINN submitted an amendment which he intended to move when the bill should be taken up for considerations.

tion; which was ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. KENT, the resolution offered by him

some time since, on the subject of an arrangement with France for the admission of American tobacco on more lib eral terms, was taken up; when Mr. Kent made some remarks, which will be published hereafter. Some unfavorable reports on the table were taken up and

agreed to.

A joint resolution, to authorize the President to appoint an agent to represent the United States in the case of the Smithson legacy; and A bill for the payment of the militia of Vermont for services rendered at the battle of Plattsburgh, were each read

a third time, and passed.

The following bills from the House were read a first and second time, and referred, viz. A bill for the relief of Robert Murray; a bill for the relief of John Gray; a bill for the

relief of Nancy Haggard. REGULATION OF DEPOSITES. The special Order of the Day was taken up, being a bill

to regulate the public deposites.

Mr. WRIGHT offered amendments, which he desired to have printed.

Mr. CALHOUN also offered an amendment, which wa

also, with the original bill, ordered to be printed.

The bill was then laid on the table, with the understand ing that it should be taken up after the Land bill shall have

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the improvement of certain harbors.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment, providing for the preservation of Rainsford Island, in the harbor of Boston; which was agreed to.

PORTER moved to amend the bill by inserting after the 57th line the words "and for opening, deepening and keeping clear the mouth of the Mississippi, the sum of

\$75,000."
Some debate ensued, in which Mr. MANGUM, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. KING, of Alabama, Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. TOMLINSON, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. CLAYTON took part.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to amend the amendment so a

to make it read that a survey be ordered to be made, which was accepted by Mr. PORTER as a modification of his Some further remarks were then made by Mr. PRES-TON, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. SOUTH-ARD, when the amendment of Mr. CLAYTON was

agreed to.

Mr. WALKER moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation of \$1,500 for a further survey with a view to remove the obstruction in the Pearl river.

The amendment was decided in the negative—yeas 14,

nays 20.
Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the bill by insert-

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation "for removing an obstruction in the Ohio river, near Shippensport, \$5,000;" which was decided in the negative—yeas 10, nays 24.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation of \$1,000 for the examination of Dog river bar, in the bay of Mobile; which was negatived.

Mr. KING moved to amend the bill by striking out all the specific surveys, and asked the yeas and pays, which the specific surveys, and asked the yeas and nays; which

The question was then taken, and decided as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Hill, King, of Ala. King, of Ga., Leigh, Mangum, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Walker, White—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Clayton, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Linn, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins. Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson

The bill was then reported, and the amendments being concurred in, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Excutive business; and, after remaining a short time with The Senate adjourned.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, (on Saturday,) 1000 copie of the list of awards, under the French Convention, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

YHOMASTON LIME.—150 Casks, just received. For sale by the subscirtber, at the Eastern Branch.

may 3—3t

THOMAS BLAGDEN. BOARDING.—A large Parlor and two large Bed Roo

comfortably furnished, can be obtained by applying at Mr. Barney's, 7 Buildings.

WANTED.—A Nurse that can come well recommended will find a situation by applying at Mrs. Vancoble's, on 4½ street. One that can do plain sewing would be preferred.

WENITIAN BLINDS.—The subscriber solicits the patronage of the citizens of this City and District of Columbia, to aid him in his business of Window Blind making, a his establishment on Ninth street, near the new Methodist Pro stant Church, where he will receive and execute orders in al the branches of Blind making, to suit persons who may pleat to apply.

DAVID WESTERFIELD.

A UCTION NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY next, 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Auction Store, I shall sell, for account of the General Post Office Department, a Lot of Envelope or Wrapping Paper, suitable for grocers, retailers, &c. Also, the following, taken from dead letters: 2 Vests, I Damask Table Cloth, 2 pairs Ladies' Gloves, 1 roll of Wire, I Ivory Pipe, 1 set of handsome Instruments, in flat mahogany

After which, on account of whom it may concern, I excelle After Which, on account of whom it may concern, I excense Soda Fountain, with copper reservoir, silver tube, marble to &c. &c. barrels of Beef, hogsheads of Molasses, chests of Gun powder Tea, Crockery Ware, barrels of Peach Brandy an Cordial, 20 barrels of White and Brown Sugar, boxes of Prunes Oranges, &c. &c.

CANTON MATTING.—Received this day— 4-4 and 6-4 Canton Matting, super quality
1 case fancy and plain Parasols Painted Lawns and Muslins French Chintz, new style Black Italian Lustrings

French worked Capes and Collars Cotton Hosiery of all kinds 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens

With a complete assortment of Goods for geutlemen's at children's Summer wear.

May 3—2aw3w

(Globe)

REQUEST NOT TO CREDIT.-Numerous un authorized bills having been presented to the subscriber he is compelled to request any and all persons not to deliver an article on his credit, or to open any account, or otherwise rais a debit against him, unless on his written order, or the written order of Mrs. Watson, as he will only pay accounts so sanctic ed.

JOS. WATSON.

Ty P. MAURO & SON.—Postponed sale of Valuable Property.—Will be sold on Monday, 2d May, at 12 o'clock M. the property situated on the Basin of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the First Ward of this city, known sapeake and Ohio Canal, in the First Ward of all Sagars as the Washington Lime and Cement Kilns. Terms at sale.

W. EASBY

P. MAURO & SON,
(Glo & Met) Auctione The place of sale not having been designated in the above, the sale was postponed, and will positively take plat on Thursday, 5th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises. P. MAURO & SON. Aucts.

# WASHINGTON.

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

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1836.

FROM FLORIDA.—At length we have heard from Major Gen. Scott's command in Florida. He was, at the date of despatches which have been received from him, at Tampa Bay, with the whole force under his command, amounting, now that all the detachments are united, to between five and six thousand men. There had been no regular battle with the Indians. The General met with them on the Wythlacoochee, and had skirmishes with them (supposed to be the same body as attacked Gen. GAINES) for several days, without being able to bring them to battle. They were followed and charged upon repeatedly in the hammocks; but the nature of the ground is such (being all deep marsh except the hammocks, or clumps and thickets of trees and undergrowth) that it was impossible to prevent their escape. Some Indians, however, were killed, and a few of the troops were killed and wounded. The General was about again to take the field from Tampa Bay, and to send detachments to Charlotte Harbor, and other places where the Indians might be expected to be met

We have seen a letter from an Officer at Tampa Bay, who states that the VANDALIA (sloop of war) was then (April 8th) still in Tampa Bay, where she had been for several weeks; that a detachment of Marines from her had acted with Col. Lindsay's command, consisting of the Alabama volunteers and Florida militia, and in two excursions into the interior had several skirmishes with the Indians, in which four of the troops were killed and four wounded, and some twenty Indians were killed. A fort which they threw up on their first excursion, and garrisoned with 70 men, was attacked, during the absence of the main body, by 150 Indians, who fired upon the fort more than two hours, when they were beaten off with the loss of 15 or 20 killed: there being one killed and one wounded in the

WASHINGTON RACES .- The approaching Races appear to hold a most conspicuous place in the public eye, if we are to judge from the great excitement on the subject, and the crowds that frequent the course every afternoon to be present at the training. The enterprise and industry of Mr. Y. N. Oliver, the proprietor, have been exerted for the gratification of his patrons, the stands having been enlarged and rendered more commodious in many points. The great reputation of the horses entered, many of which are already on the ground, and the heavy stakes to be run for, promise a greater influx of company than has attended for years.

GENNARO PERSICO has been appointed Vice Consul of His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, for the port of Norfolk, and has been recognised as such by the President of the United States.

ERNST ZACHRISSON has been appointed Vice Consul of Sweden for the port of New York, and has been recognised as such by the President of the United States.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30. City Hotel.—Messrs. Jennings & Willard, after twenty odd years of hard service, have retired, having accumulated handsome fortunes. More obliging, clever, and respectable persons, we are persuaded, have never been engaged in th pusiness: they are known and esteemed throughout the We are gratified to learn their friends de present them with a handsome service of plate. Messrs. Mather & Cruttenden, of Albany, gentlemen of high reputation, are their successors.—Daily Adv.

CUMBERLAND, (MD.) APRIL 30. A corps of Engineers, under the command of WILLIAM Swan, Esq. in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, is now actively engaged in making the ne-cessary surveys for the location and extension of the Rail-road from this place westward.

We regret to state that a young man (Mr. HEATH) at tached to the above corps, was so unfortunate as to break his leg, whilst climbing over the rocks in the narrows of Will's Creek, near this place, a few days since.

BOSTON, APRIL 26. How it Works!—Special Pleading was abolished by the last Legislature, the law to take effect from the passing of the act. Two curious consequences occurred in the Court of Common Pleas, now sitting in this city. Genty vs. Braid was tried yesterday. Action of replevin agains a pound keeper to recover impounded cattle. The real defence was, that they were lawfully impounded. But the law said there should be no special pleading, so the pound keep cr was obliged to plead the general issue, non cepit, that he did not take the cattle. Yet his true defence was, that he did take them, and took them lawfully, and impounded them lawfully. What was the jury to do? They knew he took them, and could not say he did not take them, and yet it was believed by some or all that he lawfully took hem, and that plaintiff ought not to recever. The result

them, and that plaintin ought not to recover. The result was, they could not agree on any verdict.

The other case was an action for an assault and battery. The defence was, that the defendant beat the plaintiff for good and justifiable cause. But the law prohibited special pleading; no plea of justification could be filed; so defendant was obliged to plead the general issue that he was not guilty of beating the plaintiff, and had a verdict against him of fifty deliars. Continued and Caratte. nim of fifty dollars,-Centinel and Gazette,

NEWARK, (OHIO,) APRIL 23 A case of some notoriety was disposed of at the late term of Common Pleas of Licking county. It was the case of Cissna, the horse-thief, to which we allude. He stole a horse from the territory occupied by the Wyandot Indians, some time since; was apprehended, tried, and convicted, in Crawford the converse of the convicted of the inny was set aside by Luden. county; but the verdict of the jury was set aside by Judg Higgins, on the ground that the State had no jurisdictio over the Indian territory, and could not, therefore, take cog-nizance of crimes committed upon it. The case was then taken up to the United States Circuit Court, which decid-ed that the case could be tried by the judicial tribunals of the State. The prisoner was then removed to Knoz county; but it was afterwards ascertained that he had sole the stolen horse in Licking county, and that he should be tried there. He was accordingly discharged, but was im-mediately arrested again, and brought to Newark, where he was tried, and convicted and sentenced to three years' onfinement in the penitentiary.—Advocate.

NATCHEZ, APRIL 7.
SUICIDE.—A man named Joseph Fellows shot himself at King's Hotel, a few days since. He lingered until the day before yesterday, when he expired. The cause of this event was monomania—the unfortunate man having, for a ng time, fancied that every person he saw was ridiculing

It becomes our unpleasant duty to record another in stance of the impropriety of the common custom of wearing fire-arms and other deadly weapons in the midst of a civilized community who pretend to be governed by the laws of the land. On Monday last, an affray occurred, in which Mr. Brus, a baker at the landing, was shot through the body by John Perry, commonly known in the sporting world as Jack Perry. He immediately made his escape Mr. Brus is still alive, but is not expected to recover.

FROM TEXAS.

The following particulars of recent events in Texas are in a more definite and apparently authentic shape than any accounts that have hitherto reached us. They are taken from the Arkansas Gazette of April 12th, for which paper they were communicated by Mr. JESSE B. BAD-GETT, lately a resident of Arkansas, in which Territory he has again arrived, after having acted as a member of the late Convention at Washington,

San Antonio, as heretofore stated, was taken by storm, by an overwhelming force, commanded by Gen. Santa Anan person, early on the morning of the 6th ult. The whole orce of Col. Travis, at its capture, was only 183 men, (14 f whom were on the sick list, and unable to take part in the battle.) The struggle, for a short period, was most desperate, but the garrison could not long sustain the attack of so overwhelming a force. By half an hour before sunrise on the morning of the 6th, the gallant spirits who had so bravely defended the post, and killed and wounded more than for the first the first than the state of the state o than five times their own number, were numbered with the lead—and Santa Ana, surrounded by his life-guards, made his triumphant entry into the fort. In this assault, the Mexican loss was said to be 521 killed, and nearly the same

Col. Travis was killed within the first hour of the stormng of the garrison, having first killed, with his own hand, Gen. Moro, who led the storming party, by running him through with his sword. On his fall, the command of the Texians devolved on Adj't Major J. J. Baugh, who fell in the course of an hour or two, when the command devolved on Col. David Crockett, who likewise soon fell.

The following are the names of such of the officers who fell in defending San Antonio, as are recollected by Mr.

Badgett:
Col. W. B. Travis, commandant; Col. James Bowie,
Col. David Crockett, Maj. Green B. Jamison, (formerly of
Kentucky,) Capts. Baugh, of Virginia, Blair, (formerly of
Conway county,) A. T. T. Cary, of Louisiana, Baker, of Mississippi, Basby, of the New Orleans Grays, J. G. Wash Mississippi, Basby, of the New Orleans Grays, J. G. Washington, of Tennessee, Harrison, of Tennessee, Forsyth, of New York, Jones, of do. J. Kimble, of Gonzales; Lieuts. Dickinson and Evans; Sergt. Maj. Williamson, from Philadelphia; Dr. Mitcherson, of Virginia, Surgeon Pollard. The previous report of the death of Col. Jesse Benton is incorrect. Mr. Badgett saw him near Nacogdoches about the 25th, on his way to Jonesborough, Miller county, in this Torrison where a release converse was over in the state of the control of the c

this Territory, where a volunteer company was organiz-ing, and with whom he intended marching for the seat of

On the 12th of March, Gen. Almonte and Col. Ball (an American) left San Antonio for Gonzales, with 2,000 men, but, after marching 27 miles, to the Sea Willow river, changed their direction, and bent their course towards Laorde, to assist Santa Ana in reducing that post. From he Sea Willow, they sent Mrs. Dickinson, the widow of Lieut. Dickinson, who was killed in the storming of San reported) and servant, to Gen. Houston's camp at Goliad nd, at the same time, Gen. Almonte sent his servant to Gen. Houston with Gen. Santa Ana's proclamation, of-fering an amnesty to the inhabitants and Texian troops, provided they would yield submission, and give up their arms to the Mexican authorities. Gen. Houston detained the servant, and sent to the Mexican commander, by a Spaniard, a copy of the Declaration of Independence re ently agreed on at Washington.
Mr. Badgett left Washington (seat of Government) on

he 18th of March, and on the next day arrived at Gen Houston's camp, at Beason's crossing of the Colorado, 90 niles this side of San Antonio, to which point Gen. H. had allen back from Gonzales, which he burnt before abandon ng it. Gen. H. was fortifying his camp, and had abou 2,000 men, and reinforcements were arriving daily.

The following Documents, one from the United States General commanding the Southern Division, the other from the commander of the Texian forces, are the latest official documents we have seen, having relation to the war in Mex-

NATCHITOCHES, (I.A.) 8th APRIL, 1836. 'SIR: The war in Texas, which has of late assumed a sanguina y and savage aspect, had induced the President of the United nd to cause their neutrality to be respected--peaceably if prac cable-forcibly if necessary.

The 33d article of the treaty with Mexico requires both the

contracting parties to prevent, "by force, all hostilities and in cursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their re-spective boundaries, so that the United States of America wi

The provisions of this article I am particularly instructed to ause to be enforced, and I have, pursuant to instructions, taken neasures to make known to the various Indian tribes inhabiting measures to make known to the various Indian tribes inhabiting that portion of the United States berdering upon the Mexican territory, on the waters of the Red and Arkansas rivers, the determination of the Government to prevent any hostile incursions into Texas, and have directed that the chiefs be called upon to inculcate upon their people the necessity of carefully abstaining from any violation of the abovementioned engagements; and I have moreover informed them, pursuant to the orders of the President, that I will not hesitate to use the force at my disposal for the purpose of preventing any such designs.

I have learned from several of our citizens, entitled to endit, that one Manuel Plores, a Mexican Spanjard, but for several years.

hat one Manuel Flores, a Mexican Spaniard, but for several years east a citizen of "Spanish town," in this State, near the Subine idge, has been lately commissioned by persons professing t of the Mexican Government, for the

others who have lately been there, that many of our Indians have gone over to the Texas side of the line.

These facts and circumstances present to me the important question whether I am to sit still and suffer these movements to be so far matured as to place the white settlements on both sides of the line wholly within the power of the savages, or whether I bught not instantly to prepare the means for protecting the frontier settlements, and, if necessary, compelling the Indians to return to their own homes and hunting grounds?

I cannot but decide in favor of the last alternative which this question presents; for nothing can be more evident than that an

question presents; for nothing can be more evident than that on indian war, commencing on either side of the line, will as surely extend to both sides as that a lighted quick-match thrust into one ide of a powder magazine would extend the explosion to both

But I am without mounted men, the only description of force which will enable me to interpose an efficient check to the daily necessing danger which every intelligent citizen with whom I have conversed upon the subject apprehends. And apprehending as I do that the loss of a month, which it would require to submit the case to the President of the United States, might prove fatal to a large portion of the frontier inhabitants, I have determined to solicit of your Excellency a brigade, to consist of or companies or battations, to receive their arms and camp, quipage at New Orleans and Baton Rouge. There may be light or ten companies to a battalion.

Should the war in Texas be brought to a close without the apprehended Indian hostilities, the volunteers will be discharged

With perfect respect, &c.
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General Commanding. To His Excellency EDWARD D. WHITE, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Copy of an express from Samuel Houston, Commander is Chief of the Texian Army. HEAD QUARTERS, WEST OF BRASOS, MARCH 31, 1836.

To the People east of Brasos:

My encampment is preparing on the west of the Brasos, where I shall wait for some supplies and reinforcements. My intention never has been to cross the Brasos, and the false reports spread are by men who have basely deserted the army of

l'exas.

Let men from the east press on to the army, and cross over at Groces. If men will unite with the present force, we can deteat and capture the enemy. The army of the enemy has been represented at from 10,000 to 30,000 men, when indeed it never has exceeded 3,000 or 4,000 in Texas; and the force that atacked Col. Fannin was only 1,500, and he had only 320 men. ney fought him in the prairie where he had no water, and here they surrounded him. Their cavalry are not numerous, as stated, and their infant

Their cavary are not numerous, as stated, and tree meanty re men pressed into service and convicts from prison. Their rmy is encumbered by women and children. Let the men of he east come to our aid, and bring all deserters with them. Aid room the United States is landing on our coast. Captain Brown, with one of our vessels, has taken a Mexican vessel, with 240 bits of Flour, 300 kegs of Powder, and other supplies for the true.

army.

My spies report this morning that the observations made by them last night, could discover nothing of the enemy for ten miles beyond Bayou St. Bernard, 25 miles beyond San Felipe.

The citizens of San Pelipe, when they heard it rumored that the enemy had crossed Colorado, immediately set fire to their own houses, and reduced the place to ashes. Let the people not e any longer in dread of danger, if the men will turn onen. SAM. HOUSTON

P. S.—My spies have just returned, and report the enemy a few miles from San Felipe, 800 or 1,000 men only, and only 30 caralry. We will whip them soon.

A o'clock, March 31.

ALBANY, APRIL 26.

Important Steamboat Trial.—A cause involving questions deeply interesting to steamboat proprietors and the public, has occupied the Circuit Court, now sitting, for the

last four days. The suit was brought by John Smith, who, with his family, were on board the steamboat Advocate when she blew up, at Cocyman's Landing, in May last. Three of Mr. Smith's children died of the injuries received, The plaintiff claimed to recover, on the ground that the oat was of a novel construction, and that the engineer and

remen were unskilful and incompetent men.
The summing up of the cause occupied the whole of yesterday. The counsel on both sides acquitted themselves with great ability. The jury was addressed by Salem Dutcher and Samuel Stevens, Esqrs., for the defendants, and by A. L. Jordan and Dudley Marvin, Esqrs., for the

We shall publish a report of the testimeny. P. S. The Jury came into Court this morning, and deivered a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, of EIGHT THOUSAND

SUICIDE.—A young man by the name of John Carter, of Cecil county, Maryland, put an end to his existence on Saturday week, under circumstances truly horrible. He left this place, as we are informed, on the afternoon of that day, for the residence of his father, about four miles distant. While on the road, he remarked to a companion that it was his intention to destroy himself, assigning as reason, that he was tired of his life. Having previously made many similar threats, little notice was taken of what was said on this occasion. The sequel, however, will show that his purpose was fixed. Scarcely had he reached home, when he procured a gun, went up into his chamber, and deliberately, as we may presume, pulled off his coat, boots and stockings, sat himself down in a chair, put the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and in that situation drew the trigger with his toes; the whole charge passed head, literally sprinkling the ceiling with his prains. The deceased was of respectable connexions, and a printer by profession.—Elkton (Md.) Gaz.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 9.

Yesterday, in pursuance of the schence of death passed upo
tim for the murder of Harvey, the condemned Bird paid the
origin of his life upon the ignominious scaffold. We cannot
tere but allude to a practice, which, though greatly diminish

licted death upon a fellow-being.

We can but hope that the fate of this individual will prove a salutary warning to those addicted to the vicious habitalluded to.

A Spider Thief.—The following anecdote is from a French rork: "M. F.—, of Saint Omer, laid on the chinney-piece of is chamber, one evening on going to bed, a small shirt pin of old, whose head represented a fly. Next day M. F. would have taken the pin from the place where he had put it, but the rinket had vanished. A servant maid, who had only been in rinket had vanished. A servant maid, who had only been in the service a few days, was solely suspected of having carried off the pin, and sent away. But at length Mons. F.'s sister, putting up some curtains, was extremely surprised to find the ost pin suspended from the ceiling in a spider's web. And thus was the disappearance of the bijon explained: a spider, deceived by the figure of the fly, which the pin presented, had drawn that his web.'

A Lad killed by a Panther.-The Ogdensburg Republican relates the following melancholy incident, the particulars of which were given by the father of the boy who lost his life He was only 12 years of age, and was hunting alone in the vicinity of Indian Camp, near Black Lake. His father has promised to come to him on hearing the report of his gun; which he did, and found his son lying in the paws of a panther, the canther wagging his tail, and appearing much pleased with his rize. The boy told his father he had shot at the panther and counded him, when the animal sprung and caught him before the could retreat; and as there was no chance for his life, he adrised his father to fire, and make as good a shot as possible.

After hesitating what to do, he fired with deadly aim at the panher; but before the animal died, it succeeded in tearing the boy

FIRE.—On Wednesday, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. the dwelling-house of Mr. ENOCH WILSON, at Strawberry Hill, Fairfax county, Va. about two miles from Alexandria, took fire accidentally, and was entirely consumed, together with the kitchen and other cuthouses. A quantity of bacon was consumed in the smoke-house, and nearly all the furniture was destroyed.

Mr. Wilson's loss capacit he short of three or fart the small.

LIST OF TERRIBLES.—George Bates was instantly killed at Quincy, Massachusetts, on Thursday afternoon, by the fall of shears used for the rail wharf.—The turpentine factory of Henshaw & Co., at South Boston, was burnt for the sixth time on the same day.—Samuel Logan, merchant, who was wounded in an Christinos during the last six months. act by the authority of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of enticing the Indians in the western prairies on our side of the boundary line to join them in the war of extermination now waging in Texas; and that, with this view, the agent, Manuel Flores, accompanied by a stranger, has lately passed up the valley of the Red river, and has already produced considerable excitement among the Caddo Indians. And I have very recently learned from several intelligent persons in Texas, and others who have lately been there, that many of our Indians have gone over to the Texas side of the line.

These facts and circumstances present to me the important question whether I am to sit still and suffer these movements to be so far matured as to place the white settlements on both sides of the line wholly within the power of the savages, or whether I ought n.t instantly to prepare the means for protecting the fronture of their own homes and hunting grounds?

affiray, in which he was not an actor, on the 28th ult., at Lexington, Kentucky, is dead of his wounds; he was a young man of most excellent character.—George Hamilton, of Shelby country, Kentucky, a man of property, and heretofore of respectable standing, has been committed at Louisville, for the murder of Michael Fontain.—William H. N. Drake, a respectable lawyer in Pendleton county, Kentucky, a man of property, and heretofore of respectable work, and murder of Michael Fontain.—William H. N. Drake, a respectable lawyer in Pendleton county, Kentucky, has been found dead in the woods, under circumstances which leave fittle doubt that he was of most excellent character.—George Hamilton, of Shelby country, Kentucky, a man of property, and heretofore of respectable tayer of most excellent character.—George Hamilton, of Shelby country, Kentucky, a man of property, and heretofore of respectable tayer in formation, the murder of Michael Fontain.—William H. N. Drake, a respectable awayer in the formation of most excellent character.—George Hamilton, of Shelby country, Kentuck e I affray, in which he was not an actor, on the 28th ult., at Lex came away.—A young gentleman of Philadelphia made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide on Friday last, in one of the hotels of that city, by mixing poison in his liquors.—Messrs. E. & S. Smith, of Bangor, have lost two saw mills at Shad-rip-falls, by fire, valued at 3,000 dollars, and the worst of it is, they forgot to get insurance: (some people suffer amazingly from bad memories.)—A scow laden with flour and whiskey, with five men on board, went over Allenstown dam, near Mauch Chunk, recently, and two of the men were drowned.—On Friday morning, on opening St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) church in Barclay street, it was found that the centre part of the ceiling outside the arches opening St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) church in Barclay street, it was found that the centre part of the ceiling outside the arches over the galleries, which was flat, had fallen from its place, together with the centre beam, and the cross pieces for the support of the plaster; leaving a perfectly clear space, from the floor to the roof, at least thirty feet square. The weight of the timbers, which with the plaster fell all of 40 feet, smashed down several of the pews, and broke through to the basement.—Mr. Schureman, coroner, on Friday held an inquest on the body of a man about 50 years of age, found floating in Coenties slip; and another on a man about 30 years of age, found in the North river, at the foot of Hoboken. Verdict in both cases, death by drowning. Also on the body of Jeremiah McGauraghan, a native of Irelande the foot of Hoboken. Verkict in both cases, death by drowning, lso on the body of Jaremiah McGauraghan, a native of Ireland, und floating in the water at pier No. 4 North river: Verdict, eath by drowning. Next day he held two others, one on the ody of a man unknown, who fell dead in the street, from intox ation; and the other on a young woman named Mary Griffin, 53 Mottstreet, who was a servant of Mr. Tweedy, No. 19 Pike street, who came to her death by accidentally mixing and drinking some Epsom salts and oxalic acid.—Captain Georgi Flowers, of Belfast, Maine, late of schooner Pocahontas, arrived t Charleston, immped overboard in a fit of insanity, and wa drowned .- New York Com. Adv. DYRAM'S UNIVERSAL PLANETARIUM.

This evening, Saturday, April 30, will be exhibited at the Athenaum, a splendid instrument, showing the motions of all the Attenaum, a spiendid instrument, showing the motions of all the known planets, from Mercury to Uranus, with their revolving Satellites, moving by the noiseless power of gravitation, apparently unsupported, in empty space. It is newly invented, and made on an entirely new plan, by Ephraim N. Byram, a young self tanght astronomer, of Suffolk county, N. Y. and is an admirable to the second of the support of the

specimen of ingenuity and art.

There will also be shown a number of views of the planets it their natural splendor, as they appear through the telescope, and an interesting view of Halley's Comet, at different periods during an interesting view of Halley's Comet, at different periods during the months of September and October, 1835.

Tickets of Admission, 25 cents; Children half-price. To be had of Messrs. Kennedy & Elliott, under the Athenaum.

Exhibition to continue until Wednesday evening, 4th May.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship George Washington Capt, Holdredge, London and Liverpool papers to March 26, inclusive, have been received at New York.

In the British House of Commons, March 25, Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice of his intention to move "that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, to submit to His Majesty the propriety of His Majesty using his good offices with his ally the King of the French for the liberation of the Prince de Polignac, and Messrs de Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and Guernando Ranville."

The new naval armaments were still in progress at Toulon, but their destination was as nuch as ever matter of conjecture. According to one version, the expedition was to proceed ngainst Tangiers, with orders to set fire to that own by way of reprisal for the powerful assistance in men and arms secretly afforded by the Emperor of Morocco to Abdel-Kader.

The French Chamber of Deputies have voted a supplementary grant of 500,000f. (\$100,000) in favor of the Polish and Italian refugees re siding in France. The sum previously voted to them, and which has turned out short of their wants, was 2,500,000 francs (\$500,000.)

The President's peace message had been received in France, and is thus noticed by Galignani's Messenger of the 17th:

Thursday, 1 o'clock.—We have just received by expression Havre New York and other American papers to the 29th ultimo, brought by the Sully, Captain Lines, which arrived off that port on the evening of the 14th instant, but was unable to procure a pilot until the following day These journals speak in the most satisfactory tone of th termination of the misunderstanding with France, upon the subject of which we subjoin the message of Gen. Jacksor to the Senate, on the 22d of February, with the officia statement of the British Chargé d'Affaires that the Go vernment of France had expressed itself satisfied, and was ready to pay the money in dispute. Some of the papers are very merry in their description of the mortification of the war party by this termination of the affair.

LONDON, MARCH 25, evening.—The depression has con seen so much agitated as yesterday. The discussions of the dealers have turned more upon the probability or other vise of Mendizabal being able to withstand the exertion f the ultra-Liberal party in the Chamber, so as to afforair scope to the different measures he has concocted, than ither upon the chances of foreign intervention or the strength of the Carlist force. The friends of that Ministe re, who are numerous, all express their belief that he wil be able to command a large majority. This point will be soon decided, as the Cortes were to meet on Tuesday last the 22d instant.

London, March 26.—By the report of Wednesday's proceedings (March 23) in the Chamber of Deputies, which proceedings (March 23) in the Chamber of Deputies, which is brought by the French papers of Thursday, it appears that our Parisian contemporaries are about to be relieved of the five per cent. question, which has so abundantly supplied their columns with matter during the last two months Chamber reserved to itself the right of requiring the reduc ion of the interest on the five per cent. debt during the present session, if it thought proper, has been, according all appearance, withdrawn, and the matter stands ind initely adjourned for the present.

FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS. Germany has taken no small part in the march of rea provement which has of late been adopted by the mos-vilized States. She has entered the lists with England he United States, and France. She has been the first in Europe to form a railroad on an extended scale present moment these railroads have become the fashion is Germany, or rather a species of mania; they have projec ed as many as we have, and have commenced more. Prusia and Austria are vieing with each other in the establish ment of manufactures, and improvements of various communications. Prussia has now her paper money as we as the United States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 24 The Russian fleet in the ports of the Black Sea is ready oput to sea at the shortest notice, and it is said that ery large reinforcements come to the Russian troops in essarabia. The appearance of things here is not as if we were in a state of profound peace. The armaments, both by sea and land, are continued with great activity.

SPAIN .- An engagement took place at Orduna, March 6, between the Queen's troops and the Carlists. It was brought about by a movement on the part of the Carlist General Eguia, the ob ect of which was to prevent a junction between the troops of Cordova and Espartero. The movement, however, did not tend to the desired result, Eguia having been unable to maintain his ground at Orduna, where the engagement took place. He was defeated, or, at least, compelled to withdraw, and the junction between the two corps of Cordova and Espartero was therefore effected. The Carlist are said to have left on the field of battle 600 killed and prisoners. This engagement is represented as the most serious of any that have occurred between the Carlists and

According to accounts reserved to by the Mometer of Friday, Mina had left Barcelona on the 10th, on his long-prepared expedition against the Carlist bands which infest Catalonia. He had levied a contribution of 500,000 francs ing the expenses of this expedition. Ripoll and Campredor were besieged by the united bands of Torres, Tristani, and

London, March 26.—We have received by express letters and papers from Madrid to the 17th ult.

Most of the Deputies had already arrived in the Capital.

The new Chamber of Procuradores will be composed of 97 new members, and 58 members of the last. Only one members of the arrived against article 17 of the elecber of the majority who voted against article 17 of the elec-toral law, and thereby brought about the dissolution of the Cortes, has been returned to the new Chamber. eaks plainly enough as to the disapprobation which that

speaks planny enough as to the disapprobation which that vote has met with among the electors.

It was in contemplation to raise eight battalions of National Guards in Madrid, in addition to the four already existing, which would increase the strengh of Civic Guard

Moniteur, March 20, states that disturbances broke out on the 6th at Valencia. The Captain-General, Caratalla, was compelled by the National Guard to give up his command and quit the place. Mendez Vigo was to take his place. The rebels were repulsed at Berga, in an attack made on the 14th; they lost a great number of men in killed and wounded. They withdrew towards Prat and Lusanes, whither Colonel Aspiroz proceeded, on the 14th, with 4,000 stinos, in quest of them. Mina was on the 11th at Tarragon, and on the 17th near Cervera. MARKETS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 25, 1836.

The sales of Cotton for the week ended this evening, amounting to 22,370 bales. The import for the same time has been 18,600 bales, making the supply into this port since 1st January, 240,000 bales against 252,000 to same period last year. In the import from the United States there has been a decrease of 15,000 bales. The stock in Liverpool is estimated at 154,000 same period last year; but in American there rainst 144,000 to same period last year; but in American ther The control of the c

Choon—opiana, 33a112; Orleans, 93a12; Mobile, 93a114 Alabama, 83a102; Sea Island, 17a28; stained, 18a24. Flour in bond, 18s6da26s. Rice, 18sa19s6d. Cloverseed, 66sa68s Flaxseed, 66s. Quercitron bark, 9sa10s6d. Turpentine, 17s6 17s6 l. Tar, 13s6da15s. Tobacco—Virginia leaf, 4a7½; stemmed 63a9; Kentucky leaf, 4a6; stemmed, 7a9. MARRIAGES.

In Princeton, N. J. on the 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hare, Mr. ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, of Jefferson county, Virginia, to Miss HELEN M. STOCKTON, daughter of Dr. E. STOCKTON, of that place.

At Fort Winnebago, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. Henry Gregory, Lieut. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE, formerly of Princeton, N. J. of the U. S. Army, to Miss CHAR-

LOTTE OUISCONSIN, daughter of the late Major N CLARK, of the Army.

BUBLIC BATHS .- The Public Baths will be opene for the summer season, commencing this day, and ending on the 30th September, each subscriber to pay \$10 for the season, and he entitled to one bath a day; the single bath, 2 cents.

B. AIKEN.

MRS. & MISS WATSON'S BENEFIT will take place this evening, instead of Thursday, as erroneously advertised yesterday. Mrs. and Miss W. have been delighting our citizens by their charming vocal powers at the National Theatre during the past week, and we are happy to learn that the great attraction of their religions. that the great attraction of their melody has drawn full houses, notwithstanding the advanced period of the season. Miss W.'s Benefit, and the last appearance of both ladies, s announced for this evening, and the entertainments se lected form one of the most attractive bills of the season. The new Opera of The Pet of the Petticoats we have seen repeatedly announced in the Northern Theatres, where it is a decided favorite, and the pretty little "Boat Duet," aided by Watson's masterly performance on the Piano, has nightly been called for three times, by delighted and fashion-

Messrs. Editors: Have you yet been to witness the Conflagration of Moscon? Have all your friends? If not, go yourselves, and send all you can. This is no humbug. It is the real Simon Pure: all others were as a tar barrel to a cabinet In truth, it is a rich treat—one to be remembered; adapted to old and young, appealing to senses that all possess. But go, and see for yourselves, and then say if mine is not good advice. \*

#### CITY ORDINANCE.

AN ACT declaring the acts repealed by the act entitled "An act to prevent swine from going at large within the limits of this Corporation," to be in force until the first of January next. Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That the acts repealed by the act entitled "An act to prevent swine from going at large within the limits of this Corporation," approved April the eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be and the same are hereby revived and continued in force until the first days of Langery next.

President of the Board of Common Council. CH. W. COLDSBOROUGH, President of the Board of Aldermen. APPROVED: April 30, 1836.

W. A. BRADLEY, Mayor.

At the Annual Meeting of the Medical Associaon of Washington, held on Monday, the 2d May, the following fficers were elected for the years 1836 and 1837:

President—Frederick May, M. D.

Alexander McWilliams, M. D. Henry Huntt, M. D. Joseph Lovell, M. D. N. P. Causin, M. D.

### NATIONAL THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS WATSON. On which occasion Mrs. Watson will also appear, and with Miss W. sing several of her most popular and favorite airs, being positively the last night of their engagement.

Will be performed the petite comedy of SIMPSON & CO.

Mr. Knight. Mr. Ward. Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Hughesi

BOAT DUET.

Paul, (the pet, with songs,) -

Maria, with songs,

To-morrow (Wednesday) will be performed a new play, dramatized by Mr. Knight, from Dr. Bird's novel of the same name, called The Hawk of Hawks Hollow, with a variety of entertainments. To conclude with the farce of Crossing the Line. Being for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Knight.

MAELZEL'S CONFLAGRATION of MOSCOW. Now Exhibiting at the Masonic Hall. Doors open at 4 past 7, exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock

Admittance 50 cents; children half price.

ad at the Hall during the day and evening.

The front seat exclusively for children.

may 2-6t

VERHIS DAY .-- BY EDWARD DYER .-- Sale of Furniture.—At 10 o'clock this morning, I shall sell in cont of the Auction Store, a great variety of Household and

Feather Beds, Castors, Crockery, &c. &c

P. MAURO & SON.—Books, This Evening, shall continue the sale of the Circulating Library, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ street, east of Gadsby's Hotel, of upwards of 3,000 volumes of Books, embracing History, Politics, Travels, Periodicals, Romances, Novels, Poetry, Plays, &c. Catalogues may be had during the day, and the books inspected.

ATIONAL DRESSING ROOM, under the National Hotel, 2d door, 6th street.—SELBY PARK-

strangers at, and citizens of Washington in the most insisted style. The room has been fitted up in a style superior to any thing ever effered to the Public heretofore. The Dressing Room at Gadsby's has been universally admitted to be one of the best in this country, being spacious, airy, and having an inexhaustible fountain of pure water flowing into it at all times.

As a hair cutter, the proprietor stands unrivalled, as all those who have placed their locks at his disposal can testify. His

who have placed their locks at his disposal can testify. His slavers are of the first order. I have in my employ a first-rate gentlemen's Hair Curler, from New York. Gentlemen attending balls, parties, &c., would find it to their advantage to give him a trial at curling their locks.

S. P. keeps constantly on hand for sale a supply of shaving soap, washing soap, Cologne water, of the best quality, hair brushes, tooth bruckes, stocks, handkerchiefs, suspenders, bosoms, and large &c. &c.

MPORTANT NEW CONSTRUCTED FIRE HOUSE.—The Members of Congress and others residing in the following States, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, who would wish to improve their stock Carolina and Georgia, who would wish to improve their stock of honey bees, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber on 9th street, near the new Methodist Protestant Church, who is authorized by the patentee, William Graves, of Pennsylvania, to sell patent rights in the above specified States. A Bechouse, as above described, may be seen at Mr. John Underwood's, on Missouri Avenue, in this City, in operation.

may 3—3t

DAVID WESTERFIELD. DAVID WESTERFIELD.

may 3—31

DAVID WESTERFIELD.

ISS BRESCHARD respectfully informs her friends

young Ladies on Monday, the 9th instant, on the south side of

P street north, batween 13th and 14th streets.

The English department will be superintended by a young
lady from the Albany academy. The course of instruction includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic,
Algebra, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Astronomy,
Natural and Moral Philosophy, and all such branches as are necessary to complete an English education,

may 3—3tTuTh&S

TALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The sul offers for sale a valuable tract of land, (lying in Prince George's county, immediately on the road leading from Marl-oro' to Queen Anne, and three miles from the latter place,) connor to Queen Anne, and three miles from the latter place; containing about 360 acres, a large proportion of which is heavily timbered. The quality of the soil in this vicinity is too well known to require any further description, particularly as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will examine for

Also,
Another tract, in the same neighborhood, bordering on the Patuxent river, and containing between two and three hundred acres. These two tracts of land will be offered at private sale until the first day of Jane next; and: I not sold before that time they will be offered at public sale on that day at the —— tavern in Queen Anne.

they will be discrete in Queen Anne.

The terms will be liberal and accommodating to purchasers. They communication addressed to the subscriber, at Bladensburg, will be promptly attended to.

The communication addressed to the subscriber, at Bladensburg, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES B. CALVERT.

FOR RENT.—The house situated on I street, mear the residence of Gen. Macomb, lately occupied by Maj. T. F. Hunt. Possession may be had immediately.

C. GORDON, Near Union Tavern, Georgetown:

Secretary—Thomas Miller, M. D.
Treasurer—Harvey Lindsley, M. D.

THIS EVENING, MAY 3,

Mr. Peter Simpson,
Mr. Charles Bromley,
Mrs. Simpson,
Mrs. Bromley,
Mrs. Bromley,
Mrs. Fitzalem, Mrs. Lewellen Madame La Trappel,

After which a new Musical Opera, called THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS;

Or, Life in a Convent.

At the end of the comedy Mrs. and Miss Warson will sing the

To conclude with, by desire, the laughable farce of Frederick, with songs,

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

EDW. DYER.

P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers.

REMARKS OF Mr. WEBSTER,

On the proposition of Mr. Benton to instruct the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill to prevent any thing but Gold and Silver from being received in payment for Public Lands.

Mr. WEBSTER said that he and those who acted with him would be justified in taking no active course in regard to this resolution, in sitting still, suppressing their surprise and astonishment if they could, and letting these schemes and projects take the form of such laws as their projectors

might propose.

We are powerless now, and can do nothing. All these measures affecting the currency of the country and the security of the public treasure we have resisted since 1832. We have done so unsuccessfully. We described 1832. We have done so unsuccessfully. We struggled for the recharter of the Bank of the United States in 1832 The utility of such an institution had been proved by forty years' experience. We struggled against the removal of the deposites. That act, as we thought, was a direct usursites. That act, as we thought, was a direct usu We strove against the experiment, and Our opinions were disregarded, our warnings neglected, and we are now in no degree responsible for the mischiefs which are but too likely to ensue.

Who (said Mr. W.) will look with the perception of an intelligent, and the candor of an honest man, upon the pre sent condition of our finances and currency, and say that this want of credit and confidence which is so general, and which, it is possible, may, ere long, overspread the land with bankruptcies and distress, has not flowed directly from those measures, the adoption of which we so strenuously resisted, and the folly of which men of all parties, however reluctantly, will soon be brought to acknowledge? The truth of this assertion was palpable and resistless.

What, sir, are the precise evils under which the finances of the Government and, he believed, of the country now suffer? They are obviously two: The superabundance of the Treasury, and its insecurity. We have more money than we need, and that money, not being in custody under any law, and being in hands ever which we have no control, is threatened with danger. Now, sir, is it not manifes that these evils flow directly from measures of Government which some of us have zealously resisted? May not each be traced to its distinct source? There would have been no surplus in the Treasury, but for the veto of the land bill, so called, of 1833. This is certain. And as to the security of the public money, it would have been, at this moment, entirely safe, but for the veto of the act continuing the Bank charter. Both these measures had received the sanction of Congress, by clear and large majorities. They were both negatived: the reign of experiments, scheme and projects commenced, and here we are. Every thir that is now amiss in our financial concerns is the direct consequence of extraordinary exertions of Executive authority. rity. This assertion does not rest on general reasonin Facts prove it. One veto has deprived the Government a safe custody for the public moneys, and another veto h caused their present augmentation.

What, sir, are the evils which are distracting our financial operations? They are obviously two. The public money was not safe; it was protected by no law. The treasury was overflowing. There was more money than The currency was unsound. Credit had been diminished and confidence destroyed. And what did these two evils, the insecurity of the public money and its abundance, result from? They referred directly back to the two celebrated experiments; the veto of the bank bill, fol lowed by the removal of the deposites, and the rejection of the land bill. No man doubted that the public money would have remained safe in the Bank of the United States, if the Executive veto of 1832 had not disturbed it.

It was that veto, also, which, by discontinuing the National Bank, removed the great and salutary check to the immoderate issue of paper money, and encouraged the creation of so many State banks. 'This was another of the products of that veto. This is as plain as that. The rejection of the land bill of 1833, by depriving the country of a proper, necessary, and equal distribution of the surplus fund, had produced this redundancy in the Treasury. the wisdom of Congress had been trusted, the country would not have been plunged into its present difficulties. They devised the only means by which the peace and prosperity of the People could have been secured. They passed the Bank charter: it was negatived. They passe the land bill, and it met the same fate. This extraordi nary exercise of power, in these two instances, has produced an exactly corresponding mischief in each case, upthe subjects to which it was applied. Its application to the bill providing for the recharter of the Bank of the United States has been followed by the present insecurity of the public treasure, and a superabundance of money not wanted has been the consequence of its application to the lan

The country (continued Mr. W.) is the victim of schemes. projects, and reckless experiments. We are wiser, or we think ourselves so, than those who have gone before us. Experience cannot teach us. We cannot let well enough alone. The experience of forty years was insufficient to settle the question whether a national bank was useful o not; and forty years' practice of the Government could not decide whether it was constitutional or not. And it is wored by the Executive. One thing is certain, and that is, the has been a constant and corresponding endeavor to diminish the constitutional power of Congress. The bank charter was negatived, because Congress had no power under the Constitution to grant it; and yet, though Congress had once exercised the power to select and appoint as many banks as he pleased, and to place the public moneys in their hands on just such terms and conditions as he

There is not a more palpable evidence of the constant bias of this Government to a wrong tendency, than this continued attempt to make legislative power yield to that of Congress is followed in every case by the increase of the power of the Executive. What was is that caused the depower of the Executive. What was is that caused the destruction of the United States Bank, and put the whol moneyed power of the country into the hands of one man Constitutional doubts of the power of Congress! What has produced this superabundance of money in the treasu-? Constitutional doubts of the power of Congress! It is whole history of this Administration, doctrines have obtained, whose direct tendency was to detract from the settled and long practised power of Congress, and to give In full measure, hand over hand, every thing into the control of the Executive. Did gentlemen wish him to exemplify the truth of this? Let them look at the bank bill the land bill and the various bills which have been nega tived, respecting internal improvements.

Gentlemen now speak of returning to a specie basis. Did

any man suppose it practicable? The resolution, now we aler consideration, contemplated that, after the curren year, all payments for the public lands were to be made in specie. Now, if he (Mr. W.) had brought forward a proposition like this, he would at once have been accused of being opposed to the settlement of the new States. It would have been urged that speculators and capitalists could easily carry gold and silver to the West, by sea or land, while th countries or, who wished to purchase a small farm, would be compelled to give the former his own price for the land, be e could visit large cities, or other places where k wa to be found, and procure the specie. These arguments would have met him, he was sure, had he introduced a measure like this. If specie payments were to be made for public dues, he should suppose it best to begin with the customs, which were payable in large cities, where gold and silver could be more easily procured than on the fromtiers. But whether from speculators, or settlers, what was the use of these specie payments? The money was drag ged over the mountains to be dragged back again: that wa all. The purchaser of public landa would be a supported by the support of the suppor The purchaser of public lands would buy gold by bill on the Eastern cities: it would go across the country i panniers or wagons: the Land Office would send it bac again by the return carriage, and thus create the useles

expense of transportation.

He had from the very first looked upon all these scheme as totally idle and illusory; not in accordance with the practice of other nations or suited to our own policy, or our But the effect of this resolution what would it be? Let them try it. Let them go on. Let them add to the catalogue of projects. Let them cause every man in the West, who has a five dollar bank note in his pocket, to set off, post haste, to the bank, lest somebody else should get there before, and get out all the money, and then buy land. How long would the Western banks stand this? Yet, if gentlemen please, let them go on. I shall dissent; I shall protest; I shall speak my opinions; but I shall still say, go on, gentlemen, and let us see the upshot of your experimental policy.

The currency of the country was, to a great degree, in the power of all the banking companies in the great cities. He was as much opposed to the increase of these institutions; but the evil had begun, and could not be resisted. What one State does, another will do also. Danger and misfortunes are not to the threat coincide the arrange of the second state. tunes appear to be threatening the currency of the country and although the Constitution gives the control over it it Congress, yet Congress is allowed to do nothing. Congress and not the States, had the coining power; yet the State

have the sole power over the currency; but we possess no means of exercising that power. Congress can create no bank, regulated by law, but the Executive can appoint twenty or fifty banks, without any law whatever. eculiar state of things exists in this country at this n ent—a country in the highest state of prosperity; more bountifully blest by Providence in all things than any other nation on earth, and yet in the midst of great pecuniary distress, its finances deranged, and an increasing want of confidence felt in its circulation. But the experiment was ive us a secure currency, one better and more practically eneficial than that of the United States Bank. And her is the result, or, rather, to use the expression of Monsieur Talleyrand, here is "the beginning of the end."

We were told that these banks would do as well, if not a great deal better, for all the purposes of exchange, than the United States Bank; that they could negotiate as cheaply and with as much safety; and yet the rate is now one and a half, if not two percent, between Cincinnati and New York. Indeed, exchanges are all deranged, and in confusion. Sometimes they are at high rates, both ways between two points. Looking, then, to the state of th currency, the insecurity of the public money, and the rate of exchange, let me ask any honest and intelligent man, o whatever party, what has been the result of these expe ments? Does any gentleman still doubt? Let him look to the disclosures made by the circular of one of the de-posite banks of Ohio, which was read by an honorable receive the notes of the specie-paying banks of that State from the Land Office, as I understand the circular, or, at any rate, it tells the Land Office that it will not. Here are thirty or forty specie-paying banks in Ohio, all of goo credit, and out of the whole number three were to be selec ed, entitled to no more confidence than the others, whose notes were to be taken for public lands. If gentlemen from the West and Southwest are satisfied with this arrangement. I certainly commend greatly their quiescent tempera

As he said in the commencement of his remarks, he knew of nothing he could do in regard to the resolution, except to sit still and see how far gentlemen would go, and what this state of things would end in. Here was this vast surplus revenue under no control whatever, and, from appear ances, though the session was nearly over, likely to remain so. Two measures of the highest importance had been proposed: one to diminish this fund; another to secure its safety. He wished to understand, and the country to know whether any thing was to be done with either of these propositions. For his own part, he believed that a national bank was the only security for the national treasure; but as there was no such institution, a more extended use should be made of this treasure, and in its distribution no some way or other this fund must be distributed. It is absolutely necessary. The provisions of the Land bill seem ed to him eminently calculated to effect this object; but it that measure should not be adopted, he would give his vote to any proper and equitable measure which might be brought forward, let it come from what quarter it might. In all probability, there would be a diminution in the amount of land sales for some time to come. The purchases of the last year, he supposed, had exceeded the demands of emigration. They were made by speculators for the purpose of holding up lands for increased prices. The spirit of speculation, indeed, seemed to be very much directed to the acquisition of the public lands. He could not say what would be the further progress, or where the end, of these things; but he thought one thing quite clear, and that was that the existing surplus ought to be distributed.

He repeated, that he intended no detailed opposition to

the measure now before the Senate; and had he been in is seat, he should not have opposed the amendment to the pension bill. Let the experiments, one and all, have their course. He should do nothing except to vote against al these visionary projects, until the country should become convinced that a sound currency, and with it a general security for property, and the earnings of honest labor, were things of too much importance to be sacrificed to mere projects, whether political or financial.

#### REMARKS OF Mr. EWING, OF OHIO, On the same subject.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, said: I cannot forbear to say something in reply, not merely to remarks made here this day, but to others of some days past, which have been permitted thus far to go unanswered. The Senator from Pennsylvania, near me, while speaking on another subject, said "that a foreigner, who should have heard us in 1834, and should hear us now, would think us the strangest people on earth; that then we were predictir bankruptcy to the Treasury; now we were complaining that this same Treasury is full to overflowing;" and similar ideas have been thrown out to-day, in this debate charging the former majority, now the minority in this body, with this inconsistency. Now, sir, a word on that

For one, I am conscious that I did not, in 1834, or at any other time, utter a prediction that our finances would be deficient, or our Treasury, if we have any, empty. I am much mistaken if I ever uttered such an opinion. That great derangement in our finances would be the result of the violent and unwarranted measures of the Executive, and that heavy losses to the Treasury would ensue, was that apprehension was groundless. Such, too, I believe time; and some gentlemen may have gone further, and spoken of a deficient Treasury; but I recollect no such thing, and I am well aware that such was not the general opinion of the party with whom I acted. The yearly receipts into the Treasury from all sources, for two o ore than thirty millions—the wants of the Governmen d not, in our estimation, exceed half that sum; we there did not, in our estimation, exceed half that sum; we therefore did not, (at least I did not,) after reflecting on the subject fully, suppose that any tampering with the finances and the business of the country, whatever private distress it might occasion, would leave the Treasury without a sum large enough and too large for all the legitimate purposes to which it would be applied. The gentlemen who made this charge, happen not to have been members of this body at that time; and I agree with the Senator from Pennsylvania, that a foreigner who should have got his opinion of us by reading the Globe, would think us the strangest and most inconsistent recoile on earth Tangest and most inconsistent people on earth.

What we did predict was this: that, in consequence

the violent and illegal attack of the Executive upon thank of the United States, that Bank would be compel ed to call in its debts, and contract its issues. That thes efensive measures must be taken, and that they must b ersevered in so long as the Executive continued to wag is war against the Bank. We predicted that this attacl nd defence would cause great pecuniary pressure, an nuch individual distress. We predicted, also, that the ex on of banking capital, or rather "the chartering of ost of new banks, with little or no increase of actual ital," would be resorted to as a remedy for the evil; that his would give rise to an expansion of the paper curren-y; that this currency would become unsound, and uneyual in value at different points; that the price of ex-change would become high, and commercial transactions lifficult; and, those of us who looked to the worst, preicted a final crush among the banks, and a return of the

These were, in fact, our predictions. Let any man who has eyes to see, and candor to acknowledge what forces itself upon his vision, say how much of this has been realzed, and how much is in progress towards fulfilmen The pressure in 1834 every body felt, every body unde stood; the only question contested was, whether that pressure owed its origin to the blow of the assailant, or the struggles of the victim; but the cause is immaterial; was foretold by us when the blow was struck, and it conceded that the consequence followed. The "host of coal banks," with but little actual increase of the capita of the country, has followed in its due order. Since June, 1834, the nominal banking capital in the United States has increased more than one hundred millions of dollars; the actual capital I know not how much, probably not ten millions; and the price of exchange has risen, even beyond the fears of those who feared the worst; and as to our currency, it is admitted on all sides to be in a state of externed derangement. The Senator from Missayuri the other reme derangement. The Senator from Missouri the other were not of money, but of rags, almost valueless; and we dll know why it is so. The deposite banks loan their bills to speculators, who pay it into the land offices, from which t is paid again into the deposite bank, and thus perform he round of purchaser without the actual accumulation of one dollar of available funds. It is but trash, and any mar will feel it, and know it, if he look upon the statement of those banks, as laid on our tables a few weeks since With more than thirty-two millions of the public mone en or twelve millions more, with a circulation of twenty ive millions, they have about twelve or fifteen millions of ctual cash means ready at any time to meet it-not mor

issue paper as a substitute for coin, and Congress is not a is still in the power of Congress to avert. If the public best adapted to the wants of a commercial People. The supposed to be able to regulate, control, or redeem it. We funds be drawn gradually, but constantly, from its unsafe two most eminently commercial of all nations. England and is still in the power of Congress to avert. If the public funds be drawn gradually, but constantly, from its unsafe depositories, and divided among the States, though a part of the money may be for many years, perhaps for ever, unavailable, yet we may save the country from the calamity which now threatens her. On this subject, the gentlemen who brought the mischief upon us, and who are still urging it to its consummation, advise us to be silent—to speak in whispers—lest a disclosure of the true situation of things should bring about the crisis. They caution us to to arouse the along walker when they have led to and not to arouse the sleep-walker, whom they have led to, and left upon the brink of the cliff, lest, when his eyes are opened, his head reel, and he topple into the abyss below. A word as to this resolution. I see its full bearing and effect, or I think I see it, but I am not prepared to vote for or against it, for I do not yet know precisely the situation in which the Western banks and the Western currency are placed. I presented to the Senate, several days ag a circular of the Clinton Bank in Columbus, one of th three deposite banks in Ohio, claiming to themselves, in fact exercising, a portion of the legislative power of Congress, requiring the other banks of the State, on pain of the discredit of their notes, to pay a price for permitting them to be received in payment for public lands; and on my motion you sent a resolution to the Secretary of the Treasury, inquiring of him whether he had vested this power in any of the deposite banks. To this we have as yet received no answer; and, until that answer come, am not prepared to vote on this resolution. If that answe tell us that the People of the West are subject and are to continue subject to this miserable petty tyranny, and that all their financial operations are to be placed under such control, I will resort to almost any measure, however dangerous, to rescue them from such degrading and vexatious imposition. I hope the resolution will lie over until the Secretary's answer is received.

REMARKS OF Mr. PORTER.

On the same subject. Mr. PORTER said he could not agree in opinion with the honorable Senator from North Carolina. He was unwilling the party should have their full swing on the currency: ertainly, it would be no more than poetical justice the tould, if they were to be the only sufferers. But the cour ry would be the principal victim. It was said by the greatest of English statesmen (Lord Chatham) that public credit was like the sensitive plant—touch it, and it dies that public credit mainly rested on a sound and unfluctu ating currency. The tendency of the resolution moved by the Senator from Missouri was to produce a great and sud den change in it. He (Mr. P.) thought that such an al eration, in these times of mordinate expansion, would prouce a fatal shock on the whole commerce and trade of th Republic. He believed its influence would not be alon whole Union; and he, therefore, saw no reason for selecting the committee solely from Western members. The amount of the sales of public land last year was fifteer millions: the whole specie in the country forty-five mil lions. This specie, as we all know, was, or ought to be the great basis on which banks discounted and made issue of paper. To substract such a sum from their vaults, de posite it in land offices, or keep it in transitu between the several points where it might be required for Government uses, must necessarily produce an immense contraction in discounts; of a sum not less than thirty millions. Such change, at this moment, would be absolutely fatal to public redit, and must prove ruinous to the community.
Mr. Porter observed that it had been said it was im

proper to make the subject of our currency the subject of conversation and debate here, as the discussion only tende o bring on the evil which all wished to avoid. He did not lowever, think so. It was here that, if there was any prospect of the mischief correcting itself, it would be bet-ter to look quietly at its workings, and await the return of sober and correct action by the State banks. But the his-tory of the past, and a slight knowledge of the strong prin-ciple of self-interest, which was ever active, and often blind, orbade any such hope. Nothing could avert the evil but wide-spread conviction of the dangers which availed us The public mind ought to be instructed of the present state of things and their tendency. The mass of the community were sound in their principles on this as on all other lelusive schemes and wild projects by which the cunning and the speculating part of society were striving to conver the fruits of the labors of the industrious portion of it into their unclean pockets. Mr. P. said he almost despaired of a correction of the evil, yet he still hoped for its allevia-tion. If the State banks would only look at their permanent interest, instead of immediate advantage; and would act on the principle that they must finally be the victims of an excessive issue of their notes, and consequent total deangement of the money circulation of the country, thing though nothing like security could, he admitted, be found unless in a system which enabled the Federal Governmen to regulate a machine which had a constant tendency to

Reference (said Mr. P.) had been made in debate to the situation of our currency previous to the expiration of the charter of the late United States Bank. The contrast was charter of the late United States Bank. The contrast was most humiliating; but gentlemen on the other side need not expect that it would not be frequently presented to their contemplation. With our impressions, we should be faithless to our trust if we did not, on all proper occasions, place it before the eye of the American People. The cause of our present evils, and the proper remedy for them, are best found in the contemplation of the past. There could not be a doubt that if the United States Bank had been rechartered, we should be in a few different and better either. echartered, we should be in a far different and better situ ation than we are now placed in. It was with great sur prise (Mr. P. said) that he had heard the Senator fron Maine charge on the Bank that it had been the means o deranging our currency, during the whole time it was in existence: nay, more, that it was to it we *now* owed its unsettled condition. He wished the Senator had given us nis data for these assertions: he should have preferred facts of declamation on a question of this kind. Mr. P. said hat the knowledge he possessed of the conduct of that in stitution had led him to a totally different conclusion. The Senator had said that, for the first four years after its ear tablishment, it had totally failed to regulate the circulating medium of the country. Nothing was more true. It was created at a time when that medium was entirely unsound and it could not be restored in a day or week. It is the work of years to restore a healthy action to a depraved currency: all hasty and great changes only increase the evi

Under any management, therefore, the institution could not have accomplished such a great object at once.

He, (Mr. P.) however, believed that the affairs of the Bank were not wisely conducted on its first organization. community at the close of the late war, had full possession of the minds of that portion of it which were first selected administer the Bank, and the pernicious effects of their wildness were early seen in a derangement of its concernant a depreciation of the value of its stock. It soon, how ever, righted itself, and justified public expectation. In stitutions of this kind, from their immense capital, are al ways able to command the highest talents and purest virtu for the administration of their concerns. The Bark called them to its service; and from the period Mr. Cheves was placed at its head to the close of its affairs under the direcion of Mr. Biddle, it fully and faithfully accomplished th purposes of its creation. Without referring to detailed statements to sustain the assertion, Mr. P. said he would first bring under the notice of the Senate the state of our urrency at two periods—the one immediately after th Bank began to exercise its wholesome authority over Sta emissions, the other at the period when it was assailed be the Executive in 1820 and 1830. At the first mentione poch, according to the account laid on our tables this ye by the Secretary of the Treasury, the circulation of the United States was \$44,863,344; at the last mentioned \$61,323,898, showing merely an increase of between sixteen and seventeen millions in ten years; an increase which every one must admit was but justly proportioned by which every one must admit was but justly proportioned by the increase of our wealth and population during this space of time. I doubt (said Mr. P.) if the history of the world can show any thing which more strikingly illustrates sound management than this; and the recollections we all have of the steady and progressive improvement of the country during the period just stated—its absence from all sudden changes—prove triumphantly how well the system worked. hanges—prove triumphantly how well the system worked Since the year, 1830, however, our circulation has dou led. The Senator from Maine says this increase is du

to it, and to it alone; at one time increasing its discounts, a another time reducing them; and now the distress is owing its contractions. If (said Mr. P.) the Bank is now call ng in and husbanding its resources, as the Senator states while, at the same time, the circulating medium is increasing, it is not easy to see how his conclusion follows the premises he professes to base it on. I believe, however said Mr. P.) that all the changes made by the Bank dur ng the *four years' war* waged against it were only suclus were forced on it by the wild and furious attacks con they naturally produced in all financial operations.

One word (Mr. P. said) before he concluded, in relation

to the hard money currency which the Senator from Mis souri was laboring to introduce. He (Mr. P.) did not be lieve it was possible to introduce it; and if we could b than one dollar to every six of their debts.

The last catastrophe, the final crush of these banks, it disguised that the system, though the safest, was not that

the United States, had used, as a means for becoming a paper circulation. Gold and silver currency necessaril wanted the capacity of extension, which was almost ine pensable, to meet the fluctuations to which commerce was ply the wants of a country which, every twenty-five yea was doubling its population, and more than quadrupling its wealth. We should find, it was true, in a gold and silver currency, a complete exemption from the evils to which paper-circulation was subject; but we would lose by it the amense advantages which that circulation conterred energy it imparted; the enterprise it fostered and sustain ed. To it, even in its unhealthy and ill-regulated action Mr. P. firmly believed, we are in a great measure indebted or an unmatched progress in private wealth and public in provements of all kinds, during the last half century. thought a well-regulated paper currency the best adapted to the condition of this growing country. Experience had shown us we could regulate it; and he trusted he would live to see the day when it would be again well regulated The habits of our citizens being now accustomed to it, he believed it would be almost impossible to change them And if we could change them, that change could not be brought about by laws making gold and silver, only a ten-der in the fiscal transactions of the General Covernment because the still greater amount of private commerce would continue to be carried on in paper, and the State banks had a constant interest to take up the specie, and substitute their paper in its place. He was willing, however, the sub ject should receive consideration, provided the opinion of Congress could be at once obtained on it. He believed that every member of this body had his opinion on this subjec made up, and was prepared to vote on them.

#### TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

#### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29. Mr. HENDRICKS offered the following resolution

which lies over one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to cause a reconnoissance or survey to be made on the Manitowor river, in the Territory of Wisconsin, from its mouth to the Winnebago lake. Also a reconnoissance or survey of the Fox river, from Green bay to the Wisconsin portage, with a view to the improvement of those rivers.

Mr. MOORE offered the following resolution; which

was considered and agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed East, of Madison county, Alabama, fifty-six dollars, for one hundred and twelve pairs of horse shoes, furnished to a part of Major Russell's battalion of Gen. Coffee's brigade, Mr. BENTON offered the following resolution; which

was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be equested to cause the Senate to be informed whether any branch of the public service has suffered, or is likely to suf fer, any injury, loss, neglect, or delay, for want of timely

and adequate appropriation.

After the resolution was adopted,
Mr. WEBSTER moved to reconsider the vote by which this resolution had been adopted. He considered that it was an extraordinary resolution, and ought to lie one day. The motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the resolu tion lies one day for consideration.

Mr. BROWN offered the following resolution; which lies for consideration: olved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the pay ment to North Carolina of certain sums of money and in terest paid by said State for the prosecution of the late wa with Great Britain, and which have been disallowed at th Department, and particularly for the purchase, 1st, of am munition, powder, flints, &c. and for transportation; 2d, o clothing, &c.; 3d, of expenses in repairing forts, &c.; and lastly, for the pay and subsistence of militia, and for sucl other expenditures as are justly chargeable to the General

Government.

On motion of Mr. KING, of Alabama, the Senate considered a bill to authorize the payment of the militia of Vermont who served at the battle of Plattsburg; which was considered, and ordered to be engrossed. PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate proceeded to the question of the passage of the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the public lands, &c.
Mr. MORRIS addressed the Senate in opposition to the

[On motion of Mr. WHITE, a joint resolution from the House to suspend the sale of Choctaw lands, acquired by treaty at Dancing Rabbit creek, was, by unanimous conent, read a first and second time, and referred to the Con nittee on Private Land Claims.]

Mr. WALKER succeeded Mr. Morris in a series o observations in opposition to the bill.

Mr. MORRIS moved that when the Senate adjourn, i adjourn to meet on Tuesday next. Decided in the nega ive—yeas 19, nays 24.

Mr. LINN then moved that when the Senate adjourn

t adjourn to meet on Monday next; which motion was -yeas 13, navs 29. EWING remarked that, as many of the Senator would be absent on to-morrow and Monday, and as he wished to have a full Senate when the final vote was taken on the land bill, he moved that it be taken up on Tuesday

On motion of Mr. LINN, the Senate then adjourned.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30. Petitions were presented by Mr. LINN, Mr. SOUTH-ARD, and Mr. HENDRICKS.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented the memorial of the trustees and faculty of Hanover College, in the State of Indiana, representing that the state of our national pro perity justifies them in urging the claims of our college generally, and especially of their own institution, which is a manual labor college, upon the means and the bounty of a manual labor college, upon the means and the bounty of the General Government: that it is now in the power of Congress, with scarcely a sensible diminution of the Trea-sury, to relieve every college in our country from pecuniary embarrassment, and they pray that a portion of the public lands be appropriated in aid of the incorporated colleges in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Pub-

ic Lands.
Mr. LEIGH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, re ported a bill for the relief of George F. Strother; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. WHITE offered the following preamble and resc

ution; which lies one day for consideration: Whereas, on the 28th day of March, 1834, the Senate of the United States adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit "Resolved, That the President, in the late executive pro-

and laws, but in derogation of both."

And whereas, upon the question whether said resolution should be adopted, it was decided by one-fifth of the Senator present, that the same should be taken by year and nays; and the votes of the several members now stand recorded on the

the votes of the several measures.

Journal of the Senate:

And whereas the said resolution still remains on the journal of the Senate in full force, not rescinded, reversed, repealed, or annualled; and cannot now be expunged, cancelled, or in any way obliterated exclanated without violating that clause of the the United States which is in the following

annulled; and cannot now be expunged, cancelled, or in any way obliterated a semand without in that clause of the Constitution of the United States which is in that following words, to wit: "Each House shall keep a factor of oils proceedings, and from time to time, publish the same, excepting such part as may an their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-lifth of those present, be entered on the journal."

And whereas each Senator, before taking his seat, was bound to take and did take an oath to support said Constitution:

And whereas the President of the United States, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue alluded to in said resolution, did not, in the opinion of the Senate, assume upon himself authority and powers not conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws: Therefore, it is

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the said resolution and the opinion therein expressed be, and the same hereby, are, rescinded, reversed,

ght not to be considered as having had, or as now or her ter having, any force or effect whatever. Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, offered the following reso

lution; which was adopted;

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be in structed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a remedy for the evils which have occurred by the destruc-tion, by the recent calamitous fire in Huntsville, of all the important records of the District Court of the United State for the northern district of Alabama; and, also, into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid the count of Madison, now projecting public buildings for the county, to provide suitable apartments for the accommodation of the said district court of the United States.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS. On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, the Senate took up the bill prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving and transmitting by mail publications therein specified, in order to enable him to offer an amendment,

nal bill, after the enacting clause, and to insert a substitut which he sent to the char, and which was read.
On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, the amendment was or

dered to be printed; and the bill was laid on the table.
On notion of Mr. PRESTON, the Senate considere the bill to authorize a patent to be issued to John Howard Kean; and it was amended by inserting the names also o Wm. Harrison and Elias Carter, both subjects of Grea Britain. Thus amended, the bill was read a third time

SMITHSON LEGACY.
On motion of Mr. PRESTON, the Senate took up for onsideration the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to constitute an appoint an agent or agents, to assert and prosecute, for and i behalf of the United States, and in their name or otherwise, a equeathed to them by the last will and testament of Mr. James MITHSON, late of London, deceased, for the purpose of found-ing at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Insti ease and diffusion of knowledge among men.

A legal discussion took place on the resolution, which was participated in by Mr. PRESTON, Mr. LEIGH, Mr CLAYTON, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. SOUTHARD Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. WALKER.
[The debate to which this resolution gave rise occupied nearly the whole day's sitting. It was contended, on the one hand that it was not competent to this Government, neither was it expedient and proper, that it should appear as a suitor in an English Court of Chancery to assert its title to the legac in question; and that to become the object of private chari was not compatible with the national honor nor the fitne of things. Such a bequest as this was a bounty, and the acceptance of it would be a degradation; and, if we had any regard to our own dignity, we should not descend to he humiliation of receiving it. Whatever it was desirable to have done for the increase of the happiness, prosperity, and intelligence of the People, (supposing it not in violation of the Constitution,) we had the power and the abundant means of doing. If, however, it was not desirable, no constitutional, not within the sphere of our competence no individual could, by any act of his, make it so. Whether Congress has the power of appropriating mone

from the public treasury for the purpose of establishing national seminary of learning, had long been a vexed que ion: discussions of the question, however, had usually resulted in the negation of such power. How could the

legacy of Mr. Smithson confer it?

If we had a right to receive and appropriate a legacy fo the purposes mentioned in this will, then Congress could receive and apply money from private individuals for any pur pose whatever—the abol Columbia, for instance. -the abolition of slavery in the District

It was also a question of doubt and difficulty whether it would be within the competency of the Government of the United States to appropriate any portion of the general revenue in order to enable us to obtain the legacy. The report of the Committee on the Judiciary advocate he right of Congress to assert its claim to this property a

parens patries" of this District. In so doing it avoids the cal question, and misconceives the facts. This Distric willed to either of these corporate bodies, Congress undoubt rol the application of the charity. But this was a bequest the Congress of the United States. We were appointed rustees not for Washington, Georgetown, or Alexandria In reply, it was contended that the United States could nforce a claim for a bequest for charitable uses in the Eng

ish Court of Chancery. The principle had been repeatedly so determined. As to its not comporting with our dignity to appear there as a suitor, little punctilios on the vas a right which was granted by the express terms of ou Constitution to all foreign Governments.

ng a national college, by appropriations from the public freasury, no such question was involved in the considera-tion of the present subject. The \$500,000 left to the Unit ecome any portion of its revenue. The United States ould claim and take it as trustees for a specific purpose, ut not for their own benefit.

It was further contended that, as "parens patriæ" of the District, Congress might appropriate such sums as would be necessary to prosecute the claim with effect. In exercisng its powers and performing its duties as the *local legis* ature of these ten miles square, Congress had no pecunia by the general revenue. Congress made such appropriations every day for paying the salaries of the Judges of the District. Congress had established an orphans' court; appropriations every day for paying the salaries of the Judges of the District. ointed a commissioner; provided for the administration of astice; passed an act this very session for the maintenance f a penitentiary in this District; for the expenses of all which the exchequer of the country supplies the money.

The last chapter of the 3d volume of Blackstone v ited to show that the King, as "parens patrix," had ex-lusive power over the estates of ideots and lunatics, and in elation to all bequests made for charitable uses. Some tch power belonged to every Government. Every State the Union exercised it; and so could Congress in this District, as its local legislature, or "parens patrix." had precisely the same authority that Maryland and Vi ginia had before the cession. If those States had control over the estates of ideots and lunatics, and could pass a law for carrying into effect the provisions of a will like this that power has been transferred to Congress by the act of ession by those States.
By the terms of the bequest, this college is to be erected

hat is, for the benefit of all mankind. The technical e eption which had been taken to this phrase ought not t admitted. Every literary institution which sent abroad seful, learned, and virtuous men, was a benefit, as well a n honor and blessing to the whole world.

It was hoped, therefore, that the welfare, happiness, an intelligence of this District, and of the country at large would be increased by having the benevolent intentions of Mr. Smithson carried out through the instrumentality

The resolution was then reported without amendment. The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. WALKER, in the question of engrossment, the question was taken and decided as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Clay YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, Knight, Leigh, Linn, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tallmädge, Tomlinson, Walker—31.

NAYS—Mesgrs. Calhoun, Ewing, of Illinois, Hill, King, of Georgia, Preston, Robinson, White—7.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, the Senate proceeded to the acquidingtion of vaccutive luciness; and after a short

the consideration of executive business; and after a shor

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29. The Hon. THOMASJ. WHITTLESEY, of Conne

icut, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Zalmon Wildman, appeared, was qualified

Mr. HUNTSMAN asked the consent of the House t ubmit a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Wan b issue rations to such citizens of the United States as light be driven into the United States from the borders o

Objections being made, Mr. HUNTSMAN moved a suspension of the Rules which motion was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, asked the consent of

he House to submit the following resolution; which ware don't the information of the House: Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations by instructed to inquire into the expediency of an acknowledgment and recognition by this Government of the independ

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to suspend the Rules; which notion was lost.

Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, re

ported a joint resolution suspending the sale of the Choctaw

Mr. GRUNDY then moved to strike out all the origi- | Indian lands acquired by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit

The resolution having been read twice, Mr. BELL stated that the committee had examined this subject attentively, and were unanimous in their conclusions as to the remedy to be adopted in this case.

Mr. LINCOLN, from the Committee on Public Lands, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the number of officers, non-com-missioned officers, and soldiers of the organized militia men mounted militia men, volunteers, and rangers, who entered the service of the United States under the several acts of Congress providing for the defence of the country, during the late war with Great Britain, and were regularly discharged; distinguishing the different descriptions of corps, time when they respectively entered the service, and term of continuance therein; and also distinguishing the number of those who were entitled, under the laws of Congress, to a bounty in lands from the United States by reason of such ervice, from those to whom no such bounty was promised

Mr. W. B. SHEPARD, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a resolution directing the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to cause the Pennsylvania Avenue, during the remainder of the session, to

e cleaned and watered. After some discussion, the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the private orders were called for.
Washington, April 29, 1836.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 29, 1836.
To the Senate and House of Representatives:
It affords me pleasure to transmit to Congress a copy of the Catalogue of the Arundel Manuscripts in the British Museum, which has been forwarded to me, as will be perceived from the enclosed letter, on behalf of the trustees of that institution, for the purpose of being placed in the United States Library.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The following bills were read a third time, and passed: The bill for the relief of Robert Murray.

The bill for the relief of John Brahan, late receiver of bublic moneys at Huntsville, Alabama. And

The bill for the relief of James Trumbull.

The bill for the relief of Michael Thornton was read a

third time; and, after a long debate, without taking the On motion of Mr. MANN, of New York, the House

#### NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The House of Representatives did not sit on Saturday; having adjourned over from Friday to Tuesday.

Availing themselves of this recess, a considerable number of the members of the House took passage on the Canal, on Saturday morning, for Harper's Ferry, provided with a store of the good things of life to enable them to sustain the fatigues of the journey. The weather could not have been more favorable than it has proved for the excursion; and we trust it will have been the occasion of enjoyment and improvement to all concerned.

A Meeting of Citizens, described as very large and respectable, was held at the Masonic Hall, in the city of New York, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, "to consider and adopt such measures as might be deemed legitimate and proper, in aid of the patriotic people of Texas, in their struggle to achieve their independence 'from the tyrannical Government of Mexico." At this meeting SAMUEL SWARTWOUT presided, assisted by six respectable gentlemen, of different parties, as Vice Presidents, and four others as Secretaries. At this meeting resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy with the Texians; of a conviction of the justice and righteousness of the Declaration of Independence by their late Convention; and appointing a committee of sixteen gentlemen "to solicit and receive donations for the relief of the citizens of Texas who are ' suffering from the ruthless warfare of Santa 'Ana." By a statement made on a subsequent day, we learn that this committee had al-

eady received subscriptions to the amount of

\$100,000.

Similar meetings have been held here and there, elsewhere than in New York; and they serve to show a very natural interest in the fate of those citizens of the United States who, having gone to Texas to join in the war against the authorities of Mexico, have fallen victims in part to their courage and enterprise, and in part to their ignorance or miscalculation of consequences. If the money subscribed or collected by the influence of these meetings be applied for the relief of sufferers only, in the sense in which this phrase is usually understood, it will be a most humane and laudable employment of the money of those who give it. The condition of the families whose settlements in Texas are broken up, and whose women and children are burnt out of house and home, and driven into starvation or exile by the fury of this civil war. is deeply to be deplored. Whoso can look upon it unmoved, must have a heart of stone; and no where in this country, we are assured, could an appeal in their behalf be made to the liberality of our people in vain.

This is a very different question from that of the interference of the United States, either by the national authority, or by connivance of it, in this war, for the purpose of exasperating it, or continuing it. We grieve at the waste of human life that has already taken place in it, especially of those emigrants from the United States who were worthy of a better fate: we detest the sanguinary character which it has assumed on the part of the Mexican Government. It must be remembered, however, that we have always deprecated and remonstrated against the invasion of the territories of Mexico by citizens of the United States; chiefly, in addition to the unlawfulness of it, from apprehensions of the probconsequences-apprehensions on our part which have been too fatally realized.

But, so far from taking any exception to contributions by individuals for the relief of the sufferers by the civil war in Texas, we should be quite willing that Congress should appropriate for the personal relief of such of them as have appealed (or may appeal) to the generosity of the United States, a portion of that abundant revenue which our Government knows not how to dispose of. We see practical difficulty in arranging the details of such an appropriation; but if the principle be right, such difficulties canno be regarded as insuperable.

## DEATHS.

In Lincoln county, on the 21st ult. HUTCHINS G. BURTON, Esq. Ex-Governor of the State of North Carlina, and for several years a Representative in Congress. In Halifax, (N. C.) THOMAS BURGES, Esq. for nany years an eminent Lawyer.
At Baltimore, on Thursday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, FRANCES HARRIET, wife of John Nel-

on, Esq.
At Barnum's Hotel, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, HENRY GRATIOT, of Wisconsin.

THO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S County. Fellow-citizens: I offer myself as a Can idate for the next Sheriffalty, and most respectfully solicit you flyages for that office. W. H. S. TAYLOR.