

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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—A circular from the treasury department, having an important bearing upon the currency and purchasers of the public lands, is inserted in page 337.

—In the present sheet we have published a list of the acts passed at the last session of congress, and a report from the secretary of the treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the senate, showing the amount of appropriations made by those acts. In our next we will publish a statement of the new offices created and the salaries of each, and also a statement of the offices the salaries of which are increased, &c. during the last session, made by the secretary of the senate in pursuance of law. It is our intention, when we have disposed of the mass of current articles pressing upon our attention, to publish some of the most important laws passed at the last session, for general information and future reference.

—The president of the United States left Washington on Monday last, on a visit to his residence in Tennessee—from which it is said he will not return until October. He has taken the Virginia route, and is accompanied by his private secretary, major Donelson. The vice president has also left Washington for the north.

—THE CREEK WAR. From the official reports of gen. Scott, it will be seen that there is a prospect that the Creek war will be speedily terminated, as the enemy, alarmed at the demonstrations against them, were voluntarily surrendering in large bodies. Among those who gave themselves up, were Neah-Mathla, an aged chief, and about a thousand Creeks, including two hundred warriors. They are described as a miserable collection of human beings, and have been sent from Fort Mitchell, where they were temporarily detained, with other Indians amounting, in all, to about 1,500 souls, to Arkansas. They are to travel the whole distance from Montgomery, Ala. by steamboats; others will be sent off in the same manner, with as much despatch as practicable, until the whole are removed beyond the states. A few of the murderers, however, it is intimated, will be punished.

—Another account says, general Jesup had taken about 1,200 hostile Indians, and was on his march from Fort Mitchell to Long's plantation—the half way point between Columbus and Tuskegee.

—We also see it stated that Jim Henry, a celebrated Uchee chief, the principal instigator of the late murders, with a body of one hundred and fifty warriors, had been captured by, or given himself up to, Jim Boy, one of the leaders of the friendly Indians. Much importance is attached to this event, as it was the general belief that it would put an end to the war.

—Preparations were making for the stages to run through the Creek nation, and it was expected that the channel of communication, south and west of Augusta, would soon be open as formerly. The Cherokees were still quiet. A company of United States troops arrived in New York a few days since, from Eastport, in the Providence steamboat, under the command captain CHILDS; they will proceed immediately to the south. This company (with the exception of a few corporals' guards) were the last U. S. troops stationed on our northern seaboard.

—FLORIDA. The garrisons were still suffering severely from sickness. Of 240 men at St. Johns', 130 were sick, among them 5 officers out of 10. At the post at Gary's Ferry there were about fifty families from the interior, all sickly, and from two to four dying daily, from chills and measles. Brevet lieut. col. Julius F. Hielman, died at Fort Drane on the 27th of June.

—There had been a slight skirmish at Newnansville, a few weeks ago, between a detachment of col. Warren's

command, and a small party of Indians, in which the latter were routed with the loss of four men. The buildings at Fort King, which had been abandoned, have been burnt by the Indians.

—MEXICO AND TEXAS. The present sheet contains several interesting papers in relation to Mexico and Texas, among them an agreement, or treaty, between the president of the "republic of Texas" and Santa Ana, in which the latter stipulates not to take up arms against the republic during its present struggle, &c. But it will be seen by the decree of the provisional president of Mexico, inserted among the "Official Mexican documents," page 336, that the Mexican government is resolved to prosecute the war with vigor, "without paying any regard to the stipulations made or to be made with the enemy by the captive president." As an evidence of its uncompromising spirit it has imprisoned the commissioners who had been despatched by the Texian government to Metamoros to negotiate with the Mexican authorities. The commissioners, after announcing their imprisonment at Metamoros, says that all overtures or propositions made on the part of the Texian government were rejected, that a liberation of the prisoners at Metamoros was positively refused—and in fine, that no measure, in any manner based on Texian independence, would be listened to by the Mexicans. The commissioners also write that there were at Metamoros 4,000 Mexican soldiers, at San Patricio 5,000, and on the Neuces 6,000, with orders to concentrate at the former place. The above intelligence was received at Galveston by express on the 22d June, and in anticipation of an invasion the Texian forces have marched to the frontier to meet the enemy.

—The president of Texas has issued the following order, which confirms the accounts of the determined hostility of the Mexicans. This hostility is mingled with a strong feeling of dislike against North Americans generally; and we see it stated, on the authority of a gentleman direct from Mexico, that it was the prevailing opinion there that Santa Ana was defeated by the troops under gen. Gaines!

—Executive department, Velasco, June 20.

To J. Brown, com. schooner *Invincible*:

Sir: We have received information that the Mexicans are returning upon us. It is said an armament is fitting out at Vera Cruz. Our gallant little navy must be on the alert. You will sail for this place, where more extended orders and instructions will be furnished you. Your obedient servant, DAVID G. BURNETT, president.

—We have before us a long report from the new secretary of war, Mirabeau B. Lamar, on the disposal of Santa Ana, which strongly urges his trial as a felon for the murder of col. Fanning's detachment—and his execution on conviction. At the last advices Santa Ana and suite were still in confinement at Columbia, about forty miles from Velasco, on the Brassos river.

—The bodies of col. Fanning's command, slaughtered by the orders of Santa Ana, were buried on the 3d of June with military honors. An address was delivered on the occasion by gen. Rusk, who has communicated an account of the proceedings and ceremonies to the Texian government, by which it has been published.

—A PRESIDENT AT LAST! On the night of the 1st inst. the board of aldermen and common council, of New York, agreeably to a resolution adopted some days previous, and, after considerable discussion, elected alderman Varian, of the sixteenth ward, president of the board by a vote of 9 to 7—thus terminating one of the most unprofitable contests that has ever been witnessed.

—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The democratic convention which assembled at Newport, Rhode Island, on the

22d ultimo, unanimously nominated an electoral ticket friendly to Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson as candidates for president and vice president of the U. States.

The Virginia Harrison convention assembled at Staunton on the 4th inst.—col. James Crawford, a delegate from Augusta and Nicholas, was chosen president. On the 6th the convention adjourned, after having unanimously agreed upon the nomination of gen. William H. Harrison, of Ohio, for president, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for vice president of the United States, and adopted the White ticket of electors, that is, the ticket formed by the whig members of the late legislature of Virginia.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The following circular letter has been addressed to the clerks of the post office department by the postmaster general.

Post office department, 5th July, 1836.

Sir: You are hereby appointed a clerk in the post office department, at a salary of —.

On presenting yourself with the certificate of a judge, or justice of the peace, that you have taken the usual oaths of office, appropriate duties will be assigned to you.

A late act of congress requires the services of executive officers during ten hours a day from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and eight hours for the balance of the year. Your constant attendance during those hours will be required, with the exception only of such absences as the calls of nature render indispensable.

No personal claims to office or promotion are recognized in this department. The offices are the property of the people, and the officeholders their hirelings; to be appointed, promoted or discharged, at the discretion of those who, by the constitution and laws, are made the people's agents for such purposes. Each clerk is paid in full for his services by his current salary: and, in relation to any higher or more lucrative station which may become vacant, stands on the same footing as the citizens out of office.

These principles are now stated, that, should you accept this appointment, you may not hereafter entertain any impression that injustice has been done you when they shall be carried into practice. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

MILITARY ACADEMY. In the last "REGISTER" we published the report of the board of visitors appointed by the secretary of war to attend the general examination of the cadets of the United States military academy at West Point. In pursuance of the regulation for the government of the academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class to be reported, the board reported the following which will be included in the next Army Register.

Reported at the examination in June, 1836. First class—George L. Welcher, Tenn.; James L. Mason, Tenn.; Danville Leadbetter, Maine; Joseph Anderson, Va.; Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

Second class—Henry W. Benham, Conn.; Edwin E. Morgan, Penn.; John W. Gunnison, N. H.; John Bratt, N. Y.; Wm. W. Chapman, Mass.

Third class—William H. Wright, N. C.; P. G. T. Bearegard, Lou.; Alex. H. Dearborn, N. Y.; Stephen H. Campbell, Vt.; James H. Trapier, S. C.

Fourth class—Isaac I. Stevens, Mass.; Henry J. Biddle, Penn.; Robert O. Butler, Virginia; H. Wager Halleck, N. Y.; Jeremy F. Gilmer, N. C.

STATISTICS OF NEW YORK. The New York Times gleans from Williams' Annual Register the following statistical items:

There are in the state of New York 56 counties, 788 towns and 9 cities. There are published in the state of New York 253 newspapers, besides magazines. The number of daily papers is 27, viz: 15 printed in the city of New York, 1 in Brooklyn, 4 in Albany, 2 in Buffalo, 2 in Rochester, and 3 in Troy. In the city of New York 56 papers are published exclusive of magazines—15 daily, 10 semi-weekly, 2 tri-weekly, 26 weekly—1 semi-monthly, and two monthly. The average circulation of the ten large daily papers, is about 1,700 or

17,000 numbers of sheets issued daily. The state owns 663 miles of canal navigation. The amount of canal money, held on loan by the banks of this state, is \$2,356,284 38. The amount on deposits \$791,591 75. The total canal debt is \$6,322,103 19. The amount of canal funds in hand \$3,496,809 72, leaving a balance to be reduced by the receipts of future years of \$2,915,203 47. The total capital of rail road companies incorporated, previous to the recent session of the legislature—is \$34,405,000. (This capital has been immensely increased at the recent session.) The total value of real and personal estate in all the counties of this state is \$530,653,524. The total amount of sales by auctioneers in the city of New York during the year 1835 was \$34,311,609 09. The total amount of auction duties paid by auctioneers in New York city in 1835 was \$270,996 39. There are 89 banks in the state with a capital of \$31,781,461. (This does not include the banks incorporated at the recent session.)

TO MARINERS. The information below is important to all who may have occasion to visit Tampa Bay:

*U. S. ship Concord, off Passage Island,
Tampa Bay May 25, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have planted a beacon on Egmont island to point out the entrance to Tampa Bay. It is a spar 80 feet high, with a barrel on it, painted white and black, and may be seen before the land.

To enter the bay in safety, bring the beacon to bear E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. by compass, then run for it till you strike $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, which will take you over the bar, then steer E $\frac{1}{2}$ N. until the beacon bears E. by S. and then follow the northern bank, which can always be seen within a cable's length. Run for the beacon, to near a cable's length, and you will have ten fathoms water, the beacon bearing south then run E. by S. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 fathoms, then E. N. E. 6 miles, and N. E. to 3 fathoms, off Mangrove point, then north to 4 fathoms and N. E. to the anchorage at Cadsden's point. I have the honor to be, with great regard, your obedient servant,

M. P. MIX, *Commander.*

To com. A. J. Dallas, commanding naval force of the U. S. in the W. Indies and Gulf of Mexico, Pensacola.

THE LATE DUEL. The parties to the duel, alluded to in the "REGISTER" of the 25th ult. were midshipmen Key and Sherburne. It was stated, in the "*Baltimore Chronicle*," on the authority of an eastern paper, that the survivor, midshipman Sherburne, had been stricken from the rolls of the navy by the president—which statement is contradicted by the father of midshipman S. in the following letter to the editors of the Chronicle:

To the editors of the Baltimore Chronicle—

Gentlemen: Yesterday a notice appeared in the Baltimore Chronicle, (which I regret to observe copied into other papers), stating that the "president had stricken the name of midshipman Sherburne from the rolls of the navy, for having killed midshipman Key in a duel."

On reading the notice I immediately called on the president and stated to him the remark in the Chronicle; he replied, that it was *not true*, and that I had his authority for saying it, and also that no complaint had been made to him on the painful subject. I will also take the liberty to remark, that my son (who is of mature age) was the challenged party, and endeavored, as far as an officer and a gentleman of honor could do, to avoid the painful meeting, which proved so unfortunate to his opponent, and so truly afflicting to his bereaved parents. You will greatly oblige me by stating the above facts in your next paper, and request those who have copied the notice to make the correction, which, in justice to my son, (who is now absent on duty), I hope will not be denied.

I am, gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. SHERBURNE.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 44. *Adjutant general's office, Washington, June 30, 1836.* The following resignations have been accepted by the president, to take effect at the date set opposite their respective names, to wit:
First lieutenant S. W. Shaumburgh, 1st drag. 31st July, 1836.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. R. King, corps engineers 30th Sept. 1836.

Brevet 2d lieutenant. A. V. Brumby, 1st artillery 30th, June, 1836. By order of maj. gen. Macomb.

ROGER JONES, *adjutant general*.

Orders. July 5. Capt. E. A. Hitchcock, 1st infantry, assigned to recruiting service at New York instead of brevet maj. T. F. Smith, 1st infantry, ordered to St. Louis.

Lieut. F. L. Jones, 4th artillery, ordered to relieve lieut. Pickell, at fort Hamilton, and the latter to join his company.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The annexed resolution on this subject was adopted by congress before the adjournment:

[No. 7.] Resolution providing for the distribution of weights and measures.

Resolved, &c. That the secretary of the treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to cause a complete set of all the weights and measures adopted as standards, and now either made or in the progress of manufacture, for the use of the several custom houses, and for other purposes, to be delivered to the governor of each state in the union, or such person as he may appoint, for the use of the states respectively, to the end that a uniform standard of weights and measures may be established throughout the United States.

Approved, June 14, 1836.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC. From a printed document lately received by us from Bogota, we learn that the congress of New Grenada have granted to Mr. Charles Biddle the exclusive privilege, for fifty years, of carrying goods and passengers in boats propelled by steam or other artificial means on the river Chagres, and to associate persons with him, under the title of the Transportation company of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

[The decree reserves the rights granted to baron de Thierry the 29th May, 1835, in a previous act of the congress, authorising the construction of a canal.]

Canoes, pirogues and other undecked vessels, carrying goods and passengers, are excepted from the operation of this decree.

A further exclusive privilege for the same period is granted to Mr. Biddle, for the transportation of goods and passengers by rail way or Macadamized road, from the head of navigation of the Chagres to the city of Panama, reserving to the public a lateral transportation road for horses and mules.

Extensive concessions of land are made to Mr. Biddle in the same decree, in which colonies of natives and foreigners may be settled, and be exempted from certain contributions for twenty years.

All materials necessary to the construction of the boats and roads of the company are to be free of duty, as well as all goods in transit to other places.

The works are to be commenced within two years from the date of the decree, (April, 1836), and to be finished in three years from their commencement.

The rates of transportation are to be fixed by the company, with liberty to change them annually, giving information to the government of the alteration. The troops of the government and public property are to pay half price.

At the end of the fifty years the property of the company reverts to the government.

One of the last provisions of the decree ordains, that if two steamboats at least are not kept in operation, and the communications are not kept constantly in such a state (excepting accidents) as to admit of the transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific being effected in fourteen hours, the exclusive privilege is to be forfeited, and the company to pay a fine to the government of ten thousand dollars. [*Nat. Intel.*]

A late number of the Salt River Journal states that many of the land offices in Illinois had been closed for a time, until the receivers gave the additional security required of them in consequence of the increased amounts coming into their hands. The Journal, in noticing the closing of the office at Palmyra, on this account, says—

“Until the bond of the receiver is executed, no entries can be made in this office. The increase of receipts in the office is scarcely exemplified in the United States. Heretofore the sales were stated to be about \$90,000 per annum: last year, they were about a million, and since the 1st of April they are stated to be about \$300,000. The whole country is agog for land, and almost every man who can procure money is thus investing it. We presume the amount of land taken up in what is known as the upper Mississippi district of Missouri, will exceed that of any other equal portion of country in the U. States. A number of large entries have been made during the last few months in every county from St. Charles to the Des Moines, and the fever appears to be near its height.”

The rage for land speculations is not confined to that quarter, for we see it stated that the amount of sales at the land office in Detroit, for the month of June, amounted to the sum of *four hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars!* [*Balt. American.*]

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT BATAVIA. The descent of an armed mob upon the village of Batavia, and the threatened destruction of the land office, as well as the more recent demonstrations of the existence of an organized force in that neighborhood, for the purpose of resisting legal process, has led to vigorous preparations for resistance on the part of the peaceable portion of the population. We learn from the Niagara Democrat, that two block houses have been erected, one in front and the other in the rear of the land office, and furnished with arms from the state arsenal—among them several pieces of artillery—and that the inhabitants generally have enrolled and equipped themselves as a military corps, with a view to repel, upon the shortest notice, any future aggression upon public or private property.

STEAM PLOUGH. Some experiments were tried on Friday week at Red Moss, near Bolton, in the presence of Mr. Handley, M. P. Lincolnshire, Mr. Ceapman, M. P. for Westmeath, Mr. Smith, of Deanston, and other members interested in agriculture, with a complete and very powerful steam-plough, constructed by Mr. Heathcote, M. P. for Tiverton. About six acres of raw moss were turned up in a few hours, and turned up in a most extraordinary style, sods eighteen inches in breadth and nine inches in thickness being cut from the furrow, and completely reversed in position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the surface had been before. The possibility of ploughing by steam has thus been established, though, as the employment of the steam-plough, in preference to one drawn by horses, will depend on the comparative cost of the two powers, and on that of the two implements used, and as there are not at present any sufficient data of judging what the difference of the cost will be, it is not possible to say how far steam is likely to be applied to this department of agriculture. The plough of Mr. Heathcote, though a very powerful machine, appears to us to be much too complex and costly for common agricultural purposes, though we have little doubt it might be used not only with effect but advantage, in reclaiming large portions of mossland, such as the bogs of Ireland. Indeed, it is the opinion of Mr. Heathcote himself, that it would not at present answer to employ it in reclaiming a smaller portion of bog than 1,500 or 2,000 acres, though it may probably be cheapened and simplified so as to make it ultimately useful on a smaller scale. [*English paper.*]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Lewis Cass, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, not to be commissioned until notice has been received here that the government of France has appointed a minister to the United States, who is about to set out for Washington.

Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, of New York, to be secretary of legation to France.

Andrew P. Judson, to be judge of the United States for the district of Connecticut.

Charles K. Gardner, to be auditor of the treasury for the post office department.

Joseph Balestier, to be consul of the United States for the island of Singapore, in the Malayan sea.

Henry L. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, to be commissioner of patents

Carey A. Harris, to be commissioner of Indian affairs.

Ross Wilkins, of Michigan, to be judge of the U. States for the district of Michigan.

Daniel Goodwin, of Michigan, to be attorney of the United States for said district.

Conrad Ten Eyck, of Michigan, to be marshal of the United States for said district.

The commissions of the three last named officers to issue when the state of Michigan shall be admitted into the union, according to the provisions of the act "to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the union on certain conditions."

Thomas H. Kenan, of Georgia, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Georgia.

Samuel K. King, to be principal clerk on the public lands, under the act for reorganizing the general land office.

Mead Fitzhugh, to be principal clerk of private land claims under said act.

John M. Moore, to be principal, or first clerk of the surveys, under said act.

Hudson M. Garland, to be recorder of the general land office under said act.

Wyllis Silliman, to be solicitor of the general land office under said act.

LEAD MINES. It is reduced almost to a certainty that the vein of lead ore recently discovered and now worked in Rossie, St. Lawrence county, extends westwardly through Alexandria, in this county, some 15 or 20 miles from the former place, and that it will prove a great source of wealth to individuals, and of very considerable importance to this country generally. We understand that an examination at or near Plesis, resulted in the discovery of lead and zinc, in such quantities as to warrant the belief that the mine there will be equally productive with that of Rossie, which yields from 75 to 80 per cent. of pure lead. Contracts have been entered into in New York, to deliver in that city, this season, some two hundred tons of ore from the latter mine, and at a price which ensures a fair profit to the proprietor. We hope the attention of mineralogists will be directed this way, as there is every indication that this country will be as much distinguished for its mineral wealth as it is for its unrivalled water power, soil and facilities for commercial purposes. [*Watertown Eagle.*]

BANK LAW IN RHODE ISLAND. The legislature of Rhode Island, at their late session, passed a law regulating banks, and fixing the rate of legal interest. A part of the provisions of the act relate only to banks to be hereafter incorporated. Others, however, apply to existing banks. One of them provides, under the penalty of \$1,000, that no president, director or cashier of any bank, after the expiration of thirty days from the passage of the act, shall exercise the duties of such office, unless he shall have sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of said office according to law, and in said capacity to abide by and support the laws regulating the interest of money.

The act further provides that if any bank, or any officer in behalf thereof, shall directly or indirectly take a greater interest or discount, than at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the discount of any note, bill of exchange or other obligation, the charter of the bank shall be forfeited, and the officer taking such excessive interest shall forfeit the sum of \$500 for every offence; with a proviso, however, that on the discount of any obligation for a period less than a year, interest may be taken at the rate of 360 days; and that on the discount of bills of exchange or notes payable at other places than that where the same is discounted, a premium may be charged, not exceeding a quarter per cent. when drawn on places in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut or the city of New York; one half per cent. on other places in New York state, or in other states not more remote than the District of Columbia; three-eighths per cent. on Philadelphia, one per cent. on Virginia, &c. Bank

commissioners are to be appointed whose duty it will be to visit and examine all the banks. [*Bos. Daily Adv.*]

MARATIME. The barque Detroit, capt. Niles, arrived in our harbor yesterday. There is more than ordinary interest attached to this announcement, inasmuch as it is a second instance, wherein the armaments of the ancient enemies of our infant liberties, to have been turned, like the sword of the warrior, to the ploughshare of the husbandman; now being made an agent in the peaceful, but stirring commerce of the western lakes. In the memorable action on Lake Erie, which immortalized the gallant Perry and his brave companions, this was the flag ship of the enemy, under the command of commodore Barclay, a brave officer, reared under Nelson, and who lost an arm in the engagement of the Nile; but who had to yield to the superior seamanship and prowess of his warlike opponents. How truly that brilliant affair verified the adage, that "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," our loss being comparatively insignificant.

The Detroit is about 300 tons burthen, is fitted up in good style, for passengers and merchandise, and will, in a few days, take her place in the Eagle line. We have been on board, and have been much gratified by the inspection. She was, as our readers are perhaps aware, sunk in the year 1815, consequently has been 21 years under water. She carried, we believe, 20 guns, and a full complement of men. There are many relics of the engagement preserved on board, particularly a 32 lb. shot in one of the beams on the starboard side, which must have entered from the larboard bow, that being opposed to our guns; the proprietors have also, with admirable taste, refitted the original companion ladder, down which the poor commodore descended, after the loss of his remaining arm. [*Buffalo Com. Adv.*]

STEAM vs. HORSES. It would require twelve stage coaches, carrying 15 passengers each, and 1,200 horses, to take 180 passengers 240 miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam engine will take that number and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of 2,400 horses! Again, it would require thirty mail coaches, (six passengers each), and 3,000 horses to take 180 passengers and mail 240 miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam engine will take that number, and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of 6,000!

[*Albany Gazette.*]

BREACH OF PROMISE. A case of some interest, says the Cincinnati Whig, was tried in our court of common pleas a few days ago. It was an action for damages for a breach of marriage promise, brought by Frances Wyatt against Solomon Menkin. The plaintiff is about sixteen years of age and the defendant we suppose about forty-five. She is also sister-in-law to the defendant and resided in his family. The defendant was proved to be worth about 20,000 dollars. The breach of promise being established, the jury brought in a verdict of six thousand dollars damages. A new trial has been made on the ground of excessive damages.

POLIGNAC AND HIS COMPANIONS. Alluding to Polignac and his companions in confinement, the unfortunate ministers of Charles the tenth, the Paris correspondent of the Albany Advertiser says:

"They live in perfect harmony, and submit without murmuring to the severe rules of their prison. They have instituted among themselves courses of lectures on various subjects, and opened small workshops for those who have learned a trade. Your countryman, M. Beaumont, is still amongst them. In Ham, the same resignation is observable, but the inmates being more advanced in years, labor under more infirmities. M. de Peyronnet was almost given over a few days ago, and M. de Chantelauze has been a martyr to acute rheumatism ever since his confinement. M. Sauzet acted as counsel to the latter before the court of peers. It was M. de Chantelauze, who brought him into notice, and made his fortune by selecting him when only a young lawyer of the bar of Lyons, to plead his case in preference to M. Berriver and a number of other Parisian barristers, far super-

rior to him in talent and oratory. M. de Chantelauze might to-morrow obtain his liberty if he condescended to demand it, but he will not accept of a favor that his co-captives cannot participate in. M. Guernon Ranville, the youngest of the four ministers, devotes himself entirely to study. M. de Polignac is the only one whose energies and health remain unimpaired. He made, to be sure, a trial of the dungeon of Vincennes, under Napoleon, and on that account must be more inured than his colleagues to a prison life. He is exclusively occupied with his family concerns."

THE RAFT OF RED RIVER. Captain Shreve writes from Red River that he is getting on with the removal of the raft slowly. He finds it a much more difficult task to perform than he had anticipated. "The fact is," says he, "the work is of such a nature as to make it impossible to judge of the amount of labor required to perform any given portion of it until after it is done; but as I progress up, I leave behind a good steamboat navigation. Two old boats have been sunk in the raft, but neither of them fit to navigate, from age and decay, and came up with emigrants. Fifteen boats have been up through the former location of the raft 115 miles, since the 1st of January, and the emigration to the country is immense."

EXPLORING EXPEDITION. The command of the exploring expedition, says the Army and Navy Chronicle, has been tendered to captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, and accepted. We have heard of no other officers named as likely to accompany the expedition. The frigate Macedonian, now repairing at Norfolk, will be the principal vessel. See page 337.

THE NAVY. The act making appropriations for the naval service in 1836, provides as follows:

For officers and seamen.....	\$2,318,017 16
Constructors, &c. at the navy yard.....	68,340 00
Provisions.....	782,263 75
Medical department.....	41,100 00
Repairs, &c.....	1,065,000 00
Improvement of navy yard at Portsmouth.....	67,000 00
Do. at Charlestown.....	199,575 00
Do. at Brooklyn.....	84,300 00
Do. at Philadelphia.....	11,750 00
Do. at Washington.....	37,500 00
Do. at Gosport.....	167,000 00
Do. at Pensacola.....	49,000 00
Wharves, &c. at Pensacola.....	150,000 00
Powder magazine and enclosure at Pensacola.....	41,000 00
Ordinance and ordnance stores.....	64,900 00
Sundries.....	321,600 00
Contingent expenses.....	3,000 00
Completing steam vessel at Brooklyn.....	150,000 00
Do. navy hospitals near N. York and Boston.....	45,410 00
Do. powder magazines do. do.....	19,200 00
Marine corps, including barracks, &c.....	438,856 19
Arrears on coast survey.....	1,500 00
Exploring expedition.....	150,000 00

\$6,276,912 10

BANKS IN MAINE. An abstract of returns made to the office of the secretary of state by the several incorporated banks in operation in this state, (thirty-six in number), as they existed on the Saturday preceding the first Monday in June, gives the following totals:—

Amount of the capital stocks.....	\$3,935,000 00
bills in circulation.....	1,788,040 00
net profits on hand.....	112,903 93
balances due other banks.....	290,261 66
deposits not bearing interest.....	834,929 38
bearing interest.....	409,195 04
Whole amount of liabilities of the banks.....	\$7,370,330 01
Amount of specie on hand.....	\$176,939 37
real estate.....	109,970 58
bills of other banks.....	185,166 78
balances due from other banks.....	318,673 90
debts due except balances from banks.....	6,579,761 12
Whole amount of resources of the banks.....	\$7,370,511 75
Amount of last semi annual dividends.....	\$153,428 44
reserved profits at time of declaring same.....	58,144 40
probable expenses 6 months.....	36,000 00
Whole amount of interest received for 6 months.....	\$247,572 84
Being about 12½ per cent. per annum on the capital stock.....	\$266,676 00

[Age.

POST OFFICE REVENUE. Nett amount of postage accruing in the year 1835.

States.	Amount.	Seats of government.	Amount.
Maine.....	\$47,929 06	Augusta.....	\$1,857 04
New Hampshire.....	24,322 78	Concord.....	1,120 88
Vermont.....	26,547 24	Montpelier.....	1,124 91
Massachusetts.....	174,391 83	Boston.....	78,658 61
Rhode Island.....	19,703 63	Providence.....	11,253 51
Connecticut.....	54,809 77	Hartford.....	6,981 70
New York.....	445,870 49	Albany.....	17,646 35
New Jersey.....	29,315 27	Trenton.....	1,823 82
Pennsylvania.....	245,197 06	Harrisburgh.....	12,753 16
Delaware.....	6,383 61	Dover.....	390 04
Maryland.....	85,919 43	Annapolis.....	2,542 50
Dist. of Columbia.....	18,113 13	Washington.....	9,178 98
Virginia.....	119,258 61	Richmond.....	20,322 06
North Carolina.....	40,819 38	Raleigh.....	3,196 03
South Carolina.....	66,712 48	Columbia.....	5,130 01
Georgia.....	86,178 38	Milledgeville.....	4,465 43
Kentucky.....	57,245 25	Lexington.....	6,750 71
Tennessee.....	46,838 27	Nashville.....	6,461 75
Ohio.....	114,251 93	Columbus.....	4,292 51
Indiana.....	24,300 29	Indianapolis.....	1,313 52
Illinois.....	20,338 08	Vandalia.....	636 92
Missouri.....	20,826 20	Jefferson.....	740 77
Louisiana.....	66,012 31	New Orleans.....	52,312 53
Alabama.....	57,354 64	Tuscatooza.....	3,000 92
Mississippi.....	32,405 30	Jackson.....	541 04
Michigan.....	16,310 75	Detroit.....	3,487 15
Arkansas.....	5,240 57	Little Rock.....	912 48
Florida.....	9,226 14	Tallahassee.....	2,065 54

\$1,961,821 88

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES. We believe the following to be a complete list of the principal battles fought during the war of the revolution, with the exception of a few in the southern states. [Schenectady Democrat.

Battle of Concord, April 19.....	1775
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 15.....	1775
Battle of Old Hampton, Va. where we took five decked vessels, sometime in November.....	1775
Battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va. Dec. 18.....	1775
Battle of Long Island, August 27.....	1776
Battle of Fort Washington, November 17.....	1776
Battle of Fort Lee, November 19.....	1776
Battle of White Plains, November 30.....	1776
Battle of Trenton, when 1,000 Hessians were captured, December 26.....	1776
Battle of Princeton, January 2.....	1777
Battle of Brandywine, August 16.....	1777
Battle of Brandywine, September 11.....	1777
Battle of Germantown, October 4.....	1777
Burgoyne's army taken, near Saratoga, October 17.....	1777
Battle of the Red Banks, October 22.....	1778
Battle of Monmouth, June 28.....	1778
Battle of Stony Point, July 16.....	1779
Battle of Camden, August 19.....	1780
Battle of Cowpens, January 17.....	1781
Battle of Guilford, North Carolina, March 15.....	1781
Massacre at Groton, Connecticut, September 6.....	1781
Battle of Eutaw Springs, September 9.....	1781
Battle of King's Mountain, October 6.....	1781
Cornwallis and his army taken, October 19.....	1781

THE CREEK WAR.

Orders, No. —, } Head quarters, 2d army corps, U. S. A.
Fort Mitchell, June 17, 1836.

The major general commanding congratulates the troops under his command upon the success which has attended their operations during the present campaign. Though no brilliant action has been achieved, peace and security have been restored to the country. The major general, in the course of twenty years' service, has commanded every variety of troops, and in every possible situation incident to peace and war; and he can say with truth, and he says it with pride and pleasure, that he has never seen any body of men animated by a more admirable spirit than the volunteers which he commands. Called suddenly from the comforts and endearments of home to the defence of a bleeding frontier, they put off the character of the citizen and assumed that of the soldier, with a promptitude worthy of veterans, and they have submitted to the privations, exposure and fatigue of a rapid and difficult march through a wilderness occupied by a savage foe, under the most trying circumstances, with a cheerfulness, alacrity and gallantry which prove that they left their homes determined to do their duty. They have performed their duty in the best possible manner, and deserve the gratitude of their country. In the name of that country the major general thanks them; and for himself he begs major general Patterson, and all the officers and soldiers of his command, to accept his grateful acknowledgments for the kind and liberal support which they have on all occasions accorded to him.

Major general Patterson will move his command, by easy marches to Long's, where he will encamp and await orders. Subsistence and forage will be drawn from the depot at Tuskegee. By command of major general Jesup.

R. P. PARROTT, acting adj. gen.

Extract from general Scott's official despatch to the war department of 2d July, 1836.

Head quarters, army of the south, Fort Mitchell, July 2, 1836.

"SIR: Since my last letter, I have been down the river to organize the service as low as Irwinton, and to put the disposable force of Georgia, after nearly doubling the guards on the left bank of this river, handsomely in the field. I am now but just emerged from the creeks and swamps to the south and south west. The Georgians moved in two columns, with three small battalions of United States artillery, under majors Pierce, Lomax and Erving. I retained the immediate command of one of those columns, and gave the other to major general Sanford. The two amounted to about 1,300 men. We moved with pack horses, the country being so deluged with rain that no wagon could accompany either column. I shall be back at Roanoke to-night, [by means of a steamboat], where I shall receive general Sanford's report. I saw no recent trail of more than two or three Indians, which were directed towards this place or Tuskegee, no doubt for the purpose of surrender.

"One hostile warrior only we picked up, who declared he was going in to give himself up.

"The number of hostile warriors now here in confinement is about 480, most of them with their families. The whole number of prisoners at Tuskegee, the Alabama and friendly Indian camps west of this, major general Jesup is enabled to give me with accuracy. He thinks there might have been yesterday about 350 warriors at those places, besides women and children and the party of Neah-Micho, 150, whom I desired him some days ago to cause to be disarmed. This service will probably be performed to-day.

"I inclose a note from major general Patterson to major general Jesup, which shows that 100 warriors may be added to the foregoing number, including a noted leader, Jim Henry.

"I received yesterday a letter from col. Henderson, who is engaged in erecting a shed, &c. on this side of the river, at the head of summer navigation, for the reception of army supplies from New Orleans. It contains this paragraph—"I am led to believe that the position you directed my command to occupy, has been productive of important results. The day after the expedition of our two companies and part of captain Love's troop, 250 of the hostile Indians, men, women, &c. belonging to Jim Henry's band, surrendered to general Watson without firing a gun.

"It is now thought by the best informed, that there cannot now be in the late Creek country more than from forty to sixty hostile warriors. Some of these have sent word that they will soon be here, and are probably only delayed by the swell in the Euechee creek, which renders it to difficult pass.

"A few minutes after my arrival at Roanoke, fifteen miles above Irwinton, on the 25th ult. two Indian trails, leading to Florida, were reported to me—one three and a half, the other one and a half miles below me, and respectively one and two days old. Not a minute was lost in organizing two detachments of horse to give pursuit. I have a note from col. Beall who commanded one of the detachments, (three companies, and six friendly Indians, with subsistence for four days), from which I am afraid that he halted at Fort Gaines, and hearing that the fugitives were killing the inhabitants of Baker county, contented himself with sending thirty men to their assistance, instead of marching with his whole force, about 175 men. He was instructed specially and minutely, in a letter written with my own hand, never to give up the pursuit till stopped by starvation. I have better hopes of the other detachment, commanded by an excellent partizan, capt. Jermingan. No report is received from him. It was expected, however, that the two trails would unite, and the two detachments become one. I think that so other party has got across the river, and such are now the numbers, (since the Georgians got their arms) and the vigilance displayed on the other side, that it would seem impossible for emigrating parties to escape to Florida.

I believe that there has hardly been a sharp skirmish on this side of the river, whilst there have been many hot encounters on the Georgia bank. The latter were made by the more desperate of the enemy, and in every instance probably to cover the passage of families endeavoring to emigrate to Florida, or to capture the horses, provisions, &c. necessary to facilitate emigration. Partial successes were obtained by the enemy in general of those affairs; in others they were repulsed; and in all it was seen that to escape with families, packs, &c. would be extremely hazardous. Consequently, the Hitchetees have generally sent in or abandoned their families, and with a few individuals of other tribes have, finally, by some extraordinary neglect at and below Roanoke, succeeded in getting over the Chattahoochee.

"The general surrender, in most cases voluntary, of the enemy, may be attributed to many movements and arrangements on our part. It was known that large forces were gathering all around the country; the river was early pretty well guarded by the Georgians, aided by two well manned steamers cruising up and down. One of these destroyed many canoes, rafts, &c. Major general Sanford crossed the bridge at Columbus, and took up his camp four miles further, early in June; and although he had about 2,000 unarmed men, with about 400 armed, the enemy thought all Georgia was pouring into their country. About the same time major general Jesup made his entry into the heart of the nation, with a large force of Alabamians and friendly Indians. The latter movement precipitated and favored a general surrender.

"I shall necessarily be absent from this place, after a few minutes, to complete arrangements below, for two days. As it is the centre of correspondence and business, I shall return at the end of that time.

"Brigadier general Moore of this state, whose basis of operations has been Irwinton, is placed by my order below the south branch of the Cow-agee, extending himself far to the right and left. I shall instruct him to send a company of horse or two as far to the south west as Pea river. He appears, from his movements and correspondence, to be an officer of much merit. His force, mostly mounted, consists of about 1,300.

"I shall direct major general Sanford to keep out small detachments on the branches of the Cow-agee and on the Hatchee Chubbee, to precipitate the surrender of the small parties of the enemy yet out. General Jesup will take measures of a similar character on the upper parts of those streams which are nearer to his depots at Tuskegee, &c.

"I have twice written to the governor of Florida in great detail. The copy of my last letter is herewith inclosed, and I would send a copy of the other, but that I am separated from my books and papers.

"A copy of an order is inclosed respecting the West Tennesseans.

"I have directed major general Jesup to post two small battalions of artillery (here) in positions on the post road from Columbus to Tuskegee. This will be done in a few days, and I have caused the agent of the general post office to be advised of the directions.

"On my return to this place, I shall open a correspondence with brigadier general Wool, and hope soon to be able to spare him the detachment of United States marines, and some companies of Georgia and Alabama volunteers, should they be needed in the Cherokee country. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

Brigadier general Jones, adjutant general of U. S. A.

Head quarters, army of the south, Fort Mitchell, July 4, 1836.

SIR: I have this moment returned here from Roanoke below, where I think I have so arranged the service with major general Sanford of the Georgia line, and brigadier general Moore, at the head of an Alabama brigade, as to secure the remaining objects to be accomplished in those directions in this war.

No official report had been received up to the time of my leaving Roanoke, from colonel Beall and capt. Jermingan, who commanded the two detachments of horse sent by me on the 25th ultimo in pursuit of the parties of Indians who had crossed the Chattahoochee on the 23d and 24th. I know, however, through respectable channels, that the two detachments had overtaken the Indians about the 28th in Baker county, and had surrounded them in a large swamp. The fugitives probably do not exceed sixty warriors, although represented by rumor to amount to more than three hundred. Colonel Beall, I again hope, will give a good account of them. He was collecting the forces of the neighborhood to make sure of his game. By a singular mistake into which I was led by a letter supposed to be from this officer, but which was written by another, I did him great injustice in my last report of events in this quarter. I hope soon to be able officially to speak of him with all the praise due to success.

Parties will be continually kept scouring the Indian country to force in the hands of the enemy remaining out. Major generals Jesup and Sanford, as well as brigadier general Moore, have my instructions to that effect. The former, after a detention here of ten or twelve days, proceeded last evening to the head quarters of major general Patterson, to the west. Yesterday a party of United States marines, a few mounted volunteers and friendly Indians, scoured the country between the Euechee and Hatchee Chubbee thoroughly, and to the extent of about twelve miles up those creeks. Coming up last night in a steamboat, I learned from colonel Henderson, at his camp, that sixteen women, boys and children were captured on the Chattahoochee—the warriors of the same party having escaped across the river, abandoning their families. I immediately sent off an express to give the intelligence to all the posts as low as Roanoke, with precise instructions for discovering the trail and pursuing. I do not doubt that two or three companies of horse were in motion by day-light this morning in pursuit of the fugitives.

I have not time to add more, nor have I any thing material to add, except that the armed steamer, the American, from Pensacola, is above, and that I shall immediately order her to Florida to report to governor Call, and to-morrow I shall send off col. Broom, (a volunteer), of the marine corps, with a communication addressed to brigadier general Wool. With high respect I remain your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To brig. gen. Jones, adjutant gen. U. S. army.

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FLORIDA.

The following explanation of some of the peculiar terms which have been used in reference to the Florida affairs, will be found useful to our readers. They are extracted from a letter to the editor of the Northampton Courier.

"The hammock is an oasis in the desert. After travelling over many a tedious mile of sterile sand, covered with a thin growth of the gloomy fir, not a sound to be heard in the dreary wilds save that which by yourself may cause, you perceive in the distance an Emerald Isle with all the delight of a sea world

mariner, who after a long voyage hears the first cry of the thrilling land ho! As you approach this land of promise, you see spread before you one of the most imposing and at the same time beautiful scenes in nature. A luxuriant soil extending perhaps for many miles, covered with every variety of the laurel and other evergreen trees and shrubs, and in the midst, towering above them all, the stately magnolia grandiflora, the surrounding atmosphere redolent with its delicious flowers, combined with those of the orange, lemon, and endless others: to those add one hundred and twenty varieties of deciduous forest trees; flowers and plants without number, many that have lived and died for ages past unknown, and you will have, after all, but a very faint description of the magnificent vegetation of the hammock in East Florida. How can I adequately describe the effect of the many beautiful little hills which, springing from the feet of these giants of the forests, traverse these favored spots in every direction, and finally lose themselves in the adjacent pine forest. The deposit at the bottom of these is generally a perfectly white sand, and the water as pure and limpid as a crystal.

The everglades you inquire about, are immense untenanted tracts stretching north and south from Lake George to very near the southern extremity of the peninsula, sometimes extending, sometimes contracting in breadth from east to west, till it assumes its greatest dimensions between 27 deg. and 25 deg. 30 min. In this immense body of waste, composed principally of morass, and covering probably (for every thing is rather hypothetical that relates to this terra incognita) from 4 to 5,000 square miles, lies Lake Mayaca, and here also is the source of the noble river Charlotte. These vast and inaccessible morasses have always and will afford a safe asylum to fugitive Indians, so long as they inhabit the peninsula, and they can there, it is said, subsist secure from intrusion, upon such game and fish as these wilds produce. It becomes therefore the policy of the commanders of our army to cut them off from this favorite retreat, and this they no doubt will endeavor, as a primary object, to effect.²²

FROM THE NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER.

St. Louis, June 25.

We understand that the protection of this exposed line, extending from the Santa Fe trace, (south of the Missouri river) to the northern lakes, has been confided to brigadier general Atkinson. Four companies of dragoons, comprising the garrison of Fort Leavenworth, three companies of the same regiment at Fort Des Moines, the first regiment of infantry, forming the garrisons of Forts Crawford and Snelling, and the garrisons of Forts Winnebago, Howard, Dearborn, Brady, Mackinaw and Gratiot, have been placed by the government at his disposal, to suppress any hostile movements on the part of our border Indians. We have already stated that some dissatisfaction has been manifested by the Menominees and Winnebagoes on the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and by the Kickapoos on the Missouri. To arrest this hostile disposition, general Atkinson has ordered a detachment of dragoons, under captain Sumner, from Fort Des Moines, to that part of the frontier occupied by the first named tribes. Colonel Taylor has strengthened Fort Winnebago with three companies of infantry from Fort Crawford, to guard against the occurrence of open hostilities. The garrisons of Forts Mackinaw and Gratiot have been ordered by general Atkinson to Fort Howard, (Green Bay), to report to general Brooke; and two or three companies from Fort Snelling to Fort Crawford, to report to colonel Taylor. With this additional force and the vigilance of colonel Taylor at Fort Crawford, major Green at Fort Winnebago and general Brooke at Fort Howard, it is believed the line from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan can be protected.

The line from Mississippi to Fort Leavenworth is now guarded by only seven companies of dragoons, under the orders of colonel Kearney, an officer of great vigilance and enterprise. But we are glad to learn that the president has requested governor Dunkin to raise one thousand volunteers, under the act of congress recently passed which authorises the president to accept of the services of ten thousand volunteers, in case of Indian hostility. The governor will, no doubt, take immediate measures to comply with this requisition, and to organize the men so as to be ready in any emergency; and brigadier general Atkinson has been authorised to call upon the governor for all, or such part of the volunteers as he may think necessary to quell any disturbances that may arise among our border Indians. [Republican.]

TEXAS.

From the Mobile Commercial Register, June 27.

MR. LAMAR, the new secretary of war in the Texas republic, has made a formal report to the cabinet on the subject of the proper disposal of Santa Ana. The secretary recommends, and argues at length in support of his recommendation, that Santa Ana shall be tried as a felon, for the murder of Fanning's detachment, and, on conviction, be executed. The date of this communication is not before us, nor have we that of the agreement between the Texas authorities and the captive despot. We cannot, therefore, judge how far they modify each other, or whether, in fact, the agreement is actually signed. If so, the views of the secretary are too late.

The bodies of those who were thus massacred in cold blood, were buried on the 2d instant by the Texans, with military

honors. An address was delivered on the occasion by general Rusk.

The accounts we receive from Mexico continue to represent the public feeling against the Texans to be growing more determined in its hostility. The local parties, from whose discussions a strong diversion was expected favorable to Texas, unite in professing a determination to reconquer that country. The fate of Santa Ana is deplored by his political opponents as a national humiliation, and by his friends with deeper resentment. But the declaration of independence has deprived the Texans of any party support. Their first declaration in favor of the federation, and against the central system, was in accordance with the views of a large party opposed to Santa Ana. The restoration of the federal system will probably be attempted immediately; but the new position occupied by the Texans brings upon them equally the hostility of both parties. It seems to us, also, that the contest is looked upon among the Mexicans as a war against the North Americans, whom they hold in general dislike. Intelligent persons, direct from Mexico, tell us that, among even the best informed natives, the opinion is prevalent that it was the forces of gen. GAINES that defeated and captured Santa Ana. This affords a key to the temper with which the success of Texas is regarded. We do not doubt that strong efforts will be made to throw a very large force, as soon as possible upon Texas; and we see less reason than formerly to doubt of the reality of the danger.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the president of the republic of Texas.

Whereas, it is represented to me that there are many persons now in the United States of America calling themselves the agents of the government of Texas, and professing to have powers which have never been conceded, and as many frauds have been practised by such persons upon individuals who have been disposed to contribute for the support of our cause; and as some agents may have been appointed by this or the late provincial government, whose powers are not sufficiently defined—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, David G. Burnett, president of the republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of my cabinet, do, by this public act, disclose and make known that the only agents for Texas, in the United States, are Thomas Toby and Samuel Toby, of New Orleans, of the firm Thomas Toby and brother, and that no other person is from this time authorised to act for, or bind this government, or to receive any thing for the benefit of Texas, by way of donation or otherwise except them or their sub-agents. And that all agencies or powers heretofore conferred upon any other persons, authorising them to contract for or borrow money, or to raise funds for the benefit of Texas, are, by this public act, solemnly declared to be revoked, null and void, except the agency of Robert Triplett, whose resignation takes effect from the first day of July next.

Done at Velasco this 10th day of June, 1836.

DAVID G. BURNETT.

Wm. A. Jack, secretary of state.

[New Orleans Bulletin.]

Proclamation of Don Jose Urrea, brigadier general and commander-in-chief of the division of reserve in the army of operations against Texas, to the troops under his command.

Companions! The last campaign which you have made in defence of the most sacred rights of the Mexican nation has shown to it, and to the whole world, that you know how to perform your duty with bravery and skill.

From the colony of San Patricio to Brazoria, you have conquered the whole country, disputing the ground inch by inch, with an enemy as much superior to you in numbers as in the advantage of his fortifications, in preparations and the knowledge of the country, of which you are ignorant. You have overcome all these difficulties with heroism, and the territory of Texas would have been swept of those bold adventurers, who have dared to provoke the national courage, if a misfortune, not uncommon in the hazards of war, had not attended these results which were nearly accomplished, into a dreadful disgrace for us all. Although the troops which I have the honor to command had no part in that event, nor in the consequences which followed it, they have been obliged to follow the movements of the army in the retreat they have undertaken, solely for the sake of subordination, and that implicit obedience which military duty requires.

It is to no purpose that the Texian rebels occupy for the moment the country of your conquests, the whole nation calls out unanimously for the continuation of the war and the supreme government supports it, and will prosecute it vigorously, until the department of Texas is totally reduced.

You yourselves also wish it—your constant conversations and your countenances during our retreat, have proved to me what pleasure you will have received at this order, which will be for all true Mexicans the best guarantee for the new triumphs you are going to achieve!

Valiant soldiers! I know that nothing will stop you, as I have seen your sufferings and determination. The campaign will certainly be filled with difficulties; however, as a recompense, you may count with satisfaction, that the glory of finishing it will be greater by the destruction of an enemy whom you have already conquered whenever you have met them!

You may then return to the arms of your families and friends, having removed from your hearts that pain and oppression which agonize you now, and which the pride, which has always been the character of the Mexican soldiers, now makes you feel so acutely.

Soldiers! we will march the moment the supreme government gives us the order, and we will bring with us, on our return, our worthy and beloved chief, after having revenged the misfortune he has suffered.

These are my intentions, and I promise you that you will always, as heretofore, find me at your head, in whatever quarter danger may threaten you! JOSE URREA.

Malamoras, 6th June, 1836.

Agreement between Santa Ana and the Texian government.

"Articles of an agreement entered into between his excellency David C. Burnet, president of the republic of Texas of the one part, and his excellency general Santa Ana, president-general-in-chief of the Mexican army, of the other part:

"Article 1st. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas, during the present war of independence.

"Article 2d. All hostilities between the Mexican and Texian troops will cease immediately, both by land and water.

"Article 3d. The Mexican troops will evacuate the territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

"Article 4th. The Mexican army in its retreat shall not take the property of any person without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases when the owner may not be present, and remitting to the commander of the army of Texas, or to the commissioners to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed, the place where taken, and the name of the owner, if it can be ascertained.

"Article 5th. That all private property, including cattle, horses, negro slaves or indentured persons of whatever denomination, that may have been captured by any portion of the Mexican army, or may have taken refuge in the said army, since the commencement of the late invasion, shall be restored to the commander of the Texian army, or to such other persons as may be appointed by the government of Texas to receive them.

"Article 6th. The troops of both armies will refrain from coming into contact with each other, and to this end the commander of the army of Texas will be careful not to approach within a shorter distance than five leagues.

"Article 7th. The Mexican army shall not make any other delay on its march than that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage, &c. and to cross the rivers; any delay not necessary to these purposes to be considered an infraction of this agreement.

"Article 8th. By an express to be immediately despatched, this agreement shall be sent to gen. Vincente Filisola, and to general T. J. Rusk, commander of the Texian army, in order that they may be apprised of its stipulation—and to this end they will exchange engagements to comply with the same.

"Article 9th. That all Texian prisoners now in the possession of the Mexican army or its authorities be forthwith released and furnished with free passports to return to their homes, in consideration of which a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the government of Texas, shall be immediately released. The remainder of the Mexican prisoners that continue in possession of the government of Texas to be treated with due humanity; any extraordinary comforts that may be furnished them, to be at the charge of the government of Mexico.

"Article 10th. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana will be sent to Vera Cruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper.

"The contracting parties sign this instrument for the above-mentioned purposes, in duplicate at the port of Velasco, this 14th day of May, 1836,

DAVID G. BURNET, *president.*
JAS. COLLINSWORTH, *secretary of state.*
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.
B. HARDIMAN, *secretary of the treasury.*
P. W. GRAYSON, *attorney general.*

The New York Journal of Commerce has received a copy of the documents transmitted by the president of the U. States to the senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, requesting him to communicate such papers in his possession relating to the notified condition of Texas, as he could, in his judgment, without prejudice to the public interests. They make a pamphlet of 23 pages large 8vo. but (the editors say) add nothing to the information already before the public.

Among them is the declaration of Texian independence, the constitution of the republic of Texas, and the declaration of rights. Also the official account of the battle of San Jacinto, (in which Santa Ana was captured), and the commission from president Burnet, appointing George C. Childress and Robert Hamilton, esqrs. special agents, "with plenary powers to open a negotiation with the cabinet at Washington, touching the political rights of this republic (Texas): inviting, on the part of that cabinet, a recognition of the sovereignty and independence of Texas, and the establishment of such relations between the

two governments as may comport with the mutual interest, the common origin, and kindred ties of their constituents."

In connection with this commission is published, under date of May 21st, a note from the special agents to Mr. Forsyth, secretary of state, soliciting a personal interview with him in their official character. Of course there is nothing published from which we can learn the nature of the interview, or its results: but we know from other sources, that it did not eventually in the accomplishment of the object of their mission—the recognition of Texian independence. In communicating to the secretary of state, under date of June 10th, the particulars of the battle of San Jacinto, they appear to have entertained a strong hope of an immediate recognition; for they speak of the documents describing that memorable engagement, as "affording indubitable proofs that the government they have the honor to represent, is *de facto* the government of Texas—feeling assured that the government of the U. States, is satisfied of that fact, will adopt such a course of action in relation to the matter as it may deem due to the republic of Texas, and accordant with those principles both of strict neutrality and *impartial justice*, which have ever characterized its intercourse with foreign nations, and greatly contributed to its elevated character both at home and abroad." Although many members of congress were in feeling strongly inclined in the same direction, yet the judgment of the majority was, that the time had not yet come for such a step, and so the affair was passed over. The recognition cannot now take place till the next meeting of congress. In the mean time there are various indications that Texas will have to pass through another ordeal. That it may result, like the former, in the success of her arms, and that it may secure the establishment of her independence, must, we think, be the wish of every American.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS.

The National Intelligencer, in publishing the following correspondence, translated for that paper, says—It will be remarked that Filisola asserts that Santa Ana had only 800 men with him. Gen. Castrillon, it appears, was not killed, as former accounts have stated. But the most important fact in the Mexican officials is, the decree of the congress, whereby all Santa Ana's acts, while a prisoner, are declared null and void. It seems that the nearest friends of the captive president—those whom he had left to administer the government during his absence—have adroitly taken the lead in directing the national energies, and left his personal fate to be decided by events. This, we think, was not expected. It was rather supposed that a revolution would take place; or, at any rate a violent struggle of parties for ascendancy in the government, under favor of which the Texians might have had time to consolidate their independence.

Under the present state of things, it appears that the Texians will yet have to encounter all the energy which it is in the power of the republic of Mexico to exert for the recovery of the ground she has lost.

[CIRCULAR.]

Department of the army and navy.

His excellency the provisional president of the Mexican republic has been pleased to forward to me the following decree:

DECREE.

The provisional president of the Mexican republic to the citizens.
Be it known, that the general congress has decreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The government will appeal to the patriotism of the Mexican people, and will exert all the means in its power to carry on the war in Texas, until the national honor is vindicated, the interests of the republic secured, and the liberty of the president general restored.

2. The successful co-operation of any native citizen or foreigner, in restoring to liberty the said president general, will be esteemed a distinguished service by the congress, with the intention of rewarding it in an honorable manner.

3. The government will carry into effect the provisions of the first article, without paying any attention to any stipulations made, or to be made, with the enemy, by the captive president, all of which are declared and are to be considered as null and void.

[There are a few other articles respecting the manner of apportioning the raising of new troops.]

ANTONIO MONTOZA, *president of the congress.*

JOSE R. MALO, *secretary.*

RAFAEL DE MONTALVO, *secretary.*

Let this decree be printed, published and circulated.

JOSE JUSTO CORRO, *provisional president.*

JOSE MARIA TORNEL, *secretary of the army and navy.*

Palace of the national government, Mexico, May 20, 1836.

[CIRCULAR.]

The provisional president of the Mexican republic to the citizens.

Be it known, with a view to manifest the just feeling of the nation and the army, excited by the captivity of that eminent friend of his country, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, the following regulations are to be observed:

1. In the daily orders of the army, in all garrisons and military bodies, the following words are to be inserted:

"On the 21st of April, 1836, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, president general of the republic, was made prisoner, fighting to preserve the integrity of the national territory."

2. During the captivity of his excellency the president of the republic, a band of black crape shall be attached to the colors and standards of the troops of the Mexican army.

3. The national flag shall be lowered half-mast until the president general is restored to liberty.

JOSE JUSTO CORRO, *provisional president.*

JOSE MARIA TORREL, *secretary.*

Mexico, palace of the national government, May 20, 1836.

Despatch of Filasola to the general government.

His excellency the president, general-in-chief of this army, left Holdfort on the Brassos the 15th of this month, to operate on the enemy, taking with him 700 men and one six-pounder, and leaving at Holdfort, on the right bank of the river, the remainder of the troops commanded by his excellency in person. I reached that station on the 16th, when general Ramirez y Sesma delivered up the command to me, and I remained there in camp according to the orders his excellency left for me on the march. His men were defeated on the 21st, a little beyond Harrisburg. I have, in consequence, reunited under my immediate command all the divisions of the army, including the troops under generals Gaona y Urrea. Being now without any base of operations, his excellency not having communicated any to me, I am going to establish myself on the Colorado, where I can receive reinforcements, and reorganize the army for the recommencement of military operations, &c.

VICENTE FILASOLA.

Plantation of Madame Pauli, five leagues from the river Brassos, April 25, 1836.

To his excellency the secretary of the army and navy:

I have this day received the official and private communication from his excellency the president Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, which I inclose to your excellency, and have sent him an answer, of which the following is a copy.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: As soon as I heard by some officers and the troops which had escaped, of the unfortunate encounter which your excellency communicated to me in your letter of the 22d, I took measures to concentrate the army, and having succeeded, marched upon this point, disembarassing myself of some useless things, with the intention of taking again the initiative upon the enemy; but in consideration of your excellency's communication, and the particular circumstances connected with it, and desirous of giving a proof of my high regard for you individually, as well as for the prisoners your excellency speaks of, I am preparing to repress the Colorado, and shall discontinue hostilities, if not provoked to renew them by the enemy.

Generals Gaona, Urrea and Ramirez y Sesma, with their divisions, are, as I have said before, now united with me. Your excellency knows well what the forces now at my disposition would enable me to effect, and is consequently aware that I cease hostile operations, notwithstanding my responsibility to the supreme government, solely, I repeat, for considerations due to your own person, and to the peace of the republic. On the other hand, I am desirous of being assured that proper respect is paid to your excellency and the other prisoners, all of which is observed to the various prisoners of the enemy now in my hands.

Hostilities having ceased, as I have told, your excellency's property also will be respected, and nothing taken which is not absolutely necessary for the army. Where there is any owner present, it shall be religiously paid for, as it always would have been if they had not abandoned and burnt the greater part of their habitations. A few wooden houses have been burnt, and myself and the generals under my orders have been very indignant on this account. Disorders of this kind are committed by the bad subjects which are never wanting in armies, and I had ordered similar transgressors in future to be punished with death, before I received your excellency's letter.

As your excellency informs me that you have agreed upon an armistice with general Houston, without informing me of the particulars, I have directed general Don Adrian Wall to inform himself of them, that they may be mutually complied with, &c. &c. &c.

VICENTE FILASOLA.

San Bernardo, April 28, 1836.

Letter from gen. Santa Ana to gen. Filasola.

The small division operating under my immediate command having had an unfortunate encounter yesterday evening, the result has been that I am a prisoner of war with the enemy, who has preserved towards me every possible respect. In consequence, your excellency will direct general Gaona to countermarch to Bejar to await orders, in like manner as your excellency will do with the troops under your orders. You will direct general Urrea to retire with his division to Guadalupe Victoria. A provisional armistice having been agreed upon with general Houston, negotiations will be entered into to put an end to the war forever.

Your excellency may dispose, for the use of the army, which from this time remains under your command, of the supplies and funds which are at Metamoras and Victoria, independent of the twenty thousand dollars which ought to be in the army chest on leaving Bejar, &c. &c. &c.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

San Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

[PRIVATE.]

General Santa Ana to general Filasola.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND AND COMRADE: As I am ignorant of the period I shall have to remain here, and you are retiring into the interior, I wish you to send me my equipage, that of my comrade Almonte, that of Castrillon, that of Nunez, and a trunk of my secretary, Caro, which is in the chamber, with those belonging to me, sending a confidential person with the muleteers and guide who will conduct them to this camp, and delimiting him the inclosed safe conduct, that no accident may occur on the road.

I recommend to you to comply with my official orders, respecting the retreat of the troops, as early as it is possible. It is necessary for the security of the prisoners, and particularly for that of your affectionate friend and comrade,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

San Jacinto, April 26, 1836.

To his excellency Don Vicente Filasola.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

To receivers of public money, and to the deposit banks, Treasury department, July 11, 1836.

In consequence of complaints which have been made of frauds, speculations and monopolies, in the purchase of the public lands, and the aid which is said to be given to effect these objects by excessive bank credits, and dangerous, if not partial, facilities through bank drafts and bank deposits, and the general evil influence likely to result to the public interests, and especially the safety of the great amount of money in the treasury, and the sound condition of the currency of the country, from the further exchange of the national domain in this manner, and chiefly for bank credits and paper money, the president of the United States has given directions, and you are hereby instructed, after the 15th day of August next, to receive in payment of the public lands nothing except what is directed by the existing laws, viz: gold and silver, and, in the proper cases, Virginia land scrip; provided, that, till the 15th December next, the same indulgences heretofore extended as to the kind of money received, may be continued for any quantity of land not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to each purchaser who is an actual settler, or *bona fide* resident in the state where the sales are made.

In order to insure the faithful execution of these instructions, all receivers are strictly prohibited from accepting for land sold any draft, certificate, or other evidence of money or deposit, though for specie, unless signed by the treasurer of the United States, in conformity to the act of April 24, 1820. And each of those officers is required to annex to his monthly returns to this department the amount of gold and of silver respectively, as well as the bills received under the foregoing exception; and each deposit bank is required to annex to every certificate given upon a deposit of money the proportions of it actually paid in gold, in silver and in bank notes. All former instructions on these subjects, except as now modified, will be considered as remaining in full force.

The principal objects of the president in adopting this measure being to repress alleged frauds, and to withhold any countenance or facilities in the power of the government from the monopoly of the public lands in the hands of speculators and capitalists, to the injury of the actual settlers in the new states, and of emigrants in search of new homes, as well as to discourage the ruinous extension of bank issues and bank credits, by which those results are generally supposed to be promoted, your utmost vigilance is required and relied on, to carry this order into complete execution.

LEVI WOODBURY, *secretary of the treasury.*

SURVEYING AND EXPLORING EXPEDITION

TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND SOUTH SEAS.

We learn that the president has given orders to have the exploring vessels fitted out, with the least possible delay. The appropriation made by congress was ample to insure all the great objects contemplated by the expedition, and the executive is determined that nothing shall be wanting to render the expedition in every respect worthy the character and great commercial resources of the country.

The frigate Macedonia, now undergoing thorough repairs at Norfolk, two brigs of two hundred tons each, one or more tenders, and a store ship of competent dimensions, is, we understand, the force agreed upon, and to be put in a state of immediate preparation.

Captain Thomas Ap C. Jones, an officer possessing many high qualities for such a service, has been appointed to the command; and officers for the other vessels will be immediately selected.

The Macedonia has been chosen instead of a sloop of war, on account of the increased accommodations she will afford the scientific corps, a department the president has determined shall be complete in its organization, including the ablest men that can be procured, so that nothing within the whole range of every department of natural history and philosophy shall be omitted. Not only on this account has the frigate been selected, but also for the purpose of a more extended protection of our whalers and traders; and to impress on the minds of the natives a just conception of our character, power and policy. The frequent disturbances and massacres com-

mitted on our seamen by the natives inhabiting the islands in those distant seas, make this measure the dictate of humanity.

We understand also, that to J. N. Reynolds, esq. the president has given the appointment of corresponding secretary to the expedition. Between this gentleman and captain Jones there is the most friendly feeling and harmony of action. The cordiality they entertain for each other, we trust, will be felt by all, whether citizen or officer, who shall be so fortunate as to be connected with the expedition. [Globe.]

LIST OF ACTS

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, ENDING JULY 4, 1836.

From the National Intelligencer of July 4.

An act to settle and establish the northern boundary of the state of Ohio.

To authorise the allowance of certain charges in the accounts of the American consul at London.

To divide the Green Bay land district in Michigan, and for other purposes.

To regulate the deposits of the public money.

For the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York.

In addition to the act of the 24th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "an act to authorise the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery."

To effect patents for public lands issued in the names of deceased persons.

Making appropriation for the payment of charges incurred for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and for the support of the said penitentiary for the year 1836.

Establishing the territorial government of Wisconsin.

To remove the land office for Clinton to Jackson, in the state of Mississippi.

For the relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia.

To extend the charters of the bank of Columbia, in Georgetown, and the bank of Alexandria, in the city of Alexandria.

To appoint a day for the annual meeting of congress.

To establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan upon the conditions therein expressed.

For the admission of the state of Arkansas into the union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes.

Explanatory of the act entitled "an act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the government, and for other purposes."

To carry into effect the treaties concluded by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, on the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

To amend an act to grant certain relinquished and appropriated lands to the state of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba and Black Warrior rivers.

To extend the western boundary of the state of Missouri to the Missouri river.

To authorise the governor and legislative council of the territory of Florida to sell the lands heretofore reserved for the benefit of a general seminary of learning in said territory.

Supplementary to the act entitled "an act for the admission of the state of Arkansas into the union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes."

Supplementary to the act entitled "an act to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the union on certain conditions."

For the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Michigan.

Explanatory of an act entitled "an act to release from duty iron prepared for and actually laid on railways and inclined planes."

To disapprove and annul certain acts of the territorial legislature of Florida, and for other purposes.

To extend two patents of James Barrow.

Confirming the title of Jos. Sorin, alias Larochelli, and those claiming under him, to a tract of land in Missouri.

To confirm the title of the heirs of M. de la Carera to a tract of a land.

To refund the duties paid upon the importation of certain bells.

For the payment of certain companies of the militia of Missouri and Indiana, for services rendered against the Indians in eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

For laying off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines; and the towns of Bellevue, Du Buque and Peru, in the county of Du Buque, territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

To amend an act entitled "an act authorising the laying off a town on Bean river, in the state of Illinois, and for other purposes," approved 5th Feb. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

To provide for issuing a land patent to Thomas B. Clarke.

Regulating the terms of the superior courts of the middle district of Florida, and for other purposes.

To authorise a settlement of the accounts of Marinus W. Gilbert, late an army sutler.

Making appropriations, in part, for the support of government for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1836.

To carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain.

Making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian department for Indian annuities, and other similar objects for the year 1836.

To incorporate a fire insurance company in the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

To authorise the president of the United States to cause to be issued to Albert J. Smith, and others, patents for certain reservations of land in Michigan territory.

Confirming to the legal representatives of Thomas F. Reddick a tract of six hundred and forty acres of land.

Authorising the commissioner of the general land office to issue to David J. Talbot a patent for a quarter section of land in Missouri.

To extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia to the 1st of October, 1836.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1836.

Making an additional appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

To change the organization of the post office department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof.

Authorising the president of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

Authorising a special term of the court of appeals for the territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

To repeal so much of the act entitled "an act transferring the duties of commissioner of loans to the bank of the U. States, and abolishing the office of commissioner of loans," as requires the bank of the United States to perform the duties of commissioner of loans for the several states.

To prescribe the mode of paying pensions heretofore granted by the United States.

To authorise the conveyance of certain lands belonging to the university of Michigan.

To provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States, and for the appointment of additional paymasters.

Authorising the secretary of the treasury to act as the agent of the United States in all matters relating to their stock in the bank of the United States.

Repealing the fourteenth section of the "act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," approved April 10, 1816.

To establish an arsenal of construction in the state of North Carolina.

Authorising the secretary of war to transfer a part of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida to the credit of subsistence.

To change the time of holding the district court of the United States for the western district of Virginia, held at Clarksburg.

Making further appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

To extend the time for selling the land granted to the incorporated Kentucky asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

Providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes.

Authorising the Winnisimmet company to lay out and make a way on lands of the United States, in Chelsea, in the state of Massachusetts.

Amendatory of the "act for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of New York," passed March 19, 1836.

To suspend the operation of the second proviso, third section of "an act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1835."

To authorise the Shenandoah bridge company, at Harper's Ferry, to erect a bridge on the lands of the United States, at or near the town of Harper's Ferry.

To authorise the construction of a rail road through lands of the United States, in Springfield, Massachusetts.

To provide for the payment of expenses incurred, and supplies furnished on account of the militia or volunteers received into the service of the United States for the defence of Florida.

Making a further appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida.

To establish certain post roads, and alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes.

Making an appropriation for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the military academy of the United States for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities and for other purposes.

To repair and extend the United States' arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina.

To renew the gold medal struck and presented to general Morgan, by order of congress, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens.

To regulate the compensation of certain officers of revenue cutters.

To authorise the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes.

In addition to the act entitled "an act making appropriations in part for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six," and for other purposes.

To confirm the sales of public lands in certain cases.

To extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

For the continuation of the Cumberland road in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

To extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Dolly P. Madison.

To promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose.

Confirming the claims of land in the state of Louisiana.

To reorganize the general land office.

To suspend the discriminating duties upon goods imported in vessels of Portugal, and to reduce the duties on wines.

Supplementary to an act entitled "an act to regulate the deposit of the public money," passed twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

To provide for the settlement of the claim of Mary O'Sullivan.

To provide for the better protection of the western frontier.

To grant to the New Orleans and Nashville rail road company the right of way through the public lands of the United States.

Amendatory of the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Provident association of clerks in the civil department of the government of the United States in the District of Columbia."

Making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1836, and for other purposes.

To repeal so much of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety, as respects the issuing of certificates on the importation of wines.

To authorise the corporation of Georgetown to close certain streets in said town.

RELIEF ACTS.

To revive and extend the provisions of an act passed on the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "an act for the relief of the representatives of John Donelson, Stephen Herd and others;" for the relief of the representatives of Robert Jouet, deceased; of Henry B. Tyler, executor of col. Richard Smith, deceased; of Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of lieutenant Richard Wilde, deceased; of Melancthon Taylor Woolsey; of Carey Clark; of Orrio Gay; of Albert Pawling, a colonel in the revolutionary war; of the heirs of Richard Anderson; of the widow of Samuel Gibbs; of John A. Rogers; of Leslie Coombs; of Jonathan Elkins; of Stephen Bohannan; of Gaius Hitchcock; of Duncan L. Clinch; of Hiram A. Hunter; of Elijah Simmons; of Samuel Smith, Lynn MacGhee and Semoico, Creek Indians; of Susan Marlow; of Joseph Hertick; of Walter Loomis and Abel Jay; of Robert Abbott, and the other heirs of James Abbott, deceased; of Charles Thomas; of John La Tourette; of David McCord; of James J. Catlett; of Martin Prindle; of the legal representatives of the late Theodore W. Maurice; of Henry Wainwright, in addition to the act for the relief of the legal representatives of George Harburt, deceased; of James F. Sothoron; of John M. Gamble; of the legal representatives of Nathaniel Shaver, deceased; of the legal representatives of Thornton Taylor, deceased; of Josette Beaubien and her children; of James Sutherland, and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Parkerson; of the legal representatives of captain David Hopkins; of Antonio Segura and others; of George Dawson; of A. & J. Dennistown & company, of New Orleans; of the heirs, or their legal representatives, of William Conway, deceased; of the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels Neptune and Fox; of John A. Hatch and others, interested in a fishing vessel which was lost at sea; of the legal representatives of Nathaniel Canada; of Henry H. Hall; of Nancy Leamaster, widow of James Leamaster; of Noah Brown, the legal representative of Adam Brown; of Ebenezer Spalding; of the executors of James O'Hara, late of Pittsburgh, deceased; of the legal representatives and sureties of James Brobbson; of Joseph Boggs; of the legal representatives of Joseph Hazlet and Jimima Mauro, surviving children of the late colonel John Hazlet, of the state of Delaware, deceased; of John Cummins; of Isaac Means and others, late owners of the schooner Elizabeth; of the legal representatives of Henry Richardson and Samuel Stout, and for lieutenant John Rudd; of Seaborn Jones and Joel Crawford; of Don Carlos Dehault Delassas; of the trustees of the common schools, in township eight, range eleven east, in the state of Mississippi; of James L. Calhcart; of the heirs of James Moore; of William P. Rath-

bone; of the legal representatives of David Caldwell, deceased; of Jean Baptiste Janis, sen. of Missouri; of Gabriel W. Denton and others; of the widow of Peter Smith; of Larned Swallow; of Ephraim Page; of Parker Chase; of John S. Stiles; of James Tilford; of John Pierce and Daniel Van Voorhis; of Joseph Cooper; of the heirs of Thomas F. Townsley; of the heirs of Giuseppe Franzoni and the heirs of Francis Jardelas; of the legal representatives of William Findlay; of Martinus W. Gilbert; of Jesse Smith and others; of Richard of Hardesty; of David Bartlett; of William Baker, of the state of New York; of Dr. William Baker, of the District of Columbia; of Daniel Whitney; of Andrew Dodge; of George Bender; of the legal representatives of Nathaniel P. Tatum; of Benjamin Franklin Stickney; of John McDonell; of Henry Knowles, sen.; of John Pollock; of Daniel Homan; of Owen Rice and others, representatives of Jacob Eyerly; of lieutenant Washington Sawell; of Joseph Russ and Stephen P. Roach; of Jane Taylor and her children, the heirs of the late James Plunkett; of the legal representatives of Willie Blount; of Laurentius M. Eiler; of Moses Bliss; of David S. Campbell; of John Saunders and Perley Putnam; of the executor of Charles Wilkins; of Stephen Crittenton; of Jacob B. Gilbert; of Joel Sartain; of the representatives of Thomas Beacham; of Joshua Cullumber; of Abner Stilson; of Archibald Small; of Reuben Colburn; of Henry Darling; of Charles M. Frasier; of Joseph W. Wormstead, of Marblehead, master and owner of the schooner Sally, and the crew of said vessel; of Abiel Roads and others, owner, and the officers and crew of the schooner Mary, of Marblehead, in the state of Massachusetts; of Ebenezer Phillips and others; of Joseph W. Green and the owners and crew of the fishing schooner Two Brothers, of Marblehead, in the state of Massachusetts; of George Gott and others; of Benjamin and Nancy Merrill, of Joseph Gresham; of William Bowman; of the citizens of the reserved township in Monroe county, in the state of Indiana; of Thomas Dixon & company, of New York; of Amy Wilson; of Peter Doxtator and Jacob Weaver; of the legal representatives of Thomas Halliday, deceased; of William Woodward and William Mitchell; of Samuel W. Ruff; of the legal representatives of Dr. Absalom Baird, deceased; of Daniel Smith; of David Browning; of John Caulfield; of James Wiltbank, of Jacob F. Watter; of Robert McJinsey, surviving partner of the firm of Jackson & McJinsey; of John Fraser & company, of Charleston, South Carolina; of Elizabeth Mays, mother of Wilson Mays, deceased, in the naval service of the United States; of James Tucker and John Judge; of Francis R. Theobald; of Benjamin F. Stone; of the legal representatives of Michael Fenwick, deceased; of Andrew Hoover, of Indiana; of Henry Stoddard; of John F. Lewis; of Abraham Forbes, a spy in the late war; of James Alexander and Ira Nash; of Israel Ingalls; of the heirs of William Forbes, deceased; of Jesse Sykes; of William Howes; of Henry Keeler; of Francis Bashford; of Bernard Pompilly; of Elisha Lucas; of John Cowper; of John S. Devlin; of Thaddeus Tuttle; of James Steel; of Davis Hunt; of Relief Harris; of John Dal; of Scioto Evans; of doctors J. E. B. Finley and E. H. Deas; of James Robertson, of South Carolina; of Samuel Hunt; of John Pickard; of Richard Martin; of Peter Dimick, of the state of New York; of Peter Cook, a soldier in the last war; of Samuel Kincaid; of Joshua Pitcher; of George Elliott; of John Bennett; of James Mullings; of Stephen Tallmadge; of Francis F. Saint Cyr; of Luke Voorhis; of John Logan; of John Conkin; of Thaddeus Potter, of the state of New York; of William Foxworthy; of Ellentern Schmuck; of Ephraim F. Gilbert; of Alpheus Hutchings; of Godfrey Wought; of John Lent; of Patrick McEwen; of Jeremiah Goldsmith; of Joseph Tuttle; of Mathias Traverser; of Joseph Danforth; of Jacob Wallace; of Jonathan Dow; of James Scott, Richard Severson and Lot Leonard, soldiers of the revolutionary war; of John Boone; of John Herriek; of Ann Evans; of Benedict Alford and Robert Brush; of James Taylor; of Isaac Ruland; of Job Daniels; of Daniel Trabue; of Benjamin Coit; of Robert Smith; of Benjamin Bennet, Peter Guthrie, George W. Bennet, James Calvin, John Fifur and the heirs of Henry Sumpter, deceased; of George Fields; of Samuel M. Asbury; of Joshua Curtis; of William Pattie, of Virginia; of John Scott; of Travise Fritters; of Balaam Bowers, of Virginia; of Silas Fisher, a Choctaw Indian; of Singleton Ketcham; of Elizabeth Swain; of Peggy Able, Sally Rolls and Elijah Green; of Henry Mazzoni; of George White; of Daniel Cobb; of Jonathan Flint; of Mary Lumpkin; of Nancy Haggart, and for other purposes; of Nathaniel Platt; of John Howell; of John H. Holland; of James Bradford, of Louisiana; of Coleman A. Collier; of John Almon and George Woolsey; of James Baldrige; of the representatives of Jacob Shoemaker, deceased; of the Lexington and Ohio rail road company; of the sureties of Nicholas Kern; of John Randolph Clay and others; of Henry Newman and others; of William B. Stokes, Richard C. Stockton, Lucius W. Stockton and Daniel Moore; of William Pollard's heirs; of Tobias Crum; of Frederick C. De Krait.

PENSION ACTS.

Granting an invalid pension to David Stoddard; increasing the pension of Thomas Harrison; of Jacob Hough; providing for the further to Mary L. Babbitt; granting pensions, and arrearages of pensions, to certain persons therein named; to Theophilus E. Beckman, late first lieutenant in the forty-first regiment of United States infantry; to colonel Gideon Morgan, of the state of Tennessee; to certain persons therein named; to provide for the paying of certain of the United States at Pulaski, in the state of Tennessee; to William Lawrence, late a co-

lonel in the army; providing that John Smith be placed on the list of invalid pensioners; to Samuel Cole; to James Stevens, to John Collins; to Peter L. Allen; to Charles Blake; to Walter Dyer; to provide for the payment of certain pensioners in the states of Virginia and Ohio; to Ebenezer Dewey; to Benjamin Parkhurst; and Daniel Havens; to Jonas Cumins; to John Daw; to Andrew Gray; to John Miles; to Micajah Ricketts; to William Warden; to Daniel Granger; to general Eleazer W. Ripley; granting half pay to widows and orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution to authorise and enable the president to assert and prosecute with effect the claim of the United States to the legacy bequeathed to them by James Smithson, late of London, deceased, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

To apply the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Potomac bridge, to the improvement of Maryland avenue, leading thereto, and for other purposes.

To authorise the secretary of war to receive additional evidence in support of the claims of Massachusetts, and other states of the United States, for disbursements, services, &c. during the late war.

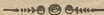
To change the time of making contracts for the transportation of the mail.

Providing for the distribution of weights and measures. Authorising the president to furnish rations to certain inhabitants of Florida.

To establish certain post roads in Missouri and Arkansas. Referring the petition and papers of the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, to the secretary of the navy, to report thereon to congress.

To suspend the sale of a part of the public lands acquired by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

Authorising the repair of the bridge across the river Potomac, at Washington.



APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Report from the secretary of the treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the senate, showing the amount of appropriations made by acts passed at the last session of congress, &c. &c. Treasury department, July 6, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to report on the several matters contained in a resolution of the senate, passed June 25th, 1836, in the following words:

“Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the senate on the 4th day of July as follows:

1. The amount of outstanding appropriations of former years, unexpended on the 1st of January, 1836, and chargeable upon the present year.
2. The amount of permanent appropriations chargeable on the present year.
3. A detailed list of the acts of a general or public nature passed at the present session of congress, and the amount appropriated by each act.
4. A statement of the number of private bills passed at the present session, and the aggregate amount appropriated by them.
5. The amount drawn from the treasury during the present year.
6. The amount in the treasury subject to draft.
7. The amount of revenue expected to be received during the remainder of the year.

And if the said report cannot be made before the adjournment of congress on the 4th of July, then to be received by the secretary of the senate, and one thousand extra copies thereof to be printed and distributed as other public documents.”

1. In answer to the first inquiry concerning “the amount of outstanding appropriations of former years, unexpended on the 1st of January, 1836, and chargeable upon the present year,” I have to remark that it was \$8,726,990.

2. “The amount of permanent appropriations chargeable on the present year” is ascertained and computed to be \$3,913,670. As part of this amount depends on estimates, a schedule is annexed to each act, and the sums already paid, and those expected to be paid, under each.—(A.)

3. “A detailed list of the acts of a general or public nature, passed at the present session of congress, and the amount appropriated by each act,” is annexed.—(B.)

The sums appropriated are in several cases indefinite and uncertain, but have been estimated from the best data attainable. They will amount in the aggregate, as ascertained and computed, to \$34,577,018.

4. “A statement of the number of private bills passed at the present session, and the aggregate amount appropriated by them,” is subjoined.

The whole number of such bills has been 259, and the amount appropriated by them, as ascertained where certain, and as computed where uncertain, is \$220,000.

5. “The amount drawn from the treasury during the present year,” up to the 30th of June, 1836, and exclusive of the Chickasaw fund, is \$11,281,177.

6. “The amount in the treasury subject to draft,” excluding the Chickasaw fund and unavailable assets, was on the 27th June, 1836, by the treasurer’s report, \$34,652,464.

7. “The amount of revenue expected to be received during the remainder of the year” is \$16,000,000.

Should the receipts from lands continue to be unusually large, this estimate may be too low; whereas, if they fall off very much, it will prove too high. On that subject it is impossible to attain any great degree of certainty at this time. If any thing is received from the bank stock of the United States before the close of the year, the amount of revenue may be increased to that extent above the preceding estimate.

From the above reply to all the inquiries in the resolution of the senate, the general results, presented in a condensed form, are as follows:

The whole charges on the treasury for 1836, ascertained and estimated, are \$47,437,678, viz:
 Appropriations outstanding 1st Jan. 1836.....\$8,726,990
 Appropriations permanent, chargeable to 1836.....3,913,670
 Appropriations general, passed in 1836.....34,577,018
 Appropriations private, passed in 1836.....220,000
 The whole means to meet these charges are, as ascertained and estimated, \$61,933,641, viz:
 Amount already received and paid out of the treasury towards them \$11,281,177
 Amount received and now on hand, including what was in the treasury on the 1st Jan. last 34,652,465
 Amount expected to be received during the residue of the year 15,000,000

This would leave in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1837, an excess of \$14,495,963 of means beyond the charges; but the appropriations have been made so late the present year, that the excess of money in the treasury, beyond the sum then actually expended, must be much larger, and, though it cannot now be computed with accuracy, will probably exceed 27,000,000 dollars. Respectfully yours,

LEVI WOODBURY, secretary of the treasury.

Hon. Martin Van Buren, president of the senate.

A.

Amount of permanent appropriations chargeable on the present year, viz:

SPECIFIC.

Arming and equipping the militia	\$200,000	
Civilization of Indians	10,000	
Books for the law library of congress	1,000	
Gradual improvement of the navy	500,000	
		711,000 00

INDEFINITE, ACTUALLY PAID FROM JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 30, 1836,

Revolutionary claims	84,474 00
Revolutionary pensions	914,272 94
Virginia claims	34,581 58
Roads within the state of Ohio (3 per cent. fund)	34,524 16
Roads and canals within the state of Indiana, do.	86,685 79
Roads and canals within the state of Mississippi, do.	193,498 40
Roads and canals within the state of Alabama, do.	119,166 86
Roads and canals within the state of Missouri, do.	44,545 49
Roads and levees within the state of Louisiana, (5 per cent.)	31,500 00
Encouragement of learning within the state of Illinois, (3 per cent.)	91,073 24
Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia	51,562 50
Additional compensation to collectors, surveyors, naval officers, &c.	62,501 15
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	4,406 62
Payment for property lost	1,643 90
Expenses under the convention with France	6,371 31
Do. with Denmark	98 50
Do. with Naples	118 00
French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon	1,000 00
Duties refunded on merchandise and wines	58 55
Consular receipts	91 78
	1,762,174 77

INDEFINITE, ESTIMATED FROM JULY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1836.

Roads and canals within certain states (3 per cent. fund)	200,000
Relief of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia	41,250
Additional compensation to collectors, surveyors, naval officers, &c.	20,000
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	4,000
Payment for property lost, &c.	2,000
Revolutionary claims	84,474
Revolutionary pensions	914,272
Virginia claims	34,500
Marine hospital establishment	90,000
Interest on the public debt	50,000
	1,440,496 00
	\$3,913,670 77

B.

A detailed list of the acts of a general or a public nature, passed at the present session of congress, and the amount appropriated by each act.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of government for the year 1836	\$843,880 00
An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1836	2,799,769 31
An act providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes	74,570 00
An act to regulate the deposits of the public money	1,879 12
An act to reorganize the general land office	43,425 00
An act in addition to the act entitled "an act making appropriations in part for the support of government for the year 1836, and for other purposes"	463,577 96
An act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose	5,500 00
An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and Spain	2,000 00
An act to establish the territorial government of Wisconsin	5,000 00
An act for the admission of the state of Arkansas into the union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws within the same, and for other purposes	1,000 00
An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Michigan	1,000 00
An act to carry into effect, in the states of Alabama and Mississippi, the existing compacts with those states with regard to the 5 per cent. fund, and school reservations	250,000 00
An act making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians	120,000 00
An act making an additional appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.	500,000 00
An act making a further appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida	500,000 00
An act making a further appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida	1,000,000 00
An act making an appropriation for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians	500,000 00
An act making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and for other purposes	2,400,000 00
An act authorising the president of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons, or mounted riflemen	300,000 00
An act to provide for the better protection of the western frontier	100,000 00
An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1836	4,010,485 44
An act making appropriations for the military academy of the United States for the year 1836	131,651 48
An act to repair and extend the United States arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina	20,000 00
An act to authorise the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes	2,930 00
An act for the purchase of certain rights or inventions of W. H. Bell, of North Carolina	20,000 00
An act for the payment of certain companies of the militia of Missouri and Indiana, for services rendered against the Indians in 1832	4,300 00
An act to establish an arsenal of construction in the state of North Carolina	45,000 00
An act to renew the gold medal struck and presented to general Morgan by order of congress in honor of the battle of the Cowpens	150 00
An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, and for other purposes	2,117,084 56
An act making appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors and removing the obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836	709,384 42
An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1836, and for other purposes	493,100 41
An act for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois	600,000 00
An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1836	455,454 00
An act granting half pay to widows and orphans, where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes	55,000 00
An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian department, for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1836	1,862,108 74

An act making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties	6,361,456 42
An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836	6,276,312 10
An act for the relief of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia	1,500,000 00
	\$34,577,018 96

NOTE. The above list includes, it is believed, all the acts of a general or public nature, passed at the present session of congress, which make any appropriation of money.

THE DEPOSITE BILL.

From the National Intelligencer.
The inclosed table is sent for publication, believing it to be a more accurate statement of the apportionment of the deposits than the one heretofore published. The calculation is known to be correct.

A table showing the population of each state in federal numbers, according to the census of 1830, the proportion of each in a surplus of thirty millions of dollars, according to such population, and the proportion of each, according to the ratio adopted by the deposite bill of June, 1836.

States.	Population entitled to representation by census of 1830.	Proportion of deposite of \$30,000,000, according to population.	No. of senators and representatives.	Proportion of deposite according to the deposite bill.
Maine	399,462	\$1,004,806 59	10	1,041,666 67
N. Hampshire	269,533	677,983 23	7	729,166 67
Vermont	280,679	706,019 87	7	729,166 67
Massachusetts	610,014	1,534,429 03	14	1,458,333 33
Connecticut	297,701	748,837 00	8	833,333 33
Rhode Island	97,204	244,506 91	4	416,666 67
New York	1,913,489	4,813,189 64	42	4,375,000 00
New Jersey	319,880	804,626 06	8	833,333 33
Pennsylvania	1,347,517	3,389,543 86	30	3,125,000 00
Delaware	75,417	189,703 90	3	312,500 00
Maryland	405,761	1,020,651 09	10	1,041,666 67
Virginia	1,023,382	2,574,214 78	23	2,395,833 33
N. Carolina	639,885	1,609,566 51	15	1,562,500 00
S. Carolina	455,192	1,144,989 82	11	1,145,833 33
Georgia	429,541	1,080,467 31	11	1,145,833 33
Alabama	262,208	659,557 93	7	729,166 67
Mississippi	110,542	278,957 31	4	416,666 67
Louisiana	171,927	432,465 13	5	520,833 33
Tennessee	627,870	1,579,344 01	15	1,562,500 00
Kentucky	622,704	1,566,349 45	15	1,562,500 00
Ohio	937,679	2,358,637 47	21	2,187,500 00
Indiana	341,582	859,215 26	9	937,500 00
Illinois	157,276	395,612 02	5	520,833 33
Missouri	130,089	327,225 82	4	416,666 67
	11,926,534	\$30,000,000 00	288	\$30,000,000 00

States.	Excess of the first ratio over the ratio fixed by the deposite bill.	Excess by the deposite bill over the ratio by population.
Maine	- - - - -	36,860 08
New Hampshire	- - - - -	51,183 44
Vermont	- - - - -	23,146 80
Massachusetts	76,095 70	- - - - -
Connecticut	- - - - -	84,496 33
Rhode Island	- - - - -	172,159 76
New York	438,189 64	- - - - -
New Jersey	- - - - -	28,707 27
Pennsylvania	264,543 86	- - - - -
Delaware	- - - - -	122,796 10
Maryland	- - - - -	21,015 58
Virginia	178,381 45	- - - - -
North Carolina	47,066 51	- - - - -
South Carolina	- - - - -	843 51
Georgia	- - - - -	65,366 02
Alabama	- - - - -	69,608 74
Mississippi	- - - - -	138,609 36
Louisiana	- - - - -	88,368 20
Tennessee	16,844 01	- - - - -
Kentucky	3,849 45	- - - - -
Ohio	171,137 47	- - - - -
Indiana	- - - - -	78,284 74
Illinois	- - - - -	25,221 31
Missouri	- - - - -	89,440 85
	\$1,196,108 09	\$1,196,108 09

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON'S OPINIONS.
The following correspondence of colonel Richard M. Johnson, with a committee of the democratic citizens of New York has been placed in the hands of the editors of the New York Evening Post for publication.

From the *New York Evening Post*.
New York, June 13th, 1836.

To col. Richard M. Johnson.

Sir: As a committee of a general convention of the democratic party of the city and county of New York, in favor of equal rights and opposed to all monopolies, we are instructed to submit to your consideration, as the candidate of the Baltimore convention for the office of vice president of the U. States, the following "declaration of principles" adopted and observed by those whom the delegates have the honor to represent:

1st. That "the true foundation of republican government is the equal rights of every citizen, in his person and property, and in their management."

2d. That "the rightful power of all legislation is to declare and enforce only natural rights and duties, and to take none of them from us. No man has a natural right to commit aggression on the equal rights of another; and this is ALL from which the law ought to restrain him. Every man is under the natural duty of contributing to the necessities of society, and this is all the law should enforce on him. When the laws have declared and enforced all this, they have fulfilled their functions."

3d. That "the idea is quite unfounded that in entering into society, we give up any natural right."

4th. Unqualified and uncompromising hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and silver is the only safe and constitutional currency.

5th. Hostility to any and all monopolies by legislation, because they are a violation of the equal rights of the people.

6th. Hostility to the dangerous and unconstitutional creation of vested rights by legislation, because they are an usurpation of the people's sovereign rights. And we hold that all laws or acts of incorporation passed by one legislature can be rightfully altered or repealed by its successors.

In requesting an expression of your opinion in relation to them, as early as may be consistent with your other avocations, we are directed by the convention to add the assurance of their high appreciation of your political course, and the profound respect and esteem which they entertain for you as a man.

STEPHEN HASBROUCK,
E. W. GRAHAM,
ALEX. M. VACHE,
M. J. JACQUES,
ALEX. MING, jr.

Washington, June 24th, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing the report and constitution of the democratic convention in New York, and submitting to my consideration the declaration of principles which it contains.

In contemplating man in a state of nature, I have not been in the habit of regarding him as a solitary, but as a social being. We come not into existence in a state of solitude; but the commencement of our being is in the society of our kind, and in a state of entire dependence upon our seniors.

A state of infancy is, therefore, by the law of nature, a state of subjection, and its government patriarchal. When infancy is past, our associations assume a different character. For most of the conveniences and for many of the necessities of life, we are still dependent on one another; but that dependence is reciprocal, and therefore it imposes no obligations, and confers no privileges on one class or individual, which are not common to all. No one has the natural right to interrupt another in the enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," according to his own volition; and if man were not deprived, there would be no necessity for human laws or government, to secure to him the enjoyment of these natural rights. To restrain the licentiousness of those who would invade these rights, is the sole object of legitimate government. All beyond this is usurpation. In defining the rules to be observed in securing this object, every man in society is by nature equal, and entitled to an equal voice; and the obligation to contribute to the expenses and services necessary to the protection and support of the institutions by which those rights are guarded, is equally universal. These principles I conceive to be immutable, and the corollary is plain, that the natural rights and obligations of citizens of the same community are equal and universal.

The rights of no class can be relinquished, nor their obligations dissolved, without injustice and oppression.

This you will understand as expressing my views in approbation of the three first paragraphs of the "declaration of principles." On the other three, I believe all the acts of my public life have shown my opposition to monopolies and vested rights. Our natural rights are sufficient, and a legislative body cannot create others. To confer upon any man, or body of men, an exclusive power to exercise them, is only to deprive the rest of the community of their rights. The influence which any man, or voluntary association of men, may gain by their success in any kind of business, will always be sufficiently great and sufficiently dangerous without the recognition of law or the special favor of government. Every generation of men acts for itself and is uncontrolled by the acts of the former generations: so every legislature acts for its constituents, with the same power and prerogatives that its predecessor possessed; and no act of one legislature can of right entail the power of its successor. Therefore, except in the fulfillment of a law-

ful contract, such as the reimbursement of debts contracted or payment for services performed, any act of one legislature may be repealed by a subsequent legislature. The preservation of public faith in legitimate acts, is a duty; and beyond this, the obligation of one legislative body cannot devolve upon another. All obligations are reciprocal; and as the acts of the present legislature cannot revert, so the acts of the former cannot bind the present.

I have considered it an unfortunate circumstance that we are become a banking nation. If the original proposition could recur, I should hope that the decision would be given unqualifiedly against the introduction of any other circulating medium than that of specie.

A paper circulation, by increasing the amount, lessens its nominal value; and the bankers derive the benefit.

If the evil cannot be immediately eradicated, we should endeavor by all honorable means to prevent its extension, in the hope that public sentiment will eventually become so universally in favor of the specie medium, that without a general shock to all public confidence "the golden age" may be restored. With great respect and esteem, your friend and fellow citizen,

R. M. JOHNSON.
To Messrs. Alex. Vache, M. Jacques, Stephen Hasbrouck, Alex. Ming, jr. and E. W. Graham.

RAIL ROADS.

The president and directors of the New Orleans and Nashville rail road company have made their first report. This report gives a favorable view of the prospects of the company. The report of the engineer gives assurance that the country between New Orleans and the Tennessee river will not require higher grades than twenty feet to the mile, with a minimum radius of curvature of 10,000 feet, and from that river to the point of destination, a route can be made nearly as favorable, but at an increased cost. After speaking of the utility of rail roads for transporting the mails, the board adds: "The use of them as a means of defending the country is relied on in the able report of the present secretary of war, and the work we are now prosecuting is referred to, when that officer tells us, that 'Nashville may succor New Orleans in sixty hours.'" And it is further stated, that "the mere proposition to execute the work, has given to the land on the line of the road an additional value, greater than the estimated cost of the undertaking." With a view to economy in transportation, the board have yielded to the suggestions of the engineer to use engines of great power, and therefore the width of the track between the rails is to be 5 feet 6 inches, and the rail 3 inches wide and 1-5-8 in thickness. This, it is thought, will produce an eventual saving in the expense of transportation and repairs.

The opening of the rail road from Newark to New Brunswick, took place on Wednesday the 6th instant, with appropriate ceremonies. The cars went through in an hour and thirty minutes. The only link which remains to be supplied in the chain of rail road communication from New York to Philadelphia, is the distance between New Brunswick and Trenton. When this is done, Philadelphia and New York will be within five hours of each other, and it is calculated that the whole distance between New York and Washington, may be regularly accomplished in 13 hours—equalling in speed, the achievements of a first rate horse express.

MEMORIAL OF THE "FRIENDS"

Presented to the senate, by Mr. Buchanan, April 25. See proceedings.

To the senate and house of Representatives of the U. States of America, in congress assembled—

The memorial of the yearly meeting of the religious society of Friends, held in Philadelphia, for the greater part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; all Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland; by adjournments from the 11th day of 4th month to the 16th of the same inclusive, 1836.

Respectfully represents—That your memorialists are aware of the importance of approaching congress at this period, on the subject of slavery—impressed with a solemn sense of duty, and emboldened by that conscious innocence which integrity of intention and purity of motive inspire, they, as free citizens of our beloved country, avail themselves of their constitutional right, respectfully to address you.

The religious society of Friends for a long course of years, have held an unwavering testimony against slavery. Our forefathers were repeatedly and respectfully heard by yours, in the legislative halls of our nation, on this deeply affecting subject.

They passed through good and also through evil report in their Christian labors in this cause. Through all their trials they stood steadfast to their purpose, sustained by the consoling evidence that they sought in singleness of heart, the prosperity and real happiness of all their beloved citizens of a common country.

We, their descendants are animated by the same spirit, and actuated by the same motives which influenced them in pleading the cause of the oppressed.

We do not deem it required of us at this time to delineate the suffering and violation of human rights, which stand inseparably connected with the unrighteous practice of holding our fellow men in unconditional bondage.

It is with feelings of no ordinary character, we have observed recent efforts to lull the consciences of men into a state of false security, by endeavoring to prove the lawfulness of slavery from Christian authority—in the very face of Christ's sermon on the mount, and his positive command: "and as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise;" and this too by some who make a high profession of Christianity.

We reverence the precepts of our divine Law Giver—these, combined with his spotless example, will forever stand, as a protest against all unallowed attempts to render the influence of scripture authority subservient to the purposes of injustice and oppression.

In the application now pending before you, for the admission of the territory of Arkansas into the confederacy of these United States, we observe, with deep concern, a provision in her proposed constitution which admits of, and may perpetuate slavery. Against the admission of said state, with such provisions, we respectfully yet earnestly remonstrate.

If we, as a nation, act in accordance with the principles of justice, then may we confidently hope that divine mercy will be spread as a mantle over our land.

Believing that righteousness alone exalteth a nation we most earnestly desire, that you may be directed in your deliberations by that wisdom which is from above.

Signed by direction, and on behalf of the yearly meeting.

JOSEPH PARRISH, *clerk of the men's meeting,*
LUCRETIA MOTT, *clerk of the women's meeting*

MR. MADISON.

University of Virginia, June 29, 1836.

At a meeting of the faculty, professor Tucker offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The faculty of the university of Virginia having this day learned the death of JAMES MADISON, formerly president of the United States, and late rector of this institution, would not do justice to his feelings if they did not record their profound sense of his exalted worth, of those talents and public services which made him the pride and ornament of his country, and of those mild virtues which proved an unfailling source of happiness to all around him.

On the services of this illustrious man it is unnecessary to dwell; for what American does not know the parts which James Madison acted in the public councils of his country? And what Virginian needs to be reminded of the unrivalled force of his tongue and his pen in defending her most cherished principles? These monuments of his political wisdom must endure as long as the love of country or of freedom shall find a place in their hearts. But at this moment, when his mortal career has just terminated, our minds are irresistibly drawn from the glory of the orator and statesman to the merits of the man—to that perennial cheerfulness which age could not dim, and not even disease could overcloud—to that delicacy and suavity, and kindness, which would still have made him one of the most amiable of men. Though his matchless powers of conversation had not made him also one of the most brilliant, our memories must always fondly dwell on the pure delight we have experienced in his society, and we can now only mingle our heartfelt regrets with those of his afflicted widow. In obedience to these feelings, therefore,

Resolved, That the faculty of the university of Virginia, in testimony of their respect for the memory of James Madison, former president of the United States, will wear crape on the left arm for two months.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to Mrs. Madison, as a feeble expression of their sincere and respectful condolence.

J. A. G. DAVIS, *chairman of the faculty.*

ALFRED T. MAGILL, *secretary.*

We have heard of but few particulars of the closing scene. Though reduced to the last degree of weakness, his mind continued unimpaired until within a few hours of his decease. We have seen a letter which he dictated, signed and franked, on Monday evening, the 27th, some 12 or 15 days before his death. It has all the marks of his style, modesty and benevolence. The signature is somewhat confused and blotted, though legible—indicating a hand tremulous from debility. It is certainly the very last time he had a pen in his hand.

We understand that he left, ready for press, to which it will be forthwith given, a report of the proceedings of the convention which formed the federal constitution, taken at the time with notes, &c.—and a compendious history of the events which led to the call of that convention. The work will make two large octavo volumes, and be published simultaneously in this country and in England. It is hazardous little to say that no work of greater interest and importance ever issued from the American press. His correspondence and other writings will be published, from time to time, and will constitute a mass of the most valuable political literature in the language.

He left—with the exception of legacies to the amount of \$13,000, including one of \$1,500 to the university, and another of \$4,000 to the colonization society—the whole of his estate to Mrs. Madison, who is constituted sole executrix.

[*Fredericksburg Arena.*]

The brief but eloquent and touching address of Mr. Adams, on Thursday afternoon, the 30th ult. elicited by the news of

the decease of the illustrious MADISON, not less affecting in its manner than in its substance, produced a deep impression on the house of representatives. Few who heard it were not affected by it; and down the cheek of more than one manly face the glistening tear was seen coursing its way. It was a tribute due to departed excellence, innate worth and unsurpassed private virtues.

We hope to be able, at no distant day, to offer to our readers a proper notice of the public life and character of Mr. MADISON. Meanwhile, we have thought that it would afford a melancholy gratification to them to peruse the following account of the state of his health and mind about a week before his death, extracted from a letter from one of his friends and neighbors, to a friend in this city:

"Orange, (Va.) June 20, 1836.

"The health of Mr. MADISON is somewhat improved, though his debility continues. A simple contrivance, carrying him on his couch from his bed to his sitting-room, and back in the same manner, relieves him from the fatigue of walking. To this avoidance of physical exertion, which is attended to on all occasions, rather than to any removal of the cause which create the inconvenience in its use, may be ascribed his slight apparent *improvement*. Mental fatigue and agitation seem equally injurious in their effects on his system, and require equal precautions against them. Reclining in a posture best adapted to free respiration, he shuns, as far as he may, the uneasiness and irritation of his infirm frame, and dictates, as far as his strength permits, on subjects as require his attention; hears some of us read to him, or converses with those around him. In no respect is a difference of aspect presented by his mind. In his views on important subjects, the same soundness, clearness, vigor, and felicity of expression now prevail that have ever distinguished his compositions; and the same richness and playfulness of imagination, the same draughts from the stores of memory, continue their zest to the latter. It is true that, in dictating, his weakness feels the weight of holding up his memory, and comparing the links already forged with those to be united to complete the chain of reasoning; and, although this awkwardness is felt in health also, in sickness it causes some hurtful irritation. The influx of company, and the excitement from too prolonged conversations, have seemed to me inevitable evils attendant on all his attacks of indisposition; and the present one has not been an exception. He is certainly very much reduced, attenuated to a degree beyond any thing you have witnessed in him; but, such has been the elasticity of his constitution heretofore, in recovering from the pressure of illness, that I still hope for a partial renovation, though his age precludes the expectation of an extended enjoyment of his presence here."

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Extract from a record of the proceedings of the grand chapter of royal arch masons for the state of Maryland, at its annual meeting held in the city of Baltimore, June 20th, 1836.

The M. E. grand high priest having communicated to the grand chapter, in an eloquent and pathetic manner, the loss which masonry had sustained in the demise of the general grand high priest, the estimable EDWARD LIVINGSTON—

On motion of comp. Gilman, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report a suitable notice of this bereavement, whereupon companions Charles Gilman, Samuel Keel, and Thomas W. Hall, were appointed, who reported as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of an appropriate notice of our bereavement in the death of the M. E. companion EDWARD LIVINGSTON, general grand high priest of the G. G. chapter of the United States, ask leave to report:

That in the death of Edward Livingston the great faculty of mankind had sustained a calamity of no ordinary character; and that although ripe in years, and in full fruition of that reward bestowed upon a long life of usefulness by the gratitude of the good and virtuous of his fellow citizens, we cannot but feel that he has been called too soon from amongst us—too early translated to that rest prepared for those whose virtues here entitle them to a place of perennial bliss hereafter.

In him were united exalted genius, profound acquirements, and untiring industry. To ameliorate the condition of his fellow man, to guide and direct him in the paths best suited to his condition and wants was ever the first, the last, and the chief object of his life. What his virtuous mind conceived, his hand was ever ready to execute; and no difficulty or danger was sufficient to divert him from his object. As a patriot his character stands forth conspicuous with that of the firmest and proudest of America's favorite sons—as a civilian, he was profound and unrivalled—as a diplomatist, perspicuous and unyielding in his country's cause. In the science of jurisprudence his eagle eye saw the insufficiency, the misery and barbarity of principles handed down from the darker ages, and his pen pointed to the remedy. Under his guidance the prison house became what it ever ought to be, "a school of reform;" and his code of laws may well be said to be the basis of a system by which instruction is promoted, crimes are diminished, and the sum of human happiness increased.

His mind was a store-house of varied, enlightened and useful knowledge, and his ready genius directed the proper time for energetic action. It is not with him as with many distinguished individuals, destined to be great in a single capacity

only; for whether in the halls of legislation, the judicial tribunals, the cabinet councils of the nation, or at the courts of the potentates of Europe, his character has alike shone forth as a star of the first magnitude; and ages yet unborn shall hail the name of LIVINGSTON as that of a benefactor of mankind.

Such was Edward Livingston—the statesman, the scholar, the philanthropist—our companion and brother. But not such only do we deplore him. It is in another and more intimate relationship that this grand chapter, in common with the great masonic fraternity, laments his loss. At a time when darkness and doubt hang over the future prospects of masonry in certain parts of our country. When proscription and persecution went forth at noon day against all who dared vindicate his own or his brother's rights, when the evil passions of man, guided and directed by others, bigoted power and influence, for the worst of purposes, were exerted against the members of this institution, then it was that he came forward, in the strength of his own character, supported by the integrity of the cause, boldly and fearlessly-breasted the torrent of wild fanaticism, took upon himself the highest and most responsible office of the order, and by his dignity and firmness put to silence the clamor of his assailants. To the last period of his earthly existence he never wavered in his attachment to the institution, but by his countenance and support gave evidence to the world that its tenets are founded upon the immutable principles of benevolence, truth and justice.

Impressed with these considerations, and as a memorial of respect for departed worth, the members of this grand chapter have caused this brief expression of their feeling to be spread upon their records, that future generations may know how sensible we, its present members, are of the magnitude of our loss, and how deeply his virtues remain engraven upon our hearts.

Which report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

On motion,
Resolved, That the first four grand officers be a committee to forward a copy of this report, together with a letter of condolence to Mrs. Livingston, the widow of the deceased. A true copy. Attest,
CHARLES GILMAN, G. secretary.
Baltimore, June 21, 1836.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF N. YORK.

The ninth annual fair of this institute will be held at Niblo's garden, 576 Broadway, in October next; opening to visitors on Monday, the 17th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and continuing at least four days.

Articles designed for premium, must be delivered at the garden on Friday or Saturday, the 14th or 15th, previous. Those intended for exhibition merely, will be received at any time during the fair. The morning of Monday will be occupied by the managers in completing the arrangement of the articles for exhibition; and by the committees on premiums in deciding on their respective merits.

Premiums, consisting of gold and silver medals, diplomas, and other discretionary rewards, will be awarded to successful competitors—a public announcement of which will be made in the saloon, as soon as may be after the reports of the several committees are handed in.

The accommodations of the garden and buildings, though heretofore spacious, have been enlarged and improved since the last fair, affording more and better room for showing the various articles to advantage, particularly woollen and cotton fabrics. A steam engine, suitable for operating machinery of any kind, has been erected on the premises, and the managers confidently rely on our mechanics for sufficient machines to show a "moving spectacle" of their skill and ingenuity, and to impart greater animation to the general scene.

As woollens have now become a great staple of American manufacture, and as it is very desirable that the specimens exhibited should fairly represent the actual state of this important branch of industry, the managers particularly solicit woollen manufacturers to send in samples of such goods as they are usually manufacturing, of different colors and qualities: and in awarding premiums in this department, reference will be had not only to the quality of goods and variety of colors furnished by each contributor. The same remarks will apply also to calicoes, prints, and to cotton fabrics of every kind; and specimens of goods from every printing establishment and cotton mill in the country, will be thankfully received.

Specimens of silk, from the cocoon, to the manufactured article, will merit and receive particular attention, as it is the design of this institute to aid, every way in its power, the successful introduction of this important and beautiful auxiliary to our national commerce and manufactures.

New branches of brass, iron, steel and other metallic manufactures, will also be entitled to particular consideration.

In other respects, the premiums will generally be awarded on the principles adopted at former fairs, and to which experience and public sentiment have given sanction.

The immense number of persons, not from our own immediate vicinity only, but from distant and widely remote sections, who have visited these fairs, has furnished the strongest illustration of the public estimate of their merits, and shows that they afford important and effectual facilities for spreading throughout our country a knowledge of our own resources and capacities of producing the necessaries and elegancies of life; and every succeeding year has given the most conclusive evi-

dence of an increased and increasing emulation among competitors. The enterprise thus awakened, the inducements to competition thus created, bring with them, in their results, a tenfold reward to the artisan and inventor.

In furtherance of the leading object and design of our charter, the managers respectfully invite contributions of articles for competition from all parts of the United States, and from every department of industry, of choice specimens of American ingenuity and skill; all rare and valuable domestic productions, natural or artificial; useful labor-saving machines, implements of husbandry, and new models and machines, in all their varieties. Especially would they solicit the delicate and beautiful handiwork of females, furnishing so much attraction, and commanding so much attention at former fairs.

The managers, in the name of the institute, invite a general attendance of all who feel a gratification in witnessing and contributing to the prosperity and independence of our country, that they may see what the skillful artist and the laboring man—the true patriots of the land—are doing in the grand cause of national advancement; being fully persuaded, from the interest already manifested, and the preparations already making, far and wide, that this great and truly national display will surpass any and all which have preceded it.

MANAGERS.

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| T. B. Wakeman, | Ralph Lockwood, |
| Martin E. Thompson, | James F. Kenny, |
| Adoniram Chandler, | Elijah Paine, |
| Jonathan Amory, | Frederick A. Gay, |
| Dudley Marvin, | John Sampson, |
| Joseph Titcomb, | Edward V. Price, |
| Edward T. Backhouse. | Willis Hall, |
| Joseph Torrey, | James Van Norden, |
| Isaac Fryer, | James Wolcott, |
| William Inglis, | Samuel W. Benedict, |
| E. D. Plipton, | Augustus Fleming, |
| Andrew Williams, | James B. Murray, |
| William P. Disosway, | George Bacon. |

New York, June, 1836.
P. S. For any further information, address T. B. Wakeman, corresponding secretary, 187 Broadway.

Editors and publishers of newspapers and journals friendly to the objects of the institute, will confer a favor by giving the above one or more gratuitous insertions.

IS THE WHALE FISH OR FLESH?

This important question is thus summarily disposed of, in the following article in the Liverpool Mercury:—

"On the 3d of November, 1827, an immense species of the Greenland whale, (*Balaena mysticetus*) was found on the coast of Belgium, dead, about 12 miles distant from Ostend, by a crew of fishermen; their boat being of too small tonnage to move so enormous a mass, they bailed two other boats to their assistance and the three together towed the whale towards Ostend harbor, on entering which the warps by which it was towed, snapped, and it was cast on the sands east of the harbor, where it was dissected, and afterwards exhibited in Paris and London, I believe. Cuvier, and the professors of the Jardin des Plantes, estimated its age from 900 to 1,000 years, and one proof its great age is in the cartilages of the fingers of the hands or side fins, which are completely ossified, or converted into bone. The dimension, weight, &c. of this animal, were as follows:

Total length,.....	Feet. 95
Breadth,.....	18
Length of the head,.....	22
Height of cranium,.....	4 1/2
Length of the vertebral column,.....	69 1/2
Number of ribs, 28, length.....	9
Length of the fins,.....	12 1/2
Length of the fingers,.....	4 1/2
Width of the tail,.....	22 1/2
Length of ditto,.....	3

Weight when found, 249 tons, or.....	480,000
Weight after dissection, 35 tons, or.....	70,000
Quantity of oil extracted, 4,000 gallons, or.....	40,000
Weight of rotten flesh buried, 85 tons, or.....	170,000

A single glance at this stupendous skeleton, would convince any one of the vulgar error of terming the whale a fish. Upon this distinction a judicious writer observes, (vide Edinburgh Cabinet Library) speaking of cetacea, to which class of animals whales belong—"Although their home be entirely in the depth of the waters, they have several features in common with the larger quadrupeds. They belong to the Linnæan class of mammalia, or suck giving animals; they produce their young alive, their skin is smooth and without scales, their blood is warm, and their flesh tastes somewhat like coarse beef, they have a heart with two ventricles, and lungs through which they respire, and being unable to separate the air from the water, as fishes do by means of their gills, they must come to the surface in order to breathe. It is thus by no means strictly scientific to call the whale a fish, yet he is entirely an inhabitant of the sea, having a tail, though placed in a different position from that of other fishes, while his front limbs much more resemble fins than legs, and are solely used for pawing the deep; hence the vulgar, following a natural and descriptive classification, obstinately continue to give the name of fish to these watery monsters."