Paily Hational Intelligencer,

PUBLISHED BY
GALES & SEATON.

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

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

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

of the Government.

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

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

[Feb 26-17]

American Life Insurance and Trust Company.

American Life Insurance and Trust Company.

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

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

Established by Act of the Legislature.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

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

1. Insurance on Lives.

2. Grant Annuities

2. GRANT ANNUITIES
3. EXECUTE TRUSTS. 4. SELL ENDOWMENTS.

4. Sell Endowments.

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

or interest of money are involved.

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

Rates of Insurance for \$100, on a single Life.

Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For life.
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.35	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.84	3.20
50	1.96	2.09	4.60
	mpric	STEES.	
D. 4.	i le Manadam	T T.	

MACAULIAY, Esq., President, Baltimore; or MORRIS RO-BINSON, Esq., Vice President, New York; to which immediate attention will be paid.

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

oct 16—dly

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

	Rates for One I	Iundred Dollar	S.
Age.		Seven years	
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.36	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.83	3.20
45	1.91	1.96	3.73
50	1.96	2.09	4.60
55	2.32	3.21	5.78
60	4.35	4.91	7.00
	GRANTS A	ANNUITIES.	
	Rates for One 1	Jundred Dollar	rs.
60 year	rs of age, 10.55 do. 12.27	per cent.	
65	do. 12.27	do. > per	annum.
	do. 14.19	do.	
ALCOHOLD BE		OWMENTS.	
For Or	ne Hundred Dollars de	posited at birth o	f child, the Com
pany will	\$469		
Paris man	408		
At six months, One year,			375

The Company also executes trusts; receives money on de site paying interest semi-annually, or compounding it, and make all kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money i

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary.

AGENTS.

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

PERFUMERY, etc.

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

country, Odoriferous Compound, or Persian Sweet Bag, a superior ar-

Odoriferous Compound, or Persian Sweet Bag, a super-ticle for the ladies, Persian Lip Salve, Florida Water, Hermitage Extract, Treble Distilled Lavender Water, Ambrosial Lavender and Hungary Water, Honey Water, Eau de Portugal, Esprit de Rose, Genuine Otto of Roses, Orange Flower Water, Milk of Roses, Cold Cream, fresh; Pearl Powder,

Cold Cream, fresh; Pearl Powder, French Toilet Powder, highly scented, Tincture of Pearls, for softening and improving the face and

skin,
Aromatic Tooth Paste, Ellis's Compound,
Creosote Tooth Wash, Chloride Tooth Wash,
Depillatory, for removing superfluous hair,
The Nosegay, a delightful perfume, prepared for the ladies of Cosmetic Wash Balls, highly scented,

Cosmetic Wash Balls, highly scented,
French Almond Soap, Chinese Musk Soap,
Violet, Rose, Oriental, Vegetable, Jessamine, Lavender, Cinnamon, Ceylon, Millesleur, and Olive Soap, highly scented,
Naples and Saponaceous Compound Shaving Soap, decidedly
the best article in use, any other to the contrary notwith-

standing.
Also—English Windsor Soap.
With a great variety of other kinds too numerous to particus WM, FISCHER. larize. WM, FISCHER.

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

Dec 1—

Dec 1—

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

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

mar 14-2awtf

mar 14—2awtf

ISH DOCKS.—The following sites have been established by law for the sale of fish, viz.

The south extremity of 7th street west, on the Tiber; the inding on the north side of the Tiber, at 7th and 12th streets west, provided no fish shall be cleaned on said landings; the teamboat wharf on the Potomac, near the bridge over the Potomac, and at Cana's wharf; Prout's wharf, on the Eastern Branch; the wharf owned or occupied by F. B. Poston, on the Potomac iver, near the entrance of Rock creek, in the same, and on the jouth side of Tiber creek, on 15th street west; and the wharf tow occupied by Messrs. F. B. Poston and Thomas Herbert, tear the intersection of G and 27th streets west.

No fish can be sold between the 15th March and 1st day of time out of any vessel, scow, or boat, at any other site or place

fune out of any vessel, scow, or boat, at any other site or place n this city, under a penalty of ten dollars, except at the landings where they may be caught or taken in seines, or out of carts and wagons, and at the several market houses.

mar 23—1m WM. A. BRADLEY, Mayor.

FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE—A good business stand.—On Wednesday, 20th instant, at five business stand.—On Wednesday, 20th instant, at five o'clock P. M. I shall sell on the premises, that excelent frame store, fronting on the north side of F street, corner of Eleventh street, lately occupied as a Grocery Store by Mr. Blanchard. It is well-built, with shed awning, in a thriving part of the City; is a good stand for the Grocery, Dry Goods, or Shoe Business. Terms at sale. By order of the Trustee. ap 12—4t EDW. DYER, Auct.

FOR RENT.—That very desirable residence at the corner of G st. north and 22d st. west, recently occupied by Thomas B. Johnson, Esq. Possession can be given on or before the 1st of May next. For further particulars, apply to

CHARLES E. ECKEL,

Georgetown.

TEW GOODS.—THOMAS T. BARNES has just received at the old stand of Barnes & Phillips, a splendid astent of new Fashionable Goods, consisting, in part, of the fol-

ining articles, viz.

60 pieces splendid colored Poult de Soi

100 do rich figured and plain Gro de Naples

20 do 3-4 and 5-4 black and blue-black Poult de Soi

20 do black and blue-black Gro de Swiss

25 do 3-4 and 5-4 blue-black and black Italian Silks

20 do rich figured and plain Satins

20 do French printed Lawres and Markins

do French painted Lawns and Muslins
do do do Jaconet and Cambric do London Calicoes

200 do London Catecoes
500 do domestic do
150 do 3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 new style Ginghams
100 do Plaid Muslins
100 do fine and common Cambrics
50 do figured and plain Swiss Muslins
50 do plain and figured Bobbinets
50 do assorted Italian Crapes
150 French worked Muslin and Bobbinet Capes
30 dozen Damask Satin and twisted Silk Shawls

30 dozen Damask Satin and twisted Silk Shawls do Blonde, Gauze, and Crape do
do new style Gauze Scarfs
do white, green, and black Gauze Veils
do Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, very cheap

do Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, very choicees Linen Cambries
do plain and twilled Summer Cloths
do ribbed and plain Summer Cassimeres
do plain and ribbed Linen Drillings
do ribbed and plain Cantoons
do fine Grass Linens
do French and Irish brown Linens
do fine Brown Hollands
real London Marseilles
do common do

patent Bombasins, very fine fine twilled Circassian

20 do fine twilled Circassian
10 doz. real Italian Cravats
20 pieces 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Damask Table Diapers
50 do Birdseye Table Diapers
100 do Russia do
20 doz. Linen Napkins
12 pieces 9-4 and 10-4 Irish and Russia Sheetings
20 do bleached and brown Russia do
50 do superfine Irish Linens, very cheap
50 do do Long Lawns
100 do heavy Cotton Osnaburrs

bu do do Long Lawns
100 do heavy Cotton Osnaburgs
50 do fine Long Cloths
25 bales bleached and brown Cottons
4 do Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Burlaps
Extra superfine blue-black, dahlia, brown, and invisible
green Cloths (a great bargain.)
ap 12—tuth&sat

Pullit amoisting A Pillish PULPIT.—The British Pulpit, consisting of Discourses by the most eminent living Divines in England, Scotland, and Ireland, accompanied with Pulpit Sketches, by the Rev. W. Suddard, For sale by P. THOMPSON.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court for Charles county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joshua Armsey, late of said county, deceased. All persons beginning of Joshua Prince of Said County, deceased. exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of October next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Administrator of Joshua Amsey.

THE BLUE BOOK.—The Editor having authorised the reduction of the price of the Blue Book, or United States Official Register for 1836, it will henceforth be sold at \$1 25, by PISHEY THOMPSON. AMUEL W. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, late of Baltimore, Md., having removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care, in any part of the State of Mississippi.

, in any part of the State of Mississippi.

REFFRENCES.

Alvarez Fisk, Esq.

Messrs. Watt, Burke & Co.

J. W. Zachrie & Co.

One of New (New Co.) New O. R. Strawbridge, Esq. W. G. Hewes, Esq. Hon. R. B. Taney, Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, Philip E. Thomas, Esq. John Glenn, Esq. David Stewart, Esq.

Songs From "Somnambulist."

Still so gently o'er me stealing.
Ahl don't mingle one human feeling.
Oh! happy moment, moment of pleasure.
While this heart its joy revealing.
Maid! those bright eyes.
Take this ring. Nay, 'tis thine, love.—Duet, sung by Mr and Mrs. Wood. Oh! I cannot give expression, do do do Oh! love for me thy power.

Buy my flowers—words by Bulwer, from the romance of the control of the con

Pilgrim Fathers, where are they?—words by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont.
Widow Mahony, comic song.

John Trot, do
A great number of other songs, waltzes, and marches.
For sale by WILLIAM FISCHER,
Stationers' Ha

CENES, &c. IN GEORGIA.—Georgia Scenes,
Characters, Incidents, &c. in the first half Century of the
Republic, by a native Georgian, just published, price \$1 25.
For a high character of the book, see the last No. of the Southern Literary Messenger.

PISHEY THOMPSON. PISHEY THOMPSON.

TO LET.—Two convenient two story brick Houses in the immediate vicinity of the West Market. To punctual tenants the rent will be very low, and the spectfully informs her friends and the Public generally, that should be specified by the specified specified and the Public generally, that should be specified by the specified specified by the specified specified by the specified specified by the sp tween 10th and 11th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue, re ectfully informs her friends and the Public generally, that she s returned from the North, and will this day open a splendic ssortment of Spring and Summer Bonnets of the newest style. They consist in part of Grecian Leghorn, Split Straws, &c. and creat variety of Fancy Bonnets.

She has also a beautiful assortment of Ribands and Flowers Dress making done as usual in the best manner.

WHITE MULBERRY SEED.—A small quanti for sale, warranted of good quality, and of the grow for sale, warranted of good quality, and of the grow flast year. Inquire of CHESTER BAILEY, a few doo torth of the Patriotic Bank, on 7th street.

YP. MAURO & SON, Splendid Drawing Room and other Furniture, Plate, Horses, Vehicles, &c.—On Wednesday, 20th instant, at the residence of his ex-cellency Baron de Krudener, on F street, near 20th, the hand-

te and first rate household furniture, embracing in part Silver threaded spoons, forks, ladles, sugars and cream coffees, teas, dishes, tureens, &c.
Rich Sheffield plated ware of every description
Richly gilt candelabras and mantel lustres
Splendid porcelain dinner and dessert service
Mantel mirrors, brackets, fine Canton tables, marble slab
pier ditto

Rosewood and gilt time pieces, pier mirrors, card tables Mahogany and silk damask sofas and chairs to match Fine carpets, ditto window curtains, with complete appur

tenances
Table centre ornament, porcelain vases
Mahogany book cases, rich coffee and tea sets
Ivory handle knives, silver plated casserolles
Rich glassware, excellent chamber furniture, &c. &c.
This superior furniture can be viewed as above, the day prior
to sale, and is of a costly description.
WINES.—Pale Sherry, Madeira, Champagne, Claret, Sauterne, Cote Rotia, Rhenish, White Hermitage, &c. old and fine.
Also, 1 barouche and 2 close carriages, with harnesses; 1 pair
first rate bay horses, five years old, &c.
Terms of sale cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Sale of the carriages and horses at 5 o'clock P. M.
P. MAURO & SON,
ap 14— (Globe)

Auctioneers.

(Globe)

Will be sold on Monday, '2d May, at 12 o'clock M. the property situated on the Basin of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the First Ward of this city, known as the Washington Lineary Corners Viles. nal, in the First Ward of uns city, and Lime and Cement Kilns. Terms at sale.

W. EASBY.

P. MAURO & SON,
(Glo & Met) Auctioneers ap 14—2awis (Glo & Met) Auctioneers.

Y EDWARD DYER.—Valuable Brick House and Lot, Stable, &c., Household Furniture, Carriage and Horses, &c.—On Phursday, 21st, at 11 o'clock A. M., I shall sell, without reserve, at the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Turner, on Louisiana Avenue, near 6th street, all his Household Furniture, which is in good order, consisting of Sideboard, Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and other Tables, Carpets, Chairs, Sofa, Dining and Tea China, Glass Ware, Waiters, Knives and Forks, Castors, Bureaux, Feather Beds, with household and kitchen articles in general use. A first rate Milch Cow.

A first rate Milch Cow.

An excellent Carriage and three Horses, of which are a pan of fine bay ponies. Various articles of stable furniture, amongs which is a superior Cutting-box, Saddles, Bridles, &c. At same time will be sold the very valuable Brick House and Lot, fronting 26 fecton Louisiana Avenue, built in a very superior manner of best materials. The lot runs back to C street, on which

The Furniture, &c. to be sold for cash. The house and lot or terms that will be made known at the time of sale.

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ID IENZI, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES

R. POWEL'S entire stock of high bred Durham short horned Cattle, imported or bred by him will be sold on Saturday, 23d April next, at 9 o'clock, at Powelton, opposite Philadelphia. Authenticated pedigrees will be exhibited at the time of sale, most of the animals having been derived from selections made by Mr. Powel in England in 1830.

WM. HUGHES,
powelton.

ARDENING AND AGRICULTURE. Fesser

den's New Gardener
Cobbett's Cottage Economy
Rennick's American Orchardist
McMahon's American Gardening
Fessenden's Complete Farmer
Fisher on the Vine and on Wine Making Anderson on the Hot House Porter on the Sugar Cane
Lardner's work on Silk, the Silk worm, and Mulberry Tree

Cobb on do Robert's Silk Manual Thatcher's Treatise on Bees
American Gardener for the latitude of Virginia and Maryland, by Gardiner and Hepburn, late gardeners

General Mercer and General Mason
Practical Agriculture and Gardening, by a country gentle

Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; for the use of practical farmers Varlo's Husbandry

Vario's Husbandry
Marshall's Rural Economy
Mowbray on Poultry, on the breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cattle, swine, and other domestic animals; price 75 cents
Lawrence's Complete Cattle Keeper and Farmers' and Graziers' Guide

Clater on the diseases of Cattle and Sheep
Valuable works on Botany, by Nuttall, Lindley, Blake,
Comstock, Torrey, Brereton, Eaton, Elliot, Lincoln,
Smith, Barton, Bigelow, &c. &c.
A variety of works on Farriery, by the most esteemed au-

McKenzie's Five Thousand Receipts; price \$1 25, bound Cookery Books and Receipt Books of all kinds
For sale at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately ast of Gadsby's Hotel.

ap 1

DICTURE OF WASHINGTON IN 1836, put up in a pocket book form, containing a map of the City rint of the Capitol, with an account and general description of the District and Cities, Public Buildings, cost of Paintings and culpture of do.; Navy Yard, City Churches, &c. &c. &c. &c. or sale by F. TAYLOR, price 87½ cents, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

MPROVED FEATHER RENOVATOR, patented by Elam Wilbur, of the Village of Geneva, in the State of New York, under date the 18th March.

The right to use or dispose of the above invention in the District of Columbia has been purchased by two of the citizens of this place who have erected a machine or apparatus in the house near the corner of G and 14th streets north, and nearly opposite the Fountry Meeting-house. By means of this machine, feathers in beds which, from long use, have become matted, moth-caten, and lusty, will be not only restored to their original lightness, but he analyzed much more electic than they were when new and be

dusty, will be not only restored to their original lightness, but be rendered much more elastic than they were when new, and entirely separated from dust, moth, &c.

New feathers that have been plucked from geese and other fowls, before they were sufficiently matured, (such as are known by the name of pen feathers,) and which generally have a disagreeable smell, arising from animal gases, &c. of which all feathers partake in a greater or less degree, are also much improved, not only by being freed from their disagreeable oder, but also by being separated from the gummy substance which form a part of such feathers, and upon which moth and other insects usually feed, doing great injury to the feathers, and also eating or cutting the bed-ticks to make their escape.

This machine will be put into operation in a short time, of which notice will be duly given.

The Public's obedient servants,

mar 26—wtf

THE PROPRIETORS.

by James Augustus St. John, author of Tales of the Ramadhan, in 2 volumes. Price \$1 25.

A Lady's Gift, or Woman as see ought to be; by Jane Kinderly Stanford. Price 75 cents. For sale at P. THOMPSON'S.

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

PISHEY THOMPSON,

mar 26—wtf The Proprietors.

The Proprietors.

The Proprietors.

The Proprietors.

The Proprietors.

The Proprietors.

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

GRAFTON TYLER.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, MARINE CORPS, Washington City, April 8, 1836. S day of May next, inclusive, for furnishing four thousan pairs of Shoes, to be delivered at the Marine Clothing Store i Philadelphia, in good new strong packing boxes, (for which n charge will be allowed,) free of expense to the United States and States and States and States and States are may anopair. er may appoint. Samples can be seen at the different marin tations at New York, Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphi nd at this office. The proposals to be endorsed "Proposals fournishing Shoes for the United States Marine Corps."

E. J. WEED, Q. M. M. C.

The American Sentinel, Philadelphia, New York Times, Re-ublican, Herald, Providence, R. I., Boston Commercial Ga-ette, New Hampshire Gazette, Baltimore Republican, and Norfolk Herald will give the above three insertions per week

PRANCE'S OLD ESTABLISHED PRIZE

S. OFFICE. Fevery day work at my Office:

Nos. 3 36 45, Whole Ticket in Virgina Wheeling Lotery, Class 1, a Prize of \$1,000. Nos. 19 41 66, a Prize
of \$500, Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 14, both sold at

R. FRANCE'S lucky place.

The time draws nigh. \$50,000, \$20,000, \$10,000, to be drawn

221 of this month at Alexandria

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Capital Prize of -5 Prizes, each - 50 Do - 100 Do -64 Prizes of \$250, &c. &c.

64 Prizes of \$250, ec. ec.

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters, \$2 50.

Certificates of Package of 25 Whole Tickets \$140.

Do do 25 Halves, 70.

Do do 25 Quarters, 35.

R. FRANCE'S Office,

Provided the provided Half the provided For sale at R. FRANCE'S Office,
Pennsylvania Avenue, one door cast of 13th street. Tennsylvania Avenue, one door east of 13th street.

To Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attentio
and the drawing forwarded as soon as over.

ap 11—co2w

ARENTS AND GUARDIANS are respectfully in formed that Miss Gibbons has opened an Academy on 3 street near Pennsylvania avenue, where she teaches Orthogra

Pale Sherries, of fine quality, just received, and will be sold low, by

THOS. H. JACOBS. Good Bordeaux Claret will be retailed, as usual, during th ap 14—3t (Globe and Tel.)

TEW ELASTIC PEN HOLDER, with appropria The pens, received this day at Stationers' Hall.
The novel construction of the Elastic Holder confers on the

en unequalled advantages, by imparting an agreeable softnes nd flexibility, rendering it so perfectly unrestrained in its ac on that it never fatigues the hand, and enables it to pass ove ony description of paper with ease and expedition. These pen are the last improvement by the incomparable manufacturer Perry, London, and far exceed all others heretofore offered for ale. W. FISCHER. ale.
ap II (Tel) 100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the

employment of Mr. Thomas W. Tayman, residing a Broad Neck, Anne Arundel county, a negro man named WIL-IAM, aged about twenty-five years; five feet seven or eight inhes high not very black, has a flat nose, good looking countenance and pleasing address; had a variety of clothing, amongst which a brown frock coat, and an every day suit of drab linsey. The above reward will be neid on securing him, in any ital so The above reward will be paid on securing him in any jail s hat I get him again. SARAH H. WILLIAMSON, ap 14-3t Ex'x of James Williamson.

PAROUCHE AND HARNESS FOR SALE. with an approved endorser. Inquire of B. F. Rittenhouse, 13th treet, or at the Treasury Department. ap 14—2aw2w

Treet, or at the Treasury Department.

In Der a Decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a Court of Chancery, in which the Bank of Columbia and the Bank of the United states were complainants, and John Mason and others defendants, passed on the 20th January, 1836, the subscriber will offer tyublic sale, on Saturday, the 30th day of April next, at half fter 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction rooms of Mossics, P. Mauro Son, the following Lots, lying in the City of Washington, viz.

Lots Nos. 3 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 12, in square No. 1046.

"1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 26, 27, and 28, in square No. 1046.
"1, 2, 3, 4, 34, 35, and 36, in square No. 1047.
"1, 15, and 16, in square No. 846.
"1, 15, and 16, in square No. 877.
"1, 15, and 16, in square No. 734.
The terms of sale are, one-fifth of the purchase money to

The terms of sale are, one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in three equal instalments, in it, 12, and 18 months, to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers, with approved security; the said bonds to bear interest from the day of sale; and on full payment of the purchase aoney, with costs and interest thereon, the subscriber will coney to the purchasers all the right and title given by the decree foresaid.

RD. SMITH, Trustee. The terms of sale are, one-fifth of the purchase money

mar 30—2awids

FRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Stanley to me, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on Monday, 25th day of April next, at five o'clock, P. M. in front of the premises, all that piece or parcel of ground, lying in the City of Washington, being part of Lot No. 22, in Square three hundred and seventy-seven; beginning at the northeast corner of said lot, and running thence south, by and with the line of 9th Street west, twenty feet, thence due west 85 feet, thence due north 20 feet, thence due east 85 feet, to the place of beginning; together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a handsome two-story brick building, and all and singular the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Terms of sale cash; and, if not complied with on the third day after sale, it will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser. Upon the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey all the title vested in him by said deed of trust, which is believed to be good. deed of trust, which is believed to be go

JAMES RHODES, Trustee. mar 23—2aw&ds EDW. DYER, Auctioneer. OR RENT,—The House on I street north, between 17th and 18th streets west, recently occupied by Col. Wm. B Randolph. The house is pleasantly situated, and is a very desirable residence. There is a carriage house and stable on the premises. Apply to GEO. GILLISS.

UPERIOR WRITING PAPER.—W. FISCHER has just received an additional supply of 200 reams of best white and blue, wove and laid, cap, folio, and quarto post Paper, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms at Stationers' Hall.

ap 8 (Tel)

DLACK AND RED INK.—Just received at Stationers' Hall, by the schooner President, a large quantity of best black and red Ink, in quart, pint, 8, 6, 4, and 2 ounce bottles. Also by the gallon, which will be furnished at New York wheelershe prices.

In Charles County Court.—March Term, 1836.

RDERED that the sale made and reported by the Commissioners authorized by this Court, to sell the real estate of William P. Ford, late of Charles county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in August next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the District of Columbia, once a week for three successive weeks before the first Monday in July next. The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand one hundred and finite to delars twenty-four to be five thousand one hundred and innety dollars twenty-fou and a half cents.

True copy.—Test:

ap 8—law3w

Clerk of Charles County Court. TUST RECEIVED-600 bushels Mercer Potatoes, o very superior quality, for seed or table use.

On hand—Oak, Pine, and Hickory Wood, Smiths' and Grate
Coal—all of which will be sold low.

BASIL BRAWNER & CO.

At Lenox's Wharf, near the Long Bridge.

Chancery.

Chancery.

Robert Jones, James Bowen, Wm. O. Bockee, and Abraham Sellers, Jr.

Samuel S. Ditty and Thomas E. H. Ditty.

Samuel S. Ditty and Thomas E. H. Ditty.

HE bill in this cause states that one Samuel Ditty, late of the city of Washington, was, on the 4th day of March, 1834, indebted to the said complainants in the sum of \$5,906 71, to secure the payment of which, he, on the said day, executed to the complainants a mortgage on lot No. 4, in the subdivision of lots one and two, in the square No. 490, in the city of Washington; that some payments have been made, leaving, however, a large balance due to the complainants.

It further states the death of the said Ditty, and that the said defendants are his children and heirs at law, to whom the said

It further states the death of the said Ditty, and that the said defendants are his children and heirs at law, to whom the said lot so mortgaged hath descended: that they are infants, and non-residents of the District of Columbia; and prays proper process to obtain the answer of the said defendants, and that the said mortgage may be foreclosed, or the said premises decreed to be sold to pay the balance that may be due to the complainants. And it appearing that the said defendants do reside out of the said District, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is this 22d day of March, 1836, ordered that the said defendants be and appear in our said Court on the fourth Monday of November next, and answer to the said bill, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed: Provided that this order and notice of the substance and object of the said bill be published in the National Intelligencer, in the City of Washington, once a week for six weeks successively, the first publication to be at least four months prior to the said day.

W. CRANCH, Chief Judge, &c.
True copy—Test:

W. BRENT, Clerk.

D. A. HALL, Solieitor.

WIPERIOR CUTLERY, direct from Joseph Rodgers

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

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, March S, 1836.

RDERED by the Court, that Theodore Jenkins, adm nistrator of Thomas I. Snowden, deceased, give the notice equired by law to the creditors to exhibit their claims agains aid deceased; and that the same be published once a week for ix weeks in the National Intelligencer.

Test: P. CHEW, Register.

In pursuance of the above order of the Orphans' Court o In pursuance of the above order of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, Maryland, I hereby give notice, that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas I. Snowden, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of February, 1837, otherwise they will be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Administrator of Thomas I. Snowden, deceased. mar 23—law6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.—BRADLEY & CATLETT have just received from New York, and are now opening, a large assortment of Dry Goods, which, in addition to former 25 pieces black Italian Lustrings and Gro de Swiss

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

50 do 5-4 plaid Jaconet do
200 do London Prints
200 do Irish Linens, very cheap
10 do rich printed Shalleys
25 dozen Ladies' open worked Silk Gloves
15 do do rich Cravats
160 pieces rich French Muslims
25 dozen Ladies' black and white English Silk Hose'
5 do do do superior French Kid Gloves
25 do hem stitched, colored borders, and embroidered
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
5 pieces plain and spotted Thule, for veils
20 do Blonde and Thread Edgings
12 superior black Chantilly Veils

12 superior black Chantilly Veils 12 rich Satin Damask Shawls 25 pieces Linen Cambric, cheap 100 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchieß 30 pieces rich figured Swiss Muslins 20 do super Barnsby and Russia Sheetings 50 do plain Swiss Muslins

50 do plain Swiss Muslins
10 dozen Fancy Handkerchiefs
100 pieces rich Ganze Ribands
150 dozen Ladies' white and colored Cotton Hosiery
75 pieces black Patent Bombasins, cheap
100 do plain and plaid Muslins and Cambrics
25 do Birds' Eye Diapers
100 do Parestia and Imported Long Clarks

100 do Domestic and Imported Long Cloths
100 do worked Collars
10 do Cambric and Furniture Dimities

10 do Cambric and Furniture Dimities
75 do Furniture Chintz
25 do rich do Muslins
Edgings, Insertings, Skirts, Bobbinets
Jaconets, Bishop's Lawns, Gauze Flannels
Veil Crapes, Love Veils, Prints, Ginghams
Muslins, Diapers, Sheetings, Towelling
Table Linen, Checks, French Linens, Satteens, Drillings,
And a general assortment of every kind of desirable Goods,
which will be sold unusually low. Customers are respectfully
paying to call and examine, as they may expect bargains.

nvited to call and examine, as they may expect bargains.

BRADLEY & CATLETT,

mar 18—d3t&3taw2w

No. 3 from 7th street.

Calendar and Annals of the United States for 1836, by Peter Force, this day published and for sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, ap 12—3t In the Athenseum, Penn. Avenue ERMAN QUILLS.—A small supply this day opened, (which have been sent to the advertiser as samples, only a few hundred of each,) containing Eagle Quills, Swan Quills, Crow Quills, and some of the largest and finest Goose Quills

Ten Hundred of Each, Containing Lagic Hinest Goose Quills ever seen in the District of Columbia.

Ten thousand English Quills, which have arrived at Philadelphia since the breaking up of the ice, are now on board the Washington packet, and daily expected. Also, by the same conveyance, Terry's British Writing Ink, black and red; the Magnum Bonum (Metallic) Pen, a new article.

A lot of English Letter and Note Paper has been lately received. Also, French Writing Ink, red and black; English Metallic Pens, of various kinds, all warranted genutine; Brookman's and Langdon's English Drawing and Writing Pencils; Patent India Rubber, a new and improved article, refined and pressed in London; Terry's Patented Improved Parchment; Whatman's English Drawing Paper; French Vegetable Tracing Paper, (the genuine "Papier Vegetable;" English and French, and Transparent and Medallion Wafers; German Red Tape; French Silk Taste, &c. &c.

An additional supply of Rodgers', Crooke's, and Wolstenholm's celebrated Knives, Erasers, Desk Knives, &c. &c., is now the way.

now the way.

*** The finest American and foreign articles of Stationary, as

**extends the lower priced kinds, are constantly for sale at the
lowest prices at which the same articles, having regard to quality, can be procured in the United States. Apply at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately cast of Gadsby's Hotel. A DMINISTRATION NOTICE. The subscriber has

obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of Dr. George W. Stuart, and Edward E. Stuart, deceased. All per-Dr. George W. Stuart, and Edward E. Stuart, deceased. An persons having claims against their estates are hereby warned to exhibit them, properly authenticated, by the 7th of October, 1836, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit in the said estates. All those indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment. CHARLES B. STUART, ap 9--w5w Haymarket, Prince William, Va.

PRADLEY & CATLETT have this day received 250 packages of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, which, together with their Stock before on hand, makes their stock at this time, in amount, more than ninety thousand dollars. Goods will be sold by the piece, or cut to suit customers, at a small advance.

BRADLEY & CATLETT,

(Cla) Opposite the Market. (Glo.) Opposite the Market.

District of Columbia, County of Washington. In R. J. KUHL. Dear Friend: If the following testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, in a most obsti-nate case of bilious and nervous fever combined, should be ei-ther gratifying or serviceable to you, I pray of you to accept it. Seventeen weeks of severe sickness have taught me the fallipility of the rules of "the Pharmacopeia," and the value of your

Yours, truly, Washington, Monday, April 4, 1836.

TO JOHANNES KUHL. TO JOHANNES KÜHL.

J ust on Life's utmost verge, by others left—
Of ev'ry hope, save one, (in Heav'n,) bereft—
How welcome came the voice—the friendly strain—
At whose kind bidding Hope return'd again!
No noxious drugs, which, like "the cavern's" breath,*
Nourish disease, and end the work of Death,
E'er pass thy hands; the wholesome herbs and flowers
Suffice thee, with their sanitary powers.

Kindness and skill, above disease prevail'd, U pheld the fabric, where all else had fail'd! Health came once more—Joy spread again its wing— Life's Winter broke, and budded into Spring. S. WILD, Reporter.

* "The Cavern." The Grotto dell' Cano, in Italy.

RENCH WINES, SWEET OIL, &c.—The sub-

scribers have in store—
Bordeaux Claret, in casks
Do. White Wine, do.
100 cases Claret, from \$2 50 to \$15.
50 do. White Wines
20 baskets fresh Sweet Oil, first quality Hibbert's Double Brown Stout

Claret Bottles and Corks
With a general assortment of Old Wines and Liquors.
All of which we can sell lower than any other house in this city, having been for a number of years extensively engaged in mporting those articles.

L. DESAUQUE & HUBER,

ap 13—eo3t 3 doors west of 4½ st. Penn. Avenue.

No. 3 Varnum's Row, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Tenth street, has just received the latest French Fashions for Spring Millinery, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of Washington and its vicinity.

washington and its victimity.

PIWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, two indented Apprentices to the Tailoring Business, named Thomas Barret and Thomas Arney. Thomas Barret is in the 20th year of his age; had on when he went away, a new brown frock coat, light pantaloons, and low crown black hat: he has nuder his left ear a running issue, which can be seen more distinctly when eating. Thomas Arney is in the 19th year of his age; had on an invisible green close coat, black velvet collar, black fur hat, very high crown, and narrow brim. Twenty dollars will be given to any one who will return them to me, or ten dollars, if caught and lodged in jail, so that I get them again.

P. W. BROWNING, Merchant Tailor, Penn, Avenue.

P. W. BROWNING,
Merchant Tailor, Penn. Avenue.
N. B. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing hem, at the peril of the law.

ap 13—3t TAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER-Con-

ell cluded—Will be received this day, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, complete in two volumes, price 75 cents. FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.—A Lady, who is qualified to give instruction in the English branches of education in a Female Seminary in Upperville, Fauquier county, Virginia, will hear of a situation immediately, where a liberal salary, with board and washing, will be given. The healthiness and good society of the place offer many inducements.

A letter addressed to M. D. will meet with immediate attenion. Upperville, Fauquier county, Va. April 2, 1836. ap 7—eo3t

UPERIOR FLOUR.—500 barrels superfine She-nandoah and South Branch Flour, among which are 100 barrels of Steenbergen's and other superior family, and several

Also, 50 barrels fine Flour. Just received, and for sale by THOMAS W. PAIRO, ap 12-3t Stone Warehouse below Georgetown. MAISHA LEE, Coachmaker, Baltimore, keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest design and execute fancy vehicles, of entire new pa style of taste and workmanship not surpassed, mar 29—c&d

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, &c.—The

subscribers have just received their Spring supply of Groceries, and now offer for sale at fair prices—
60 hhds, prime St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar
40 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar
10 boxes white Havana do
10 bbls, white Brazil do

10 bbls, white Brazit to
50 hhds, prime retailing Molasses
300 bags prime Rio Coffee
100 bags old white Java, Manilla, and Havana Coffee
100 chests and half chests Gunpowder, Imperial, and Young

Hyson Tea 40 boxes Cavendish and Plug Tobacco 50 boxes prime Cheese 1,000 gallons Sperm. Oil

1,000 gallons Sperm. Oil
40 boxes. Sperm. Candles
20 hhds. New England Rum
125 boxes and half boxes Malaga Bunch Raisins
5 bales Bordeaux soft shelled Almonds
20,000 superior old Havana Segars
20,000 Spanish and half Spanish Segars
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Old Whiskey, &c.
Ground Pepper and Ginger, Mustard, Starch, Chocolate
Variegated and common Soap, Candles
Fig Blue, Pipes, Blacking, &c. &c.
Also, always on hand, a full assortment of Shot, at fact

Also, always on hand, a full assortment of Shot, at factory ices.

DAVIDSON & DODGE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ignatius Wills, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1836.

ZACHARIAH LLOYD, ap 9—w4w

Administrator of Ignatius Wills, dec'd.

All the publications of the American Bible Society,
All the publications of the American Tract Society,
All the publications of the American Sunday School Union,
With which they are regularly supplied, and which they offer at
the prices fixed by the several Societies, at their store in the
Athanyam Pennsylvania Avenue.

WUSIC.--Just received from New York the following new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c.
The Hoppulent Man; comic song, with vignette
Come roam with me
The Grateful Heart; a duet

We find the "Time" and power from the oners "Somname.

Yes, for thee, Time's sad power; from the opera "Somnam-bulist" bulist'
Oh! I cannot give expression; do do arranged as a duet
I would a lowlier lot were thine; with beautiful vignette
Parget not the soldier do do

Forget not the soldier
Oh, love! for me thy power; from "Somnambulist;" sung
by Mrs. Wood

I really want a wife; a comic duet The Albany Burgess corps grand march; with vignette National Guard's march

Overture to the opera "Le Philtre;" by Auber Preciosa Rondo March Nos. 2 and 3, from Riccardo e Zoraide; by Rossini Captain Keeler's reel Lord Edlington's auld man; a reel Let us to the Aird; a reel

Let us to the Analy,
Fill the stoup; a reel
Fight about the fireside; a reel
Fight about the fireside; a reel
Beethoven's Waltz; Nos. 1, 2, and 3
WM. FISCHER,
Stationers' Ha

For sale by [Gl & Tel] ANIEL C. DIGGES, Attorney at Law, offers his professional services to the Public. He will attend to business in the Annapolis and Marlborough Courts.

Office in West Street, Annapolis.

mar 30—d&c6t

OCTOR MEADE'S FAMILY PRAYERS, and Sermon on Confirmation, by the same author, (Assistant Bishop of Virginia,) are just received, for sale by F.

SPEECH OF MR. LEIGH-CONCLUDED. My colleague, with a view to recommend the expunging

process to especial favor, took the pains to explain to us that, in every instance which has been resorted to in the English Parliament, the purpose and the effect have been to vindicate some important principle of civil liberty. The warmth of his zeal prevented him from perceiving the contrast which the story of the proceeding we are engaged in will present to the world and to posterity. It is as striking

will present to the world and to posterny. As a status as it is melancholy.

Thus, in the famous case of ship-money, the House of Lords vacated and cancelled the opinions of the judges, and the judgment against Mr. Hampden, in order to condemn, and abrogate forever, a dangerous prerogative, claimed by the Crown upon the strength of old precedents, to raise revenue for itself, without consent or authority of Parliament; but the purpose of the proposition to expunge our resolution of March, 1834, from our journal, is, and its effect will be to affirm and establish the Executive prerogative claimed by the President, to exercise a complete control over the custody of the public treasure, and to give the use and pro fit of it, in the interval between the collection and disburs ment, to persons of his own selection. We have seen, too ment, to persons of his own selection. We have seen, 160, that the House of Lords, in the course of the ship-money transaction, passed a resolution, condemning, in the strongest terms, the conduct of impeachable officers as illegal and unconstitutional—though an impeachment—against one of them was actually pending, and impeachments against others, on the same grounds, were anticipated, which impeachments that House was the tribunal to try and determine—without incurring the blame of prejudging the cause of him who was accused, and of all that might be accused, of participation in the act declared illegal. But it is one of the main objects intended to be accomplished by expunging the main objects intended to be accomplished by expungir our resolution, to establish the doctrine, that the judici powers vested in the Senate by the Constitution, instead being an addition to operate as a limitation upon, its legislative powers; and that the Senate cannot express an opinion against the legality of the measures of the President, or, by consequence, of any other impeachable officer, without exposing itself to the reproach of impeaching, trying, and condemning, without hearing, the officer who may, by possibility, be impeached.

The expunging of the proceedings and judgment of the House of Lords, in the case of Skinner against the East India Company, my colleague says, and says justly, was intended (and, in fact, accomplished the object) to vindicate the common right of the subject to trial by jury in due course of law. And he counsels us to expunge our resolution for the purpose of acknowledging and confirming the tion, for the purpose of acknowledging and confirming the power of the President, without judge or jury, to take away the public deposites from the Bank of the United States which the bank claimed by virtue of a contract, upon a charge alleged by himself of criminal conduct in the bank which the President himself declared afforded just ground for a judicial proceeding against it to revoke its charter

which the President himself declared afforded just ground for a judicial proceeding against it, to revoke its charter.

The expunging of the protest of the tory Lords in 1690 was designed to vindicate the principles of the glorious Revolution of 1688, which finally established and confirmed to the People of England the blessings of civil liberty—the security of a government of laws, as distinguished from a government of will; and pursuing that end, the whig Lords expunged a protest which impugned the principles of the Revolution, though the protesters had an undoubted right to enter their protest. The Senate of the United States is now to be condemned for refusing to receive, and

right to enter their protest. The Senate of the United States is now to be condemned for refusing to receive, and insert in its journal, a protest of the President against its proceedings, who had no color of right to make any such protest; and the justice of the President's protest is to be acknowledged, by expunging from our journal the entry of the proceeding against which he protested.

The House of Commons expunged its resolution in the case of the Middlesex election, and thereby acknowledged the eligibility of all persons, not under some known legal incapacity, to a place in that House, and (what was infinitely more important) the right of the People to be represented by the man of their own choice. Our expungers have never thought of expunging the proceedings on the subject of the Sedition law—a statute which invaded the constitutional rights of the People, which, in the almost unanimous opinion of the nation, uniformly maintained for unanimous opinion of the nation, uniformly maintain thirty-five years, was plainly unconstitutional, and which, therefore, had its beginning in wrong. They only have recourse to the process of expunction, in order to vindicate

and confirm Executive power.

I cannot, for my part, look at this contrast, without mor tification and alarm. The Parliament of England, professing monarchical principles, have exercised the power of principles in their nature truly republican. American Senators, professing (sincerely, I do not doubt.) democratic republican principles, flushed with recent victory over their opponents, are endeavoring to apply this same process expunction, in order to establish a power in the Executive

which appears to my anxious mind monarchical prerogative I do not impute the design to them—I do not, I cannot, sus pect them of any such purpose. I am speaking only of the tendency and effect of the principles they are maintaining [Here Mr. Leter gave way for a motion to adjourn 1]

TUESDAY, APRIL 5. Mr. Leigh resumed the debate. He said the principa purpose of the remarks he had addressed to the Senate yes terday, was to show that the original manuscript journal of our proceedings was the journal which the Constitution required us to keep; that the requisition to keep the journal imposed on us the duty to preserve it—to preserve it permanently and carefully, without defacement or mutilation that no authority for expunging any entry from our jour-nal could be found in English parliamentary precedents, or in those of any legislative body in America, whose duty to keep a journal was not imposed by a constitutional pro-vision; and that, consequently, the Senate could not ex-punge the resolution of March, 1834, from the journal, in the literal sense of expunging, without a violation of the Constitution. He had taken the more pains to establish this conclusion on grounds of invergraphs recease heaven this conclusion on grounds of irrefragable reason, bec in his opinion, it involved the whole question. It seems to him, indeed, that the gentleman from Missouri and h colleague, both, thought so, too; for they had exerted the faculties to the utmost to prove the right of the Senate expunge, literally and absolutely, as an essential ground the senate expunses of the senate expunses are sential ground the senate expunses and the senate expunses are sential ground the senate expunses and the senate expunses are senated as a senate expunse of the senate expunses are senated as a senate expunse of the senated expunses are senated as a senated expunse of the senated expunses are senated as a senated expunses are senated expunses as a senated expunse of the senated expunses are senated expunses as a senated expunse expunse of the senated expunses are senated expunses as a senated expunse expunse expunses are senated expunses as a senated expunse expunse expunses and the senated expunses expunses are senated expunses as a senated expunse expunse expunses and the senated expunses expunses expunses are senated expunses as a senated expunse expunse expunses are senated expunses as a senated expunse expunse expunses expu of the argument for expunging, in the typical manner pro-posed. And he supposed it would be very hard for any man who sincerely thought that the Constitution forbad us to expunge literally, to reconcile it to reason or conscience

to expunge typically.

For, (said Mr. Leigh,) granting it to be true that those who have a right to expunge and annihilate any written in strument or evidence may do any thing short of actual expunction and destruction, which shall indicate the intent texpunge and destroy; those who have no right to expung and annihilate the evidence of any particular trans have no right to declare their will to expunge and destro it, in any form of words or action whatever, and to substi-tute such manifestation of their will in place of the act to which they are incompetent. To illustrate this: A testato has a right to cancel or destroy his own will; and if he run a single stroke of his pen across it, with intent to can cel it, or write "cancelled" in the margin, without actually cancelling it-or, if he tear it, with intent to destroy, wit. out actually destroying it, no doubt such an indication his purpose is proper enough, and may stand for the act h might rightfully perform. But no one can cancel or de stroy his own deed; and, therefore, if he happen to get into his possession, he has no right to avoid the guilt, and yet accomplish the purpose of destroying it, by any manner of defacement his ingenuity can devise. In sound moral ity, men may make an indication of their will stand for their act, if they have a right to do the act; but if the act be cri minal or vicious, even the will to do it, without a sing step towards the accomplishment of it, is not blameless. In the present case, sir, so entirely does the right to expung the resolution in question from the journal, in the emblen atical manner proposed, depend on the right to expunge is actually and literally, that, if we shall adopt this notable device for expunging it, this may and will be regarded as a precedent, in all future times, to justify an actual oblite

ration, mutilation, erasure, or other destruction of the journal, as to any obnoxious proceeding.

There is another objection to this scheme of typical expunction, which weighs much on my mind. I hold it the duty of every man to speak the simple truth on every occasion, without mental reservation or expressions. sion, without mental reservation or equivocation; and especially is this the duty of men acting or speaking in public ations, under the sanction of an official oath. what is it that is proposed to us? Why, that we shall pass a resolution to expunge an entry from our original manuscript journal, by drawing black lines around it, and writing expunged by order of the Senate" across it; and, in original manuscript in the second of the se der to obviate a constitutional objection to any defacement of our journal, this is explained in argument to be no expunging at all, because it will leave the whole entry still perfectly legible; and more, that it will not be an expunction of the journal, for the original manuscript is not the journal. I mean no offence to any body, but I must say that, to my heart and understanding, this is exactly what is called an equivocation. I have taken into my head, during the present session of Congress, to read Paschal's Provincial Letters, which I had not read before for thirty

down by Filiutius and Sanchez, and the convenient uses to which it is applicable, fully explained.

But, sir, I presume it will not be affirmed by any gentle

man that it is within the competency of the Senate, at this session, to exhaust the whole power of the Senate in all times to come, over this or any other subject; and yet the act which we are urged to commit, will, in reality, have the effect of preventing the counter-action of any future Senate. Suppose we were literally to expunge the resolution of March, 1834, from the journal—to blot it out: how shall the Senate at a future session, entertaining a different opinion of the merits of the resolution, expunge the expunction? How shall it blot out the blots? Shall it crase them and reinstate the words of the resolution? Then another obliteration at a subsequent session would effectually prevent the possibility of ever afterwards replacing them on the journal, let the paper on which it is written be never so substantial. Suppose the typical process of expunging the entry shall be adopted and carried into execution: a sucg our example as to the manner of manifesting and en reing them, must draw black lines around our black lines and write a sentence of expunction across our sentence of expunction; and if the party character of the Senat shall afterwards again undergo a change, before the present party heats shall subside, the process may be reiterated. This would be farcical, to be sure, but public bodies, acting under the influence of strong party feelings, are often unmindful of their true dignity, and, sometimes sacrificing it to the indulgence of their resentments, incur the contempt and scorn they would bring upon others. I wish from my heart that the proceeding was only ludicrous. I hope and trust, most sincerely, that the example of this "avenging" process may never be followed; but I am most scrious when I tell gentlemen that they are proposing to do what they have not the moral or the legal power to do; they are vainly attempting to anticipate and prevent the judgment and action of their successors in all times to come, and to

and action of their successors in an times to come, and to pass and execute final and irrevocable sentence of condemnation on the Senate of 1833-'4.

I cannot be so wanting in respect to the gentlemen who have so gravely and so carnestly recommended this typical expunging (which, they tell us, is really no expunction) of our resolution of March, 1834, from the original manufacture of the international contents. our resolution of March, 1834, from the original manuscript journal, (which, however, they say is not the journal of the Senate,) as to suppose that they have taken so much pains to accomplish an act which, in their own opinion, will be in itself absolutely vain and nugatory. And, therefore, I take it for granted that they intend, in the proceeding they propose—while they leave the verbal record of our resolution on the journal substantially unimpaired—to annihilate its efficiency; and this, in truth, upon the supposition that it is within our competency so to expunge the resolution, must be the legal effect of such an expunction. Now let it be remembered that the duty enjoined upon the Senate by the Constitution, to keep a journal of its proceedings, is equally applicable to all its proceedings, legislative, executive, and judicial; that if we are not bound to make and preserve a journal, fair and unimpaired, of our legislative transactions, so neither are we bound to keep the journals of our executive or judicial proceedings; that we have the transactions, so neither are we bound to keep the journals of our executive or judicial proceedings; that we have the same duty to perform, and have as large discretionary powers, in respect of one as of the others; that, if we may expunge any oncentry from the legislative journal, and thereby invalidate the act it records, we may expunge and invalidate any other; that, exactly in the same manner and with the same effect that we may expunge and invalidate an entry on our legislative journal, we have a right to exactly an entry on our legislative journal, we have a right to ex-punge and annihilate the legal efficacy of any entry on our executive or judicial journal. And then I ask gentlemen o give their serious and calm consideration to the conse

If the Senate may expunge, and by expunging (in any form or manner) invalidate the resolution in question, there is no good reason why it may not, in like manner, expunge is no good reason why it may not, in like manner, expunge and invalidate any entry of any other of its proceedings in its legislative capacity. Suppose, among the numerous private acts passed at the session of I833-'4, there was one granting land, money, or any other property to an individual, which, in the opinion of the Senate at the present session, was corruptly passed by the majority of the Senate at that session, (as a reward, for example, for partisan services,) and so had its beginning in wrong; or, suppose there was any act passed at that session, which the Senate at this shall deem unconstitutional, and for that reason impugn as having commenced in wrong, as gentlemen would have us impugn the resolution of March, 1834, it is just as much within the competency of the Senate now to order all its proceedings manifesting its assent to such acts to be expunged from the journal, as it is to expunge this resolution. He that shall hold that such acts would cease to be valid as laws, in consequence of the expunging from the journal of the evidence of their having been passed by the Senate, must admit the competency of the Senate alone, by the application of this expunging process, to invalidate, in effect, an act of the whole Legislature; and he that shall hold the laws valid, notwithstanding the expunging of the and invalidate any entry of any other of its proceedings i

hold the laws valid, notwithstanding the expunging of the proceedings of the Senate upon them, must admit that the act of expunging is a mere nullity; in other words, that the Senate has no right to expunge. Then, with respect to our executive ioninal (which is not our course to publish so promptly as our legislative journal.) what would be the condition of a person nominated by the President to an the condition of a person nominated by the President to an office, and the nomination confirmed by the Senate, but the act of confirmation afterwards expunged by order of the Senate? Would he be an officer or not? If not, no man can feel perfectly safe in exercising the functions of any office depending on the appointment of the President, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate; or, the Senate may, without the concurrence of the President, remove the officer, expunge him from office. If, on the contrary, in spite of our expunging the confirmation of his appointment from our journal, he would still be entitled to his office, then our act of expunging the entry of confirmation is unauthorized act of expunging the entry of confirmation is unauthorized and void. But the consequences are yet more glaring and enormous when we come to consider the possible application of this expunging process to the journal of our judicial proceedings. A man is impeached before the Senate of high crimes and misdemeanors, tried and convicted, and sentence of incapacitation for public office solemnly pronounced upon him; the court is dissolved; the Senate, afterwards, becom ng convinced of the injustice of the judgment and sentence order the entry of them to be expunged from the journal If the Senate is really competent to invalidate the judgmen by expunging it, his sentence is in effect reversed, and his incapacity removed; and, at any rate, if he shall be elected a member of the Senate while the expunging Senate is in power, he will be permitted to take his seat there. But suppose the accused acquitted, and the Senate, at a future day, honestly imputing the acquittal to partiality or corruption in the Senate that tried his cause, should order the judgment of acquittal to be expunged from the journal, and then a new prosecution should be commenced against him on the same charges, how could he have the bene t of that inestimable principle of justice so dear to the cople of this land, that no man shall be twice brought in copardy for the same offence? how could be plead his forr acquittal, and show the record of the fact? If the mer acquittat, and show the record of the lact? If the judgment should have been literally expunged from the journal, it would be impossible for him to make good his defence. And if it should have been typically expunged, and the record should be produced, with black lines drawn around it ("black," as the gentleman from Missouri says, "black as the injustice,") and with the "avenging" senting a favour to written accept his decord favour to the state of the same of avourties written accept the lines of the same of avourties written accept the lines of the same of avourties written accept the lines of the same of tence of expunction written across it, his doom, I apprehend, would be equally certain if it should be his hard fate to be arraigned before the same Senate that had thus expunge mer judgment of acquittal. Again I implore gentl men to forbear. I pray God to put it in their hearts to pause, to reflect upon the consequences involved in the principle they are maintaining, and to spare our country the establishment of a precedent that may be alleged hereatter as an example and authority for wrongs like these.

But to all appeals, and all arguments, of this kind, m

colleague has one general, compendious, all-sufficing an swer: that it is not fair to argue, from the possible abuse of a power, against the existence of the power. Did he not perceive that that remark, as he applies it, would equally serve as an answer to all objections to an assum tion of any power whatever, which should be dangerous in itself, as well as unconstitutional? Or, does he think that an unconstitutional power is less liable to abuse than a constitutional one? Sir, the argument I am urging against the proposition he has maintained is, that it involves other principles plainly unconstitutional; and I show the application of which it is susceptible, to other uses of the same kind, in order to expose the inherent vice of the proposition itself. I have not been arguing from the abuses of this expunging process, but from the uses which the principle, if constitutional and just, would as well justice. tify as the use to which it is now proposed to apply And no one, I should think, ought to be more sensib than my honorable colleague, of the extent to which the authority of precedents may be strained; for he has given us a notable example of it himself, in the application he has made to his present purpose, of the two instances of expunging that have been found in the proceedings of the Senate,

As to one of them, I have only to state it. Mr. Randolph, having received information of the death of Mr. Pinckney, announced it as a fact to the Senate; and the Senate, to testify its respect for the memory of a man who had once been so distinguished a member of its own body years; and whoever will take the trouble to look at the immediately adjourned—expressing, of course, the reason ninth letter, will find this doctrine of equivocations, as laid of the adjournment, which was entered by the Secretary

on his minutes. It turned out, however, that Mr. Pinck-ney was not yet dead; and, the next morning, when the journal was read, according to the rule, "to the end that any mistake might be corrected that had been made in the tries," the Senate ordered the entry stating the fact of Mr. Pinckney's death to be expunged from the journal. I his was not, indeed, as my colleague says, a correction of a mistake of the Secretary in making the entry; but it s a correction of a mistake, in point of fact, into which Randolph had fallen, and had misled the Senate. Whether the correction was strictly within the rule of th Senate as to correcting mistaken entries in its journal, no one thought of inquiring at the time, and I shall not now conformity with that rule of the Senate, for making up the cournal, which the Constitution requires the Senate to

The other instance of expunging by the Senate is hardly The other instance of expunging by the Senate is hardly more important in itself, but it calls for a more particular consideration. On the 21st April, 1806, being the very last day of the session, it appears, by the rough minutes taken at the table, that Mr. Adams presented two petitions of S. G. Ogden and W. Smith, and the first entry on the minutes in respect to them is, "read, and to lie;" then, "motions be rejected;" then the words be rejected struck out with a rem, and instead of them, "leave to withdraw" out with a pen, and, instead of them, "leave to withdraw" inserted. After this, there is an entry more in detail—that nserted. After this, there is an entry more in detail—that 'Mr. Adams communicated two memorials from S. G. Ogden and W. S. Smith, stating that they are under a Ogden and W. S. Smith, stating that they are under a criminal prosecution for certain proceedings, into which they were led by the circumstance that their purpose was fully known to and approved by the Executive Government of the United States," (the prosecution, we know, was for the part the memorialists had taken in Mina's expedition,) complaining of such maltreatment by the district judge of the United States at New York that the grand jury had made a presentment against the judge for it, and praying relief from Congress; and then the entry is, "on motion, ordered, that the memorialists have leave to withdraw their memorials respectively." Finally, the last minute of the proceedings of this last day of the session was, "on motion that every thing in the journal relative to the on motion that every thing in the journal relative to the memorials of S. G. Ogden and W. S. Smith be expunged herefrom, it passed in the affirmative, by yeas and nays 3 to 8.* The adjourning order follows immediately, I has been said that all the republicans voted for and the federalists against the motion—how that is, I do not know Now, the first remark that occurs is, that this is manifestly an expunction from the minutes, not from the journal; at order that, in making up the journal, those entries on the minutes should not be inserted. The next consideration minutes should not be inserted. The next consideration is, that the reasons of the expunging nowise appear; they are not stated in the proceeding itself, and, I understand, no notice of the transaction is to be found in the newspapers of the day. For aught that appears, the previous entries might have been expunged, because they did not truly state the fact when they represented that the memorials had been received, and leave given to withdraw them; and I have no doubt those entries did not truly state the real opinion of the Senate on the subject at the time the memorials were first presented. We all know how such things are done, especially during the hurry of a last day's session. The gentleman from Missouri thinks that the reason. The gentleman from Missouri times that the reason of expunging the entries concerning those memorials was, that they contained disrespectful imputations upon the Chief Magistrate and a judicial officer; in which his conjecture may be right, and I think it probable enough that it is. But, thirdly, the least attention to the circumstances of the transaction will suffice to convince every mind that at the transaction will suffice to convince every mind that hardly any thought was bestowed upon the expunging, as very little could have been given to the proceeding ordered to be expunged; that both probably passed sub silentio; that the constitutional question as to the right of the Senate to expunge any proceeding from its, journal was not suggested, much more discussed. And is such a precedent of expunging as this—an expuncion from the minutes of expunging as this—an expunction from the the Secretary, not from the journal made up by the Senate to be kept—founded on what reasons, no one knows, and none ever inquired, done in haste, and amidst the confu-sion of the last moments of an expiring session—ordered without discussion, and probably without a question made as to the constitutional propriety of the proceeding, so pass-ed as to attract no attention, to elicit no investigation—is such a precedent to be gravely, much more triumphantly, quoted as an authority in this debate?

But suppose that vote of April, 1806, was (what it cer tainly was not) a deliberate expression of the opinion of the Senate on the very point, that the Senate may constirutionally exercise a discretion to expunge from its journal, at any time, the entry of any proceeding which it disapproves as irregular and unjust: it would only add another instance to the thousands with which all history abounds, of the truth of the common observation, that it i

abounds, of the truth of the common observation, that it is during the administration of the most popular Chief Magistrates that precedents dangerous to liberty are most to be apprehended, most to be deprecated, and most carefully to be avoided; not on account of any design on their part, or of vicious design in any quarter, but simply because confidence in them not only serves to give authority to their example, but disarms the public mind of that who leading leatously, that constant vigilance, which as Mr. Jefferson has himself justly said) is the eternal price that men must pay for liberty. To do Mr. Jefferson justice, it must be remarked that there is not the least reason to believe that he approvthat there is not the least reason to believe that he approved, or even knew of that expunging order of the Senate in April, 1806, much more counselled or wished it. Whether the present Chief Magistrate has taken any pains, or expressed any wish for the accomplishment of the expunction now proposed, I do not know; though I could give a shrewd guess.

There was another precedent during Mr. Jefferson's administration, which I shall mention, to illustrate the won-derful power and influence of precedents in human affairs. In December, 1787, Mr. Jefferson wrote a letter to Mr. Madison on the subject of the present Constitution of the United States, then recently framed, but not yet adopted, in which one of his chief objections to that instrument was the omission of a bill of rights, providing (among other things) for "jury trial" and "the eternal and unremitting force of the habeas corpus laws;" and he repeated the objection in letters to another correspondent afterwards. He was not then content with the provision of the Constitution (art. I. § 9,) that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended," (that is, even by Cor peds corpus shall not be suspended," (that is, even by Congress,) "unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it"—he thought there ought to be "no suspensions of the habeas corpus;" for my part, I am content with the security provided by the Constitution, if it shall be fairly observed. Now, in the winter of 1806-77, General Wilkinson made a military arrest of three person in New Orleans—Swartout, Bolman, and Alexander, and sent them to Washington; and it was not till they got here that they were discharged on a habeas corpus by the Supreme Court. They belonged not to the army; they were nowise amenable to martial law. As to the two first, there was reason to believe that they were implicated with Colonel Burr in his projects, whatever they were; for, to this day, the public is not informed what they were. But against Alexander no evidence of guilt, no ground of suspiction, that I remember, ever appeared; no colorable pre-text was stated to the public tor his arrest. Did Mr. Jefferson censure these illegal arrests, made by an officer subject to his absolute control? did he disapprove this viola ject to his absolute control? did he disapprove this viola-tion of the personal security of the citizen, by military pow-er? did he call the General to any account? did he order any inquiry? I only know that the President of the United States gave the General his countenance, ap-probation, and support; and the confidence of the pub-lic in the President's prudence and justice, and their detestation of the guilty schemes imputed to Colonel Burry, had the effect of exempting General Williams from had the effect of exempting General Wilkinson from blame. And in September, 1810, Mr. Jefferson wrote a letter to a Mr. Colvin, in which he deliberately justified Gen. Wilkinson's conduct, upon the ground of the necessi ty of the case, which, as he states it, was the oddest case of the case, when, as he states it, was the orders case, necessity that ever was imagined: the letter has been published by his grandson. The fact of his entertaining suc. an opinion, was generally known, or at least reported at the time. The necessity of the case might (for aught that I know) have afforded an excuse for Gen. Wilkinson's conduct-might have entitled him to pardon and indemnity but it could not have afforded him any justification; and say, before high Heaven, that if all the great and good men of the Revolution had signed that letter with Mr. Jefferson, I would still lift up my voice to protest against the dan-gerous unconstitutional doctrines it inculcates. There, then, was a precedent of military arrest, set even during Mr. Jefferson's administration, without being seriously questioned, and without exciting any jealousy or alarm in the public mind. And some few years afterwards, Gen-eral Jackson, charged with the defence of New Orleans against an invading army, improved upon the precedent; abrogated the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus for a time, proclaimed martial law, and turned the State Legislature out of doors. His conduct, too, may have been prudent and founded in laudable motives; he, too, might have been entitled to complete indemnity; but he violated the Constitution of his country—he suspended, for the time and place,

* Mr. Leigh forgot to ask what those gentlemen would think f the authority of this precedent, who maintained the opinio hat the Senate had no constitutional right to refuse to receiv e memorials of the abolitionists, or any other petition not dis spectful to the Senate or some member of it, or any petition no matter what its character.

was, and great good accomprished for his country, I willingly acknowledge—though (by the way) in my opinion, his tame as a general rests more on his spirited and judicious attack upon the enemy on the 23d December, than on his crowning victory of the 8th January. Allow him the fullest meed of praise: still, the sense of that brilliant and most important public service, the gratitude it deserved, the admiration it variety the glove it exhibited for the General Company of the sense of the contract of the co the admiration it excited, the glory it achieved for the General and the nation, ought not to have stifled our love and care for the Constitution. He was entitled to honor and gratitude for the good he did, and to indemnity for any wrong he committed through necessity, and with virtuous motives; and that was the most. He knows nothing of the principles of the Constitution and poting of the influence. principles of the Constitution, and nothing of the influence of dangerous precedents, who is willing that that conduct of Gen. Jackson should be represented as justifiable. Dur-ing the second administration of Lord Chatham, a proclamation was issued, under an apprehension of scarcity, pro hibiting the exportation of corn, and thus suspending the hibiting the exportation of corn, and thus suspending the statute law of the land; and he and Lord Camden, too, insisted that the proclamation was strictly justifiable. They supposed a necessity, (of which the King was to judge,) and, founded on that necessity, attributed to the Crown a legal power to suspend the operation of a statute, not given by the statute itself; and they even opposed an indemnifying bill. They incurred the reproaches of their warmest friends and admirers, for holding such language—the only language, perhaps, that ever fell from the lips of either, which offended against the general principles of civil liberwhich offended against the general principles of civil liber ty. Junius told Lord Camden that an Englishman it should not suffer dangerous precedents to be established because the circumstances are favorable or palliating; because the circumstances are lavorable or paliating; that, "instead of asserting that the proclamation was legal, he should have said—I know the proclamation was illegal; but I advised it because it was indispensably necessary to save the kingdom from famine; and I submit myself

Is the true doctrine.

But Gen. Jackson succeeded in establishing a second precedent in our history, of an unquestioned violation of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. And afterwards, again, in time of profound peace, at Pensacola, he established a third precedent of the same kind; and this again passed unquestioned; indeed, it was defended and justified, on the ground that the constitutional privilege of the writ of heaves or pussible and the proof of my aristocracy; for it has often heen imputed as aristocracy in me, that I make frequent reference to English history, (which, in truth, I have read more of than any other, but only because it has been more accessible to me;) that I have studied the history of the English Government and laws, and imagine that instruction may be found in them applicable to our own. I am contact the proof of my aristocracy; for it has often heen imputed as aristocracy in me, that I make frequent reference to English history, (which, in truth, I have read more of than any other, but only because it has been more accessible to me;) that I have studied the history of the English Government and laws, and imagine that instruction may be found in them applicable to our own. justified, on the ground that the constitutional privilege of the writ of habeas corpus did not extend to the territories of the United States. He has been since twice elected to the high office of Chief Magistrate of this great and free country; and if his admirers had been content with saying that the People have elected him because, in their estimate, his merits and services far outweigh his faults and errors, though I never have concurred, and never can concur, in that opinion, I should not have adverted to the disagreeable topics I have now mentioned; but we are constantly told that the People have approved, justified, sanc tioned all his conduct. Since he has been in the adminis tration of affairs, precedents favorable to the extension of executive power, to a degree that I had never imagined the possibility of, have been multiplied, and are multiplying. I look to the consequences with terror. God grant I may Hook to the consequences with terror. God grant I may be mistaken in my impressions of the past, and my fore-bodings of the future; but I must declare my opinion, that never did any Republic make such rapid strides towards pure monarchy as we have done within these few years past. Saying this, let me be understood: I impute no such designs to any body, much less do I impute any inclination for monarchy to the great body of the People. I believe no republican people ever knowingly and of purpose lieve no republican people ever, knowingly and of purpose, gave up the blessings of free government; but in the heat of violent political contentions, the official agents of the People, and the People themselves, have but too often un People, and the People themselves, have but too often unwarily concurred in introducing and sanctioning principles of administration which, once put into operation, work with uncontrollable effect, beside and beyond the original purpose and design, and, in the end, endanger the very being of the Republic. And this, in my opinion, is what we have been and are now doing. The very confidence we have in ourselves and in our institutions, as it stifles in

we have in ourselves and in our institutions, as it stilles in the public mind that jealousy, vigilance, and care, so essen-tial to security, is a principal source of our danger. Well was it said the other day by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr.Calhoun,) that precedents apparent-ly trivial are often of the utnost importance, because they may be applied, stretched, or perverted to cases never apprehended or foreseen; and that precedents affecting constitutional questions are rarely resorted to as authority for the exercise of any but doubtful powers, for the plain reason that the authority of precedents is never necessary, unless the power they are wanted to sustain is doubtful. Witness the year new made of the two precedents of the unless the power they are wanted to sustain is doubtful. Witness the use now made of the two precedents of expunging, found in the proceedings of the Senate! Sir, we shall find it an eternal truth, that "there is no other course to be taken in a settled state, than a steady constant resolution never to give way so far as to pake the least breach in the Constitution, through which a million of abuses and encroachments will certainly in time force their way." I quote the words of Swift, a monarchist and a tory to be sure, wet they are the words of political pro-

ther way. I quote the words of Swit, a honarchis strate a tory to be sure, yet they are the words of political prudence and wisdom; they embody the lessons and the warnings of experience, which the republicans of this country will do well to hearken to and remember.

country will do well so hearken to and remember.

And now, sir, I think myself well warranted in saying that the expunging of the resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March, 1834, from the journal, literally or figuratively, is wholly irreconcileable with the Constitution, upon any fair construction of its words; and that no authority for such expunction can be found in any precedent whatever at all applicable to the purpose, or entitled to the least weight. I think myself warranted in saying, too, that if the Senate shall adopt this proposition and carry it into the Senate shall adopt this proposition, and carry it into execution, it will set a precedent fraught with the mos dangerous and pernicious consequences. But there was one position taken by the gentleman from Missouri, (which indeed I consider as the main ground of his argument,) so important in itself, that I have reserved it for a separate

consideration.
I understand the gentlem fice to reverse, repeal, rescind, annul, make void, the rescution of March, 1834, because "all these admit either legal or an innocent beginning;" and that expunction is the proper remedy, because "that implies an original wrongful proceeding, which infers misconduct as well as error, and requires rebuke as well as reversal." And his leading argument to prove that the resolution began in wrong, is, that the Senate had no right to entertain and act upon such a resolution; that it was an act of a judicial nature, not belonging to us in our legislative capacity at all, and incompatible with our judicial functions and du ties; that the resolution is an impeachment of the Presi lent of a high crime or misdemeanor, which the House of Representatives alone has the power to prefer; that we mpeached the President, tried him without a hearing, prudicated his cause, convicted him, and only abstained from passing sentence of incapacitation upon him. This argument was first suggested to my mind by a gentleman from New York, (Mr. WRIGHT,) in a speech in the debate on the resolution; and I then weighed it well. It was repeated in the President's protest against our proceedings, and in the debate which ensued; I re-examined it; I expected to hear it reiterated on this occasion; but if it be well considered, I am persuaded it will never be repeated again.

The resolution declares "that the President, in the late

executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, had as sumed upon himself authority and power not conferred be the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both The words cannot be tortured into an allegation that the President wilfully assumed and exercised illegal and unconstitutional power; no criminal intent is charged, ex-pressly or by implication; the language is (and was, in fact, intended to be) carefully confined to the acts of the President, without impugning or touching his motives at all. If this is not plain upon the face of the resolution itself, no argument can make it plainer.

The gentleman from Missouri, as if sensible that the re-

solution itself imported no criminal charge, has, in the pre-amble to the resolution he has now offered us, recited the resolution which was first proposed concerning the remov al of the public deposites from the Bank of the Unite States, as a key, I suppose, to unlock the meaning of the resolution that was adopted; and, in his speech, he has referred to speeches made in the debate on the subject, in order to ascertain from them that criminal motives and c sign were intended to be imputed to the President. Si to my mind, the first resolution proposed, concerning th to my mind, the first resolution proposed, concerning the removal of the deposites, does not vary, in this particular, from the resolution that was finally adopted: there is no charge of criminal intent, no imputation on the President's motives, in the first any more than in the last. But sup pose there were—with what color of reason or justice can the gentleman from Missouri, in order to ascertain the meaning of the language which the Senate used, have re-course to language which it did not use? resort to a resototirse to language which it did not use? resort to a resolution, which the Senate did not adopt, to find a reason for reprobation of that which it did adopt? As to the speeches that were made on this floor, which, in the gentleman's apprehension, distinctly imputed wilful guilt to the President, I cannot take upon me to contradict him, for I was not then here, and did not hear them: the debate was not then here, and did not hear them: drawing to a close when I took my seat in the Senate. can only say that I read no reported speech containing

sentiments of every other Senator who, in the result, votes with him? Does he suppose that every gentleman who votes with him, on any question which he debates, enters into all the feelings, motives, and sentiments, adopts all arguments that influence his judgment and conduct, and makes them his own? But I recall the attention of the Senate to this singular method of detecting offence in the resolution of March, 1834, chiefly for the purpose of showing the manner in which it affects the freedom of speech in this holy, and the propergial awe with which it suppose in this body, and the reverential awe with which it supposes we ought to examine the official acts of the Presiden All proper decorum and respect ought to be preserved to wards him, I agree—for his sake, for our sake, out of re-spect to the public, out of a just sense of the dignity of the Government: but shall those strong (if you please, too strong) expressions of disapprobation or censure, which fal from gentlemen in the ardor of extemporary debate, which shall these be treasured up in memory, and urged as a cen-sure, not only against them, but all that vote with them, upon the question in debate? What is this sanctity in the office of forever before their eyes, present in their thoughts, involcable in their speech? No such sanctity hedges the impeachable ministers of the British Government. Lord Chatham once said, in the House of Lords, that the minister (the prime minister) had advised the King to tell a de-liberate falsehood. The gentleman from Missouri says, "we have borrowed largely from our English ancestors, and, because we have so borrowed, results the precious and proud gratification that our America now ranks among the great and liberal Powers of the world;" and he traces our learest institutions to English origin. I hope we have not forgot to borrow from them freedom of parliamentary debate. That high encomium which the gentleman pro-nounced upon our English ancestors is just and true, and

ernment and laws, and magne that instruction may be found in them applicable to our own. I am content to bear the inputation: if the fact, without any criminal intent, constitutes guilt, I must be convicted: I know no method of acquiring a thorough knowledge of our own institutions but by cultivating a knowledge of English institutions.

In all impeachments that I have ever seen, the facts of princed lates are sufficiently allowed and some convicted in misconduct are specifically alleged, and some criminal intent, more or less heinous, expressly imputed to the accused. We have seen that, in the articles of impeachment against Sir Robert Berkley, for his extra-judicial opinions, against Sir Robert Berkley, for his extra-judicial opinions, and his concurrence in the judgment against Mr. Hampden, in the case of ship-money, the opinions and the judgment are set out at large; the fact that they gave them, and the gross illegality of them, are distinctly alleged; and then it is charged that all those "words, opinions, and actions were so done and spoken by the said Sir Robert Berkley, traiteractions and violedly to eliment the hearts of His Mo traitorously and wickedly, to alienate the hearts of His Ma-jesty's liege people from him, and to set a division betwixt them, and to subvert the fundamental laws and established Government of His Majesty's realm of England." And whoever will search the numerous precedents of articles of impeachment in England, I will answer for it that he will find this precedent substantially complied with, in charging the facts and laying the criminal intent. The gentleman from Missouri says that no criminal intent is charged in these of the articles of impeachment against Judge Charge. three of the articles of impeachment against Judge Chase and (as I understand him) in one of the articles agains Judge Pickering. The gentleman is certainly mistaken. The criminal intent is distinctly charged in all of the eight articles against Judge Chase, except one; that, namely, ir which it is alleged that, in Callender's case, he did not conform with a statute of Virginia regulating the process in prosecutions for misdemeanor. That article alleges the departure from the law, but omits to allege that he did so wilfully, or even that he was aware of the provisions of the statute; and upon that charge he was, of course, unani-mously acquitted. The article of impeachment against Judge Pickering, in which the gentleman supposes no crim nal intent was laid, imputes to the judge the grossest in emperance and indecency in the judgment seat; nor could be criminality of such conduct (than which hardly any oficial misconduct could be more clearly criminal, however it might be more heinous,) have been more strongly and exressly charged. He was convicted upon this The gentleman says that, in fact, the judge was insane and was incapable of crime. How the gentleman got his nformation, I do not know; he certainly did not get it from the record. [Here Mr. Leigh referred to the record of the

appeachments and trials of Judge Pickering and Judge

se, in the journals of the Senate, and showed the exac The resolution of the 28th March, 1834, declares that the President's conduct in relation to the revenue was illegal and unconstitutional, without more. Gentlemen say hat the fact alleged implies crime; that it implies a viola tion of his official oath "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Now, in the first lace, let us advert once more to the proceedings in the hip-money case, which my colleague has quoted with so nuch approbation, where the House of Lords declared the extra-judicial opinions of the judges, and the judgment against Mr. Hampden, illegal and unconstitutional, in the strongest terms, without imagining that that declaration was a prejudication of the impeachment against one of the judges then pending, which the Lords, as the high court of impeachment, were to try; in other words, that it did not ccur to them that the fact of extra-judicial illegal conduc implied crime. In the next place, let me ask gentlemen whether they suppose that, in maintaining that this expunging process they are so intent upon is unconstitutional; in declaring my opinion (as I do most conscientiously) that it is a plain violation of the Constitution, I mean to charge them with a wilful violation of the Constitution, and of their official oaths? I know mankind too well. It has been said that, if men's passions could be mad-to enter into the question, they would differ and dis pute upon the plainest proposition in Euclid; and there is no passion so apt and so potential to influence and determine the judgments of public men as party spirit. Gen-tlemen, in both Houses of Congress, are daily alleging that measures strenuously maintained by others are uncon-stitutional, plainly unconstitutional; yet no one ever thinks of giving or taking offence, which, surely, all would do if they thought that to allege unconstitutional conduct is to charge wilful guilt. The President has often put his veto on acts passed by both Houses of Congress, on the ground that he thought them unconstitutional. I can hardly believe the theorems to show the present to the state of the burney to be the state of the state lieve that he meant to charge the majority of both Houses with an intentional violation of the Constitution and breach of their official oaths. I have heard the judgments of the Supreme Court publicly impugned, as being contrary to the Constitution. I have heard Chief Justice Marshall's opin ions so impugned by men who entertained the highest respect for his abilities and integrity, and would have considered it a reproach to themselves if they had been gravely told that they had imputed to the court a wilful departure from right, truth, and justice. Sir, there is but one hypothesis upon which the allegation made in the resolution of March, 1834, that the President's conduct was illegal and unconstitutional, can imply crime, and that is, that his judgment is infallible, and that it is morally impossible for him to do an illegal and unconstitutional act, through error of judgment. That is very far from my opinion. There is no ment. that they had imputed to the court a wilful departure from an illegal and unconstitutional act, through error of judg-ment. That is very far from my opinion. There is no man whose judgment I should esteem infallible on such a subject, and the President is one of the last men to whom I should attribute any such infallibility. And, though I be-lieved at the time I gave my vote on the resolution of March, 1834, that the conduct of the President therein reerred to was illegal and unconstitutional, and though tha is still, and probably will always continue to be, my firm, undoubting opinion, I have no hesitation in saying that, if the President had been regularly impeached for that conduct, and I had been called upon to decide his cause as one of his judges, upon all the evidence then (or, indeed, yet) known to me, touching the motives of his conduct, my voice must have been for his acquittal. I could not have found ne wilful criminal intent essential to constitute guilt.

The gentleman from Missouri loudly reprobates the re-colution in question, on the ground that its allegations are rague and indefinite; not perceiving that that very circum tance furnishes the strongest proof that a criminal accusa-tion was not made or intended. The idea of impeaching the resident of crime or misdemeanor never entered into the houghts of any Senator who voted for the resolution; an here was not a human being, I am quite sure, who so much as imagined the possibility of an act of impeachment by the House of Representatives; the ease of such impeach nent was only supposed in argument, never apprehended

It is said that the resolution of March, 1834, cannot be regarded as a proceeding in our legislative capacity; and in proof of this, it has been observed that no legislative neasure was founded upon it, and that none was intended. This appears to my mind the most gratuitous assumption hat ever was made. It was the opinion of the mover in those proceedings, that the public deposites, at least of the revenue which should afterwards accrue, ought to be restored to the Bank of the United States; and it was proany violent denunciations of guilt and crime, at all answering the description he has given. But here, again, I ask, what right has he thus to take the sentiments of particular

the sacred principles of civil liberty. The glory of the victory of New Orleans justified all; and great glory there was, and great good accomplished for his country, I will-with him? Does he suppose that every gentleman who it would have been vain and idle to prepare and bring in a bill for the purpose. The course pursued is usual in all legislative bodies. As it was, I have not the least doubt legislative bodies. As it was, I have not the least doubt that the known state of opinion in the House of Representatives upon the subject alone prevented the Senate from passing a bill for the restoration of the deposites. The Senate did take measures, some time after, to ascertain the sense of the House: on the 4th of June, 1834, it passed a joint resolution directing the deposite of the public meneys to be made with the Bank of the United States and its benefits.

and its branches. The House never acted upon it.

But let us examine more closely the reason and foundation of this opinion, that the Senate cannot, in its legislative capacity, discuss and determine upon the constitutionality or legality of any act of the President; and let us see, too, the extent of the principle. It is supposed that the judicial power vested in the Senate, as the court for the trial of impeachments, operates as a limitation upon the action of the Senate in its legislative capacity; that the Senate can-not, in its legislative capacity, express any opinion impugn-ing the constitutionality or legality of any official act of the President, because it may be called upon to decide the same uestion judicially, upon an impeachment against him for he same act. Now, it is obvious, that if the Senate is, for this reason, incompetent to pass any resolution, impugning the conduct of the President as unconstitutional, neither is the conduct of the President as unconstitutional, neither is it competent to pass a resolution approving his conduct as constitutional and proper; for it can be no more within the competency of the Scnate to prejudge the President's cause, and acquit him, than to prejudge and condemn. Partiality in judges towards the accused is as vicious as prejudice against him. Nay, more: it is the duty of every Senator to avoid the forming, and expression of, an opinion on the constitutionality of the President's conduct; to close his mind against all information on the subject; to hold his judgment in suspense. Nor is this all. The Senate and House of Representatives are made by the Constitution co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, and their legislaco-ordinate branches of the Legislature, and their legisla-tive powers are co-equal, too, with the single exception, that money-bills can only be originated in the House; and then a distinct judicial function is assigned to each. The House is the grand inquest of the nation to accuse and impeach; the Senate is the court to try and determine. As to all matters of criminal accusation and impeachment, the action of the House is just as much judicial in its nature as the action of the Senate; the only difference is, that their judicial functions are different. If the Senate, in its legisative capacity, is incompetent to examine the constitutionality of the President's conduct, and express its opinion pon it, the House, also, in its legislative capacity, is inompetent to do so.

If, therefore, the President shall, upon any occasion,

adopt any measure questionable on constitutional grounds, no matter how mischievous the measure may be in its operation—no matter how urgent the necessity for prompt and decisive legislative action, to correct the procedure and arrest the progress of the evil—neither branch of the Legislarest the progress of the evil—neither branch of the Legisla-ture can examine, or even inquire into, the subject in its legislative character, much more pass an act to remedy the mischief. The House of Representatives must first re-solve itself into a grand inquest; examine the President's conduct in that character; impeach him, if it find just cause for impeachment; prosecute him before the Senate, and prosecute him to conviction by the judgment of two-thirds of the Senates stitus on the trial, and then and thirds of the Senators sitting on the trial; and then, and not till then, the two Houses may set about devising measures to counteract the unconstitutional and illegal measures of the Executive. And furthermore, as the Senate cannot convict the President, without being satisfied in its conscientious judgment that his unconstitutional proceedings are justly imputable to criminal motives and designs, no unconstitutional acts of the President can be corrected by any legislative measures of Congress, if the President's violation of the Constitution and laws shall appear to be justly imputable to an innocent error of judgment as to the extent of his own powers—an error into which (of all others that can be conceived) men in power are most apt to fall. Meanwhile, the measures of the Executive continue in operation, and perhaps work their full effect, unchecked, unembarrassed, by any manner or counteraction which the Legislature can constitutionally devise and provide. Sir, if this doctrine that the Senate, and, by parity of reasoning, the House of Representatives also, are incompetent, in their legislative capacity, to examine and determine upon the constitutionality or legality of Executive acts, shall be established, then I say that the Executive is, really and truly the Government and the whole Government, that the y, the Government, and the whole Government; that the President is, in every practical view, absolutely irresponsi-President is, in every practical view, absolutely irresponsible; that he is a more absolute potentate than any prince, king, or emperor, in Europe, except, perhaps, the Autocrat of all the Russias, and the Grand Signior of Turkey. And this process of expunction of our resolution of March, 1834, is to be resorted to on the supposition that this doctrine is fust and true, and to establish it as a constitutional principle of this Federal Republican Government!

During the same session of 1833-'4, at which the resolution converging the President's conduct in relation to the

tion concerning the President's conduct in relation to the revenue was adopted, there was an inquiry into the state of the Post Office Department, and the administration of its affairs by the then Postmaster General, Mr. Barry; and that proceeding of the Senate resulted in the following resolution, passed on the 27th June, 1834: "That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrow-ed at different banks by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office Department, without authority business of the Post Omce Department, without authority given by any law of Congress; and that, as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for leans by the Postmaster General are illegal and void." This was at least as strong a condemnation of the conduct of the Postmaster General, as the resolution concerning the conduct of the Postmaster General, as the resolution concerning the conduct of the Postmaster General, as the resolution to the public way are contained. of the President in relation to the public revenue contained. I should certainly have voted for it myself, had I been in my place at the time, because the proposition it asserte was true in fact, and just in law; but, in giving that vote, I should not have been influenced by any opinion, that the illegal conduct of the Postmaster General was imputable criminal motives and designs. Enough had appeared to satisfy my mind that the grossest abuses and corruptions had crept into the administration of the Department; enough to convince me that Mr. Barry was wholly unfit for his office; but the very circumstance of his unfitness, and much more besides, that came to my knowledge, inclined me to take a charitable view of his conduct and character; and I more than once publicly intimated this sentiment. And now that he has gone to his grave, I find a real pleasure in saying that I saw no evidence to implicate him in any intentional guilt. The resolution concerning his conduct was adopted by the unanimous votes of the Senators present. It is manifestly upon its face liable to exactly the same objection now made to the resolution of March, 1834; namely, that it imported a criminal charge against the Postanta Construction of the control of the namely, that it imported a criminal charge against the Post-master General, an impeachable officer; and, therefore, it was not within the competency of the Senate in its legis-lative capacity to entertain and act upon it. The gentle-man from Missouri voted for it; and, to avoid the charge of inconsistency, he now tells us that "the proceeding against Mr. Barry was objected to, and that in the first stages of it, upon the same grounds on which we now stand in the case of the President," (and of this he adduces stand in the case of the Postacha, (which was given by me and my friends, was a vote forced on us by the majority of the Senate, and, being so forced upon us, was given, as we believed, according to the truth and the fact. I well recollect that vote, and the conversation among us to which it gave rise. Some thought we should vote against it on the ground that the proceeding was unconstitutional, and that a vote in its favor would commit us on that point; others, of whom I was one, objected to the negative vote, because it would be against evidence, and would subject us to the imputation of oting as partisans and not as Senators, and because a negative vote admitted the jurisdiction just as much as an c Now, I ask, if a negative vote admitted the jurisdiction

just as much as an affirmative one, in Mr. Barry's case, how is it that the negative vote which the gentleman gave in the President's case had no effect to admit the jurisdiction of the Senate to entertain and pass the resolution of March, 1834? But this may be thought an argumentum ad hominem, which is never quite fair. I am afraid my-self that it is not fair; because, though this is one reason which the gentleman assigns for his course, it is not the only reason; and because he has vindicated his general consistency in relation to this question, by showing that he maintained the same opinion he now contends for in February, 1831. I did not myself perceive the inconsistency between the vote against the resolution of the 28th March, 1834, and the vote for that of the 27th June, until it was pointed out to me; and my impression was, that it might be accounted for by the hurry of business when the last vote was given, and the little importance of when the last vote was given, and the little importance of the subject of that vote, compared with the vast import-ance of the subject of the first; so that the principle in-volved escaped attention when the last resolution was adopted. The only question at all material is, whether the opinion the gentleman now advances concerning Mr. Barry's case, is right or wrong? I have no wish or care to convict the gentleman of inconsistency, nor was that to convict the genileman of inconsistency, nor was that my purpose in adverting to this topic. My purpose lies much deeper. I pray the Senate to observe that it is now admitted, nay, contended, that the same principle which should interdict the Senate, in its legislative capacity

I shall not now enter upon a discussion of the question, whether it was true, in point of fact and in point of law, as the resolution of March, 1834, declared, that the President's proceedings therein referred to were illegal and unconstitu tional; because, supposing that declaration not just and true, yet, if the Senate had competency to act upon the subject, its action did not begin in wrong, and the remedy is to correct our error by rescinding, not by expunging, the resolution. Surely, the present majority of the Senate are not going the length of expunging every proceeding of the then majority, which it shall consider erroneous in princi ple and in fact. The question of the competency of the Senate to pass the resolution of March, 1834, lies at the bottom of the argument of the gentleman from Missouri, support of his motion to expunge, in preference to rescine ing. That question I have now discussed. I wish to confine myself to what affects the question of expunging only If a motion shall be made to rescind, though I shall hav no new argument of my own, I may find it my duty to re capitulate the conclusive arguments of others to show the the resolution of March, 1834, is just and true in all respects, and that the principle it asserts is essential to the maintenance of our free institutions.

The gentleman from Missouri said that "expunge is severe remedy, butit is a just one. It reflects reproach, bu the fault is not ours, but of those who compel us to it. Let us go on, then, and neither compromise for difficulties, nor despair for failures. If we fail now, let us try again. If we continue to fail, and have to retire before the good work is accomplished, let us transmit and bequeath it to the democracy of America. Let us give it to the aged sire, that he may hand it down to his heir—to the matron, that sh may deliver it to her manly son—to the young mother, tha she may teach her infant babe to suck in the avengin word expunge, with the life-sustaining milk which draws from her bosom." As to that young mother wh shall be willing to mix the bitterness of that "avengin word expunge," or any other vengeance, with the mil which, with the sweetness of maternal love, she should min ister to her babe, it is to be hoped she will never have an more offspring; and if the unhappy babe shall suck the spirit of vengeance with his mother's milk, what deeds he may perform in his mature manhood, it is revolting to reflect But none of the young mothers are going to take this ad vice—that I am sure of. And if the Democracy of America shall be willing to accept the legacy, which the gentlema from Missouri is so bountifully desirous of bequeathing t them, and to improve it to the degree of which it is su ceptible, I fear some future advocate of monarchy may find cause to remember and apply to us the contemptuous language which the toryism of Swift has applied to all de mocratic States—"that an usurping populace is its owr dupe—a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant, whose state and power they advance to their own ruin, with as blind an instinct as those worms. that die with weaving magnificent habits for beings of a nature superior to their own." And, sir, I venture to warn my countrymen, that if they would avoid the reproach being dupes, they must never indulge the vain-gloriou imagination that they are incapable of being deluded that they must distrust and watch their agents, distrust and watch themselves, watch over their Constitution, their laws, and especially their public treasure, upon which the rights they so dearly value essentially depend.

TISS E. MARCILLY'S ACADEMY for the Instruction of Young Ladies, No. 11, South Charles street, Baltimore.—This Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities for instruction which may be derived from a numerous and literary community. The patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the avenue Ladies who have left it are the surest plages of the avenue Ladies who have left it are the surest plages of the avenue Ladies who have left it are the surest plages of young ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the cellence of the mode in which instruction is conveyed, and the attention paid to the deportment of the pupils. To the who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French language, the

institution offers peculiar advantages. It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the clas rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Gram

ar, Rhetoric, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography Astronomy, History, Chronology, Mythology, Logic, Ethics Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, French, Spanish, Music, Dancing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

The discipline of the Academy is mild, but firm and regular The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle meand their success is rewarded by an annual distribution of premiums.

The institution is provided with a good library.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out unattended. Their visiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family. During recreation, they are under the superintendence of one of their teachers.

TERMS.

Board and tuition, per annum, Half boarders, tuition not included, Day scholars, EXTRA CHARGES. 60 00 French, per annum, -Spanish, Music, Drawing, and Dancing, at the Pro-\$20 00

Ordinary infirmary charges, not including Doctor's Each scholar must be provided with bed and bedding, or pay \$10, if furnished by the institution.

Washing, per annum,
Boarders pay the current charges half yearly in advance

ay scholars quarterly.

Parents and guardians residing at a distance are required to

appoint a responsible agent in the city.

The vacation commences the Monday on or after the 25th o
July, and lasts until the first Monday in September.

REFRENCES.—The Most Rev. Dr. Eccleston, the Rev. Dr. Deluol, the Rev. John J. Chance, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the Hon. R. B. Taney, Philip E. Thomas, W. E. George, Richard Caton, L. Wethered, T. Ellicott, James Howard, W. Woodville, Esqs. Dr. Potter, Dr. Chatard, the Hon. B. Roman, and the Hon. Geo. A. Waggaman, of Louisiana, the Hon. W. Gaston, of Nort Carolina, L. A. Petray, of Charleston, South Carolina.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and New Orles Advertiser will insert the above advertisement once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this office.

VIVRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust fro William W. Lowe, and Christiana, his wife, dated on the 1st of April, 1831, the subscribers will sell, at public auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 9th of May, 1836, all the right, title, and interest of said Wm. W. Lowe, and Christiana, his wife, in and to lot A, of the subdivision of lot No. 4, in square No. 573.

The said lot has a two-story brick house and other improve The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Upon the final payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given for the property by us.

C. H. WILTBERGER, W. HEWITT, Trustees.

EDWARD DYER, Auctioneer.

ap 16-eots

for Muskrat, Otter, Mink, Rabbit, &c., by
S. W. HANDY,
Manufacturer and importer of Beaver and Silk Hats,
between Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels

for wholesale and retail in a few days. It would be useless to speak of the superiority of those Hats. Those wishing to purchase will call and examine them.

S. W. H.

ERCER POTATOES.—The schooner Pallas, Capt.

Nickerson, has arrived at Foulke's Wharf, where the steamboat lands, with a quantity of first quality Mercer Potatoes. All those who have bought of the same, and those who want are requested to attend to it speedily.

ap 16—3t DUBLIC SALE .-- By virtue of an order of the Orphans

Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber, as administratrix of the late Henry Waring, will sell at public sale, on Thursday, the 21st day of April, 1836, at Mount Pleasant, the late residence of the deceased, all the personal estate of the said deceased, with the exception of the negroes, consisting of a great variety of household and kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c., Plantation and Farming Utensils, and a variety of other property belonging to the deceased. The terms of said sale are, a credit of six months on all sums over ten dollars, notes with approved security to be given by the purchasers; and for all sums of ten dollars or under, the cash will be require SARAH C. WARING, Surviving Administratrix of Henry Waring,

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

Petitions were presented by Mr. McKEAN, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. KNIGHT, and Mr. WALKER.

Mr. McKEAN, from the Committee on Contingent Expenditures, to whom was referred the resolution concerning the allowance of the expenses of the Committee on Public Lands at the last session, reported the same with an amendment.

Mr. KNIGHT, from the Committee on Manufactures, to whom were referred a pretition and resolution, suggesting the whom were referred a petition and resolution, suggesting the expediency of repealing the duties on coal, made a report ad

ct of the petition and resolution. Mr. WEBSTER offered the following resolution; which wa onsidered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the returns for the three last months from the

Bank of the United States, and the different deposite banks, com municated to the Senate on the 14th of January last, be printed Mr. LINN offered the following resolution; which lies for con Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post

Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Helena, seat of justice of Pettis county, Missouri, to the seat of justice of Benton county.

Mr. BENTON adverted to the estimates transmitted in a messure of the properties of th

MIT. BENTION adverted to the estimates transmitted in a mes sage of the President on Friday last, which had been printe and laid on the table this morning, and gave notice that, as soo as gentlemen should have had an opportunity to look over thes estimates, he would move the Senate to take up the Fortification.

A number of bills received from the House of Representativ yesterday, were read a first and second time, and referred to appropriate committees.

The reports of committees and resolutions which were lying

n the table, were taken up, and agreed to.
On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Senate proceeded to onsider the bill to give effect to patents for public lands issued n the names of deceased persons.

An amendment, which was pending when the bill was last under consideration, was agreed to.

The bill was reported, and, the amendments being concurred n, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide for the stribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and giving land Mr. BENTON moved to strike out the words granting lands

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out the words granting lands

to Mississippi.

These propositions were discussed by Mr. BENTON, Mr. WALKER, Mr. PORTER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BLACK; when the question being varied in its form so as first to take the question on the amendments proposed by the Committee on Public Lands, the first of which is to strike out the words "on education." in the part specifying the objects of grants to the new

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, briefly explained the reasons which nfluenced the committee to propose this amendment; and the mendment was concurred in.

The second amendment of the committee was to strike ou everal lines in the second section, specifying education, internal approvements, &c. as the objects to which the surplus revenue, hen apportioned among the several States, shall be applied;

when apportuned among the several states, shall be applied; which amendment was agreed to.

The third amendment was to strike out the proviso at the end of the second section, that nothing in this bill shall be construed to restrain the future action of Congress in regard to the public lands; which was also agreed to.

The fourth amendment was to strike out "1837," (the limit of duration of the bill,) and insert "1841;" which was concursation to the public lands.

ed in—yeas 19, nays 11.

The fifth amendment was to strike out the fifth section, which rovides for an annual expenditure of \$30,000 for completing the urveys of the public lands. Mr. EWING, of Ohio, explained the reasons which induced

the committee to propose this amendment, and expressed his own willingness now to concur in it.

After a few words from Mr. KING, of Alabama, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. BENTON, this amendment was

ot concurred in. The sixth amendment was to strike out the sixth section, which refers to a contingent re-arrangement of the land districts in case of the existing districts not yielding sufficient by sales to pay the salaries of the land officers therein.

The reasons which led to this amendment were stated by Mr.

Mr. WALKER resisted the discontinuance of land offices

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, moved an amendment in the third section to make the dates correspond with the other part of the bill which amendment was agreed to.

The next question being on the motion to amend by striking out the words "Missouri" and "Mississippi" from those of the new States to which 500,000 acres of land each are to be ranted,
After some remarks from Mr. BENTON, the bill was laid on

The Senate proceeded to consider the message from the Hou of Representatives, insisting on their amendment to the bill to establish a territorial government in the Territory of Wisconsin.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved to appoint a committee of confer

Mr. KNIGHT wished to be first assured whether there wa of a majority of the Senate who would be willing to recede, and alled the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Buchanan, YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhour

Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, Porter, Lives, Robbins, Robertson, Ruggles, Walker, Wall, Webster,

Wright—23.
NAYS—Messrs. Clay, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks,
Hill, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Morris, Naudain, Nicholas, Niles,
Prentiss, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, White—18.
It was then ordered that the committee of conference consist

f three Senators; and,
On motion of Mr. PORTER, they were appointed by the

The Senate then took up a resolution to correct mistakes i my locations of the reservations among the Pottawatamie In-lians; which was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. KING, of Alabama, the Senate took up the

ill for the relief of Arthur Bronson; which was discussed a onsiderable length, and was rejected—yeas 9, nays 19.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

Mr. DROMGOOLE asked the House to take up the resolu

The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House full information of the mode and manner of selecting banks in the several States or Territories for the deposite of the public money, of the United States; of all ontracts, agreements, or stipulations entered into with said banks or the safe keeping of said moneys; that the Secretary of the Freasury also state what agents have been employed, the nature and extent of their agency, and the compensation which such agents have received in any way from the Government of the United States; and that he also state what officers or agents or he part of said banks have in any way participated or been i truinental in the formation of any such contracts, agreement r stipulations concerning the deposite and safe keeping of said

Mr. WISE moved to amend the resolution by striking out all ofter the word "resolved," and inserting the resolution hereto-ore offered by him, as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with pown of send for persons and papers, to inquire into the mode gency of selecting the banks of deposite for the public money he contracts with the Treasury Department, by which the gregulated; the manner in which, and the persons by whore nch contracts are or have been made; into all corresponden that soever touching contracts for the deposite of the publicancy; and into all connexion or relation, official or unofficial. money; and into all connexion or relation, official or unofficial, which exists, or has existed, between any person or persons and the Treasury Department, or between them and the deposite banks, or any individuals or banks, touching the custody and the control and deposite of the public money; or between any department of the Executive, and any individual or individuals or banks, touching the disbursements of the public money, appropriated or unappropriated by law; and into the amount of compensation of any or all agents whatsoever, official or unofficial connected with the said Department, or said banks, touching the disbursement, safe keeping, or deposite of the public money and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise Mr. WISE spoke in support of the motion to amend till one o'clock; when

clock; when
Mr. PATTON moved that the House proceed to the Order Mr. PATTON moved that the House proceed to the Orders f the Day; which was agreed to by a vote of 81 to 72.

Mr. THOMAS moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of nabling him to present a resolution giving priority to certain ills in relation to the boundaries of Ohio and Michigan, and to be admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union.

Mr. GRANGER called for the yeas and nays, which were organd and waven was 112 nays 70.

mred, and were—yeas 119, nays 70.
Mr. PEYTON gave notice that, if the motion prevailed, h should move to amend the resolution so as to embrace the bi-regulating the deposite of the public moneys in certain loca Mr. CAMBRELENG asked if the resolution went to exclude

the appropriation bills altogether.

Mr. THOMAS said it did, until the bills designated in the re solution should be disposed of.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, Then I shall vote against it.

Mr. THOMAS asked for the yeas and nays; and they we

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative-year nays 70, not two-thirds.
 Mr. STORER moved to suspend the Rules to enable him to of

er a resolution setting apart Tuesday next, after 12 o'clock, transider the bill establishing the northern boundary of Ohio which motion was rejected.

Mr. PATTON moved to take up the bill to establish the Teritorial Government of Wisconsin, which the Senate returned after
taving agreed to two of the amondments of the House, and disaed to the third-amendment reducing the salary of the Govern from \$3,500 to \$2,500, for his services as Governor and as Su intendent of Indian Affairs.

Mr. PATTON moved that the House recede from the amend Mr. UNDERWOOD hoped, he said, that the House woul not recede, and asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered After a few words from Messrs. JOHNSON, of Louisiana IONES, of Michigan, HARDIN, UNDERWOOD, VINTON ASHLEY, BOON, G. LEE, and PATTON,

The question was taken, and the motion to recede rejected—eas 58, nays 135. On motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, the House then insisted

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tate of the Union, (Mr. Parron in the chair,) for the purpose of proceeding in the consideration of the bill "making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic service of the Government for the civil and diplomatic service service of the Government for the civil and diplomatic service servic

he year 1836."

The motion pending was to strike out the appropriation of 250 for the commissioner of the sinking fund.

[The appropriation was objected to because the necessity of the office had expired, and there was no duty to perform; and was insisted upon on the ground that it was a salary office, and o long as it existed, and was not abolished by law, let the duty be more or less, the salary established by law ought to be paid.

After some few remarks by Mr. CAMBRELENG, Mr. CAVE
JOHNSON, Mr. PEARCE, of R. I. and Mr. MASON, the

mendment was rejected without a count.

Mr. WISE moved to strike out the clause appropriating "for ontingent expenses of the Secretary of War, 3,000 dollars." [The opposition of Mr. WISE was upon the ground that the noney was not wanted for any known object, and he did not see why 3,000 dollars should be wanted in addition to the general purposition for the Department. It was replied that the more proposition for the Department.

why 3,000 dollars should be wanted in addition to the general appropriation for the Department. It was replied that the money was wanted for expenses in detail; such as printing, stationary, &c. necessary to the business of the office.]

After a few observations by Messrs. CAMBRELENG, SHEP-PERD, MASON, and WISE, the motion was withdrawn.

[Mr. WISE again objected to the number and variety of the items for contingent expenses for every department, which amounted to so large a sum in the gross; and, after some explanation by Mr. CAMBRELENG, he withdrew his objection, and allowed the Clerk to proceed in the reading of the bill, till he came to the appropriation of \$5,500 for the contingent expenses of the Commissioner of Pensions, which, as a branch of the War Department, he thought could not require so large a sum. Unless some satisfactory explanation could be given, he should move to strike it out. Mr. CAMBRELENG replied, that every member of Congress knew that the business of the office was very expensive, and the numerous calls upon it in every way rendered the Congress knew that the business of the office was very expensive, and the numerous calls upon it in every way rendered the expenses for stationary and other well known numerous expenses as great, or greater, than any other department. Mr. Wise then wished to make the appropriation specific, so that it could not be appropriated to any other purposes.]

Mr. WISE then moved to strike out the words "for contingent expenses," and insert. "for stationary and other similar

mr. Wish then moved to strike out the words for contingent expenses," and insert, "for stationary and other similar expenses," of the Commissioner of Pensions, \$5,000.

Mr. A. H. SHEPPERD considered the appropriation proper. He had examined the subject, and was satisfied that the money was required; and he could not vote to strike it out, or to reduce the

Mr. ADAMS thought there would be no essential difference the terms; and, as every item of the expenditure must be accounted for, and the accounts must be settled, he thought the entleman's fears were not well founded. He then went on to

y that he hoped the abuses spoken of by the gentleman were unded in mere rumor, and had no real existence. He knew at such abuses crept into all Governments; but he knew that spicion, jealousy, and slander often raised prejudices agains mest men. The remedy, if there were abuses, the remedy as in the strict performance of their duties by the committe of this House.

Mr. WISE agreed perfectly that abuses should be inquired atto, and that was what he had been anxious to have done by the House for the whole session, but the House would not inquire. It alluded to the gentleman's (Mr. Adams') administration, and aid he had been most grossly abused and scandalized; and poke of the stories about the East Room, which never had been arnished till General Jackson came into office, and then it was arnished at the expense of \$45,000. Without inquiry the truth ould not be known; and it must be strict storn, republicant.

furnished at the expense of \$45,000. Without inquiry the truth could not be known; and it must be strict, stern, republican inquiry. To inquire of the Heads of Departments would be in vain, for they would let truth fall by the way. He had mentioned abuses, because investigation was stiffed; and he went on to contrast the conduct of the present party and Government, which will not allow inquiry, with that of Mr. Adams; and he was informed, that when his Administration was charged with extravagance, waste, and corruption, neither the Government nor the party ever in one instance resisted an inquiry into abuses. He concluded with saying that he had no special objection to the item, and would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. ASHLEY moved to amend the bill in the 226th line, by striking out "two" and inserting "one."

[This referred to the subject of a salary for a land commissioner.]

The amendment was adopted.
Mr. ASHLEY then moved to allow an additional sum for clerine to copy and bring up the records of the Land Office, \$2,000 and for copying and preserving notes at the seat of Government, \$420. Mr. A. remarked that this was a usual allowance, and was ne

essary to secure the Government against the chance of serious sses and inconveniences.
Mr. CAMBRELENG and Mr. C. JOHNSON briefly oppos e motion, on the ground that no appropriation ought to be ade, when the office has not previously been created by law the office is wanted it should be created by a law for the pur

se, and not make it a practice to create these offices, inc ntally, in appropriation bills. A bill for this purpose had bee repared.
Mr. SEVIER thought the appropriation was proper, and that he clerks ought to be employed; and he hoped the amendment

would prevail.

Mr. HARPER approved the course adopted by the commitee, and hoped it would be persevered in. He thought it very
cose legislation to continually insert these additional items in . He thought the clerks alluded to were needed, and he htthey ought to be paid; but as they would be provided for other bill, he hoped the amendment would not be made in

his.

After some suggestions from Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, Mr. Ashley withdrew his motion to amend.

Mr. SEVIER then moved a similar amendment, in application to Arkansas. Rejected.

Mr. LAY moved to strike out all the appropriations for the expenses of the Territorial Government of Michigan.

[A message was here received from the Senate, stating that hey had adhered to their disagreement to the amendment of he House to the bill establishing the Territorial Government of Wiscansia, and asked a conference on the same, having and Wisconsin, and asked a conference on the same, having ap

Wisconsin, and asked a conference on the same, having appointed conferees on their part.]

Mr. STORER spoke at some length on the subject of the motion, contending that Michigan had put herself out of the pale of the Government of the United States, and was no longer entitled to its protection. He stated that, as he had understood, there was no Governor of Michigan except their own State Governor, and no courts except those of her own establishing.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said we had not yet acknowledged the independence of Michigan, nor admitted her into the Union. Until we had done one or the other, we were bound to provide for the expenses of the Territorial Government. The money would not be drawn unless it was wanted.

would not be drawn unless it was wanted.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON suggested an amendment to the motion, providing that the salaries of the officers of the Territories of Arkansas and Michigan be paid in proportion to the time which should elapse before those Territories were admitted into

Mr. LAY accepted the amendment as a modification of his Mr. J. Y. MASON said there was no necessity for this amend nent. The salaries were paid by law, not by the appropria-ion bill, and would be paid pro rata till the time when their anctions ceased from death, resignation, or a change in the

ations of the Territory.

After some remarks from Messrs. STORER, JONES of Mirigan, VINTON, TOUCEY, LAY, and SEVIER, the motion

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the bill was amended by

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the bill was amended by striking out of the appropriation for assistant counsel and district attorney in Florida the words "assistant counsel," and the sum

8420.

Mr. WHITE offered an amendment to provide for the payment of the Judges of the District Courts in Florida, under the act of 3d of May, 1828, for the year 1830, \$800; and for the years 1835 and 1836, \$600. In favor of this appropriation Mr WHITE said the Judges had performed extra duty, under the act alluded to, and were legally entitled to compensation. He want jute an explanation of the nature of the duty, and the righ vent into an explanation of the nature of the duty, and the righ

Mr. CAMBRELENG suggested that some of the evidence poken of had not been known to the committee, and that th mondment had better be withdrawn, and presented again in th

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.
Mr. HARRISON, of Missouri, moved to insert "for the cost
f certain land suits in Missouri and Florida, decided against th nited States, \$1,000.'

Interest States, \$1,000."

[This amendment was supported on the ground that the United States were bound to confirm all valid claims to public lands of the title was doubted, the claimant, by a special law, was also used to have his claim ascertained by the United States courts, and the "costs were to abide the final decision, as in all other cases efore said courts." Here the claims were held to be valid, and the Government, as any other party, angle to pay the costs of the Government, as any other party, ought to pay the costs of the adjudication. It was stated, in opposition to the amendment that the subject had been examined by a gentleman of the com

e unanimously determined that the claim ought not to be al-wed. It was entirely a legal question, and depended upon the instruction of the law above cited. The question was debated by Messrs. WHITE, SEVIER The question was debated by Messrs. WHITE, SEVIER, SMITH, CAMBRELENG, TOUCEY, KENNON, and HAR-

The question was then put, and there appeared to be yeas 60,

The committee then rose, and reported that fact to the House.

Mr. CARTER moved that the House do adjourn.

Mr. CAMBRELENG desired the yeas and nays; which were

The motion to adjourn was then taken, and decided in the egative—yeas 65, nays 72.

The question was then taken on Mr. HARRISON's amendment, nd the vote was, yeas 57, nays 48; so there was no quorum.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved that the committee rise; which

notion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved that the bill be made the Orde f the Day for to-morrow and next day.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved a suspension of the Rules, t llow him to make the motion

The vote was taken, and there were yeas 86, nays 32. So ere was no quorum voting. The CHAIR remarked that there was evidently a quorum i

the House.
Mr. CAMBRELENG moved a call of the House. Mr. RENCHER moved an adjournment. Mr. CAMBRELENG asked for the yeas and nays; which vere not ordered.

The question was then taken on the motion to adjourn, and de

cided in the negative—yeas 53, nays 73.

Mr. CAMBRELENG then renewed his motion to suspend the Rules to make the bill the Order of the Day for to-morrow and next day, and take precedence of all other business.

Mr. WHITTLESEY called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 95, nays 45.

The CHAIR decided that the bill was made the Order of

ported in another part of to-day's paper) con-Mr. WHITTLESEY understood that it was a suspension t

allow the gentleman to make a metion.

The CHAIR said he put the motion direct on the suspension of the Rules, but would ascertain the understanding of the House A motion was then made that the bill should be made the Order of the Day for 12 o'clock, and carried in the affirmative.

The House them adjourned. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15. Immediately after reading the journal, Mr. DENNY rose t

All the description of the floor to enable him to yield the floor to enable him to bring a subject before the House, in which he felt a personal atterest. Mr. DENNY having complied, and leave being grant-Any thinking reader will be able to determine what probability there is of an adjournment at that day, when he is informed that, besides the ousiness yet before committees, there are no

interest. Mr. Denny having complied, and leave being granted by the House,
Mr. HOWARD said that he wished to call the attention of the House, and of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) to the imperfect manner in which his (Mr. W.'s) remarks, made on the day before yesterday, were reported in the National Intelligencer of this morning. It would be remembered by the House that considerable debate occurred upon a motion of a gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Shepperd,) to strike out a part of the contingent fund provided for the State Department, and which involved, in its range, the propriety of the appointment by the President of two commissioners to proceed to Ohio and Michigan, after the adjournment of the last Congress. Mr. H. said that, as was well known, he had the honor of being selected as one of these commissioners, associated with a distinguished gentleman (Mr. Rush) who had filled many honorable stations under the Government. With what success or ability they had performed their duties, it was not for him to judge, being satisfied with the approbation of the President, expressed on the surrender of the trust; but he would say, that they were undertaken with a single eye to the prescration of the peace of the country, then threatened with imminent danger of violation. In the course of the debate, the power of the President to make such appointments had been freely discussed. This was a matter properly open to debate, and gentlemen had a fair right to scrutinize it strictly. He had listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia. (Mr. Wise,) as he always did, with attendant for the peace of the country and the man from Virginia. (Mr. Wise,) as he always did, with attendant for the peace of the country was the always did, with attendant for the peace of the country. inize it strictly. He had listened to the remarks of the gentle nan from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) as he always did, with atter tion, and was perfectly sure that the report of them, which he would ask the Clerk to read, was not an accurate report. The debate having turned exclusively upon the appointment of the commissioners, the gentleman from Virginia is made to say as

The Clerk then read this extract:
"Mr. WISE said, the discussion showed the necessity of e. "Mr. WISE said, the discussion showed the necessity of examining these contingent appropriations. What would gentlemen say (he asked) if it should turn out that this very appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was used to pay
some of these secret agents, appointed without any authority of
the Constitution? He went into the examination of the right
of appointment, and contended that the President had no power
of the kind contended for. The contingent appropriations (he
said) were applied to all sorts of illegitimate purposes; and
even one portion of a system of corruption, which had increased to a most enormous extent."

'ed to a most anormous extent.''
Mr. HOWARD said that, in the passage just read, it might be inferred by some readers, that the cpithet contained in the last sentence was applied to the appointment of the commissioner, which, he was perfectly sure the gentleman from Virginia did not do. The remarks which were made by members of the House, in debate, were of great consequence, but those which were reported to have been made were equally so, because they went forth to the nation, instead of being confined to the House; and, having called the attention of the gentleman

or House, and, having cathed the attention of the gentleman crom Virginia to the imperfection in the report of his remarks, to left it to his own sense of justice what course to pursue.

Mr. WISE said it would give him a great deal of pleasure to explain. He would say that he had spoken on the day alluded to without preparation and extemporaneously, and could not say what his precise words were, but he knew what his meaning to instance his appearance of the commissioners. what his precise words were, but he knew what his meaning vas. He meant to instance this appointment of commissioners of Michigan by the President of the United States, not as a corrupt appointment, but as an illegitimate appointment; and he had cenerally denounced contingent appropriations, as covering illegitimate and corrupt applications of the public moneys. He did not mean to charge the honorable gentlemen from Maryland, on the President, with corruption in the appointment, but he charged he President then, as he did now, with making an illegitimate populations, when there was no necessity for doing so: there was, however, a difference of opinion on that subject. At the time alluded to, he was debating the subject with his colleague (Mr. Mason) of these contingent appropriations covering corrupt appropriations of the public moneys. He did not charge the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Howard) with corruption

and if such charge was intimated in the report, he would say ith great pleasure that he was misreported.

Mr. HOWARD said that he was glad to find that the recollec-Mr. HOWARD said that he was glad to find that the recollection of the gentleman from Virginia corresponded with his own. The constitutionality or legality of the appointment was properly open to debate, and gentlemen upon all sides had a perfect right to express their opinions upon it. He would no longer detain the House from its ordinary business.

[The House then proceeded to the regular business of the morning.]

In the sketch of some remarks of Mr. Wise, in yester-lay's daily paper, a most provoking but obvious error of the oress occurs. When he spoke of the profit made by the deposite banks on the public money, supposing it to be at the rate of only three per cent. he said it was one million of dollars per nnum, not nine millions, as it was printed.

DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—On Tuesday, the 5th day of April next, and from day to day thereafter till completed, at Oak Hill, the former residence of Col. James Monroe, deceased, near Aldie, in the county of Loudoun, in Virginia, will be sold, at public anction, to the highest bidder, the very ze, valuable, and various personal property (slaves excepted the late Col. Monroe, consisting of 35 or 40 horses, upwards o head of cattle, including several yoke of good oxen; 150 sheep lings; household furniture of the best quality, kitchen furni-re, a library of some thousand volumes, well selected, in vari-se languages, ancient and modern, some fine paintings, farming ensils of every kind, including three wagons and several carts

itensils of every kind, including three wagons and several carts, between 200 and 300 barrels of corn, hay, &c.

The sale will positively commence at 11 o'clock on the first lay, and as it is expected it will continue several days, it is proposed to offer the library on the 2d day of the sale. At the conclusion of the sale, the slaves of said decedent, about 43 in number, of all ages and descriptions, will be hired for the residue of the current year. At the sale, on all sums above \$10 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with salisfactory security. For purchases of that amount and under, the lash will be required.

public attention is particularly invited to the above sale for the extent, variety, and value of the property to be seldom equalled.

NOTLEY C. WILLIAMS, chich, for the extent, variety, NOTLEY C. WILLIAMS, told, is seldom equalled. NOTLEY C. WILLIAMS, old, is seldom equalled. Sheriff of Loudoun, Committee, Administrato de bonis non of Col. James Monroe, de ceased, by WM. MERSHON, his Deputy.

The above sale is postponed to Tuesday, 19th In consequence of the interference of the Ciruit Superior Court of Loudoun, which will commence its ses-ion on the 18th instant, the above sale is again postponed till

OARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. New Ha-ven, Conn.—G. A. DE WITT, Principal, (late Princiven, Conn.—G. A. DE WITT, Principal, (late Principal of Providence High School.) Reference in Washington to Hon. John Forsyth and Hon. Wm. J. Grayson.
In New York: to Rev. Drs. Berrian and Anthon; Rev. Mr.

ne day in the next month, of which due notice will be given

Schroeder; Swords, Stanford & Co. Booksellers; Hon, Henry Meigs, and Meigs D. Benjamin, Esq. Importer of French Goods. In Charleston, S. C. to Hon. Geo. W. Cross, and Rev. Pre-There being in the school several lads from Alabama and

south Carolina, the Principal would be glad to add to their num-per from the Southern States. And he pledges himself that they shall be subject to no influence which would not be in perfect ache South, he thinks he can duly appreciate Southern feelings.

New Haven, April. dance with the wishes of Southern parents. Having lived at WASHINGTON.

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

CONGRESS.

Little business of consequence was transacted n either House yesterday.

rise to a debate, which ended in referring it

to the Committee on Commerce, and ordering it,

After transacting some other business, the

Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for

the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the

public lands among the several States, &c. and

djourned at 5 o'clock, till Monday next, with

In the House of Representatives, after some

explanation between two of the members (re-

cerning a passage in debate on Wednesday last,

and receiving reports, &c. the House resumed,

n Committee of the Whole, the General Annual

Appropriation bill, and continued engaged in the

liscussion of the details of that bill all the re-

The House has not yet acted upon the Se-

nate's proposition to adjourn on the 23d of May.

fewer than seven hundred bills depending between the two Houses of Congress, some of them

of momentous importance and great urgency.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Delegates to the Legislature elected, in addi-

Last evening's mail brought us the latest pa-

pers from Mobile and Savannah, but nothing

FROM TEXAS.

DEAR SIR: An opportunity offering, I write you, no

with many pleasant feelings. The Alamo has fallen, and

surrounded, having attempted to march to the relief of Bex

ar, and was beat back. Our condition is very bad. To

day we finish the Constitution, hurry through the rest o

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Webster, Mr. BENJAMIN THOMAS, to Miss JANE

Tolumbian Horticultural Society. - An adjourned

ciety will take place this evening, at the usual hour.

W. W. CURRAN, Sec'y.

EGRO SERVANTS WANTED.—A gentleman

ing under the firm of LAMBRIGHT & CORDELL was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 11th inst. George

was, by mutual cousent, unserved to settle the business of the Lambright being duly authorized to settle the business of the LAMBRIGHT & CORDELLA LAMBRIGHT

the business, and prepare for desperate efforts.

gulate land business. Yours, most truly,

IRA R. LEWIS, Esq. Natchez.

Jordan.

Washington, March 16, 1836.

C. B. STEWART.

new, either from Florida or Texas.

vith the documents, to be printed.

out taking any question on the bill.

mainder of the day's sitting.

tion to 23 before stated:

James City,

Buckingham,

King and Queen, -

fairs in that country:

650 100 104 5,132 4,591 32 Ship Stuff, bushels, 1,066 do. 337 Wood, 648 Fence Rails, 3,446 Furniture, do. 12,275 Timber, 500 In the Senate, amongst the morning busi-ASCENDING, 42 BOATS. ness, was the presentation of a memorial from bushels, 127 6 Oysters,
3½ Fish, David Melville, lately a weigher and gauger in barrels, 328 the Custom-house at Newport, in Rhode Island, Boxes Furniture. who represents that he has been removed from lbs. 4,480 his employment under circumstances of extra-160 ordinary oppression, &c. This memorial gave

CANAL TRADE.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal trade for the week

ending on Thursday, at noon.

DESCENDING, 65 BOATS—CONTAINING,

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Positively the last night of the re-engagement of the celebrated HERR CLINE.

Will be performed the interesting drama of THE GOLDEN FARMER; Or, the Last Crime. After which the extraordinary performance of HERR CLINE, the will perform a great variety of interesting evolutions on the

To conclude with the laughable comedy of

No Ladies admitted unattended by a gentleman.
Admittance, 25 cents. Children under 10, half-price.

Admittance 50 cents; children half price. It has be and at the Hall during the day and evening. The front seat exclusively for children. Tickets can be ap 12—tf

20 barrels of Apples. ap 15

A UCTION NOTICE.—Our sale of GOLD LEVER, and LEPINE WATCHES and fine GOLD JEWELRY, will be continued this and to-morrow evenings, embracing many new articles just received, as Gold Lever and Lepine Watches, Silver Levers; fine Gold Pins, paintings, emeralds, topaz, and ruby; fine Gold Scals; enamel, chased, and set Rings; solid gold Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; Earrings, Razors, &c.

ADDITIONAL.

100 dozen French and English Pertumery
15 cards fine Knives, assorted expressly for retailing
50 dozen Emerson's Razor Stops, with paste and hair brushes.

P. MAURO & SON,
ap 14—d2t

Auctioneers. ED. - DYER, Auct

every unfortunate creature murdered and burnt, some even before they were dead. A Mexican, whose daughters This rare and almost invaluable collection of Books, heretofore advertised, comprising a great variety of standard works, including Lords and Commons Journals, 92 folio volumes, Annual Register, 45 volumes, Reports of Saunders Dyer, Borrows, Peera Williams, Coke, Yelverton, Kelynge, Raymond, Salkeld, Strange, &c., State Trials, 8 vols. folio; valuable works on Civil Law; Histories of England by Rapin, Speed, Smollett, Baker, &c.; Memoirs and Historical Works of Camden, Clarendon, Evelyn, Dugdale, Lord Somers, and Pepys; Thurloe's State Papers, 7 vols. folio, Collin's Peerage of England, 7 vols., Bacom and Viner's Abridgment, and numerous others of equal merit. live at Beasons, and another, came into Houston's camp at Gonzales, and reported, on the 10th, that on the 6th at day light the cavalry surrounded the fort, and the infantry, with scaling ladders, entered at the four angles of the fort, and were supported until all but seven of the Americans were killed: these called for Santa Ana and quarter, and were by his order immediately sacrificed. In the stories related by the two Mexicans, there is no material difference. Mr McNeal (our Natchez friend) said that from La Bahia. whence he has just arrived, the country from La Bahia to Bexar is alive with Mexicans; that Fannin is probably

JAMES COLLINGSWORTH, Col. CARSON, of North Caroli CAUTION.—All persons are forewarned not to pay any bill due the late firm of Richey & Hamill, or myself, without a written order from me.

JAMES RICHEY. na, and D. Burner, are in nomination for President (pro

ANTED TO HIRE.—A Boy between twelve and

ap 16—3t

E. DYER, Auct'r.

Y HOFFMAN & Co. Baltimore.—Tuesday

Morning, 26th inst.—STOCK OF CLOTHS, &c.—

At nine o'clock we will sell the stock in trade of Messrs. JOHN

GIBSON & Co. who contemplate making a change in their
business. The sale will take place at their own warehouse, No.

8, North Charles street, and be continued from day to day, until the entire shall be closed. The Stock consists of—

Super and extra super Cloths and Cassimeres

Summer Cloths, or Crape Camblets; Merinos, &c.

Silk Merino and Toilinet Vestings

Black and Fancy English and French Velvets

London fancy Quiltings and Shalleys

Plain, ribbed, and satin-ribbed Drilling. DRIVING BUSINESS.—The Bangor Commercial Advertise says that, according to a statement of the City Clerk, in-tentions of marriage have been published by him of two hundred and twenty-one couple! and he thinks, if it had not been for fear of a French war, he should have had fifty

On Thursday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, Mr. JOHN L. SMITH, of Washington, to Miss REBECCA MARIA SHEPPARD, of Georgetown. GEORGE, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac George, all o

ap 16—ts HOFFMAN & Co. Aucts.

REPAIR OLDS'S PATENT FEATHER DRESS—This machine for purifying and dressing new or old Feather Beds, is now in operation in this city, on 7th street, opposite the Patriotic Bank, and produces the following effects:

It cleanses new feathers from all impurities and offensive odors; it dries the feathers; it kills moths and other insects; it does not injure them as "baking," or "kiln-drying;" it takes out the dirt; it takes out disagreeable smell usually in new feathers; it renders them more light, elastic, and buoyant; it takes less feathers for a bed; it makes them sweet and clean; it brings them into lively action; it takes out the oily and unhealthy matter; it saves many from disease and (perhaps) death 1 in short, it is economy. On Wednesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. Elias Harrison, FRANCIS L. SMITH, Esq., of Va., to Miss SARAH G., daughter of John C. Vowell, Esq., of Al-DEATH.

A few days ago, after a long and painful illness, ALEX-ANDER JORDAN, Esq. Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia in Norfolk, in the 61st year of his age. No nan sustained a better character through life than Mr

become matted and almost useless, are rendered light and elastic, and much increased in bulk, oftentimes four beds making five. The expense is very little, compared to the advantages derived, and enough feathers are often left sufficient to pay expenses. No person is too poor to have their bed dressed; if it does not give perfect satisfaction, nothing will be charged! meeting of this Society will be held at the Aldermen's room, in the City Hall, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

At 5 o'clock, a Lecture on Vegetable Chemistry will be delivered by Dr. Thomas P. Jones, a member, to which all who feel an interest in the promotion of Horticulture are respectfully

A Special Meeting of the Columbia Typographi-

at present in this city, wishes to purchase for his own use (not for speculation,) regroes of the following description, viz. A good cook, male or female, two or three mulatto girls, accustomed to house service, a seamstress, a good washer and ironer. Also, two or three likely boys or young men. For such the highest prices will be paid. Apply to Edward Dyer, of this city.

ap 16—4t ss the operation, where every information will be given

E, the subscribers, three of the Commissioners

Lambright being duty aumorated LAMBRIGHT & CORDELL.

N. B. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late firm of Lambright & Cordell, to call previous to the 1st of May next, and settle their accounts, as the subscriber is anxious to close the affairs of the late firm,

The undersigned avails himself of this opportanity of informing his friends and the Public generally, that the business will be continued by him at the store formerly occupied by Griffin & Tilley, a few doors east of 10th street, where he has just received a handsome selection of Spring Goods of the latest importations, and would ask those of his former patrons and others to call, &c.

GEO. LAMBRIGHT.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 16,

THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

Centre Market, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st days of April, instant.

The following are some of the prominent subjects of Natural History contained in the collection, viz.

4 Elephants, 1 Rhinoceros, 6 Lions and Lionesses
2 Java Tigers, 1 two-humped Camel, 2 Royal Bengal Tigers
3 Dromedaries, 1 Polar or White Bear
1 Gnoo, or Horned Horse; 2 Porcupines, 3 Lamas, 8 Leopards
5 Panthers, 1 Buffalo, 2 Quaggas, 1 Serveall, 1 Ocelot
1 Gazelle, 4 spotted Hyenas, 2 striped Hyenas, 2 Zebras
1 Onega, 1 Augora, 2 Emews, or South American Ostriches
2 Condors, American Eagle, Parrots, Macaws, Paroquets
Badgers, African Jackalls, Lynx of Japan, Red Alpacha
Simia tribe, Ichneumons.

The exhibition will be accompanied by a band of fifteen musicians, who stand unrivalled as to taste and execution.

The exhibition will be exhibited in Georgetown on Friday the
22d, and in Alexandria on Saturday, the 23d instant.

No Ladies admitted unattended by a gentleman.

MAELZEL'S CONFLAGRATION of MOSCOW. Now Exhibiting at the Masonic Hall. Doors open at 1 past 7, exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock,

EDY EDWARD DYER.--Sale of Furniture. In front of Centre Market will be sold for cash, on Tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 8 o'clock A. M. a great variety of Household Furniture, consisting of

Rumors have been in circulation here of batdes in Texas, subsequent to the date of the capture of the Alamo by the Mexican troops; but our papers do not furnish any confirmation of them. The following letter, which we find in the Natchez Courier, contains the only additional information furnished us by the late mails of the state of af-

This rare and almost invaluable collection of Books, heretofore pers, 7 vols. folio, Collin's Peerage of England, 7 vols., Bacon and Viner's Abridgment, and numerous others of equal merit, is now arranging, and will be sold at auction on Saturday evening, 16th instant, at the Auction Rooms opposite Brown's Hotel.

Members of Congress, gentlemen of the bar, strangers, and literati generally, will find this sale one of the most rare, and

Catalogues to be had in this city as above, and of J. H. Naff, Auctioneer, Baltimore, and will be forwarded to such as desire, per mail, whose orders will meet with prompt and faithful at tention.

P. MAURO & SON,

duly appointed by Montgomery County Court, to divide the lands held and seized by the late Edward Burgess, Sen., deceased, of said County, hereby give public notice that we, or a majority of our number, shall proceed, on or about the 27th day of April next, by virtue of said commission, to divide and lay off the following two pieces of land, to wit, a tract called Henry and Elizabeth, and a tract adjoining thereto, called Henry and Elizabeth enlarged; all lying in said County, and a part of said land is in the occupancy of Elisha Etcheson, and a part in the occupancy of Jeremiah Watkins. All persons who are in any way interested in said lands are hereby notified and desired to attend to this public notice. Given under our hands and seals this 30th

IS HE JEALOUS? OOLOGICAL EXHIBITION. The Managers of the Zeological Exhibition, from Baltimore, have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Washington City and its vicinity, that they will exhibit their grand collection of Beasts and Birds, for two days only, on the Public Square, near the Centre Market, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st

Furniture, consisting of
Sideboards, Bureaux,
Tables, Chairs, Carpets,
Bedsteads, Beds, Easy-chair,
Tongs and Shovels, Andirons, Fenders,
A large quantity of good Kitchen Utensils, &c.
An excellent Carryall, Market Cart, &c.

sional;) Rusk, Bailly, Hardiman, Potter, and one of the first named will form the cabinet. Next Congress will re fifteen years of age, to serve as an assistant waiter.

ave would be preferred. For further particulars, apply to ap 16—3t

E. DYER, Auct'r.

Plain, ribbed, and satin-ribbed Drilling.

Vith various other seasonable Stufts, Paddings, Silk and Cotton Serges, London Scarf Twist, Plain and Fancy Buttons, &c. ap 16—ts

HOFFMAN & Co. Aucts.

is economy.

On old feathers it has the same effect as above; besides, it

The trouble to the housekeeper is little or nothing, as beds will be taken to the shop in the morning and returned at night, by giving a day or two notice. It also gives a fine opportunity to overhaul all the beds, get the ticks washed, or the feathers changed to new ticks, &c. &c.

with pleasure.

Persons leaving orders at the establishment, or through the Post Office, (addressed "A. Lombard,") will be promptly waited upon. Beds will be called for in any part of the city free of expense.

A. LOMBARD, Superintendent. ap 16—cp3t (Met & Glo)

to this public notice. Given under our hands and seals this 30th day of January, 1836.

H. C. GAITHER, THOMAS GRIFFITH, REMUS RIGGS.



notice, the arrangement will be as follows

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

Petersburg railroad to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

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

THOMAS J. WHITTLESSY WAS elected a Representative to Congress, vice ZALMON WILDMAN, deceased.

FOR NORFOLK.—The Steamer CO-LUMBIA, Captain James Mitchell, having been placed permanently on the route between the District of Columbia and Norfolk, will leave Washington every Monday and Friday at 12 o'clock M. and, returning, will leave Norfolk every Wednesday and Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage and fare \$5.

Freight destined to Petersburg or Richmond must be paid for at the time of shipment.

Application of the paid for the time of shipment.

The particular of the paid for the time of shipment.

Proprietors, Alexandria. (Globe)

Thursday, do 14

Do do 23

Do May 5

Thursday, April
Do do
Do May
Do do
Do June Do August 4 DIXON & HUNTER, Norfolk.

James river boat next morning, and arrive early the same afternoon.

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

Passage and fare \$5.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES FERGUSSON, Agent,

Baltimore. Canal Line between Washington and the West.

PACKET OFFICE,

Georgetown, March 28, 1836.

THE Canal Packet Company announce to the Public that their line of Packet Boats between Georgetown and Shepherdstown is now in full operation. Hour of starting from each

place, 4 o'clock A. M. Faretailer, in proportion.

This line connects at Conrad's Ferry with Leesburg, by a line of Stages; at the Point of Rocks with Frederick, by the Railroad; at Harper's Ferry with Winchester and Western Virginia, by the Railroad; at Shepherdstown, with the great Western Tunnpike; at Boonsborough, 10 miles distant, by a line of Stages. For passage apply on board, or at Von Essen's Refectory, in Georgetown, or of A. Humrickhouse, at Shepherdstown.

J. I. STULL, Sec'y.

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

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

CASH FOR NEGROES.—We will at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from ten to thirty years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on us, at our residence on 7th Street, immediately South of the Centre Market House, Washington, D. C.

J. W. NEAL & CO.

mar 14—3tawtf [Globe.]

mar 14—3tawtf [Globe.]

CASH FOR 300 NEGROES.—The highest cash price will be given by the subscriber for Negroes of both sexes, from the ages of 12 to 28. Those wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, at my residence, or at A. Lee's Lottery Office, five doors east of Gadsby's Hotel. Letters addressed to me, through the Post Office, shall receive the earliest attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS,

feb 25—dif Washington.

CASH FOR 400 NEGROES, including both sexes, from twelve to twenty-five years of age. Persons having servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I will give higher prices, in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market.

I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, now kept by B. O. Sheckle, and formerly kept by Isaac Beers, on Seventh street, a few doors below Lloyd's Tavern, opposite the Centre market. All communications promptly attended to.

JAMES H. BIRCH,

Washington City.

NOTICE.

OLDERS of Virginia Military Land Warrants are informed that the subscriber will pay, in cash, the market price for Land Warrants, and for the Scrip, when issued.

JOHN F. WEBB,

oct 30—d3twtf Opposite Gadsby's, Washington City.

The AN AWAY from the subscriber on the 3d instant, two Apprentices to the Tailoring business, named J. H. SHEID and JOHN GRERE, for whom six and a quarter cents will be paid on their safe delivery to me in this city.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing the said youths.

CASH FOR 500 NEGROES, interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices Cash, than any other purchaser who is now, or may here come into the market. FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD,

Alexandri

ap 5—tf

Alexandria.

TOR SALE OR RENT.—I offer for sale or rent, the farm on the Mount Vernon road, known by the name of 'Cracker Hall,' about two miles and a half from Alexandria. here are about sixty acres of land in cultivation.

The improvements are a substantial two stery brick house, rick kitchen, and dairy, with a pump of good water at the door, small wooden building on one of the lots for servants; an excellent apple and a promising young peach orchard of well sected trees, exclusive of a number of bearing peach and pear rees of excellent fruit.

The situation is perfectly healthy, and from its proximity to thexandria would make a desirable market and dairy farm.

There is a promising crop of wheat in the ground, and prepations are making for one of oats and corn.

I would sell the whole in its present state at a moderate price, reent it to an industrious practical farmer (none other need pply) upon liberal terms, so as to insure its improvement, and att him in possession at a time sufficiently early to put in a crop a the fall.

ROBT. H. MILLER, ap 4—eo3w

Alexandria.

Alexandria.

IL, CANDLES, MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.—
2,000 gallons bleached Sperm Oil,
100 boxes Sperm Candles,
20 hhds. Molasses
10 boxes Lump Sugar,
20 bbls. refined do.
10 hhds. Rum,
10 tierces Rice.
Daily expected, and for sale by
ap 4—1wk

ap 4—1wk

CLOQUET'S LAFAYETTE, &c. &c.—Recollections of the Private Life of General Lafayette, by M. Jules Cloquet, M. D., in two volumes, price \$1.75.

Public and Private Economy, by Theodore Sedgwick. \$1
Rosamond; or, A Narrative of the Captivity and Sufferings of Im American Fenale under the Popish Priests, in the Island of Cuba, price \$1.25.

Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk, as exhibited in a Narrative of her Sufferings, during a residence of five years, as a Novice, and two years as a Black Nun, in the Hotel Dien Nunnery, at Montreal, price 75 cents.

For sale at

P. THOMPSON'S.

ap 4

DAULDING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, in
two volumes, with four beautiful engravings, price \$1 25,
i just published, and this day received, for sale by
F. TAYLOR.

Alse, Random Recollections of the House of Commons, from
1830 to 1835, including Personal Sketches of the Leading Members of all Parties, one small volume.

The second series of the Naval Sketch Book, two volumes.
Notices of the War of 1812, by General John Armstrong, Secretary of War at that period, 1 vol.

BEDWARD OWER Members Willey Series Publications.

able, on very advantageous terms.

ap 6 PISHEY THOMPSON, Agent

ap 6

PISHEY THOMPSON, Agent.

ARRYATT'S WORKS, COMPLETE.—Cheap

VI. edition of Capt. Marryatt's Novels, complete in 8 Nos.

price 37 1-2 cents each, containing Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, The Pirate, Frank Mildmay, The King's Own, Newton

Forster, Pacha of Many Tales, Japhet in search of his Father.

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

Subscriptions received and the work delivered by feb 22

P. THOMPSON.

EW NOVELS, &c.—Agnes de Mansfield, an historical tale, by T. C. Grattan, author of Highways and Byways, 2 vols., \$1 25.

The Countess and other Tales, by Mrs. Hall, Miss Mitford.

ways, 2 vols., \$1 25.

The Countess and other Tales, by Mrs. Hall, Miss Mitford, Captain Marryaut, &c. 2 vols., \$1 25.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. in 1, 75 cents.

The Life and Times of Rienzi, 75 cents.

Power's Impressions of America, new edition, 2 vols., \$2.

Willis's Pencillings by the Way, \$1 50.

New editions, in one volume each, of "One in a Thousand," "The Gipsy," "Paul Clifford," "Humphrey Clinker," "Rosamond."

Paulding on Slavery, 1 vol. 12mo., \$1.
On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

Annals of the United States for 1836, vol. 14, containing the names of all the officers and agents of the United States, civil, military, and naval, except postmasters, with their places of employment, compensation, and duties. Price \$1.50. For sale at

P. THOMPSON'S.

dix, containing the proceedings of the Congress of the Confederation, and the laws of Congress from 1800 to 1830, on the same subject, 1 vol. 8vo.

same subject, 1 vol. 8vo.

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

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

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

P. THOMPSON.

NGINEER'S POCKET BOOK.—Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book, for the year 1836, by Henry Adcock Civil Engineer.

For sale at
P. THOMPSON'S.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

FISCHER would respectfully mention to the Heads of Departments, that he has opened and for sale at Stationers' Hall,

500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American manu 500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American manufacture
300 do Cap do
100 reams large Writing Paper, embracing Folio Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Superroyal,
100 reams best Envelope Paper
200 pounds do American Premium Wax
30 do do Irish do
20 do do Colored do

20 do do Colored
100 do do Wafers
50 gross do Lead Pencils, English and American
400 dozen pieces best Office Tape
60 do bottles Felt's Black Ink
20 do do Red do
30 gallons Fischer's Jet do
80,000 Quills, from No. 10 to 80
15,000 Large Office Wafers
W. F. being the sole agent for the most extensive manufacturers in this country for Sealing Wax, Inks, Wafers, and Quills, he will sell these at their wholesale prices, and all other articles in his line will be sold at the lowest prices.

articles in his line will be sold at the lowest prices. LEGANT BOOKS, Just Imported.—Gage D'Ami

The Northern Tourist, containing 73 views of lake and mountain scenery in Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland, 1 vol. 4to. elegantly bound in silk, gilt edges,

&c. \$5 50.

The Book of Gems, or the Poets and Artists of Great Britain; a most splendid book, containing 52 embellishments of the richest description, and extracts from fifty of the most celebrated ancient English poets. This is one of the finest specimens of typography ever published, and is considered by the reviews and public papers as the most splendid book ever issued from the British press; \$10.

The Angler's Souvenir, a very beautiful book, with fine illustrations, and every page ornamented with borders illustrative of the "honest art of angling." I vol. 12mo.; \$5.

The Juvenile Scrap Book, by Bernard Barton; many fine engravings; \$2 75.

The Juvenile Scrap Book, by Bernard Barton; many fine engravings; \$2 75.

The Book of Christmas, by Thomas K. Hervey; with fine illustrations; a very beautiful book; \$4.

The Earth, its physical condition and most remarkable phenomena, by W. M. Higgins; a very interesting work for geologists, mineralogists, &c.; \$2 50.*

Lend and Sea Tales; by the old Sailor; author of Tough Yarns, &c. 2 vols: plates; \$4.

The Heavens, by Robert Mudie; 1 vol. 12mo.; \$1.

Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1836; \$2 75.

Colored Views on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with plates of the coaches, machines, &c.; \$5.

The Juvenile Pianist, Poetry for children, &c.

Just received, and on sale by mar 30

P. THOMPSON.

syntended that the analys of the establishment lately carried by Thompson & Homans should be forthwith settled, all per ons indebted thereto are informed that the collector has au hority to place all accounts which are not settled on presenta ion under immediate legal process.

ap 6

P. THOMPSON, Agent.

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

THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.

Mary 4—eoly

Alexandria, March 1.

Washington, from the manufacturer, a large quantity of superior White Wove Folio Post Paper, plain and faint lined. for sale on the most reasonable terms, at Stationers' Hall. mar 14 (Tel) W. FISCHER.

The Pirate and Three Cutters, by Captain Marryatt.

feb 15

ALMET'S DICTIONARY.—Calmet's Dictionary of
the Holy Bible, by the late Mr. Charles Taylor, with the
fragments incorporated. The whole condensed and arranged in
alphabetical order; with numerous additions, illustrated with
maps and engravings, on wood. I large volume, 4to. fine London edition, half bound in Russia. \$5 50.

There is no other book in the market so cheap as this at the
above price. A very few copies on sale by
mar 25

PISHEY THOMPSON. B

PURNS' POEMS, Cheap—Complete in 2 volumes
bound and gilt in embossed leather, price 62 cents per vol.
being a new English Edition, handsomely printed on fine paper,
containing also Dr. Currie's life of he author. For sale by F.
TAYLOR, Bookseller, immediatelyeast of Gadsby's Hotel, who
has also for sale, at unusually low prices, a large collection of favorite authors in Poetry and Prose, in gilt and fancy bindings,
expressly for Christmas and New Year presents.

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

Juvenile and Toy Books in great variety.

N. B. Any person wishing to buy a large tract of land, there are 300 or 400 acres joining the subscriber for sale.

H. W.

mar 19—2aw3w

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, and the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, and the 2th June last, Megro TURNER, who is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well formed, black, and has a round smooth face and handsome features. He is a first rate farming hand and ostler, and a good brick moulder. It is supposed he will seek employment in one of those capacities. I have reason to believe that he has gone to the State of Ohio, by way of Uniontown and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, A reward of \$200 will be paid for apprehending and securing Turner, so that I recover him, if taken in the State of Virginia, or District of Columbia, and \$500 if taken elsewhere. GEO. H. TERRETT.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

he road.

I will give \$150 for him if taken in Maryland or the District Columbia, and the above reward if taken elsewhere and lodged in Baltimore or Washington jail so that I get him again, and liberal reward for the mare, saddle and bridle, if brought hom o me.

WM. D. BOWIE, Near Queen Ann Post Office, Prince George's Co. Md. oct 20-tf

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Boush, ill sail as above about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to lip will please to make early application to ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co. ap 5—tf

OR SALE OR RENT.—I offer for sale or rent, the farm on the Mount Vernon road, known by the name of 'Cracker Hall,' about two miles and a half from Alexandria. The improvements are a substantial two etcry brick house, rick kitchen, and dairy, with a pump of good water at the door, rick kitchen, and dairy, with a pump of good water at the door, and the sale and a substantial two etcry brick house, rick kitchen, and dairy, with a pump of good water at the door, and the sale and a substantial two etcry brick house, rick kitchen, and dairy, with a pump of good water at the door, and contained the corn in rendered the Corn and the sand and harrowed, it is the usage, in our neighbor, lend a special content of the liberal patrons of with the subscribers have seen the machine called the Corn this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Boush, ill sain above about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to limit the usage, in our neighbor, lend the propose of sinclair and the curved Repulsion, Scrofula, or king's Evil, Gout, Sciatica or Hip Cout, Sciatical And Mercury described in Also, and the science, Salt Rheum, Sprofula, or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica or Hip Cout, Sciatical And Mercury described in Also, and the course of the Hip Cout, Sciatical Meach of the Mencury described in Also, and the purpos

the syrups in common use:

Boston, April, 1834.

Sir: When I was a young man, I followed the fishing trade, and, from the peculiar exposure at that time, I have had pains about me at intervals, which have since increased to a regular and severe rheumatism. You know, I saw you in Charleston very bad off, and told you I had heard of the surprising qualities of the Indian's Panacea, when you told me where to get it. Well, I got six bottles, which have cured me for seven or eight months, and from being free from pain so long, although exposed, I believe my case a cured one, and write this to say so.

AARON GILBERTS.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1834.

I OTICE.—This is to give notice to the several creditors of Samuel Childs, late of Charles county, deceased, that the undersigned will meet at the Court-house in Port Tobacco on the 16th day of August next, for the purpose of making a distribution of the personal assets of said deceased's estate amongst his several creditors. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the Register of Wills for Charles county on or before the 16th day of August aforesaid.

Given under our hands this 29th day of March, 1836.

Given under our hands this 29th day of March, 1836.

ALIZABETH CHILDS, JOHN D. BOWLING.

New Orleans, May, 1834.

I have had a disease in whead, which more recently be came very painful and alarming, in consequence of taking col repeatedly. A large gathering was formed in the cavity be tween the ears, discharging prodigiously; and from the renewe accumulation at times, it seemed as if my head would burs when the running would increase at the ears, and would als appear at the nose and eyes. I applied to the best physicians but found no permanent relief; I also tried Swaim's Panaces but found it useless. By request of a friend I tried the Indian' Panacean, which soon gave me relief; and after taking twelve bottles, I was made as well as ever. The opinion of one s much indebted to it may be of little weight; but the reputation this Panacea has earned in this vicinity will give it the preference over any other remedy for abscesses, sores, &c.

this Panacea has earned in this vicinity will give it the preference over any other remedy for abscesses, sores, &c.

JOHN McMULLEN.

The proprietors of this article have received many proofs of its value on plantations. The negro who is subject to any diseases peculiar to him, or peculiar to his exposing employment, feels most readily its healing influence. Rheumatism, debility, swellings, loss of appetite, and the nameless evils he complains of, may all be removed by the use of a few bottles of the Indian's Panacea. Many a useful servant has been restored by its effects; and it is confidently recommended to the planter as a safe and invaluable medicine.

Erysipelas is one of those severe cutaneous affections which is removed by this Indian practice more effectually and speedily than in any other mode. There is strong evidence at hand to show that no case can withstand its effect.

St. Augustine, (E. F.) July, 1835.

show that no case can withstand its effect.

St. Augustine, (E. F.) July, 1835.

D. G. Haviland & Co. Agents: I am induced to write, to inform you of the happy results I have experienced from taking the Indian's Panacea. For the last ten years I have been severely affilicted with the rheumatism in both legs, and sores covering a large proportion of the body; and during this time I have tried almost every thing that I heard recommended, but without relief from any. In this state, I had given up myself as incurable, and made up my mind to drag out my life in excruciating pain, for I can safely say that I had not known a day, in that time, during which I had been free from pain, and most of the time I was in the greatest agony. I was in this fix when in your city, at which time I bought a dozen bottles of yeur Panacea, which I took as directed in the paper, and am now happy to state to you, and to the community, that I am a perfectly well man. This change I attribute to this invaluable Medicine alone.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. H. POWERS.

The Howe is that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting any jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting any jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting any jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting any jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting any jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting any jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay leasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting the pay in give leasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting thes

CHARLESTON, JULY 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg, occasionally accompanied with erysipeletous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ankle joint. Several eminent physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state, five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST,

121, Meeting street.

HAVILAND, HARRAL, & ALLEN,
Agents, 304, King street, Charleston.
For sale in Washington, by TODD & Co.
In Alexandria, by WM. STABLER.

ap 13—3t (Globe)

IN USIC--Just received.—This day opened, at Stationers' Hall, direct from New York, the following new Songs, Waltzes, &c.

My own, my native home
No more I'll breathe the lover's sigh
When I beheld the anchor weighed
When the evening star appears, love, with beautiful vignette
Oh 'tis sweet when the moon is beaming
Ah! don't mingle one human feeling, from "Somnambulist"
As I view these scenes, de do
Oh promise me to sing, love, with vignette
Sweet blossom of parental joy, duet
Bird, that art singing, poetry by Mrs. Hemans
Ah! don't mingle, arranged for the Spanish guitar
Still so gently o'er me stealing, do do
Lightly may the boat row, duet, sung by Mrs. and Miss
Watson
The merry dance and moonlight song, from the Opera of

"Lestocq"
Life, a cantata
The Social Glass, a convivial glee
The Bouquet, a collection of cotillions
The Mahon waltzes and contra danzas
The favorite Venetian waltz
Galop favori de Vienne
Le Bal, fantaisie pour le piano forte, by F. Hunten
The Harmonicon, a collection of easy pieces for the guitar
Ah! do not forget, love, with vignette
List thee, dear lady
'Tis to-morrow, sung by Mr. Wood.
With other pieces, amounting, in all, to nearly eight hundred
For sale by
WM. FISCHER,
ap 13—3t (Glo. & Tel.)

EORGIA SCENES.—Georgia Scenes, Character Incidents, &c. in the first half century of the Republic, to a native Georgian, \$1 25. For sale at ap 13 P. THOMPSON'S.

CCULLOCH'S Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, second edition, just published and greatly enlarged, with very numerous Maps, Plans, Charts, Tables, &c. with a supplement bringing down the information contained in the work to October, 1835. A single copy (the last of the lot imported) for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Works on Political Economy by Raymond, Say, Chalmers

Smith's Wealth of Nations,

Works on Political Economy by Raymond, Say, Chalmers,
Jeremy Bentham, Simpson, Phillips, and other authors,
Dupin's Military Force of Great Britain,
Elliet's Diplomatic Code,
Carey on Wages, &c. &c.
A good collection of the most esteemed writers on Political
Economy, Commerce, History, Statistics, &c. will always be
found at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of
Gadsby's Hotel.

ap 13

bllows—
Black and colored Silks, French Ginghams
Painted Cambries and Muslins
Lawns, Shalleys, and London Prints
New style black and white Ginghams, very superior

Do do do Silk do Good assortment of Cotton and Silk Half-hose Marseilles Vestings, new style French Drillings and Linens for gentlemen's we Satteens, Beaverteens, and Cords Gum Suspenders and Stocks Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Kid Gloves Long white Kid do Curtain and cross-barred Muslins end Cambridge Swiss Muslins and Cambridge Swiss Muslins and Cambridge Control of Courtain and Cambridge Swiss Muslins and Cambridge Swiss Muslins and Cambridge Control of Cambridge

ap 2-law3w Executrix and Executor of Samuel Child

Lime for manure will be furnished to farmers and others at 1 cents per bushel. The Lime is said by judges to be equal to any ever before used in this city.

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

mar 19—2awtf [Glo&Met]

DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in this city, about the 1st instant, two negro men, WILLIS and HANSON.

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

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

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

Washington City, Jan 25—d&ctf

Ellen Morton Bailey, John Appleton Bailey, and Laura Bailey, defendants.

Odefendants.

Leceased, mortgaged lots Nos. 26 and 27, in square No. 252, in the city of Washington, to Moses Young, deceased, to secure the payment of \$1000 and interest; that the same were fully paid to said Young in his lifetime; that the said defendants are his heirs at law, that the complainants are the widow and heirs at law of the said Francis Clark; that on partition between them of the real estate of said Francis Clark, said lot No. 26 was assigned to the complainant, Letitia Clark, said lot No. 26 was assigned to the complainant, Letitia Clark, said lot No. 26 his share, and said let No. 27 to said Francis Clark Meigs as a part of his share, and that the said defendants reside out of this District and in the State of Massachusetts; and the object of the said hill is to obtain a conveyance from said defendants of said lots to the said complainants last named respectively. It is therefore ordered, this 15th day of March, 1536, that notice of the substance and object of the said bill be given to the said absent defendants, by publishing a copy of this order once a week for six successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in this county, warning the said defendants to be and appear at the rules to be held for this Court in the Clerk's office of this county, won the first Monday in September next, and to auswer the said will be taken for expressed exercises.

corn Shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested; and the increased sales of the past year, together with the many expressions of their utility by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence. Price \$20, subject to a discount of five per cent. for cash payment. Improved Wheat Fans, of different sizes—price from \$15 to \$30.

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

14 inch do. adapted to manual power, \$45; extra knives, \$5.
15 do. do. which have some recent improvements, \$30.

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

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

Cotton Gins made to order.

Grain Cralles and Harvest Tools in their season.

Cotton Gins made to order.
Grain Cradles and Harvest Tools in their season.
Machines for sowing Clover seed, which distribute the seed
with regularity over a space of 13 feet at a time.
Having an Iron Foundry attached to this establishment, extra
castings for ploughs of all kind, thrashing machines, horse powers, mill work, window weights, &c. can be furnished or made
to order, of the best quality and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS.

Onload Grass Hard Grass, Fall Meadow Out Grass, Timo-

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

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

those in Rutherford and Mecklenburg are in the gold region, which are daily attracting the attention of the Public. Some of the richest developments of surface mines, in veins, have been already opened on the Lands in Mecklenburg, which lie in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Phifer Mine, known in the country as "The Mint;" and the purest gold found in the mining region has been discovered in the deposite mines in Rutherford.

These valuable Lands abound with hydraulic power; in a region of country unsurpassed in salubrity by any part of the United States, and are now offered for sale to close a concern; and it is believed that they afford great opportunities to gentlemen of capital and enterprise. The terms of sale will be liberal.

For further particulars as to the quality of the Lands and productiveness of the Mines, reference is made to Judge Forman, the agent of the proprietors, resident at Rutherfordton, Rutherford county North Carolina; and for terms of sale, personally or if by letter, post-paid, to

FREDERICK BRONSON,

No. 34, Wall street, in the city of New York, ap 5—eo2m

UCIFER MATCHES.—60 dozen boxes of William son's unequalled British Lucifer Matches, just received For sale at Stationers' Hall, wholesale and retail.

ap 4 (Tel) ap 4 (Tel)

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

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

W. FISCHER.

RECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

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

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

ver produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

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

From the Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having for the last three years been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian, gentleman, and experienced physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his anti-dyspeptic pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of calomel or blue pill. But since my acquaintthe necessity of using mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my

family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

From Governor Iredell

August 21st, 1834.

Dr. Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALKIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

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

Respective the Heap Dishard Hings Late Manker of Commune

From the Hon. Richard Hines, late Member of Congress from the Tarboro' District. HERMITAGE, NEAR SPARTA, EDGECOMB COUNTY, November 10, 1834.

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

Having been many years well acquainted with Dr. Beckwith,

like benefit and success.

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

have mentioned.

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

TODD & CO. Washington.

WM. GUNTON, do.

O. M. LINTHICUM, Georgetown.

nov 26—wiy

WILLIAM STABLER, Alexandria.

Be IENZI, the last of the Tribunes.—An additional supply this day received, and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, One in a Thousand, by G. P. R. James.

Jamary, 1936, in the Capitol, before the American Historical Society, by the Hon. Lewis Cass, President of the Society. Frice 25 cents.

PATENT FOLHOS FOR MUSIC.—Just received a few assument of Patent Folios for holding Music, which are as firmly secured as if they were bound. For sale only at Stationers' Hall.

(Tel) Patent Folios for holding Music, which are as firmly secured as if they were bound. For sale only at Stationers' Hall.

(Tel) The Form of the Society of Variety and the William of Stationers' Hall.

EEPSAKE FOR 1836.—Just received a few copies of this splendid Annual, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, rielly bound in satin, and embellished withnineteen exquisite engravings, 80 cm. Christmas and New Years' Gifes splendidly bound in satin, and embellished withnineteen exquisite engravings, 80 cm. Christmas and New Years' Gifes splendidly bound may be such that the sale of the splendid Annual, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, rielly bound in satin, and embellished withnineteen exquisite engravings, 80 cm. Christmas and New Years' Gifes splendidly bound may be such that the sale of the splendid Annual, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, rielly bound in satin, and embellished with interest engage and the sale of the splendid Annual, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, rielly bound may be such that the sale of the splendid Annual, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, rielly bound may be such that the sale of the splendid Annual, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Mrs. Pisher Y Hompson.

dec 30-
THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW. For December, is just received, and the work regularly forwarded in perfect and beneficial for the development of character, repeared to be delivered to the public, but in that time some thousands of persons night be found who would selemnly declare that they believed the third that the sale of the public, but in that time some thousands of persons night be found who would selemnly declare that they believed the for sale by F. TAYLOR, a brief sketch of the principal Unit would be supplied to various the sa

1834, residing about five miles from Newport, Charles county, Maryland, my negro man JUDSON, calls himself JUDSON GREEN, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a down look when spoken to, full face, bushy head; his hair grows low in his forehead, copper color. He has a wife at George Islands, near Prince Frederick, Calvert county, Maryland, and may be somewhere in that neighborhood; he has been seen in a wood boat running wood from Patuxent river or Baltimore, and may be there yet. If he is not, I apprehend that he will endeavor to reach Pennsylvania, or some other noaslaveholding State. I will give the above reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of said Judson if taken out of

AILOR-BOY FOR SALE.—The professional engagements of the owner of this young high-bred Virginia Stallion not admitting of his engaging in the sports of the turf, nor of his bestowing that personal attention which so fine a horse deserves, he offers him at private sale upon accommodating terms. For particulars inquire of Y. N. OLIVER, Esq. Proprietor of the Washington City Race Course, or to HENRY W. BELL, Esq. Capitol Hill, neither of whom have any interest in the horse further than their disposition to serve an absent friend. nor than their disposition to serve an absent friend.

ap 5—d&c1w

oct 20—tf

ANTED, by a graduate of one of the British Colleges, a situation as Principal of an Academy, or as Tutor in a private family. His capability of preparing young gentlemen for admission into any of the American Colleges, or for the Counting-house, is of the most unexceptionable character, as his numerous letters of recommendation will show.

Any commands addressed to X. Y. Washington City, will be particularly attended to,

Ap 7—cp3t

THE PLUS ULTRA STEEL PENS.—Just imported, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a supply of the above very peculiar and superior Metallic Pens. In size and other particulars they closely resemble the swan quill pen, and will

Black and white Prints
Spring Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs for the pocket and neck

Plain, ribbed, and open-worked Cotton Hose
Do do do Silk do

IME.—The Washington Lime Kilns are now in ope tion. Fresh Lime may be had at \$1 12½ per barrel. Sn

200 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in this city, about the let

ty, on the first Monday in September next, and to answer the said bill; otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against the said defendants; the first advertisement to be published at