PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

CALLES & SEATON.

PRICE, FOR A YEAR, TEN DOLLARS; FOR SIX MONTHS, SIX

DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

hose subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until counterwill be presumed as desiring its communate unity will be continued accordingly, at the option

## GALT HOUSE,

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WASHINGTON MUSEUM.—The Public are mos respectfully invited to call at my house, next door to the Episcopal Church, on 5th street, west of the City Hall, and ex Episcopal Church, on 5th street, west of the City Hail, and examine this, as the beginning of a permanent Museum for Washington City, and oblige

N. B. Hours of admittance from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Admittance gratis.

Carlosities thankfully received.

may 31—cotf

TRUSTEES' SALE. By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 11th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at Willett's Tavern, in the village of Bladensburg, Prince George's county, several valuable lots of land, being parcels of "Chillum Castle Manor," late the residence of William D. Digges, deceased, and now in possession of his widow, Mrs. Norah Digges. Amongst others, will be sold the reversion expectant on the life estate of Mrs. Digges, in several lots which have been assigned to her for her dower; and another lot, adjacent to the village of Bladensburg, upon which there is a small grist mill, and a mill seat of considerable value.

The terms of sale are : that one-third of the purchase mone shall be paid in three months, and the residue tn nine months from the day of sale; the purchasers giving bonds, with good security, to the Trustees for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN JOHNSON, may 20-dt11thJune Trustees.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forewarns all persons attached thereto, mentioned by Messrs. Alexander and Johnson in the above advertisement, as the validity of the sale heretofore made by the executive of William D. Digges to the subscriber is pending in the court of appeals of Maryland, and therefore the above trustees have no right to pretend to sell the said property, june 4—dtl1th june HANSON PENN.

FOR SALE, Lot number sixteen, in Reservation twelve, fronting 20 feet on B Street, and immediately adjoining the Depot of the Railroad, on Pennsylvania Avenue. On this lot is a handsome two-story brick dwelling house.

Also, two small Brick Houses on 21st Street, near the residence of Capacil Brick Houses.

JOHN PURDY. For terms, &c. apply to JOHN PURDY, june 3—2w [Globe.] Pennsylvania Avenue.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, mulatto boy WILLIAM DUVALL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, well-made, and of gented appearance; with a full, round face; bright mulatto, with a small spot (the effect of a ringworm) on his cheek-bone, (believed to be the left,) of a lighter color than the rest of his face; dark bushy hair, but not curly; a good set of teeth, though discolored by the use of tobacco; and always smiles when spoken to. Took with him a claret broadcloth frock coat, with velvet collar, a close-bodied coat of the same, gray cloth roundabout and pantaloons, with metal buttons; several fine linen shirts, believed to be marked either O. S. or O. Sprigg; and a variety and pantaloons, with metal buttons; several fine linen shirts, believed to be marked either O. S. or O. Sprigg; and a variety of other clothing, all of the best material and fashionable make. If apprehended in the District of Columbia, and lodged in the county jail, I will give a reward of \$100; for his apprehension any where in Maryland, and lodged in jail, \$200; and the above reward of \$300 will be given for him, if apprehended elsewhere, and lodged in Baltimore county jail, or secured so that I get him again. William left Washington city on the morning of the 15th instant, in the railroad car, (it is believed,) and was seen may 25—eo3w&wtf (Balt. Pat.)

TEW LATIN GRAMMAR.—WM. MARSHALL &

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

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

ablative singular, and of the noun, and gen. plural; lists of irregular and unusual comparisons; observations on proper names and reciprocal pronouns, &c. &c.

2. The verbs are conjugated with the perfect participle, which is generally used instead of the supine, which is rarely found, though Dr. Adam generally gives it (formed by analogy) without authority. Whenever the supine, however, does occur, classical authority is adduced, as it is for the participle and other parts of the verb, which are seldom used, or which are in any respect peculiar. The classical citations are about three thousand.

3. The prepositions are treated of fully, both as used separate-and in composition. The original import of each is given, and their secondary traced to their primary meaning.

4. In the Syntax, Dr. Adam's rules and observations are all preserved in their order, and about SEVENTY new paragraphs (nearly 20 pages) are added. To facilitate reference, every pa-

5. The Prosody has been much enlarged, and the Horatian

Professors and Schoolmasters are invited to examine this edition, as it is believed they will find it far superior to any other edition of the same work. Copies of the Grammar will be furnished gratuitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it.

ap 18—tf

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 Evacutive Descriptors, and are inscribed according to the several Evacutive Descriptors, and are inscribed according to the several Evacutive Descriptors. and Soissors. 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 Paper, Bristol Boards, Quarto Post and Note Paper, Tissue and Tracing Paper, Terry's Parchment, and Brookman & Langdon's Drawing Pencils, direct from the manufacturers, and will thuy be enabled to supply the same at the very lowest prices.

District of Columbia, County of Washington, to wit: N the matter of Joseph S. Lowry, an insolvent debtor. — Upon the petition of John E. Holland, the trustee in this case the petition of John E. Holland, the trustee in this case, stating that, believing himself duly authorized, he sold at public auction, on the 20th day of April, 1836, all the right, title, and interest of the said Lowry to a house situated on Lot No. 1, in Square No. 320, with the lease of the said lot; and that the same was purchased by Edward Holland, in the sum of \$400, on the following terms: One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in eleven months from the day of sale, and praying that the said cale may be ratified.

that the said sale may be ratified.

It is ordered, this 6th day of May, 1836, that the said trustee cause a copy of this order to be published three times a week for two weeks in the National Intelligencer, before the week for two weeks in the National Intelligencer, before the second Monday in June next, that all persons interested may on that day appear before William Cranch, Chief Judge of the District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at his chambers in the City Hall, and show cause, if any they have, why the said sale should not be ratified and confirmed.

Copy: Test,

WM. BRENT, Clerk.

TARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE.—R. H. MILLER has just received, per ship
John Marshall, Captain Crandell, from Liverpool, 129 crates
and hogsheads of Earthenware and China, compring a complete assortment, which he will sell upon accommedating terms,
and at prices lower than can be found elsewhere.

Blue and green edged Plate, C. C. and iron and stone Washbasins and Pitchers, colored and printed Pitchers, Urns, Basins,
&c. in the original package, can be furnished by him at prices
which will compete with any of the Northern markets.

Goods packed by him will compare favorably, as to packing,
quality, or prices, with any that can be purchased in the Union.

A very handsome assortment of rich Cut Glass, plain, moulded, and pressed Glassware, English and French Tea China, plain
and gilt, always on hand for retailing.

Pipes, in boxes, Window-glass of the ordinary sizes, pressed
and cut glass Bureau Knobs (for the supply of cabinet-makers
and for retail) always on hand. Orders will be received for any
sizes of Window-glass, or any description of Glassware, and forwarded to manufactories with which he corresponds.

Alexandria, 4 mo. 23.

ap 30—law4w

PRICK STORE AND DWELLING ON 7TH TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVELstreet, and Valuable Property.—On Monday, 13th
instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. I shall sell, at the auction store, the
Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad.

Also, one undivided fifth of the three-story Brick House and premises, formerly occupied by Mr. McCutchen, now occupied by Mr. J. Campbell as a grocery store, north of the Bank of Washington, being in square 458, fronting on Louisiana Avenue, a few doors east of 7th street, a most valuable business stand. Terms liberal, and to be made known at the time and place EDW. DYER, Auct.

PRAME HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION. On Tuesday next, 14th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. I shal sell on the premises, by virtue of authority vested in me by the sell on the premises, by virtue of authority vested in me by the will of the late Mary Ryan, late of Washington county, deceased, the following real estate, viz. Part of Lot No. 1, in Square No. 374, fronting about 20 feet on H Street North, and running back on 9th Street 85 feet, more or less, on which is a well-built two story Frame Dwelling House, lately under rent for 87 dollars

per month. Terms of sale cash.

NATHAN W. FALES, Executor.
june 8—eo&ds EDW. DYER, Auct. DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Th copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Pettibone & Shidell, was this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make pay-

ment to John Pettibone, who is duly authorized to settle all ac ment to John Femoric, ...
counts of the late firm.

PETTIBONE & SHIDELLE
Washingatan Col The business will be carried on at the Washington Coffee House as heretofore, where his friends and the Public are respectfully invited to call.

june 7—3t

JOHN PETTIBONE.

SALT AND RICE AFLOAT.—T. W. Pairo ha just received, by the schooner Eliza, 550 sacks Liverpool fine G. A. Salt,

25 tierces prime fresh Rice,
Which will be sold low, if applied for immediately, and taken
from the vessel now discharging.
june 8—3t
G street wharf, below Georgetown.

WODERS on who are take the investment of WORKER; one who can take the iron in the rough, and finish the Grate ready for the bricklayer to set. To such a man I will give \$10 per week, and constant employ from year to year. Apply to.

CLEM'T WOODWARD,

Between 10th and 11th streets, Penn. Avenue. (Glo) inne 8-3t Gentleman of a good English education and moral charac-ter, to open a School seven miles north of Washington, near the Turnpike. The location is pleasant, and about twenty scholars can be had from the neighborhood. For further particulars, in quire of JOEL SIMPSON, Sligo Post Office, Md.

FARM FOR SALE.—On Saturday, the 18th June, at 4
P. M. will be sold to the highest bidder, that well-known farm called "Green Valley," recently occupied by James Fraser, on the old Georgetown road, about four miles from Alexandria, and three from Washington and Georgetown, containing about 65 acres of Land, of which about 20 are in thriving times of the state of the s strable vineyard of about one-fourth of an acre of the most choice kinds of grapes. There are on this farm a comfortable dwelling, granary, stable, smokehouse, and a cowhouse for 20 cows. Terms of sale will be \$1,000 cash, the balance, one-half on the 25th September next, and the remainder on the 25th December, 1836, with bond and approved security. Any further information will be given and the premises shown by Anthony Preser adjoining or by the subscriber in Alexandria. Fraser, adjoining, or by the subscriber, in Alexandria.
june 7—2awts ROBT. HODGKIN.

DOARDING HOUSE.-Mrs. E. Manning h the year, month, or week. The charges will be moderate, every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience

riends and the Public generally, that the next was given and the Public generally, that the next was soften as they can be procured. He has hard and soft Crabs, fresh Lobsters, Norfolk Oysters, and a great variety of Fish, such as Mackerel, Trout, Spots, &c. &c. just received by the Columbia. All of which he is ready to prepare in any way that may be ordered for his customers, in or out of the house.

W. WALKER,

Proprietor National Eating House.

N. B. Several very splendid parlors for the accommodation.

N. B. Several very splendid parlors for the accommodatio of private parties, have recently been added to the establish

DATENT TIN BAKE-OVEN, for charcoal for summer uses—I have tried this oven, and I believe it summer usc.—I have tried this oven, and I believe it to be the best ever offered in this place for sale, for baking of any description. I therefore invite the Public to call at Clement Woodward's Tin and Stove Factory, and examine the article for themselves, between 10th and 11th streets, Penn. Avenue.

june 7—3t

CLEMENT WOODWARD.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, immediately north of Bank of Washington.—The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, a good assortment of Cabinet best style of the art, with Zodiac, Brass Meridi Furniture, which will be disposed of low for cash, or on accom-

nodating terms for approved paper. ·
Old Furniture taken in exchange for new. Also, a good assortment of Mahogany, which will be sold low

He has also for sale the celebrated Cabinet Sizing for many He has also for safe the celebrated Cabinet Sizing for manuactories, which, when used, will fill up the grain of any wood.

Also, the English Patent Japan Varnish, which will not crack it is scratch by exposure to the weather or heat.

N. B. Having had considerable experience as an undertaker, is prepared at all times to attend funerals.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

lored vest.

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

of Columbia, or one numered denial and and secured so that I get him again.

THOS. AP C. JONES, ap 28-d&ctf Near Prospect Hill, Fairfax county, Va.

THE DOCTOR.—Just reprinted from the English edition, and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, The Doctor, supposed to be by Robert Southey.

Random Recollections of the House of Lords.

Sketches of a Seaport Town, 2 vols. by Chorley.

JEW AND ELEGANT BOOKS.—The Cabine of Modern Art, and Literary Souvenir, edited by Alaric A. Watts, with 26 splendid engravings, just published; one of the most beautiful books of the season. (Philadelphia price

\$7 50.) \$6.

The Book of Christmas, with beautiful illustrations. "This is not an Annual, but a Perennial: though detailing the peculiar festivities and amusements of Christmas, it serves not only for all the year, but for all years." Elegantly bound, sells for \$5 00. \$4 00. Only two copies of each of these on hand.

Cage Birds; their natural history, management, habits, food, diseases, treatment, breeding, and the method of catching them.

Translated from the German of Dr. Bechstein; a single copy for sale; \$3 75.

Just received by P. THOMPSON.

Just received by

H. Z. Chorley, 2 volumes 12mo. \$1 25.

Random Recollections of the House of Lords, 1 volume 12mo. England in 1835, by Frederick Van Raumer, 1 volume 8vo

Channing on Slavery, 3d edition revised. 62½ cents.

The miscellaneous writings of Joseph Story, LL. D. \$2 50, june 6 On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

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

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

P. THOMPSON.

Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad.

DAILY LINE.—The Public are informed that sixty miles of this road are completed and ready for the transportation of passengers and produce. A train of Cars leaves Portsmouth daily, at half-past seven boats not arrive in time, the cars will be delayed until nine o'clock,) and arrive at Margaretteville, the present termination of the road, to dinner. Thence, passengers will be conveyed o'clock,) and arrive at Margaretteville, the present termination of the road, to dinner. Thence, passengers will be conveyed in four-horse coaches to Halifax; North Carolina. At Halifax there are regular lines of stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville, and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c. will be taken from the cars at Blackwater bridge by the steamboat Fox. Returning, the coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M., arrive at Margaretteville to breakfast; leave Margaretteville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth, the same day, in time for the Washington and Baltimore steamboats. The advantages of this road are economy and despatch; the fare from Portsmouth to Halifax being only \$5, and the whole distance (84 miles) travelled by daylight.

Passengers will find this the cheapest, as well as the most pleasant, direct, and expeditious route. Leaving Halifax in the

Passengers with find this the cheapest, as well as the most leasant, direct, and expeditious route. Leaving Halifax in the torning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing norning, or dine in Philadelphia; or leaving Philadelphia in the morning, they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing vening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep. In the course of the year, it is expected that the Railroad will a completed to Halifax.

CANAL LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON
AND THE WEST.—United States Daily Mail
Line.—The Packet Boats run between Georgetown and Shepherdstown daily, Sundays excepted. Hour of starting, 4 o'clock
A. M. Fare through, 83; intermediate distances in proportion.

Stages, in connexion with the line, will run regularly between Stages, in connexion with the line, will run regularly between the boats at Georgetown and the city of Washington, calling for passengers at the principal Hotels, and all intermediate points on Pennsylvania Avenuc, at an extra charge of 25 cents. Offices—In Washington, at the American Hotel, Fuller's; in Georgetown, at Von Essen's Refectory; in Shepherdstown, at A. Humrickhouse's, and Short & Harris's.

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

J. I. STULL, Secretary, gray 20—dfm

Georgetown.



TRAVELLERS from New Orleans &c. to the Atlantic cities, who come to Petersburg in the mail railroad cars, can leave Petersburg every morning in the mail stage at 2 o'clock, arrive at the mail railroad cars, the control of the contr n Richmond before 6; arrive at Washington city, same day, be 0 o'clock P. M.; and arrive the next morning, with the matt Baltimore, by 5½ A. M., and at Philadelphia, the same day Baltimore, by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  A. M., and at Philadelphia, the y 2 o'clock P. M., and at New York by 11 P. M.

seven hours, and from Richmond within twenty-four hou traveller goes from Petersburg to New York city in forty we hours, and from Richmond in forty-one hours. There is no line that combines so much of certainty and expe

J. WOOLFOLK & CO.

STEAM PACKETS SOUTH CAROLINA AND COLUMBUS.

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

DICKSON & HUNTER, Norfolk, may 30—d2m Or JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore

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

wining Company, at the store of Winams & Harriman, in New York, on the fourth Thursday in June next.

By order of the Commissioners:

june 1—11w

J. L. SKINNER, Chairman.

INBER FOR SALE -Twelve to fifteen hund first-rate WHITE OAK TREES, several hundred of which are suitable for crooked timbers for shipbuilding, the balance very large, long, and straight body. 1,000 to 1,500 YEL-LOW LOCUST TREES, of good size and quality. Also, from 5,000 to 6,000 cords prime upland OAK WOOD. The above timber is on Grove Point, part of which is on the Chesapeake bay eart of the above timber is beyond a mile from either of the land ngs, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Person lisposed to purchase the whole or a portion of the above tim r, will please apply to BENSON & CATTS, Smyrna, Del. o

CHARLES E. BENSON, No. 5 Baltimore street, Baltimore CHEAP GLOBES.—Seven-inch Globes, mounted or

(in every way a first-rate article.) Price only \$3 50. For sale by F. TAYLOR,

VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT AT AUCTION.the request of the Executrix, the subscriber will offer at pul anction on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th of June inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., that valuable two-story Brick House and Lot at the corner of F street north and Ninth street west, being lot No. 1, in square No. 376, in the city of Washington; together with all the incorrect the street was the street of the street was t with all the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale cash, and when complied with the subscribe strustee, will convey to the purchaser all the right and title.

trustee, will convey to the purchaser all the right and title of e said John Cromwell, as given in the deeds aforesaid.

june 9—dts R'D SMITH, Trustee.

received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, very handsome ound and printed, with several engravings, and contain such matter not to be found in any former edition, with the n oirs written by himself, and continued by his grandson and hers, price only \$7, at the Waverly Circulating Library, im-ediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

PUBLIC OFFICES. FISCHER would respectfully mention to the Heads of Departments, that he has opened and for sale at Sta

500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American man 300 do Cap do

300 do Cap do
100 reams large Writing Paper, embracing Folio Post, De
my, Medium, Royal, and Superroyal,
100 reams best Envelope Paper
200 pounds do American Premium Wax
30 do do Irish do

20 do do Colored

20 do do Wafers
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 gamons Fischer's Set to 80,000 Chills, 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.

CASH FOR 500 NEGROES, NCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices, it Cash, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafte the property of me into the market. FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD,

CRIMINAL CODE, by Edward Livingston.—
Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, a System of Penal Law, consisting of—

Code of Crimes and Punishments

A Code of Evidence

A Code of Reform and Prison Discipline
A Book of Definitions,
Prepared by authority of the State of Louisiana, by Edward Livingston; containing, also, Preliminary and Introductory Reports to each. The whole comprised in one volume, for sale at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gasby's interest. THE POTOMAC PAVILION,

Piney Point.

FI HE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends ame the Public that he has taken charge of this popular bath ing place, the accommodations of which have been greatly ex nded and improved by the new proprietors, and that it will been for the reception of visiters on the fifth of June.

Piney Point, on which the Pavilion is situated, is a clear, ope

ape, (though wooded in the rear on the north and east,) juttin nto the Potomac, near its mouth, where the river is eight or to niles wide, in full view of the Chesapeake bay. The bathin is very fine, the water being nearly as salt as that of the ocean and the air as pure. It possesses the advantage of the greates abundance of the largest oysters, of soft and hard crabs, and al the varieties of excellent fish with which the waters of the Che

Since the last season, the proprietors have made very extensive improvements for the accommodation and convenience of visiters. They have added fifty new Lodging Rooms, a spacious Ball Room, Billiard Room, Bowling Alleys, &c. all fronting the river to the south, within a hundred yards of the clean white beach. New bathing-houses have been erected for those who prefer them to the open surf; also, a substantial wharf for the steamboats to come up to, instead of landing and taking off passengers in the small boats, as heretofore; which, moreover, enables visiters to bring carriages and horses, if they choose.

Besides the salt water luxuries above named, every thing will be supplied for the table which the markets of the District and of Norbolk can afford, to which the steamboat lines furnish reguof Norfolk can afford, to which the steamboat lines furnish reg

throughout, including new mattresses and bed furniture.

Besides the steamers which will ply exclusively on the river
the lines between the District and Baltimore and Norfolk fur

nish to the inhabitants of those cities regular opportunities for visiting and departing from the Pavilion. Last though not least, it is determined that moderate charge subscriber trusts that these efforts, united to the experience acquired by him as keeper for several years of the Mansion-hous Hotel in Philadelphia, will enable him to give satisfaction to a who may favor him with a visit.

may 26—eo2m CHESTER BAILEY.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS. To 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 from The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been most successfully em ployedin almost every variety of functional disorder of the sto mach, bowels, liver, and spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eruc tations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhæa, colic, jaundice, flatulence, habitus costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnanc 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 seden town belief first they very convenient. Those who, include to

tions. Therary men, students, and most other persons of secten tary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge to freely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the 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, wi find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the introduced waters are represented to the property of 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 ne-

er produce sickness at the stomach or griping. From the mass of testimony accompanying each box, the following certificates are extracted:

From the Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North 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 of bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of re-

the necessity of using mercury in any form, besides be wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of 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 and private character of Dr. Beckwith for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would be a superpression of facts of his own experience, or of professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would be a superpression of facts of his own experience, or of professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would be a superpression of facts of his own experience, or of professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would be a superpression of facts of his own experience. AUGUST 21st, 1834. for the list twenty years, justified and 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. RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834. For several years past Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I ha myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ach, a and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from impruden or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learnif from others their effects when used for like purposes. My example of the control of the purposes. 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 naused 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 efficacious remedy in dyspeptic affections, and believe them mysel to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

From the Hon. Richard Hines, late Member of Congres from the Tarboro' District.

HERMITAGE, NEAR SPARTA, EDGECOME COUNTY, )

Hermitage, near Sparta, Edgecome County, November 10, 1834.

I was severely afflicted for several years with dyspepsia, jaun dice, 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

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 the diseases I have mentioned.

RICHARD HINES.
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.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. HUGH SMITH & CO. have just received per s John Marshall, direct from Liverpool, and per ship Ganges, James river, 194 crates and hds. China and Earthenware. Th revious large stock on hand, comprising a very f assortment, having been selected from the be nanufactories in England on the lowest cash terms, will be so

easonable rates,
Dinner sets, a great variety
India China Dining sets, or any article separately
English and French fancy and plain gilt Tea China
Glass, cut, plain pressed
Window Glass of every size

Boston Crown Glass, procured at factory prices Britannia Tea sets, best English Castors, silver mounted, &c.

Oastors, saver mounted, &c.

Pipes in boxes
Stone Ware, an excellent quality
Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.

Daily expected per-ship Potomac, from Liverpool, a still far
her supply.

may 3—3taw2w

EDAFFLE OF MOST SPLENDID SET OF LEW ELRY will take place at the Auction Rooms of Edward Dyer on Saturday next, 14th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. As few chances only remain, members of Congress and others who would aid in the sucess of the present undertaking are requested to hand in their names to Mr. Dyer. For a full and accurate description of this very rich and splendid set, we beg leave to copy the following from the Metropolitan, of Georgetown:
"We have been shown lately one of the most beautiful and costly articles of xertu we have seen, in a superb necklace and a complete set of jewelry, the pieces composing which consist of finely executed mosaics, representing in marble, taken from each structure, the most celebrated ruins of ancient Rome. The whole are richly set in gold, and form a set of extreme value, from the rarity of the materials as well as exquisite beauty of the execution. The necklace consists of chain work, on which are represented the Ruins of the Triumphal Arch of Titus, the Temple of Minerva Medica, at Rome, the Pons Lucanus, the Temple of Vesta, the Pantheon, the Coliseum, the Temple of the pater pieces are as follows: nested to hand in their names to Mr. Dyer. For a full and ac

"On the ring: Temple of Jupiter Stator, in the Roma

Forum.

"On the clasp: No. 1. Temple of Venus at Rome; No. 2
Tomb of Cecilia Metella, at Rome.

"On the ear-rings: 1. A Tomb on the Appian road, and a Cornucopia. 2. A Tomb on the Appian road, and a Quiver.

"As a set of levely, these rich and inestimable articles migh be worn by the proudest Princess upon earth; but to us those possess a higher value, and a touching interest will attach to them in the public mind, as the last relic of his affection, which the widow of one of the bravest and most distinguished sons o the widow of one of the bravest and most distinguished sons this country still possesses. This amiable lady, for whose nan we need but refer to the proudest page of American naval hit tory, not having been adopted by the country of her husban we regret to state, feels herself compelled to part with the valuable ornaments to sustain life. We hesitate not to use the valuable ornaments to sustain life.

valuable ornaments to sustain life. We hesitate not to use the word, for the reproach rests not with her; and we mention the circumstance, that those who like to befriend merit in obscurity and indigence may have an opportunity of doing so. It has been proposed to dispose of the whole set together, by raffle, as soon as a sufficient number of shares, at \$10 each, are subscribed. We should be happy to receive the names of any who might wish to forward this benevolent subscription."

june 6—eo&Sat

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, May 3d, 1836.

RDERED BY THE COURT, that Geo. W. Mar riott, administrator of Thomas W. Hyde, late of said county, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased' creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks, in some public newspaper published in the District of Calumbia. n the District of Columbia.

P. CHEW, Register. Notice to Creditors.—In pursuance of the above order, the subscriber hereby gives notice that he has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thos. W. Hyde, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of October next.

GEO. W. MARRIOTT,
may 9—w6w

Administrator of W. Hy de.

Administrator of W . Hy ARMER'S Map of Michigan, and Farmer's Map of Ouisconsin, on a very large scale, (quite new,) exhibiting the land sections, &c. This morning received. For

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Newman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereto, to the subscriber, residing in Washington, D.C. on or before the 14th day of November next; they will otherwise, by law, be excluded from all beaefit of said estate.

may 12-1aw6w FOR RENT.—The Dwelling-house on 11th s lately occupied by R. M. Whitney, Esq. For term apply to R. C. WASHINGTON.

nay 25 - 2 w (Globe)

TRANSPARENT SLATES, a new article.--Re ceived this day at Stationers' Hall, a few Transparent Slates
the use of which children easily acquire a knowledge of
the rawing.

W. FISCHER.

DONNETS.—Just received—

1 case English Straw, Grecian shape
1 do do do Cottage
1 do Dunstable, Grecian shape 1 do do Cotta 2 do Tuscan 1 do Misses' Tuscan.

Also, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots itable for the season.

3 cases Umbrellas and Parasols.

A cases Unbreidas and Farasois.

Having determined to remove to the West in the course of a few weeks, I shall sell my present stock, which is complete, a reduced prices; and respectfully request all persons indebted to me to make immediate payment.

WM. DOUGHERTY, th and 10th streets

Penn. Avenue, between may 31—eo2w [Tel&Mir] TAHOR, Pennsylvania Avenue, has the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public, that he has just received his supply of elegant and fashionable Spring Goods, which he wi ake up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reaso

able terms.

Helikewise continues to keep on hand a handsome and fashionable stock of Ready-made Clothing, equal in every respect to
bespeke work, together with a large and splendid assortment o
Fancy Articles. To all of which he respectfully calls their attention and assures them there is no doubt they can be suited in my and every article belonging to gentleman's wardrobe.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that applica-tion will be made to the next Congress of the Unite States of America, at their next session, for the renewal of a pa ent granted to Willard Earl, being a patent for a wachine for awing shingles, dated 28th day of December, 1822. WILLARD FARL,

Of the County of Albany and State of New York.



of the County of Albany and Salar 19—lamo3mo

PIEDMONT STAGES.—In consequence of the injury to the Potomac Bridge, passengers in this line will have to come to Alexandria the previous evening, or in the mail boat in the morning, at half past two o'clock. The stages will leave Newton's Hotel at 5 o'clock A will further notice, and reach the Springs by 3 o'clock P. M. M. till further notice, and reach the Springs by 3 o'clock P. M. GEO. JOHNSON & CO. june 6—2awtf [Tel&Glolaw3w]

A LEXANDRIA FOUNDRY and STEAM EN-GINE MANUFACTORY.—Locomotive and Sta-tionary Engines, heavy Iron and Brass Castings, Church Bells, and Machinery of every kind, Gentlemen visiting Washing-ton are invited to call and see the works. mar 4—eoly.

THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.
Alexandria, March

mar 4—eoly

Alexandria, March 1.

DO DOLLARS REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me or my agent, of two valuable young negro Men, about the ages of 22 and 23, if taken out of the State of Virginia, and two hundred for both, or one hundred for either, if taken in this State. They left home together in July last. The one is named STEPNEY, black, and of awkward carriage, has a wide mouth, and nose raised instead of being flattened, as is usually the case among negroes; his arms are very long, and feet very large. The other named ELIAS, of more sturdy make, and of somewhat lighter complexion, his face generally spotted, his countenance downcast, and speech faltering when accosted sharply, and has the habit of looking much over his shoulder.

speech faltering when account to the shoulder.

JAMES B. EWELL, Near Buckland P. O. Prince William county, Va.

CEORGIA SCENES.—Georgia Scenes, Characte Incidents, &c. in the first half century of the Republic, by a native Georgian, \$1 25. For sale at up 13 P. THOMPSON'S.

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 houses put in complete repair. touses put in complete repair.

Apply to Mrs. Patterson, on I street, between 19th and 20th

e ets, or the subscriber, on 7th street, near the General Poice.

J. C. McKELDEN.

Navy Agent's Office, Washington, June 6, 1836. BUSHELS RICHMOND COAL. Proposals will be received at the Proposals will be received at this office until the 25th instant, for twenty thousand bushels of Richmond Coal, to be delivered at the navy yard in this city: one-third part at least must be coarse, and the remainder may be fine coal. A portion of the coal must be delivered by the 15th of July next, and the remainder on or before the first day of November next.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of each delivery until the contract is fally complied with, in addition to the bond given for the faithful performance of the contract.

Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. Washington, June 6, 1836. Washington, June 6, 1836.

OTICE.—The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company having failed to form a quorum for the transaction of business this day, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. INGLE, june 7—cotd.

Secretary of the meeting.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, May 26, 1836.

May 27-3tawtd

GEO. THOMAS, Cashier.

PATRIOTIC BANK,
Washington, May 20, 1828.

N Election for twelve Directors will be holden at the Banking House, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, from 10.

A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. E. DYSON,
may 30—w4t

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

Also received for sale a few of the celebrated Bowie Knives, from the same manufacturer. WM. FISCHER

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

ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co. ap 5—tf

Alexandria.

TOCKS !!—FRANCIS DUGENT, Stock Manufacturer from Baltimore, respectfully amounces to the citizens of Washington that he has arrived here with a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Stocks, of the latest and most approved patterns, and taken lodgings at Mr. Guista's, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite to Gadsby's Hotel, where he may be found until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day in the week, Sunday excepted.

Mr. D. will sell Stocks, warranted of the best materials and of the latest fashion, wholesale or retail, at prices lower than they can be had for any where in this city, or in the District of Co-

can be had for any where in this city, or in the District of Co-PLACK 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 wholesale prices.

W. FISCHER.

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

W. PISCHER

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-

AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to remove to the South next fall, offers for sale the FARM on which he resides, containing two hundred and eighty acres, and adjoining the flourishing village of Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, Maryland. The soil of this farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, and susceptible of a high state of improvement by the application of clover and plaster. There are attached to it about eight acres of low ground, which, at an inconsiderable expense, may be made very profitable as a meadow. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling, with an entry leading to the kitchen, a corn-house, an excellent barn, stables, carriage-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. The terms will be liberal and accommodating.

G. N. CAUSIN.

ap 29—taw5w

ap 29—law5w D pairs of handsome Banguet Sands and On Market pairs of handsome Bouquet Stands and OpticalGlasses, with twenty beautiful views; an amusing article, suitable for a cen-tre table. For sale at Stationers' Hall. ap 25 (Tel) W. FISCHER.

ap 25 (Tel) W. FISCHER.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, residing in Prince George's Co. Md. opposite Alexandria, about the 15th of August, 1834, a negro man by the name of SAM, or SAMPSON, 21 years of age, rather chunky, dark complexion, thick lips, shows his teeth a little naturally, wore rings in his ears when he left me, which he did for no provocation. I have been told he was persuaded away by his father, who lives in Georgetown, a free colored man, who calls himself William Williams, who was employed at the time of Sam's elopement at the point of Rocks, and who conveyed Sam to the Point of Rocks, where he continued until the following spring. During last summer he was seen by several persons who knew Point of Rocks, where he continued until the following spring, During last summer he was seen by several persons who knew him, in the city of Washington, under the pretence of being my marketer. I have no doubt the said Sam or Sampson is either secreted by his father in Georgetown or the City, or employed on some part of the caual, or has obtained a forged pass through his father. I will give the above reward if apprehended and brought home to the subscriber.

THOMAS BERRY, june 6—tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, in the country of Loudoun, Virginia.—The subscriber wishes to dispose of that very productive plantation so well known in Loudoun for its extraordinary productiveness, the one on which ELIJAH JAMES, Esq. resides, which he has occupied there several years. The fertility of the soil is so proverbial, and failure of crops an occurrence so unusual, as to supersede the necessity of a minute description. The farm, when viewed by those who wish to purchase, will speak for itself. There is a quantity of the first quality of timothy meadow finely supplied with water; there is at least one never-failing spring of cool and wholesome water in every field except one. The spring most used is but two rods from the dwelling-house, of the finest quality, supposed to possess medicinal properties, from the remarkable and almost uninterrupted good health of those who daily use it. The dairy, supplied with water from this fountain, cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and is so cold in the hot season that the use of ice would plied with water from this fountain, cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and is so cold in the hot season that the use of ice would be utterly superfluons for the millt and butter or for the preservation of meat. There is an extensive quarry of white limestone, which is easily converted into most beautiful lime (a saleable article there,) there being a kiln, that will burn 800 bushels, within a few rods of the quarry. This valuable little farm contains 305 acres, is situated 9 miles from Leesburg, 4 from the Point of Rocks, affording the greatest facilities to the Baltimore market, the markets of the District of Columbia, down the canal, also a turnpike road within 7 miles to Alexandria and Washington city, affording the farmer the great advantage of a choice of markets, and of three different modes of transportation; suffice it to say, that it is worthy the notice of persons who may wish a farm of that size. Very rarely, indeed, is a farm having like advantages offered for sale—the location, the fertility of soit, the excellent and abundant supply of water and healthiness; there is a sufficient quantity of locust for posts for inclosures; the buildings are indifferent. If it will be any accommodation, after the first payment, a dant supply of water and healthiness; there is a sufficient quantity of locust for posts for inclosures; the buildings are indifferent. If it will be any accommodation, after the first payment, a considerable credit may be had, by allowing the interest thereon. For further particulars, apply to PHILIP DE CATESBY JONES, by letter, or otherwise, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Whereas, about three years since, an advertisement annual in the second state of the second papers of this country, giving notice that, at a certain place, or of a certain individual, information could be obtained respecting the estate of John Foster, formerly of England, but who died in this country: the above named reward will be given to any person who will send the subscriber a paper containing the said advertisement, or who will give any correct information of said estate. Direct to the subscriber, in Wentworth, N. H. DAVIS, may 21—2aw3w

INCREASES S. DAVIS.

## TUESDAY, MAY 31.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have no desire to make myself re sponsible, in any special manner, for what may either be done or omitted, on this subject. It is surrounded with difficulties, some of them, as I think, unnecessarily created and as these have been produced by measures in which did not concur, it naturally belongs to others, who did con cur in those measures, and who now possess the power, t apply the remedy according to their judgments, and on their own responsibility. But I incline, nevertheless, to express my opinions on a subject of such very high interest and to let them have what weight they are entitled to, i it may be supposed that they are entitled to any weigh

On one point, I presume, we are all agreed, and that is that the subject is of great importance. It affects the finances of the country, the security of the public money, and the state of the currency; and it affects also the practical and actual distribution of power among the several branch es of the Government.

es of the Government.

The bill comprises provisions for two objects:
First, regulations for the custody of the public money between the time of its collection and the time of its disbursement; and, as naturally connected with this, it contemplates, or must at least very materially affect, the currency of the country, the exchanges, and the usual operations of credit in the commercial world.

The second direct object of the bill is, a reduction, po

sitive or contingent, of the amount of money in the Tre

It seems, probably, sir, the bill, so far as it respects the first of these objects, may be so modified as to receive the approbation of a majority of the Senate. A committee acting in a spirit of conciliation, and with an honest desire to avoid the points of former difference, might, I think, agree on the regulations to be prescribed to the deposite Danks. The sentiments which have been advanced in the course of the discussion do not appear to be irreconcilable. In the present state of things, I see no way but to employ State banks as depositories of the public money; and I have a sincere desire to subject them to such regulations, and such only, as shall make them, in the highest practicable degree safe to the Government, and useful to the country. To this end, I am of opinion that the first step is, to in-

crease their numbers. At present their number, especially in the large cities, is too small. They have too large sums in deposite, in proportion to their capital and their legal limits of discount. By this means the public money is locked up. It is hoarded. It is withdrawn, to a considerable extent, from the general mass of commercial means, and is suffer ed to accumulate, with no possible benefit to Government and with great inconvenience and injury to the general business of the country. On this point there seems little diversity of opinion. All appear to agree that the number of deposite banks should be so far increased, that each may regard that portion of the public treasure which it may receive, as an increase of its effective deposites, to be used like other moneys in deposite, as a basis of discount, to just and proper extent. I regard this modification of the present system as indis

I think, too, that, for the use of these deposites, the bank should pay a moderate interest. They can well afford it The best banks in the States will be ready, I do not doubt to receive the deposites, on that condition, among others What the rate of interest should be, depends very much or what we may do with the surplus revenue. If we leave that surplus undistributed, the banks ought to pay a large interest. If we provide for distributing the surplus, thus leaving but a small amount in the banks, and making it their duty, at the same time, to transfer the public funds from place to place when requested, without charge, the rate of interest should of course be less.

I agree, too, to what has been suggested, respecting the authority to change those banks. They ought not to be changed, but for plain and specific cause, set down and provided for in the law itself. Any restriction less than this will place a discretion in the hands of the Executive, which will be very capable of being abused. Nor should the Secretary be at liberty to order funds

trom one bank to another, for any other reason than the exigencies of the public service. He should not be at liberty
to use the public treasures for the purpose of upholding the
credit, or increasing the means, of any State institution.
The bill proposes that all the deposite banks shall be
bound to keep, at all times, an amount of specie in their
vaults hearing a certain proportion to their dalts and lice

vaults bearing a certain proportion to their debts and liabilities. I approve of this, not so much from any belief that some measure, to retain a certain quantity or species in the country, and by that means to secure, in some small degree, the general clientaries. the general circulation against violent shocks. But I do not attach great importance to this. In my opinion, Mr. President, if the bill pass with these modifications, a considerable benefit will be conferred on the community. Confidence will be, in some measure at least, restored; the banks will possess the power of useful action, and the distressing uncertainty which now hangs over every thing being dispelled, the commercial community will find its way

out of its present embarrassment. Still, sir, I am bound to say that the present system, ir my opinion, can never be perfect. It can never be the best system. It can never be a safe regulator of the currency system. It can never be a safe regulator of the country, nor furnish solid security against derangement. It can never give to the mercantile world the cheapment. est, safest, and best means of facilitating domestic exchanges The State banks were not made for these general purpose they are not fitted for them; they have not the unity and comprehensiveness of plan and of operation, which the successful accomplishment of such purposes requires. They s limitations by their charters, and i may even be doubtful, in some cases, whether they can legally bind themselves in such stipulations and contracts as we propose to submit to them. They were established for local, not for general objects. They did not expect to receive Government deposites; and it might possibly be thought important to their stockholders and customers to be informed whether, in case of failure or insolvency, the priority of the United States would prevail, as in other cases, to the postponement of all other debts and claims. It is certainly my opinion, sir, that we are running great

hazards with the currency of the country. I see no well

assured reliance for its safety in this system of deposit

banks, regulated as well as they may be. Nevertheless

regulation is necessary, nay, it is indispensable; and some present benefit at least would arise, I am persuaded, from the passage of a proper law. the passage of a proper law.

I come now, sir, to the other important object of this bill, the reduction of the amount of money in the Treasury.

And here the first question is whether there will be any surplus revenue.

Will there be any thing to divide at the end of this year? On this point opinions are not agreed but I think there will be a surplus, and a large surplu I do not see any probability either of such a falling off of income, on the one hand, or such an increase of expenditure, on the other, as shall leave the Treasury exhausted at the end of this year. I speak of this year only, because the measure which I shall propose will be limited to the end of this year. My plan is to provide for the surplus which may be on hand at the end of this year, and to stop there. As to the probable state of the Treasury at that time, I agree it is matter of opinion and estimate; but we know what sum is on hand now, and we are drawing the know what sum is on hand now, and we are drawing the session to a close, when appropriations will cease, and the year itself is already half expired. It would seem, then, that we ought to be able to judge of the state of the Treasury six months hence, without risk of great and wide mistake. I proceed on the following general estimate and

January 1, 1836: Amount of money in the Treasury, -Deducted unexpended balances of appropria-- \$25,000,000 17,000,000

Revenue of the first quarter of 1836, Estimate for the three last quarters of 1836, Stock in late Bank of the United States, in-25.000,00 cluding premium, -8,000.000 61,000.00

Appropriations in 1836, esti-- \$35,000,000 Deduct what will remain as unexpended balance at the end of the year, -14,000,000

- 21,000,000 This estimate, sir, does not rest solely on my own judg This estimate, sir, does not rest solely on my own judgment. I find others, acquainted with the subject, and competent to judge, coming to conclusions not far different from my own. It is true this rests in opinion. It cannot be mathematically proved that we shall have a surplus in the Treasury at the end of the year; but the practical that it is our duty to make some provision for it, and to make that provision now. I propose only to divide the surplus. It it shall happen, after all, that there shall be no surplus, then the measure will have done no harm. But if the surplus shall not be forty millions, but only thirty-five, thirty, twenty five, or even twenty, still, if it be now probable that it will reach even the lowest of these sums

This is a contingent measure, not a positive one. It is intended to apply to a case, in my judgment, very likely to arise, indeed, I may say a case which, in all probability, will arise; but if it should not, then the proposed measure

will have no operation.

I have already observed that, in my opinion, the measure should be limited to one single division—one distribution of the surplus money in the Treasury. In that respect, my proposition differs from the bill of the honorable memper from Carolina, and it differs, too, from the amendment proposed by the member from New York. I think it safest to treat the present state of things as extraordinary, as be-ing the result of accidental causes, or causes the recur-rence of which, hereafter, we cannot calculate upon with

There would be insuperable objections, in my opinion

o a settled practice of distributing revenue among t States. It would be a strange operation of things, as its effects on our system of government might well be feared. I cannot reconcile myself to the spectacle of the States receiving their revenues, their means even of sporting their own Governments, from the Treasury of we could act on the policy, which I think the true polic of regarding the public lands as a fund, belonging to t People of all the States, I should cheerfully concur in th olicy, and be willing to make an annual the proceeds of the lands, for some years, at least. But i we cannot separate the proceeds of the lands from othe revenue, if all must go into the Treasury together, an there remain together, then I have no hesitation in declaring now, that the income from customs must be reduced. The must be reduced, even at the hazard of injury to sor branches of manufacturing industry; because this, in my opinion, would be a less cull than that extraordinary and dangerous state of things, in which the United States should be found laying and collecting taxes, for the purpose of distributing them, when collected, among the States I do not think it difficult to account for the present over-

lowing condition of the Treasury. The Treasury en-oys two sources of income—the custom-house and the ublic lands. The income from the customs has been gree, because the commerce of the country has been grea y extended, and its prosperity has been remarkable. The exports of the country have continued to increase. While the cotton crop has continued to increase from year to year, the price of cotton has still kept up. Notwithstanding all the apprehensions entertained by prudent and sagacious men to the contrary, the world has not become overstocked with this article. The increase of consumption seems to keep pace with the increase of supply. The consequence is a vast and increasing export by us, and an import corresponding with this export, and with the amount of earning n the carrying trade; since the general rule undoubt , taking a number of years together, that the amount nports, and the earnings of freights, are about equal-te amount of exports. The cotton fields of the Sor most unquestionably form a great part of the basis of our

most unquestionably form a great part of the basis of or commerce, and the earnings of our navigation another.

The honorable member from South Carolina has referred to the tariff act of 1828 as the true cause of the swolle state of the Treasury. I agree that there were many thing in the act of 1828 unnecessarily put there. But we know they were not put there by the friends of the act. The act is a remarkable instance, I hope never to be repeated, of unnatural, violent, angry legislation. Those which introduced it designed originally actions were them. introduced it designed, originally, nothing more than temeet the new condition of things which had been brough about by the altered policy of Great Britain in relation teases on wool. A bill, with the same end in view, ha passed the House of Representatives in 1827, but was lo in the Senate. The act of 1828, however, objectional though it certainly was in many respects, has not been, my opinion, the chief cause of the over-product of the ctoms. I think the act of 1832, confirmed by the act 1833, commonly called the compromise act, has had my more to do in producing that result. Up to the time of the passing of the act of 1832, the minimum principle has been preserved in laying duties on certain manufactures especially woollen cloths. This ill-understood and much reviled principle appears to me, nevertheless, and always has appeared to me, to be a just, proper, effectual, and strictly philosophical mode of laying protecting details. strictly philosophical mode of laying protecting duties It is exactly conformable, as I think, with the sound-est and most accurate principles of political economy. I is, in the most rigid sense, what all such enactments, far as practicable, should be; that is to say, a mode of h

neralizing, uncalculating operation. Simplicity, unbtedly, is a great beauty in acts of legislation, as we s in the works of art; but in both it must be a simplicit result of congruity of parts, and adaptation to the en esigned; not a rude generalization, which either leaves th particular object unaccomplished, or, in accomplishing it, accomplishes a dozen others also, which were not desired. It is a simplicity which is wrought out by knowledge and skill; not the rough product of an undistinguishing, sweep-

ing general principle.

Let us suppose that the gradations in woollen cloths be represented by a line. At one end of this line are those of thinghest price, and let the scale descend to the other end, where course, will be those of the lowest price. Now, with the two ends of the line our manufacturers have not much t lo: that is to say, they have not much to do with the p duction of the very highest, or the very lowest, of these articles. Generally speaking, they work in the intermediate space. It was along this space, along this part of the line of work, that the minimum principle, as it has been usually called, operated. It struck just where the great object protection required it to strike, and it struck no where else All the rest it left free. It wasted no power. It accordingly plished its object by the least possible expenditure of mean its aim was levelled at a distinct and well discerned object and its aim was exact, and the object was reached.

and its aim was exact, and the object was reached.

But the minimum had become the subject of obloque and reproach. It was railed at, even, in good set terms, by some who professed to be, and who doubtless were, friend of the protecting policy. It was declared to be deception It was said that it cheated the People, inasmuch as under the constraint them they are not to see the ts operation they did not see what amount of taxes the eally paid. For one, I did not admit the fact, nor yield t e argument. I had no doubt the People knew what taxes ney paid under the operation of the laws, as well as w ho passed the laws; and whether they stopped to make eise calculations or not, if they found the tax neither o ressive nor heavy, and the effect of the law decidedly s atary, I did not believe they would complain of it, unle it was made a part of some other controversy. The minimum principle, however, in its application to broad cloths was overthrown by the law of 1832, and that law, as came from the House of Representatives, and as it finally passed, substituted a general and universal ad valorem duty of fifty per cent. An effort was made in the Senate to re sist this general ad valorem system, and to hold on to the specific duty. But it did not prevail. The Senate was nearly evenly divided. The casting or turning vote wa held by a gentleman, a friend for whom I always entertain very high regard, a member from Maryland, not now in the Senate. After the discussion, he admitted himself almosatisfied that the law, in this particular, ought not to be a tered; but his impression against the minimum, nevertheless, finally prevailed, and he voted for the new mode, that less, finally prevailed, and he voted for the new mode, that is to say, the general ad valorem mode of laying the duty and, to render this effectual, he himself proposed to carry that duty as high as sixty per cent. The Senate fixed it indeed, at fifty-seven per cent, but the House non-concurred, and the law finally passed, as all know, establishing an ad valorem duty of fifty per cent. on woollen cloths, &c Now, Mr. President, when we recollect that the duties on woollen fabrics, of all kinds, bring into the Treasury four, or five, or six, millions a year, every mean accusive.

our, or five, or six, millions a year, every man acquainte with our manufactures must see at once that a portion chis vast sum is perfectly useless as a protecting duty; because it is imposed on fabrics with which our own manufactures in the second of th facturers maintain no competition, and in regard to which therefore, they ask no protection. I have instituted sundry inquiries for the purpose of learning, and of showing, what is the amount of duties collected annually on woollens which have no distinct bearing, as protecting duties, on any of the products of our manufacture that the product of the products of our manufacture that the products of the product of the prod which have no distinct bearing, as protecting duties, on any of the products of our manufactures. At present I will only say, and will say that with great confidence, that of the surplus money now in the Treasury several millions are the proceeds of ad valorem duties, which have conferred no perceptible benefit whatever on our manufacturing establishments. It is therefore, sir, that I regard the law of 1832, and not the law of 1832, as the great error in our legislation. This law of 1832 was confirmed by the act of 1833, and is, of course, in actual operation at the present legislation. This law of 1832 was confirmed by the act of 1833, and is, of course, in actual operation at the present moment, except so far as it has become affected by the gradual reduction provided for by the last mentioned act. I wish not to discuss the act of 1833. I do not propose, at present, to disturb its operation; but having alluded to it, I take the occasion of saying that I have not the least idea

estion is, whether that result is not so highly probable that that act can remain as the settled system of this count it is our duty to make some provision for it, and to due that provision now. I propose only to divide the duced it he called it a measure of conciliation, and expressed it, he called it a measure of conciliation, and expres ed the hope that if the manufacturing interests should l ed the nope that it the manufacturing interests should be found to suffer under it, it might be modified by general consent. Although never concurring in the act, I entertain the same hope. I pray most fervently that former strifes and controversies on the tariff question may never be revived; but at the same time it is my opinion that the principles established by the law of 1833 can never form the

ommercial system of this country.

But, Mr. President, the most striking increase in th the sales of the public lands. How happens it that th proceeds from this quarter have sprung up, thus suddenly to such a height? The Secretary's estimate of the pro-ceeds of the sales of the public lands for this year wa proceeds of the sales of the public lands for this year was only four millions. The actual sales are likely to be twenty. What has occasioned this great and unexpected aug.

Sir, we are to remember that the growth and prosperity of the country, generally, are remarkable, and that, as these in crease, the western tide, both of People and property, in

crease, the western tide, both of People and property, increases also. The reflow of this property is into the Treasury through the land offices.

The well-sustained demand for cotton has, of course, augmented the demand for cotton lands; and we all know that good lands, for the production of that crop, are sought for with great eagerness. We are to include, too, the great expansion of the paper circulation among the causes tending to produce heavy purchases; and the amount of foreign capital that has found its way, through one channel or another, into the country, and is giving an additional nel or another, into the country, and is giving an additional stimulus, and additional facility to enterprises, both public and private. Many of the States have contracted large debts, for purposes of improvement, and these stocks have gone abroad. I suppose there may be fifty millions of State securities covered in Europe. Foreign capital, also, has been introduced, to a great extent of late, as the basis of ommercial enterprise; a thing ordinarily to be expecte when we look to the low rates of interest abroad, and the great demand for money at home. It would be hazardou to estimate proportions, and amounts, on such a subject; but it is certain that a large amount of property now affoat, in ships and goods, owned by Americans, and sailing and transported on American account, is put into commercial operation by means of foreign capital actually advanced, or acting through the agency of credit. This introduction of oreign capital, in all the various forms, has doubtless had some effect in extending our paper circulation, and in raising prices; and certainly it has had a direct effect upon the ility of making investments in the public lands.

And, sir, closely connected with these causes, is another which I should consider, after all, the main cause, that is, the

low price of land, compared with other descriptions of proper ty. In every thing else prices have run up; but here prices chained down by the statute. Goods, products of all kinds and indeed all other lands, may rise, and many of then have risen, some twenty-five and some forty or lifty pecent; but Government lands remain at a dollar and twenty five cents an acre; and vast portions of this land are equal, in natural fertility, to any part of the globe. Ther equal, in natural fertility, to any part of the globe. There is nothing, on either continent, to surpass their quality. The Government land, therefore, at the present prices, and the present moment, is the cheapest safe object of investment. The sagacity of capital has found this out and it grasps the opportunity. Purchase, it is true, has gone ahead of emigration; but emigration follows it, in nearpursuit, and spreads its thousands and its tens of thousands close on the heels of the surveyor and the land hunter. When I traversed a part of the Western States, three years ago, I could not but ask myself, in the midst of the vast forests around me, where are the people to come from who orests around me, where are the people to come from who forests around me, where are the people to come from who are to begin cultivation here, and to chequer this wilderness with fields of wheat? But, when returning on the Cumberland road, or while passing along other great channels of communication, I encountered the masses

of population moving westward, I was tempted to ask my-self, on the other hand, a far different question, and that was, where in the world will all these people find room to settle? Nor are we to overlook, in this survey of the causes of the ast increase in the sale of lands, the effects, almost magical of that great agent of beneficence, prosperity, wealth, and power—internal improvement. This has brought the power—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. This has brought the West to the Atlantic, and carried the Atlantic to the West Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin are n longer places remote from us. Railroads and canals hav brought the settlers of these regions so near to us that we almost fancy that we can see the smoke of their cabins and hear the strokes of their axes. From Maine to the upper Mississippi is already a beaten track, with one's acquaint inces every where along the road, and that road even not a long one, if we measure it by the time required to

Mr. President, if I am asked how long these causes, o any of them, will continue to act, with this effective energy. I readily answer that I cannot foresee. Nor can I forese

contingencies which naturally belong to human affairs ang over us. I know not what expenditures may be call ed for next year. I know not what may be necessary to satisfy the all-absorbing capacity of Indian wars and Indiar treaties. I know not what events, at home or abroad, maj treaties. I know not what events, at home or abroad, may shake our commercial security. I know not what frosts and blights may do against the cotton crops. I know not what may happen to our currency I cannot tell what demands for the use of capital in other objects may slacken the purchase of public lands; for I am persuaded that, hereafter, our income from that source is likely to be much more fluctuating than heretofore, as depending less on the actual amount of emigration and more on the occasional ctual amount of emigration, and more on the occasiona lenty or scarcity of money. Emigration must hereafter upply its wants, much more than formerly, out of lands al upply us wants, much more than tornicity, out of the cady separated from the public domain.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me to be pru-

dent to limit the proposed division to a single operation.

Let us lighten the Treasury for once; and then let us pause, and contemplate our condition. As to what may nen be expedient, events will enlighten us. We shall b able to judge more wisely, by the result of our experiments and the future will be more visible, as it approaches nearer It will be observed, sir, that I give full time to the deposite

banks to prepare themselves to pay over these funds. Time for this purpose is indispensable. We might do rather harm than good, if we were to require any sudden opera-tion of that kind. Give the banks time; let them know what they have to do; let the community see into what channels the surplus funds are to flow, and when they are to begin to flow; and men of business will then be able t ee what is before them.

I have the fullest confidence that if we now adopt this

I have the fullest confidence that it we now adopt this measure, it will immediately relieve the country. It will remove that severe and almost unparalleled pressure for money, which is now distressing and breaking down the industry, the enterprise, and even the courage of the commercial community. I assure you, sir, this present pressure is not known or felt, or believed here in any thing like is not known, or felt, or believed here, in any thing like its true extent. If we give no relief, I know not what may happen, even in this day of high prosperity. I beseech those who have the power, not to let the opportunity pass, but to improve it, and thereby to revive the hopes and reassure the confidence of the country. Having expressed these sentiments, and brought forward this specific proposion for one division among the States of the surplus I should now move to commit the whole subject, either to a select committee, or the Committee on Finance, were it not that, looking to the present composition of the Senate, I am not desirous of taking a lead in this measure. The responsibility naturally rests with those who have the ower of majorities, and who may expect the concurrence of other branches. Meantime I cheerfully give myself to in other branches. Treatment of the cheer thry give myself of my labor which the occasion requires, and I express my own leep and earnest conviction of the propriety and expediency of the measures which I have endeavored to explain and to

[At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. WEBSTER read his amendment, which we have already published, and which proposed one division of the surplus funds among the

DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber will sell, to the highest hidder, all the personal estate of Thomas Newman, deceased, late of said county, consisting of—Horses, Cow, one pairyoung Oxen, Hogs Farming utensils, such as Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

Carpenter and Millwrights' Tools of various kinds

Beds and Furniture, Quantity of old Iron Saddles, Mill-sieve, Crockery, &c. 1 large eight-day Clock, an excellent article d many useful articles too tedious to enumerate

Sale to take place on the premises, about one mile from Bla-ensburg, on Thursday, the 16th of June next, if fair, otherwise is next fair day, commencing at 10 o'clock. Terms of sale: on all sums of ten dollars and under, for cash; and above that sum, six menths' credit will be given. The purhasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest rom the day of sale.

WILLIAM LLOYD. If All persons indebted to said estate are required to make mmediate payment to WM. LLOYD, Adm'r. TEXIAN OFFICIALS.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, SAN JACINTO, APRIL 25, 1836. To His Excellency D. G. BURNETT,

President of the Republic of Texas:

Sir: I regret extremely that my situation since the battle of the 21st has been such as to prevent my sending you my official report of the same previous to this time.

I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 18th instant, after a forced march of fifty-five miles, which was effected in two days and a half, the army arrived opposite Har risburg. That evening a courier was taken from which I learned that Gen. Santa Ana, with one division of his choice troops, had marched in the direction of Lynch's Ferry, on the San Jacinto, burning Harrisburg as they passed down. The army was ordered to be in readi ness to march early on the next morning. The main body effected a passage over Buffalo bayou below Harrisburg, on the morning of the 19th, having le the baggage, sick, and a sufficient camp guard in the rea We continued the march throughout the night, makin but one halt in the prairie for a short time, and without re-freshment. At daylight we resumed the line of march, and reshment. At daylight we resumed the line of march, and in a short distance our scouts encountered those of the enemy, and we received information that Gen. Santa Ana was at New Washington, and would that day take up his line of march for Anahuac, crossing at Lynch's. The Texian army halted within half a mile of the ferry, in some timber, and were engaged in slaughtering beeves, when the army of Gen. Santa Ana was discovered to be approaching, in battle array, having been encamped at Clopper's Point, eight miles below. Point, eight miles below.

Disposition was immediately made of our forces, and

preparation for his reception. He took a position with his infantry and artillery in the centre, occupying an island o timber, his cavalry covering the left flank. The artillery then opened upon our encampment, consisting of one double fortified medium brass twelve-pounder. The infantr in column advanced with the design of charging our lines but were repulsed by a discharge of grape and caniste from our artillery, consisting of two six-pounders. The enemy had occupied a piece of timber within rifle shot o the left wing of our army, from which an occasional interchange of small arms took place between the troops, until the enemy withdrew to a position on the bank of the San Jacinto, about three-quarters of a mile of our encampment and commenced a fortification. A short time before sunset our mounted men, about eighty-five in number, under the special command of Col, Sherman, marched out for the purpose of reconnoitring the enemy. Whilst advancing, they received a volley from the left of the enemy's infantry, and, after a sharp rencontre with their cavalry, in which ours acted a vice of the enemy's left of the enemy's infantry, and, after a sharp rencontre with their cavalry, in which ours acted extremely well, and performed some feats of daring chivalry, they retired in good order, having had two mer wounded severely, and several horses killed. In the time the infantry under the command of Lieut.-Col. Mi lard, and Col. Burleson's regiment, with the artillery had marched out for the purpose of covering the retreat of the cavalry, if necessary; all then fell back to our encampment in good order about sunset, and remained with out any ostensible action until the 21st, at half parthree o'clock, taking the first refreshments which they ha enjoyed for two days; the enemy in the mean time having extended the right flank of their infantry so as to oc upy the extreme point of a skirt of timber on the bank o he San Jacinto, and securing their left by a fortification about five feet high, constructed of packs and baggage leaving an opening in the centre of the breastwork, in which their artillery was placed, their cavalry upon their

which their artillery was placed, their cavary upon their left wing.

About 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st, the enemy were reinforced by 500 choice troops, under the command of General Cos, increasing their effective force to upwards of 1,500 men, while our aggregate force for the field numbered 783. At half past 3 o'clock in the evening, I ordered the officers of the Texian army to parade their respective accuracy in the mean time ordered the bridge tive commands, having, in the mean time, ordered the bridge on the only road communicating with the Brassos, distant 8 miles from our encampment, to be destroyed, thus cutting off all possibility of escape. Our troops paraded with alacrity and spirit, and were anxious for the contest. The conscious disparity in numbers only seemed to increase their enthusiasm and confidence, and heightened their anx iety for the conflict. Our situations afforded me an oppor tunity of making the arrangement preparatory to the attack, without expressing our designs to the enemy. The first regiment, commanded by Colonel Burleson, was as

Geo. W. Hackley, inspector general, was placed on the right of the first regiment, and four companies, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Millard, sustained the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Millard, sustained to the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Millard, sustained to the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Millard, sustained to the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Millard, sustained to the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Millard, sustained to the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Millard, sustained to the colonel Henry Millard, the artillery upon the right, and our cavalry, sixty-one in number, commanded by Colonel Mirabeau B. Lamar number, commanded by Colonel Mirabeau B. Lamar, whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades, and called him to that station, placed on our extreme right, composed ou-line. Our cavalry was first despatched to the front of the enemy's left, for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our forces, and displaying from that point agreeably to the previous design of the troops. Every evolution was performed with alacrity, the whole advancing rapidly in line and through an open prairie, without any protection whatever for our men; the artillery advanced and took station within two hundred yards of the breastwork, and commenced an effective fire with grape and canister Colonel Sherman with his regiment having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line, at the centre and on the right, advancing double quick time, rung the war-cry "Remember the Alamo!" received the enemy's fire, and advanced within point-blank shot before a piece was dis harged from our lines. Our lines advanced without; charged from our lines. Our lines advanced without a halt until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breastwork. The right wing of Burleson's and the left of Millard's taking possession of the breastwork; our artillery having gallantly charged up within 70 yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops. The conflict lasted about 18 minutes from the time of clo action until we were in possession of the enemy's encamp nent, taking one piece of cannon, loaded, four stands colors, all their camp equipage, stores, and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned; Capt. Karnes, always among the foremost in danger foremost in danger foremost in the desired to the color of the color o ger, from commanding the pursuers. The conflict in the oreastwork lasted but a few moments; many of the troop. encountered hand to hand; and not having the advantage bayonets on one side, our riflemen used their pieces war clubs, breaking many of them off at the breach. The rout commenced at half past 4 o'clock, and the pursuit of the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge at the enemy's encampment, and our army returned with our killed and wounded.

In the battle our loss was 2 killed and 23 wounded, six of which proved mortal. The company's less was 620 killed.

f which proved mortal. The enemy's loss was 630 killed among which was I general officer, 4 colonels, 2 lieute nant colonels, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants. Wounded 208 of which were 5 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 2 second lieutenant colonels, 7 captains, 1 cadet. Prisoners 730– Gen. Santa Ana, Gen. Cos, 4 colonels, aids to Gen. Sant Ana, and the colonel of the Guerrero battalion, are inclu ed in the number. Gen. Santa Ana was not taken until the 22d, and General Cos on yesterday, they having escaped About 600 muskets, 390 sabres, and 200 pistols have been ollected since the battle. Several hundred mules and orses were taken, and near \$12,000 in specie.

For several days previous to the action our troops were engaged in forced marches, exposed to excessive rains and additional inconvenience of extremely bad roads, illy applied with rations and clothing, yet amid these difficulti ore up with cheerfulness and fortitude, and perform ed their marches with spirit and alacrity; there was r

Previous to and during the action my staff evinced ever disposition to be useful, and were actively engaged in the duties. In the conflict I am assured that they demeane themselves in such manner as proved them worthy members of the army of San Jacinto. Col. T. J. Rusk, Secretary War, was on the field. For weeks his services had be highly beneficial to the army; in battle he was on the le wing, where Col. Sherman's command first encountered and drove the enemy; he bore himself gallantly, and continued his efforts and activity, remaining with the pursuers until resistance ceased.

I have the honor of transmitting, herewith, a list of all th

officers and men who were engaged in the action, which I respectfully request may be published as an act of justice to the individuals. For the commanding general to attem discrimination as to the conduct of those who command in the action, or those who were commanded, would be in possible. Our success in the action is conclusive proof of their daring intrepidity and courage; every officer and man

roved himself worthy of the cause in which he battled, hile the triumph received a lustre from the humanity which harzeterized their conduct after victory, and richly entitle hem to the admiration and gratitude of their general. No hould we withhold the tribute of our grateful thanks for nat Being who rules the destinies of nations, and has, in the time of greatest need, enabled us to arrest a powerful invader whilst devastating our country.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, you bedient servant, SAML. HOUSTON, bedient servant,

[ARMY ORDER.]

HEAD QUARTERS,
San Jacinto, May 5, 1836.
Comrades: Circumstances connected with the battl the 21st, render our separation for the present unavoidable I need not express to you the many painful sensation which that necessity inflicts upon me. I am solaced, how ever, by the hope, that we will soon be re-united in

great cause of liberty. Brigadier General Rusk is appoint ed to command the army for the present. I confide in his valor his patriotism, and his wisdom—his conduct in the battle of San Jacinto was sufficient to insure your confidence and egard.
The enemy, though retreating, are still within the limits

of Texas: their situation being known to you, you can not be taken at surprise. Discipline and subordination wil render you invincible—your valor and heroism have proved you unrivalled. Let not contempt for the enemy throw you off your guard. Vigilance is the first duty of a soldier and glory the proudest reward of his toils. You have patiently endured privations, hardships, and difficulties; unappalled, you have encountered odds of two

o one of the enemy against you, and borne yourselves in the onset and conflict of battle in a manner unknown in the annals of modern warfare. While an enemy to you independence remains in Texas, the work is incomplete but when liberty is firmly established by your patience and your valor, it will be fame enough to say, "I was a member of the army of San Jacinto."

In taking leave of my brave comrades in arms, I cannot

uppress the expression of that pride which I so justly feel thaving had the honor to command them in person, nor will I withhold the tribute of my warmest admiration and gratitude, for the promptness with which my orders were executed, and union maintained through the army. At parting, my heart embraces you with gratitude and affection

SAM. HOUSTON, Commander-in-chief

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN. Galveston, May 1, 1836.

Dear Sir: On the 26th of March the Texian army under

General Houston took up its line of march from the east bank of the Colorado, and retired, and a few days afterwards established an encampment on the west side of the Brassos, between a lake and the river, in a thicket al-most impenetrable, near Groce's ferry. This position they continued to occupy two or three weeks, keeping spies ou continued to occupy two or three weeks, keeping spies out to observe the movements of the enemy, who crossed the Colorado to Tuscasite, and occupied that position several days, when, not being able to learn any thing of the main Texian army, they advanced upon San Felipe, which place had been burnt, and made a feint to cross the Brassos at that place; then made a forced march to the Fort Bend. 20 or 30 miles below, and crossed a part of their forces ov 20 or 30 miles below, and crossed a part of their forces ove before they were discovered. The movement was notified the Houston by express, and he immediately crossed his army to the east side of the Brassos, by the help of a steamboat, which he has pressed and retained for that purpose. The army remained upon the east bank of the river a day and a half, when, having learned that the enemy had made a movement towards Harris burg, they made a forced march, and, on the fourth day, crosses. Buffalo haven, three miles help, the town which the Buffalo bayou, three miles below the town, which the enem had laid in ashes. The Mexicans had continued their march and burnt New Washington, and were returning up the Sa Jacinto to cross the river at Lynch's ferry, when, on the 19t ultimo, their advance, to their surprise, fell in with small partie of the Texians. On the 20th, the two armies were encampe within a mile of each other; the Texian above and the Mexica helow Lynch's ferry. On the same day there was abstracted and between the Texan cavalry and a body of the enemy cavalry and infantry, six or eight times their numbers. When the conflict had terminated, most of the Texan infantry were literally angry that the General had not permitted them to take part in the engagement, feeling confident that they could have annihilated the enemy, which consisted of about 700 men, and was commanded by Santa Ana in person. Early the next day General Cos joined Santa Ana with a strong reinforcement, by t forced march. Never did men engage in battle with a firmer deter

conquer or die. They had nothing to hope of mercy from the ordinations and cruel enemy. They had no hope of life, but is The numbers of the Mexican army were estimated at fro

,150 to 1,500 men. The Texian forces are estimated at fro 00 to 780 men. The sick, the lazy, and the cowardly had bee muskers and bayonets, and the restaute were encamped on a high and belt pistols. The Mexicans were encamped on a high prairie, with their right resting in a cedar thicket upon the border of a lake connected with the San Jacinto river. The content of the san Jacinto river. ting in careless security after their forced march. The Te resting in carefess security after their forced march. The fex-ian army, taking advantage of the undulations of the ground, ap-proached and placed themselves in line 300 or 400 yards in front of the enemy, in the open prairie, and advanced upon the enemy. The General rode in front of the line, and gave the first order

The General rode in front of the line, and gave the first order to fire upon the enemy.

The enemy fired their cannon five times only. It was loaded the sixth time and primed; the man who held the match was killed by a boy, and the piece taken. It is a splendid brass nine pounder, bearing the inscriptions "El Volcan," and "Violati fulmina Regis," in Roman capital letters. The cannon was taken and the enemy put to route nineteen minutes after the first gun was fired. The slaughter among the enemy's ranks was tremendous. I took a deliberate look over the field three days after the battle. The sight was horrible. Here lying in was tremendous. I took a denoerate look over the held three lays after the battle. The sight was horrible. Here lying it clusters, there scattered singly, the ground was strewed will lead men, dead horses, guns, bayonets, swords, drums, trum becken some shattered and broken; books, papers, shoes, san leads again the cheer of a round around.

natural eye must behold, to be convinced of the reality he natural eye must behold, to be convinced of the reality.

The faces of most of the dead were as black as negroes, horribly swollen and distorted; the tongues protruding—the skin blistered—the limbs in many instances swollen, elevated, and half extended—horrible and disgusting masses of corruption.

When the Texian army made the charge, the shouts of Alamo Alamo!! Alamo!!! filled the air, and braced the hearts of the as nassacre of brave men, and the dread of the day of vengeance aving come. The shouts of Alamo! Travis! Crockett! Faning! were terrible to the enemy, as the trump which may call

ing: were terrole to the enemy, as the trump which may can be guilty to their final account.

On the whole right wing of the enemy, one man only escaped leath. They were slaughtered and finally driven into the water, and the rifles ceased not their crack while an object appeared

bove his surface.

The left wing of the enemy fled in confused order, command
d by Col. Almonte, and laid down their arms and surrendered o a small body of cavalry, two miles from the battle-field.

The number of the enemy's killed is estimated at about 700 and the prisoners taken amount to above 500; more than 200 cem wounded. There are 42 officers prisoners, including A onte, Cos, and Santa Ana himself.
Santa Ana was taken the next day after the battle, about 10

niles above, in the woods, in a mean citizen's dress, and did no nake himself known until he was taken before General Houstor whom he immediately offered a feast of soft corn.
You will be gratified by a description of Santa Ana's person

awny, but he shows more of the Moorish than the Mexica tawny, but he shows more of the Moorish than the Mexican tincture. He might pass for a white man, but would not pass for a native in the United States. His height is five feet ten inches, tolerably well proportioned. His age is forty-one.

General Cos was taken two days after the battle, and was brought back to camp a picture of fear. When I first saw him he was lying upon the ground, and had hid himself under a little old blanket; his hair is dark brown, and his hand, with which he held the blanket over his head, was small, and had remarkablu short finger nails. He is about five feat nine inches high. bly short finger nails. He is about five feet nine inches high-uilt for activity; has a high forehead; his nose is long, straigh and well-formed; his cyes a brilliant black. He is cousin

The third personage, Col. Almonte, is the reputed natural so f a Spanish priest, by a full-blooded Mexican woman. He ha

good countenance; was educated in Europe, and speaks En-lish well, and is regarded as a man of superior talents. But all these Mexicans appear but as ordinary men in per-onal appearance, when compared with General Houston himself, who possesses a manly and noble countenance, rarely surpassed among men. But he now appears pale and sickly, it consequence of a wound which shattered his leg above the ankle There were 14 other Texians wounded and 7 killed; among the latter a son of Major Brigham, of Brazoria, one of the most promising worths of Texas. Your obedient servant,

ASH 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 tikely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on us, at our residence on 7th Street, immediately South of the Centre Market House. HIG CONVENTION in Prince George's Charles, Calvert, and St. Mary's counties, (Md.)—Pursuant to notice, the Convention of delegates heretofore appointed on the part of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert, and St. Mary's counties, met at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, on Monday, June 6, 1836, to nominate a Whig candidate for elector of President and Vice President of the United States for the eighth congressional district, when Robert Ghiselin, Esq. was called to the chair, and Leonard H. Chew appointed secretary.

The inclemency of the weather having prevented the attendance of delegates from some parts of the district, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet on Monday, the 20th instant, at

Convention adjourned to the same place.

11 o'clock, at the same place.

ROBERT GHISELIN, Chairman

iune 1 L H. CHEW, Secretary.

JUNE 11

OST.—A roll of notes, (either three \$20 and one \$50, or four \$20 and one \$50,) all of the Merchants' Bank of Balting for the Merchants' Bank of Ban

imore, rolled up in a receipted tavern bill. A reward of Twen-y dollars will be given on the delivery of the above at the Bar of Gadsby's Hotel. june 11—3t COLTON'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to Constantinople and Athens, by Rev Walter C. b. and Athens, by Rev. Walter Colton, U.S. Navy, author of Ship and Shore. This day received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,

June 11—3t

KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,
In the Athenæum, Penn. Avenue.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an act of the General
Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the
Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company," and the several supplements thereto, we the subscribers, Commissioners duly appointed in pursuance thereof, hereby give notice that books of
subscription to the capital stock of the Annapolis and Potomac
Canal Company will be opened on Monday, the 13th day of
June, inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to be open for
the space of forty days next thereafter, between the hours of

the space of forty days next thereafter, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. at the places following, At the office of Alexander Randall, in the city of Annapolis,

and the once of Alexander Randall, in the city of Amapons, and the direction of Leonard Iglehart, Somerville Pinkney, and Alexander Randall, or some one of them.

At the Mechanics' Bank in the city of Baltimore, under the direction of John B. Morris, Daniel Cobb, and Wm. Marriott, or

some one of them.

At the counting-house of Robert Wright, in the village of Bladensburg, under the direction of Richard T. Lowndes, Robert Wright, and Nicholas Carroll Stephen, or some one of them.

And at the office of John Randall Hagner, in the city of Washington, under the direction of Francis S. Key, Roger C. Weightman, and John Randall Hagner, or some one of them.

The charter requires one dollar to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, A. RANDALL, RICHARD T. LOWNDES, ROBERT WRIGHT, NICHOLAS C. STEPHEN, F. S. KEY, R. C. WEIGHTMAN, JOHN RANDALL HAGNER JOHN B. MORRIS, DANIEL COBB,

WM. H. MARRIOTT. RUSTEE'S SALE. By virtue of a decree of Prince

George's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 30th of June, at 12 o'clock M. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, the following tracts or parcels of land, the property of Richard D. Hall, late of said county, deceased, to wit: A tract called Pleasant Grove, part of Mitchell's Addition, and of the Parcel Enlarged, containing together about 235‡ acres; also, part of a tract called Tyler's Delight, containing about 22½ acres; a tract called Beck's Chance, part of Beck's Addition, Piny Hody, Osbourn Lot, and of Second Meadows, containing about two hundred acres; also, parts of tracts called Pleasant Spring, First Meadows, Beck's Addition, and of Piny Hody, containing about 160 acres. The above property is situated in Prince George's county, Maryland, and is divided into two farms, about a mile distant from each other, the quantity of 235‡ acres being attached to one, and the balance to that of the other, except 22½ acres, which is wood land, and detached from both. The improvements on one of the farms. detached from both. The improvements on one of the farms are, a comfortable frame dwelling-house, three tobacco houses, all other convenient out-houses, an apple orchard, and a sufficiency of wood, rail timber, and meadow land. On the other there is of wood, rail timber, and mendow land. On the other there is a comfortable log dwelling-house, together with a sufficiency of wood, rail timber, and meadow land. The above farms will be sold entire, or separate, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale are, \$500 of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Court, and the balance upon a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorized by the decree to convey the property to the purchaser, free and clear of all claims of the arties to this decree, and of any person claiming under them. arties to this decree, and of any person claiming under then
N. CARROLL STEPHEN, Trustee.

june 11-law4w VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.--On Tuesday next, the 14th instant, if not previously disposed of at private sale, we shall sell at public sale, on the premises, that very valuable LOT OF GROUND on the corner of L street south and Eighb theet east, in square 929, in the sixth that the shall be supported in the improvements thereon, which are, one two-story Brick and one two-story Frame House, with 4 rooms in each, and a passage. The buildings have but recently undergone a thorough repair, and are in every respect in good order. Their contiguity to the Navy Yard, and their eligibility as a business stand, render it one of the most valuable pieces of property now for sale in this neighborhood. The corner building has every convenience necessary for a storekeeper, such as shelving, drawers & Tilei valuable pieces. ng has every convenience necessary for a storekeeper, such as helving, drawers, &c. Title indisputable, and possession giv-namediately. Those disposed to purchase, are requested to shelving, titlawers, cc. Title indisputable, and possession given immediately. Those disposed to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale are, one-half cash, the balance in equal payments of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with approved endorsed notes, bearing interest from the day of sale.

mediately after the above, will be sold a variety of articles of Household Furniture, belonging to a gentleman about to leave his city.

C. F. & G. W. ELLIS,

In Montgomery County Court, March Term, 1836.
In Chancery. Sabert E. Scott,

Thomas Hodges, of Walter.

THE Trustee in this case having reported to the Court that he has sold one hundred and sixty acres of the mortgage premises, decreed to be sold to William Pearce for the sum of \$820, being the land in the possession of the said Thomas Hodges, of Walter, and that the purchaser is ready to comply with the terms of sale on the raffication of the sale: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court this 6th of June, 1836, that the said sale be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contents. ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first Monday in July next, provided this order be published once a week for three weeks, in some newspaper in Rockville and in the city of Washington, before the said first Monday in July next.

CHARLES J. KILGOUR. BRICE SELBY, Clerk.

Circuit Court, March Term, 1836.

N this case it is this 10th day of June, 1836, ruled by the Court that the defendant employ new counsel.

WM. BRENT, Clerk.

Z. COLLINS LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE MOST BRILLIANTY LOTTER EVER DRAWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

y, July 21, 1836 GRAND MAMMOTH SCHEME 1st Capital prize \$100,000. 4,000 ditto 2 prizes, each 31 prizes of 31 ditto 31 of \$90, 31 of \$80, 31 of \$70, 93 of \$60, 465 of \$50, 465 of 40.

Adventurers, delay not one moment or you may lose this gold-In the above scheme there are only 7,140 tickets. Each package contains 12 tickets. A liberal discount will be made (if required) on packages, and the official printed drawing sent free of postage to all who purchase of me.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention, and should be forwarded immediately (for tickets are already be-

J. D. EMACK'S Office, Sign of the Flag of Scarlet and Gold, 3 doors west of Brown's

				-	To B.			
	TE	IE I	TIR	INI	AL	OTT	ERY.	
To b	e draw	n at	Alexa	ndria	to-mo	orrow,	June 11, 1836.	
	Capit	al Pr	ize,	-	7	7	\$30,000	
	1	do		•			8,000	
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	1	do	•			-	2,500	
	1	do	-	•		-	1,117	
	Lik	ewise	100	orizes	of	-	1,000	
&c. &c. &c.								
	Tick	ets \$1	0, H:	alves \$	\$5, Q	luarter	rs \$2 50.	
june 10								
A REST AND THE REST								

Mr. NAUDAIN, from the Committee of Claims, t which was referred a bill for the relief of Daniel Steenroo reported the same, with an amendment

The bill and amendment were then, on motion of Mr

NAUDAIN, taken up for consideration. The amendment being agreed to, the bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Hunt, withou

amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of John F. Wiley, without amendment, and with a recommendation that it be indefinitely post-

The Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the Whole, the following bill; which was ordered to a A bill for the relief of Seaborn Jones and Joel Craw-

Mr. GRUNDY offered a post office resolution; which was adopted.
Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to introduce

bill to restore a constitutional currency; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. BENTON, proceeded to consider the bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States. BENTON made some observations on the nece

sity which exists for the increase of the Army in consequence of the attitude and disposition of the Indians on our Southwestern frontier, and in other parts of the country.

Mr. NICHOLAS moved to recommit the bill with in structions to report an organization precisely similar to that which was adopted for the peace establishment in 1815.

After a few words from Mr. BENTON in opposition to

Mr. PRESTON took a view of the altered condition o the country within a few years. In consequence of the progress made in the manufacture of arms, and in the knowledge of their use, we have become an armed population The extraordinary concentration of Indian forces on our frontier has, indeed, rendered it necessary that the Government of the United States should adopt a system of prepa ration corresponding with this aspect of things. But our Indian frontier is not now as exposed and as difficult of defence as it was fifty years ago. The increase of population of a propulation defence as it was fifty years ago. The increase of popula-tion, of a population abounding in arms and provisions, and having all the facilities which can be obtained from the application of steam to our roads and rivers, and also the additions made to our military strength, have placed all our Western frontier in a state of comparative security. He went on to speak of the degeneracy of the Indian character, and the numerical diminution of the tribes; but at the same time admitted that the provident care of the Govern-ment ought to be exhibited in extending to the frontier a proper degree of protection. He inferred, from a general survey of the facts, that an increase of the Army is necessary; and the only difficulty was as to the extent of such in crease. At present, we have thirteen regiments in service, amounting to about 6,000 men. There are 40 or 50 in each company. The present bill increases the number of the company to between 80 and 90. It was his opinion that the companies ought to be so increased as to make an aggregate of about 9,000. The object had been to increase the efficiency of the Army, without disturbing its organi-

There had been found to be a great deficiency in the staff, which was totally inadequate to the performance of the duties required of it. Much had been done to make the staff more efficient, and more was in progress. The staff of the Inspectors and the Quartermasters' Departments demand an increase. He was willing that there should be a general recommitment of the bill, so as to obtain the sense of the Senate as to an increase of the Army.

Mr. CALHOUN called for a division of the question

Mr. CALHOUN called for a division of the question, so as to take the question first on the recommitment generally, and afterwards on the instructions. He had thought that there ought to be an increase of the Army by filling up the companies; but he was opposed to a new organization of the Army. There was nothing in the character of our foreign relations to shake the belief that it would dened in our own produce only to remain at pages with all pend on our own prudence only to remain at peace with all nations. It was only in reference to our Indian relations that any additional force was necessary. He would be wilting to give as much increase as weight the tion of defence, but not a man more than was n

Mr. PORTER concurred in the opinion of the gentleman from South Carolina that there was sufficient cause for an increase of the Army. The capacity of the country of the co try to bear the expenses of a standing army was now suffi-ciently established; and as to the dangers to be apprehended from a standing army to our liberties, there could be no ground for that apprehension while the Army was kept to a minimum of thrice the amount of men now asked for The general knowledge of the use of arms which pervades the country is the best security for the rights and liberties of the People which can be provided. He considered the United States boundary as more extensive than it has been at any former period. He admitted that the Indian tribes were incompetent to carry on any prolonged warfare with the United States; but they ought to be prepared to meet those sudden outbreaks, which always inflicted severe wounds on the country before the enemy could be found and repelled. The People do not ask that kind of protection which comes after their homes are destroyed, and their plantations devastated. The protection they ask is that which will prevent those evils. Burning with indignation, fired with a sense of their wrongs, the vast body of Indians now to be removed will go to their new homes with feelings excited to the desire of vengeance. It only required a man of commanding genius to unite the Indians, and lead them on, to bring the entire race along our frontier into the field against the United States; and the power and energies of the Camanches alone are sufficient to render that tribe a most formidable enemy. He should vote for the recommitment with instruction

Mr. PRESTON repeated what he had before stated as to the extent of the Indian frontier, and went more minutel into detail, in order to show that he had under-estimated the extent rather than gone beyond it. It was necessary to give a fair defence to that frontier, not by drawing a line of river fortresses, but by giving a sufficient force. Two regiments of dragoons have been given to the gentlemen from the West. Do they want another regiment, let them take it. It was peaker to every a very regiment, let them take it. It was useless to carry on a war in the swamps, where the army might as well be sent to hunt a deer or a racoon as an Indian. But, in the Western prairies, it is different. The Camanches are mounted Tartars, and strike from a distance, and they must be encountered by dragoons. He would not oppose any measure to give the utmost defence to the frontier settlements: but it was not in the power of Government to give them full and perfect defence. He touched on the situation of our South western frontier, and expressed a hope that the day was not distant when, instead of calling Fort Towson our Southwest post, we should have our forts on the Rio del

Mr. PORTER said a few words in explanation of his former remarks

Mr. BENTON protested against the recommitment, which must be entirely useless without the instructions as to put the committee in possession of the sense of the

The bill was then ordered to be recommitted.
The question being then on the instructions to the com-

Mr. CALHOUN moved to lay the subject on the table in order to take up the special order. He withdrew his

Mr. PORTER expressed his hope that the question would be taken, as the bill was already committed, and it was important to take the question on the instructions.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked what was the strength of the

Army in 1815.

Mr. BENTON replied that the total of the Army in

1815 was 12,356.
Mr. PRESTON said that, if the Senator from Louisi

ana would withdraw his instructions, he would move to fill up the rank and file of the companies to a specific amount, without touching the organization.

Mr. CALHOUN was against any instructions.

Mr. PORTER called for the yeas and nays; which were

Mr. BENTON made some observations on the increased extent of our boundary, and ridiculed the idea of transporting by steamboats a sufficient force to protect that frontier. He adverted to the destruction of life and property which had been already perpetrated, and stated that the West must have the defence to which it was entitled. The attention of the Senate, he complained, could not be diverted from the subject of surplus revenue, to the situation of our citizens on the frontier. This bill was Western in its object

and its origin. The whole of the West were calling for it, on motion of Mr. SEVIER, the year and nays were or and he was glad the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LINN read an extract from the report of the Secre tary of War, in which it was estimated that when the whol of the Indians intended to be removed shall be concentrated. ed on the western shore of the Mississippi, they wil amount to 250,000. He added a few words in favor of the concentration of a military force on the frontier to protec it against the danger to be apprehended from this large

Mr. CALHOUN took a view of the present force of the country, and indicated in what manner the regiments we now have might be stationed, in order to effect an efficient defence of our frontier. He was disposed to fill up the companies, so as to render the regiments more compe

Mr. CLAY thought it unnecessary to go into a general discussion of the necessity of increasing the army. No Senator would hold himself committed by instructions, when the whole question of the policy of any increase shall come up for discussion. He smiled at the een drawn of our danger. One would have supposed lat once a gallant nation of some millions had beer that all at once a gallant nation of some millions had beer suddenly precipitated on our frontier, instead of a few mis erable Indians. He saw no necessity for any increase of

The question was then taken on the instructions, and

YEAS—Messis. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Porter, Ruggles, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—18. NAYS-Messrs. Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Canoun, Clay, Chuenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks; Hubbard, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster—25.

VETO MESSAGE. The following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States: The act of Congress "to appoint a day for the annual neeting of Congress," which originated in the Senate, has not received my signature. The power of Congress to fix by law, a day for the regular annual meeting of Congress s undoubted; but the concluding part of this act, which is introduct to for the distance. ended to fix the adjournment of every succeeding Con gress to the second Monday in May, after the commence ment of the first session, does not appear to me in accord ance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United

The Constitution provides—
1st article, 5th section—"That neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. 1st article, 6th section—" That every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on the ques-tion of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect,

shall be approved of by him," &c.

2d article, 2d section—"That he (the President) may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses of Con gress, or either of them; and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such times as he thinks proper," &c.

According to these provisions, the day of the adjournment of Congress is not the subject of legislative enactment. Except in the event of disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives, the President has no right to meddle with the question, and, in that event, his power is cally size, but confined to fiving the adjournment of the is exclusive, but confined to fixing the adjournment of the Congress whose branches have disagreed. The question of adjournment is obviously to be decided by each Congress of the confined by ress for itself, by the separate action of each House for he time being, and is one of those subjects upon which the ramers of that instrument did not intend one Congress should act, with or without the Executive aid, for its successors. As a substitute for the present rule, which requires the two Houses by consent to fix the day of adjournment, and, in the event of disagreement, the President to decide, it is proposed to fix the day by law, to be binding in all fixture the resident. in all future time, unless changed by consent of both Houses of Congress, and to take away the contingent power of the Executive, which, in anticipated cases of disagreement, is vested in him. This substitute is to apply, not to the present Congress and Executive, but to our successors. Considering, therefore, that this subject exclusively belongs to the two Houses of Congress, whose day of adjournment is to be fixed, and that each has at that time the right to maintain and insist upon its own opinion, and to require the President to decide in the event of disagreement with the other, I am constrained to deny my sanction to the act herewith respectfully returned to the Senate. I do so with ulty, the other provisions of it do not appear to

WASHINGTON, JUNE 9, 1836.

The message was ordered to be printed, and made the order for Wednesday next. PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to egulate the deposites of the public money.

Mr. WRIGHT moved several amendments; which

Mr. LEIGH moved an amendment providing that each cank shall have on the — day of —, and thenceforth to keep in its vaults specie to the amount of one-fourth of its business capital. [The object of the amendment is to impose on every bank desirous to become a deposite bank, the condition specified, that it must have within its vaults, previous to the day named, the proportion of specie, in order to qualify it to become a deposite bank

It is optional with the bank to accept or reject the depostes under this condition.]

ted to a state of circur contingent but not improbable, when it would be found that our specie basis is not sufficiently broad; and inasmuch as this bill would have the effect of coercing banks keep a certain amount of specie in their vaults, it would a restraint on exportation and beneficial to th

Some discussion took place between Mr. EWING, o Ohio, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. CRIT Mr. MORRIS, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. CALHOUN; and before any question was taken, The Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9-IN CONCLUSION. After Mr. VINTON concluded, who was speaking when our paper went to press, the debate was continued by Messrs. HAMER, STORER, HANNEGAN, WISE, HUNTSMAN, and McKEON.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. VINTON, which was rejected. Several amendments, offered by Messrs. Love and

ROBERTSON, were also rejected.

Mr. ADAMS said that he wanted to offer an amend-Mr. ADAMS said that he wanted to offer an amendment, which he had not had time to prepare; and he wished a further opportunity. His desire was to admit the State of Michigan by a bill for that purpose alone, separate from all questions of boundary. He believed the people of Michigan had a right to admission, but he wanted the question of disputed boundary to be left for future ad-

Mr. THOMAS suggested that it would be better to t the bill be reported, and offer it in the House.

Mr. ADAMS said he would if the screws would not

Mr. THOMAS said he could make no pledges for the louse; but it could make no difference to the question.

Mr. ADAMS said it would make a difference, for in tee he could argue the propriety of the amendment,

vithout being cut off by the previous question. He moved Mr. RUSSELL moved to amend the bill, so as to prode that none but free white male citizens should be vo-

ers; which was lost. The bill was then laid aside, and the bill for the admission of Arkansas was taken up.
Mr. PHILLIPS said it was now past midnight. Ex-

austed in body and mind, he could not feel that it was his duty to remain and consent to the precipitate action, by which it was evidently intended to force through the com ittee two bills of the importance of those under consider ation. He therefore moved that the committee rise. The motion having been put, there were ayes 17, noes

2—not a quorum. Mr. SEVIER requested Mr. Риплия to withdraw his

Mr. PHILLIPS said that if, with a knowledge of the fact that a quorum was not present, he could be persuaded to withdraw his motion, or to refrain from insisting that the chairman rise and report the fact to the House, according to its rules, for the purpose of acting upon a bill to ADMIT A STATE INTO THE UNION, he should feel himself unworthy of the place he held.

they were without a quorum Mr. REED moved an adjournment; on which question, ed or changed without one day's notice being given of the

Mr. ADAMS requested that the hour (near 1 o'clock' night be noted on the Journal.
The SPEAKER said it was not in order.

The question on the adjournment being taken, the vot

as—ayes 24, noes 98.

There being a quorum, the House again went into comittee upon the bill for the admission of Arkansas.

Mr. L. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill, so as to educe the Judge's salary for that district to fifteen hun dred dollars.

A motion was again made that the committee rise, and he vote was, ayes 15, noes 95—not a quorum; and the members having been counted, 112 were reported present Mr. SEVIER said he did not wish to press the bill at that late hour of the night. When the committee had risen, he said, he should be satisfied if the House would make the bill the special order for to-morrow (yesterday) at 10 o'clock.

Loud cries of no. no. The committee rose, and reported that they were withou quorum.

A motion was made to adjourn, which was lost. A call of the House was ordered, at near half past on 'clock, and was proceeded in, till, at about half past four 112 members having answered, and several absentees hav ing been sent for, and brought up in custody of the Ser-geant-at-arms, a motion to excuse all the absentees prevail-ed, and the doors were opened.

Many amusing, but unimportant incidents occurred, for which there is no room in this day's paper.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Arkansas bill.

Mr. ADAMS moved to insert a similar provision in the oill, to that included in the acts of several of the new States especting the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the bill by introducing a

clause "that nothing in this act shall be construed as an as-sent by Congress to the article in the Constitution of the said State in relation to slavery and the emancipation of slaves." This motion was debated at some extent by Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CUSHING, Mr. HARD, and Mr. BRIGGS in favor of it, and Mr. WISE; and was negatived, at about four o'clock in the morning, by a vote of 98 o 32.

Mr. ADAMS moved that the committee rise. Lost-

Amendments moved by Mr. Adams and Mr. HAR-AN, (the latter of which went to reduce the salaries of the Judges from \$2,000 to \$1,500,) were rejected. The Arkansas bill was then laid aside, and the committee took up the "bill supplementary to the bill for the adnission of Arkansas into the Union, and for other pur-

oses."
Mr. MASON, of Virginia, moved that the committee ise, and report the two Michigan and Arkansas bills to After some confusion, which arose from a question whe

her the Michigan bill was still open to amendment,
Mr. MASON withdrew his motion, and
Mr. UNDERWOOD moved an amendment prescribing ertain other conditions on which Michigan should be ad

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, renewed the motion that the committee rise, and report the bills to the House. [This was about 7 o'clock.] Mr. SLADE moved to amend the bill by inserting herein the following:

"After the words in the first section, 'that the State of Arkan States the words in the first section, that he state of Arkan-as shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United states of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal foot-ng with the original States in all respects, add, 'whenever the cople of said State shall, by a convention, duly elected, expunge com its present Constitution so much thereof as prohibits the deneral Assembly from passing laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners; and shall also provide in and by said Constitution that no negro or mulatto, bor in, or brought into said State after its admission into the Union shall be held or transferred as property, or in any way subjecte to slavery or involuntary servitude, unless in punishment for immes committed against the laws of said State, whereof the party accussed shall be duly convicted. accused shall be duly convicted.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON made a question of order. The Arkansas bill having been laid aside, was not open to

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY appealed to the gentlem from Vermont to withdraw the amendment, one of the same tenor having been offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) and rejected.

Mr. SLADE declined, and addressed the House in sup-

Mr. JENIFER rose to reply, and proceeded to make some general remarks on the subject of the abolition move nents, when he was called to order by

After some words between Mosson IENIEI The motion of Mr. SLADE was rejected.

Mr. Wise then rose, and addressed the House, at length, in opposition to the course of the majority, in pressing this question upon a House, sleepy, timid, and drunk. He was opposed to the motion that the committee report the oills, and said he would speak till 10 o'clock, when the House would be under the necessity of dropping the sub-ect, as it was not a special order for Friday.

WISE several times gave way to motions that the ommitteerise, which were lost, without a count.

At half past nine, Mr. WISE having yielded the floor, Mr. McKENNAN suggested that, as the members were nuch exhausted, the committee should rise with the un

derstanding that the House should then adjourn till to-mor row, when the gentleman from Virginia would resume hi Mr. WISE said that it was true that he was in an unfit

condition to continue his remarks; but it was near ten o'clock, and he had it in his power to have his will over this subject, and, so help him God, he would persevere, if Mr. WISE proceeded in his remarks till ten o'clock.
Mr. CHAMBERS, of Kentucky, then rose, Mr. WISE
having temporarily yielded the floor, and called upon the
Chair to decide whether the committee could continue to

it, it now being ten o'clock, the hour assigned by Rules for the House to meet, and the Speaker to take the

Mr. WISE said he would ask of the Sergeant-at-arms where now is the Speaker of the House? "In his room," was answered by some one.
Mr. DENNY called for the reading of the Rules of the

House respecting the daily adjournment and meeting Mr. WHITTLESEY suggested to the Chair, who her, in the case of bills made the order of the day for particular portion of the day, it had not been the uniform ractice, when the limited time expired, for the chairman of

he committee to leave the chair, to allow the House to Mr. WISE called for the reading of the resolution by which the bills now before the committee were made the

special Order of the Day.

The resolution was read, "making the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, and the bills for the admis-sion of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, the specia Order of the Day for Wednesday next, and each day there after, Fridays and Saturdays excepted, until the same be

Mr. McKENNAN called for the reading of a resolu tion, passed some weeks ago, (and it was read,) providing that, after a certain day, the daily sittings of the House shall commence at ten o'clock in the morning.

Mr. WHITTLESEY called for the reading of one o

ne standing Rules of the House, and it was read as fol-"Touching the duties of the Speaker.—He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read."

Mr. LOVE said he would, with permission of the Chair ask the question, whether, if the committee refused to rise and sat on until to-morrow, the members of this House would be considered as entitled to pay for two days' or for

ne day's service?
Mr. McKENNAN asked of the Chair, as a question of order, whether it was not the duty of the Speaker to take the chair, every day, on the arrival of the hour of 10 o'clock The CHAIRMAN said that he should not undertake in his present place, (of chairman of the Committee of the Whole) to decide any question in reference to the duty of e Speaker of the Hou

Mr. McKENNAN then moved that the committee rise or the purpose of deciding in the House that question.
Mr. PICKENS called for the reading of the 105th and 106th Rules of the House; and they were read as follows

"The rules of proceedings in the House shall be ob-served in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of but no member shall speak twice to any ques worthy of the place he held.

The committee then rose, and reported the fact, that spoken.

"No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescindmotion therefor. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except 7 a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. or shall the order of business, as established by the Rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of t least two-thirds of the members present."

Mr. BELL said he did not know, nor was it material to what he rose to say, what object could be accomplished by rolonging the present sitting: but it was, in his opinion he duty of the committee to rise, in order to decide the question of order now raised. A majority of the committee night indeed oblige the committee to continue in session out they would do it in defiance of the express Rule of the There was no alternative in the present case, un-House. I here was no alternative in the present case, under the Rules, but for the committee to rise. It would be in the power of the majority, when in the House, to direct the continuation of the discussion; to which, for his part, (Mr. B. said) he should not object. But he begged of gentlemen to respect not the parliamentary law, but the positive written Rules of the House.

Mr. GLASCOCK said that there had in the present case been no adjournment from yesterday's sitting; and that the practice of Courts of Justice in similar cases would e a proper rule for this House, viz. that the day's sitting hould be considered to extend to the time of adjournmen The principle contended for by gentlemen could not apply in the present case, because there had been no adjournment Mr. MASON, of Virginia, suggested, as a mode of free ing the House from its present embarrassment, that the committee should now rise, and let these bills be made the special order for to-day; so that they would come up again a matter of course, on the House resuming its sitting fter an adjournment

The question was taken on the motion which had been nade for the committee to rise, and determined in the ne-

Mr. WISE then resumed the thread of his remarks upon he bill, and concluded at a little after eleven o'clock

Mr. McKENNAN obtained the floor. The Members of the House were, he said, evidently all worn out by this protracted sitting; many had not slept, and others had not proken their fast. All had need of repose. We have (said the) fought the bill manfully, and done our best to stave off he decision upon it. My friend from Virginia (especially) as fought it hard and long, and has, in fact, verified th old adage, a lean dog for a long chase. I hope, sir, the mmittee will rise, and report the bills, and that we shall ljourn over till to-morrow. Mr. McK. made a motion to this effect.

The motion was carried. The committee rose, and reorted the two bills, and the House then adjourned over to eet on Saturday, at the usual hour (10 o'clock.)

not in his seat during the call of the House, last night, was detained therefrom, as he has been for most of the time fo two or three weeks, by indisposition.] SALE OF VERY GENTEEL NEW FURNI- that is, the Speaker's Chair is filled, in such case.

[We are requested to state that Mr. PEYTON, who was

TURE. On Friday next, 10th instant, I shall sell, a residence of Mr. John Marron, on F street, north of the meral Post Office, all his Household Furniture, which is ly new and very genteel, consisting of, viz. New ingrain parlor Carpets and Rugs Best Windsor Chairs Pillar and claw breakfast Tables

Handsome new pair Card Tables, made by Green Handsome new Bureau and Book-case, very superior Brass Fenders, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs Bronze Mantel Lamps, Candlesticks and Candlestands Maple high-post Bedsteads Superior Hair Mattresses Excellent new Feather Beds and Bedding Chamber Carpet Handsoine Toilet Bureau Usual assortment of Kitchen Furniture

Usual assortment of Kitchen Furmture

A very superior fine toned Piano Forte, made by Geib, elected by one of the best judges of the city. Sale at 10 o'clock M. Terms at sale.

EDW. DYER, june 11—TuTh&F
The above sale is postponed to this Afternoon, Sa irday, 11th instant, at half past 3 o'clock.

TYRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PRO-PERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Co f the District of Columbia, for Washington County, in Chan y sitting, made in the cause of the Farmers' and Mechan ry sitting, made in the cause of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and others, complainants, against the heirs, widow, and representatives of George French, deceased, defendants. The subscriber, as Trustee, appointed by the said Court in the said cause, will offer at public sale on Saturday, the 11th day of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction rooms of Thos. C. Wright, on Bridge street, Georgetown, the following described valuable real estate, late the property of said deceased, viz. South part of Lot No. 4, in Holmead's addition to Georgetown, fronting 67½ feet on Bridge Holmead's addition to Georgetown, fronting 67½ feet on Bridge Holmead's addition to Georgetown, fronting 67½ feet on Bridge Street, with a large front on Montgomery street, and running to the Canal basin. Parts of the same lots, fronting 40 feet on Bridge street, with a large three-story brick dwelling house thereon, now in the occupancy of Mrs. French; part of the same lots fronting fifty feet on Bridge street. Also, the following fots of ground, situate in Washington city, and distinguished on the plan of said city as Lots Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Square No. 27. Also, Lot No. 3, in Square No. 79, in the city of Washington. All this property will be sold free from the widow's dower therein.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, the residue payable in equal

Ilments in one, two, and three years, with interest from the of sale. The purchaser's notes, with security, to be approve the trustee, will be required for the payment of the pure money. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment e money, the trustee will convey to the p s at his or their expense, a title to the property, which is best ed to be good. Should the terms of sale not be complied by the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the ROBERT BOWIE, Trustee. THOS. C. WRIGHT, Auct.

gains.—This evening—Fine gold lever Watches, Jewelry, solid gold Guard Chains, and Butter-Knives, will be sold this evening, and continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings, P. MAURO & SON .-- Last chance for Bar-Gold and Silver Lever and Lepine Watches, Solid Gold Watch and Guard Chains,

Solid Gold Watch and Guard Chains,
Breastpins, Tassel Ear-rings,
Ever-pointed Pencils, Butter-Knives,
Music Boxes, fine Cutlery, on cards,
Fancy Work-boxes, Razor Strops, &c.
Fart private sale during the day at Auction prices.
P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers,
june 11—3t

OTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereby
given to those persons charged with Taxes on the books

given to those persons charged with Taxes on the book Collector of the Fifth and Sixth Wards, that the time al owed for obtaining the deduction of 8 per cent, for promit pay nent, from the taxes of the year 1835, will expire on the 15th of the present month; after which day no allowance will be made Persons that are in arrears for taxes are requested to make yment within a short time, or their property will be advertis for the tax due on the same. It would be well also for thos ersons that are interested in lots assessed in the name of Danie Carroll of Duddington, Esq. to examine, and, if any be due, to pay the tax and save the expense.

GEORGE ADAMS,

Collector Fifth and Sixth Wards

DEBATES ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.—This day is blished the Debates in the State Conventions on the Federal convention, as recommended by the General Convention, 1787. Together with the Journal of the Federal Convention, Luther Martin's Letter, and Yates's Minutes, (inserted at large.) Also, Congressional Opinions, from 1789 to 1836, chiefly on controverted points of the Constitution; Virginia and Keutucky Resolutions of 1798-'99, including other Illustrations, showing the rise, progress, and actual practice of the Constitution; a synoptical view of the principal provisions of the Constitutions of the several States; and a Digest of Decisions in the United States Courts. In 4 vols. 2d edition, with considerable additions. Published under the sanction of Congress, by june 11—eo3tep

TONATHAN ELLIOT.

OTELER & DONN have just received, at their House Furnishing Warerooms, nearly opposite Gadsby's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (in addition to their former well-Marble slab Sideboards and Dressing Bureaux,

Mahogany Chairs, spring seat Rocker Chairs,
Gilt and mahogany frame Looking Glasses, &c. &c.
To which they would invite the attention of persons furnishin

N. B. They are in daily expectation of a handsome assort nent of Boston Rocker Chairs, fancy Wash Stands and Tables P. S. They still continue to manufacture Chairs of every de-

DUCATION.—A Young Gentleman wishes to obtain a situation in a genteel family as a teacher. He is qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and also the English language, Mathematics, Surveying, &c. &c. Ample testimonials of qualification and moral deportment can be given.

Any individual desirous of employing a teacher, by addressing a letter to A. B. Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va. will have it promulty attended to. june 11-lawtf

EPLY TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.—A Narrativ of the Affair of Queenstown, in the war of 1812, with review of the strictures on that event, in a book entitled "No ices of the War of 1812," by Solomon Van Rensselaer.

For sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, In the Athenæum, Penn, Avenu

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1836.

The present session of Congress has been omewhat remarkable for the want of aptitude to business in the House of Representatives n consequence of which, and the defectiveness of the Rules of the House, that body has gone through great labor, in proportion to the amount of business actually transacted by it. Never, that we remember, have the sittings of the House, at any former session, been so frequently prolonged to a late hour. Never has the Previous Question been so freely used, nor the Yeas and Navs so often resorted to.

The sitting of the House, however, which began at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, and ended at 11 o'clock yesterday, is absolutely without a precedent in our history, if not in all the history of legislation. It was a Herculean task for those members who persevered to the end, and a vexatious and painful trial to the constitutions of those who were at last obliged to seek repose, many of whom were brought out of their beds in the dead of the night, by the officers of the House, to replenish the House, and enable it to keep a quorum. The purpose of this great effort on the part of

he Majority may, we suppose, be stated plainly here, without offence to any one, because it is purpose which no individual in that majority would desire to conceal. The bills which have passed the Senate, for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan as States into the Union, were before the House as in committee of the whole: by another Member, who becomes Chairman of the House, which, by a legal fiction, is then called a committee. Whilst in committee, the Previous Question is silent; nor can the Yeas and Nays be taken. There is no way, therefore, of ending any debate in committee of the whole, if the minority persist in it, whatever may be the will of the majority, but by sitting it out. The majority in the case before us were determined to get these bills out of committee of the whole, that, being reported to the House (as they have been,) they might be subject to the operation of the Previous Question. The majority of the House is anxious, of all things, that these bills should pass; and that they should pass without amendment, apprehending that their final passage would be endangered by having to go back to the Senate with amendments. By resorting to the Previous Question, the majority, having succeeded in forcing the committee of the whole to report the bills to the House, will have it in their power, if they chuse, when the bills again come up, to preclude both debate and amendquestion on the passage of the Bills.

Besides the accounts copied to-day from late New Orleans papers, there are in the New Orleans papers of the 25th and 27th, rumors of negotiations between Santa Ana, as President of the Republic, and the Executive of the newly formed Government of Texas, which are too vague and contradictory to be relied upon.

The United States ship VINCENNES, Captain Aulick, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday night, in 40 days from St. Helena: all well.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the late great freshet in the river Potomac. - After a con tinuance of rain for ten days, the water of the Potomac rose, on the night of the 1st instant, to a height, it is said, before unknown for twenty six years.

The effect of such a flood upon the new works of the Canal, it was apprehended, would be appalling; and upon those who saw the water extending, as it did in some places, from the Virginia shore to the hills on the Maryland side and hiding every appearance of a canal, it produced the impression that a great amount of money and much time would be required to restore the navigation. We are very glad, however, to learn that the superintendents in charge of the Canal have made their reports down to the 7th instant, at which time the water had fallen so far, it was believed, as to disclose all the damage, and that, in comparison to what they anticipated, the injury is very small. The most serious breach was made by the water passing over the embankment above dam No. 4, (above Shepherdstown,) and entering the river a short dis tance below the dam, thus forming, as was feared, a new channel for the river, around the abutnent. But it is now found that this new channel was not cut, even as low as the top of the dam, and the water has already been stopped from passing through it, so that three or four weeks, at most, will restore the navigation of the whole line of the Canal.

Between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry several small breaches were made in the embank ment, some of them by design (to prevent greater injury.) These will all be repaired, and the navigation restored, so far, in ten or twelve days. No injury of importance was sustained be-

twen Harper's Ferry and dam No. 4. No estimate has yet been formed of the propable cost of repairing the damages; but it will not be great-nothing, when compared with the advantage which this experience will afford in showing how high to locate the line not yet made, in order to be out of the way of the swell of the river, and in pointing out improvements required on the line already constructed, in order

It is gratifying to be able to say that, wherever the banks were so high as not to be overflowed by the rise of the river, they were sufficiently strong to resist this severe test of their worth; and it is not known that the masonry on the Canal has been injured in a single instance.

FROM THE CREEK COUNTRY.

Extract of a letter from Captain PAGE to General GIBSON, dated

FORT MITCHELL, (ALA.) MAY 29, 1836.

FORT MITCHELL, (ALA.) MAY 29, 1836.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications, dated up to the 20th instant; also a requisition for ten thousand dollars on the Bank of Mobile. I have endeavored to watch the movements of the Indians for the last ten days. I have sent several runners to reconnoitre, and, by so doing, ascertained all their movements. There are three property and the last ten days. ments. There are three parties; one headed by Ne-ah-micco, one by Ne-ah-mathla, and the other by Jim Henry The latter party have been endeavoring to cross the Chat-tahoochee river, to get to Florida. They have got a number of stage horses, mules, and negroes. I sent two expresses to General Lowe, commanding the militia at Coumbus, communicating the intention of these people to cross and make off. He said he would keep a look out. Fortunately, it has rained every day for the last eight days, and raised the river, so that they cannot get over at present. General McDugle has arrived, and assumed the sent. General McDugie has arrived, and assumed the command; he will start the troops at once. My object is to keep these rascals hemmed in till General Jesup arrives. If he was here at this time, I could get on my horse, and, in two hours' time, show the camp of all the hostile Indians, and call forth by name every leader. Jim Henry is very uneasy; that is the reason he wants to make off. Neth-micco sent from his camp seven stage horses; this is pa-amount to a back-out. This I stated, in my communication before the war commenced, would be his course, knowing his character. The talk I sent to you came from his camp, but was delivered by Efie-martla, second to Ne-ahmicco. I explained to you what weight this had with me. I sent to Ne-ah-mathla the other day, to try and find out what his strength was; but he is too great a General for me: no information could be gained; his men are too well drilled to communicate any thing. He sent me word he would meet our troops at the Euchee swamp, or back of Mr. Cook's, on the old road. Fight was the word with him and he intended to the swamp of the cook's on the old road. him, and he intended to have one. Ne-ah-micco, he said, wanted to back out; but it was not the case with him. I sent the old chief word we had always been great friends in Florida, as also in this nation; that he stated in council, the last time we saw each other, that I had never told him a lie, or deceived him. I now told him we were not prepared to meet him at either of those points at this time, but assured him, if he would hold on for a short time, we would meet him on his own ground, and give him an op-portunity for a fight. They are trembling at this time. It will never answer for these people, after they have ruined the whole country for sixty miles round, and murdered so many families, to be permitted to give up till they are whip-I reported to you they had burnt two bridges on the

Last night, about two miles from here, I saw a fire: sent in Indian out, who saw twenty-five Indians, well mounted, just leaving. It proved to be another bridge, over what is called the Little Euchee. The express said they piled brush and driftwood in the centre of the bridge, and set fire to it; also three houses that were on the same plantation. As the communication is entirely cut off between this and Montgomery, it is impossible for the contractors to do any thing until the troops arrive, and the communi-

cation is open. At this time, we are completely hemmed in.

I am anxious for the arrival of General Jesup, for I am sure many of these murderers and plunderers will endeavor to come forward and surrender. Several whom I knew have been guilty of murder, have sent me word it was their wish; but I sent them word I could not promise them pro-tection, knowing them to be murderers. I think the war will not be of long duration, if the Georgia militia will keep them from crossing the river, which I shall exert myself to have done. I received instructions from General Jesup to procure all the corn I could. It will cost two dollars per bushel, and not much to be had at that price. I think a quantity may be had after we conquer the Indians. They have been busy collecting it together at different points, and when it was too far off for them to transport it, they burnt it up. So soon as the emigration can com-mence, I will have the Indians in motion. Upotheloholo, the chief of the upper Creeks, took a decided stand against the war, as also his people. He killed one chief, and put in irons thirteen more, for showing a hostile disposition. This put a check to many other Indians, who were disposed, with little encouragement, to join the hostile party.
With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE,

Brig. Gen. GEORGE GIESON, Com. Gen. Subsistence.

The city of New began in that city on 'r nursday, of R. B. Robinson, charged with the murder of a female by the name of Helen Jewitt. The following, from the New York American of Wednesday, shows the result of the

Trial of Robinson. At one o'clock this morning, the jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY in this case.

The prisoner, who until that moment had, from the commence-

ment of the trial, maintained the most unshaken composure, and even when upon the return of the jury he was called upon to stand upand look upon the jurors, betrayed no emotion and no olenching, on the annunciation of the verdict by the foreman,

heir seats, with irrepressible applause. The prisoner was dis-charged by proclamation, and left the court in company with his father, and his true-hearted friend Mr. Hoxie.

MARRIAGE. In Williamsburg, Va. on Wednesday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Empie, President of William and Mary College, Dr. JOHN CYRUS MERCER, of the United Navy, to Miss MARY CATHARINE, daughter of Dr. ROBERT PAGE WALLER, of that city.

INOTICE .-- There will be preaching at the uptist Meeting-house on 10th street, to-morrow morning block, and at early candle-light, by a visiting Minister,

Tolumbian Horticultural Society.—An adjourned neeting will be held at the City Hall this evening, 11th inst., it 4 o'clock, P. M. CARD.—We were obliged, in consequence of the inelemency of the weather, to postpone our exhibition. We now inform the Public that it will take place on Saturday, the 11th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. The parents and guardians of our pupils, and all persons who feel interested in the education of

outh, are invited to attend.

J. McLEOD & P. SMITH,

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that books will be opened for subscription to the stock of the Alleghany Min-ng Company at the store of Williams & Harriman, in New York, the fourth Thursday of June, instant. By order of the Commissioners.
june 11—1t

1. L. SKINNER, Chairman.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 18th instant. by the undersigned, commissioners for repairing the lower ridge over Rock creek. Persons wishing to contract will reeive all necessary information in relation to the manner and naterials of the work, by making application to either of the ommissioners.

S. DRURY,

Commissioner 1st Ward.
THO. HOLTZMAN, F. B. PEYTON,
Assistant Commissioners.

OST.—The finder of a Green Purse with a steel clasp, containing a 20 dollar bill of the United States Bank, and about three dollars in silver, shall receive a reward and the thanks of the owner on leaving it with Mr. Parker, at his Grocery Store, Pennsylvania Avenue.

june 11—3t WALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO RENT.

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

EDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, situated one mile and a quarter south of the borough of Bedford, Pa. JAMES BROWN again respectfully informs the Public that he above celebrated watering place has been fitted up in a tyle of superior beauty and comfort, and is now fully prepared to provide against a recurrence of this unusual r the reception and accommodation of a very large nu

> viands that the domestic and Eastern markets can afford. J. B. gives the assurance that no efforts on his part will be spared to ender his guests happy and comfortable, and flatters himsel that his long experience and the attention he has bestowed in the selection of the best servants, will enable him to afford ge-

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

A N Election for Twelve Directors of this institution, to serve the encuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 4th July next, oetween the hours of ten and three o'clock, agreeably to the charter.

may 31—td

J. I. STULL, Cashier.

GENCY AT WASHINGTON.—JAMESH. CAUSTEN, (late of Baltimore,) having made this city his permanent residence, and located his dwelling and office directly opposite nentresidence, and located his dwelling and olice 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.

Chaimsets and pensioners on the Navy fund. &c. bounty

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 inconvenient personal attendance.

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 facilities more efficacions, he has become familiar with all the forms of office. feb 26-1y

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

4004			
	Rates for One 1	Tundred Dollars.	
Age.		Seven years.	For li
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
3.0	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
		ANNUITIES.	
		Hundred Dollars.	
60 year	s of age, 10.55		
65	lo. 12.27	do. { per an	num
		do.	ap whatter
in c	10.	40.	

SELLS ENDOWMENTS.
For One Hundred Dollars deposited at birth of child, the Copany will pay, if he attain 21 years of age,
At six months,
One year,
377 The Company also executes trusts; receives money on deposite paying interest semi-annually, or compounding it, and make all kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money is

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, Frederick, Md. Neilson Poe, Frederick, Md. Oct. 22-1y

RAMILY FLOUR, GRAIN, WHISKEY, HAY, &c.—Superior white wheat Family Flour, Superfine Flour,

Superime Flour,

Corn, Oats, Corn Meal, chopped Rye,

Ship-stuff and Shorts,

Rectified and common Whiskey,

Baled Hay, put up in the Valley of Virginia,

Just received, and for rale by

HOGMIRE & COMPTON,

june 2—w3t

Water street, Georgetown june 2-w3t Water street, Georgetown.

In Prince George's county Court as a Court of Equi-ty—April term, 1838. Robert Beale and Ellen Berry et al.

Eugenia Amanda Berry and Lucia Rosalie Berry.

RDERED by the Court, this 6th day of May, 1836, that the sale made and reported by John B. Brooke and C. C. Magruder, the trustees in this cause, be ratified and confirmed on the second Monday of July next, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before that day: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia once a week for four successive weeks prior to the last day of June next.

The report states the lands in the proceedings mentioned, estimated to contain 680 acres, were sold to Thomas W. Clagett, for thirty-four dollars per acre.

C. DORSEY,

AQUILA BEALL, Clerk

Carpenters, Stone-masons, and Stone-cutters, and one thousand Laborers will find employment on the Green and Barren river navigation throughout the present season, 180 miles of steamboat navigation being now under contract, and to be let in June next.

By order of the Board of Commissioners:

JAS. R. SKILES, President.

Bowling Green, Ky. may 31—t1stAug

Bowling Green, Ky.

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

ble, and the engagement will be for thre For details, letters (post paid) addressed to Thomas A. Dex-Ter, Esq. Boston, will receive immediate attention; and for At Washington, to Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, U. S. Senate.

At Washington, to Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, U. S. Senate.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,

Hon. S. C. PHILLIPS, Ho.Representatives

Philadelphia—JOHN VAUGHAN, Esq.

New York—JON. GOODHUE, Esq.

JACOB HARVEY, Esq.

Cambridge, Mass.—The Hon. JOSEPH STORY, LL. D.

Boston—His Excellency EDWARD EVERETT,

WM. TUCKER, Esq. Merchant.

An early-publication is desirable. tion is desirable. An early application is desir Boston, MAY 20, 1836. may 27-eolm

of Rallimore Md. harmon 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.

Alvarez Fisk, Esq.

Messrs. Watt, Burke & Co.

Messrs. Martin Pleasant & Co.

J. W. Zachrie & Co. M. 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.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—To rent, the House on 10th street, between F and G streets, now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given on the 1st of July next.

The Furniture, which is good and mostly new, is offered at private sale. The attention of gentlemen in Congress, who may wish a pleasant and well-furnished residence, is invited to this advertisement

Apply to may 30—2aw6t Post Office Departme

FOR SALE.—The well-known tavern situated on the south side of 11th street, and immediately in front of the steamboat wharves, being 50 feet front on south G street, and running north on 11th street 126 feet 4 inches. The house is well built in the modern style, coutaining 20 rooms, exclusive of a commodious back kitchen, with convenient and suitable out-buildings. Also, a corner lot on square 353, situated on south E and 11th

ting on south E 25 feet, and running back on 11th street 90 feet.

The above valuable property is offered at private sale until the 20th day of June next, and if not sold will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder. The title indisputable.

june 7—ts JNO. E. FOULKES. WARREN'S LAW STUDIES, &c. &c. - A Po-

Pular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies, by Samuel Warren, Esq. 1 volume, \$4.

The Actress of Padua, and other Tales, by the author of The Forsaken, 2 volumes, 1 37½.

Tactics and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States, by Captain S. Cooper, under the supervision of Major General Alexander Macomb, in one volume. Price \$1 25.

may 16 For sale by P. THOMPSON.

CASH FOR NEGROES.—We will at all times give the highest prices in each Cally 1 the highest prices in cash for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from ten to thirty years of age. Persons having likely sexuals 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. [Globe.] mar 14-3tawtf

Petersburg Railroad Company inform the Public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Romoke, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a part of the great Daily Mail Route North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The cars leave each end of the road daily, on the arrival of the respective mails. Travellers with their own equipages can have their horses and carriages transported on this road with perfect safety and convenience; and thus perform, in five or six hours, while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel, at the southern termination of the Railroad, has been rebuilt of brick, on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of mail coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. there is a line via Tarborough three times a week, connected with the mail line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Railroad at Belfield to Clarksville, Milton, and Danville.

Another tri-weekly line from Blakely, passes through Warrenton, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C. In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Railroad at Blakely, to Wilkins' Ferry, at Gaston, on the Roanoke, from whence a Railroad, to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing the line is continued by steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the railroad is finished, and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg railroad to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AN

NOTICE.—WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL-ROAD. The Steamboat from Baltimore to Philadelphia having adopted an earlier hour of departure, it will be necessary that the train of Cars start from Washington at half after

two in the morning instead of three, on and after Monday next, the 9th instant.

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

may 7—d1w&wtf

may 7—dlw&wtf

MAIL EXPEDITED BETWEEN WASHING—
TON AND NEW ORLEANS.

On Tuesday, the 26th of April, the mail for Richmond and Petersburg, &c. will leave Bradley's wharf, in this city, by 3 A. M. and arrive at Richmond same day by 8½ P. M., and at Petersburg by 12 o'clock at night. The mail will leave Petersburg every day by 2 A. M., arrive at Richmond by 5½ A. M., and at Washington same day by 10 P. M., thus gaming half a day between this city and Richmond and Petersburg, and from thence it will be still further expedited to New Orleans.

Travellers passing between the several eastern Atlautic cities

expedited to New Orleans.

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

J. WOOLFOLK & CO.

ap 22—3taw8w

Z=To be published in the Raleigh Register and Alexandria

To be published in the Raleigh Register and Alexandria azette twice a week eight weeks.

STEAMPACKET SOUTH CAROLINA. Cap
The Steampacket SOUTH CAROLINA, Cap
Wm. Rollins, being in complete order, will re sume her regular run between Norfolk and Charleston on Fri lay, the 4th March, and continue to ply between the abov s until further notice, as follows

Leave Norfolk, Friday, March 4 Friday, March Do do Do do Do April 1
Thursday, do 14
Do do 28 Thursday, April 7 Do do 21 May May 12 do 26 June 9 do 23 Do do 23 Do July 7 Do do 21 Do August 4 August 11 do 25 Do do 18
Apply to DIXON & HUNTER, Norfolk. JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore. Or to feb 25—2aw9m

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

and Sermon on Confirmation, by the same author, (Assistant Bishop of Virginia,) are just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. SUPERIOR 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.

TRAW MATTING.—We have received to day—
3,000 yards superior Straw Matting, which we offer unusually low
1,500 yards colored Matting
200 pieces Irish Linens, warranted to be pure Linen and grass bleached
150 pieces Grass Cleth forcentles and

grass bleached

150 pieces Grass Cloth for gentlemen's wear

21 do superior French Bombasins

36 do black Cashmerets

150 do Drillings various colors

39 do super Summer Cloths

30 do black English Florentine

Gentlemen's clothes of every kind made up in the best man
ice, and at the shortest notice, 25 per cent. lower than customary

prices.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

(Globe)

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

PISHEY THOMPSON.

On sale by

PISHEY THOMPSON.

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

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

ISAAC ROBBINS, june 6—2wis

june 6—2wts

Commissioner.

NOOL CARDING AND MANUFACTURING in all its Branches.—The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto met with in his line of business, informs his friends and the public generally that he still carries on the business at his old stand, near Colesville, Montgomery county, Maryland, and that he is now fully prepared to Manufacture, Full, Dye, and Finish, all kinds of Woollen goods, in the best manner, and at moderate prices. He trusts he has made such arrangements that no one shall be disappointed in getting their Cloth in time, when the Wool is sent early. The following agencies have been established for the accommodation of those living at a distance, viz.

Messrs. Jones and Clayton, Queen Anne, where the subscriber will attend on Wednesday, June 15; Messrs. H. C. & P. E. Scott, Upper Marlborough, where he will attend on Wednesday, June 22d, to receive wool; Mr. Z. W. McKnew, Bladensburg, and Mr. Thos. C. Duvall, Vansville, all of Prince George's county, Maryland; and Messrs. Middleton and Beall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City. At the three last places, wool will be received at all times, and he will attend every two weeks.

All work will be delivered at the agencies where the wool is

All work will be delivered at the agencies where the wool i received, free of expense, and due notice will be given of the

time.

In consequence of the high price of Cotton yarn, a small advance will be made on the price of goods composed of Cotton and Wool, which shall not, in any case, exceed the actual extra cost of Warps over what they were when his prices were originally established. It will be but a trifle to the Farmer and Planter, but to the subscriber it is of vital importance: he therefore that we are will complain.

All goods composed altoger hopes that no one will complain. All goods composed altogether of wool will be manufactured at the usual prices. He always keeps on hand a general assortment of Woollen Goods, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for wool or produce on liberal terms.

may 26—eo6w

THOS. FAWCETT.

EW BOOKS.—Just published and for sale by F. TAY

IVING'S Knickerbocker, in two volumes, handsomely printed and bound; being the first of a series (complete and uniform) of the works of Washington Irving, for which the advertiser will Ben Brace, a Sea Story, 2 vols. price \$1 25.
Herschel's Astronomy, new and improved edition, with plate

price \$1 25.

Mitchell's Compendium of the Canals, Railroads, and Internal Improvements in the United States and Territories, and in Canada and Nova Scotia.

German and English Dictionary, by P. J. Kunst, just publishad (1836) and very much improved, ap 20

A Pleasant Peregrination sylvania, performed by Pere 50 cents.

A new edition of the Lang in embossed morocco; \$2.

Southern Daily Mail Route.—The Petersburg Railroad Company inform the Public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolie, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a aily Mail Route North and South, is now amangureiror Locomotives and Cars, to accommothat may offer. The cars leave each end of npurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatev

name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate; but, for a general remedy or purificator, to remove the cause, the Indian's Panacea will generally be found sufficient.

ant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dietate; but, for a general remedy or purificator, to remove the cause, the Indian's Panacea will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is that modern physicians, in their ambition to excel in their profession, explore the vast fields of science by the aid of Chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of art alone, and entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime. And how much more true it is that whilst the American physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles, perpetually changing, as they are, at the dictate of fashion and folly, he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants sufficient to answer any indication in disease, and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are soffered to "waste their healing on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicines upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their efects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemifally upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining che constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The greater congeniality, efficiency, and safety of vegetable tremedies, compared with mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the white man. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepit, unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures, after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the India

man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of his country, and intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "The Indian's Panacea" acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and, after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the Public with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow-beings who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incatenable value, as the means, and, in many cases, the only means of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy that may, perchance, be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only a few years since this preparation was first presented to the Public, but in that time some thousands of persons might be found who would solemnly declare that they believed their lives were saved by it, and in many cases after they had tried most and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known, it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of this Panaca is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In rheumatisms and ulcerated sore threat, its happy

NEW ORLEANS, MAY, 1834.

I have had a disease in my head, which more recently became very painful and alarming, in consequence of taking cold repeatedly. A large gathering was formed in the cavity between the ears, discharging prodigiously; and from the renewed accumulation at times, it seemed as if my head would burst, when the running would increase at the ears, and would also appear at the nose and eyes. Fapplied to the best physicians, but found in permanent relief; I also tried Swaim's Panacea, but found it useless. By request of a friend I tried the Indian's Panacea, which soon gave me relief; and after taking twelve bottles, I was made as well as ever. The opinion of one so 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. ference 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 disease speculiar to him, or peculiar to his exposing employment, feels most readily its healing influence. Rhoumatism, 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 a seffects; and it is confidently recommended to the planter as a safe and invaluable medicine.

Erysipelas is one of those severe cutaneous, affections which

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.

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.

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 afflicted 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 exeruciating 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 your 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,

Yours, very respectfully,

T. H. POWERS.

CHARLESTON, JULY 12, 1831. I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg, occasion ally accompanied with erysipeletous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ankle joint. Several eminent physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefin this state, five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfecure.

MARGARET A. WEST,
121. Meeting street.

For sale by HAVILAND, HARRAL, & ALLEN, Agents, 304, King street, Charleston For sale in Washington, by TODD & Co. In Alexandria, by WM. STABLER. NEW ROOKS.—Nimrod's Hunting Tours, interspers ed with characteristic anecdotes, sayings and doings of

orting men, including notices of the principal crack riders of ngland; 2 vols.; \$1 50. A Pleasant Peregrination through the prettiest parts of Penn vlvania, performed by Peregrine Prolix; in one volume, pric 10 cents.

A new edition of the Language of Flowers, handsomely bour

P. THOMPSON.

TATIONAL DRESSING ROOM, under the National Hotel, 2d door, 6th street.—SELBY PARKER having taken the establishment of the late Evan Hopkins,

in this country, being spacious, airy, and having an inexhaustible fountain of pure water flowing into it at all times.

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

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

N. B. Razors honed and ground in the best manner, may 3—3tdw6w (Glo. & Mir.)

The number of pupils is limited. The plan of the School requires that the pupils be entirely secluded from other boys. No

day scholars are received.

The pupils are all under the care and control of the Principal and his assistants at all hours; eating with them at the same table; sleeping under the same roof; and in all respects constituting one family. The government is strictly parental.

Moral and religious instructions are sedulously imparted, but none of the peculiarities of any one sect are inculcated. The boys attend the Presbyterian or Episcopal church, at the option of their parents; always, however, accompanied by one or more teachers.

teachers.

The studies embraced in the plan of this school are, the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish Languages; Mental and Elementary Arithmetic, Book Keeping, and Mathematics; History, Ancica, and Modern Geography, Grammar, English Composition on a system of progressive exercises; Jewish, Roman, and Grecian Antiquities; Mythology; Reading, Spelling, and Definitions; Penmanship; Singing; simple instructions by lectures on Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy, and on Greek and Roman Literature; and in the department of Religion, the Parables of our Saviour, the four Gospels and the Acts, Sacred Geography and History, the Evidences of Christianity, and the present state of Religion throughout the world.

The pupils are required to write from memory sketches of the

and History, the Evidences of Christianity, and the present state of Heligion throughout the world.

The pupils are required to write from memory sketches of the sermons they hear on the Sabbath. The older boys hear four lectures weekly, viz. one on Greek and another on Roman Literature, a third on Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and a fourth on History or Political Economy; of all which they are obliged to write full sketches. These exercises have been found to be attended with signal advantage in a variety of particulars. A monthly report of the standing of each pupil, in studies and behavior, is sent to his parents or guardian.

The year is divided into two sessions and two vacations. The vacations are the months of April and October.

Terms.—The charge for each pupil is \$300 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. The sum is in full for all the tuition, of whatever character, which the plan of the school embraces: for board, washing, lodging, mending, fuel, lights; including also the use of bedding, books, stationary, maps, globes, libraries, and other privileges.

All letters of business or inquiry, relating to the School, must be addressed (postage paid) to the subscriber, at Princeton, New Jersey.

E. C. WINES, Principal.

REFERENCES.

Gentlemen wishing for information respecting the character of the Institution, are referred to the following porsons, all of whom either are at present, or have been, patrons:
Lexington, Ky.—Hon. Henry Clay.
Trenton, N. J.—Hon. S. L. Southard.
Chambersburg, Pa.—Hon. Geo. Chambers.
Wilmington, Del.—Hon. J. J. Milligan.
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Savannah, do.—Joseph Cumming and Jacob Waldburg, Esqs.
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New Bedford, Mass.—Joseph R. Anthony and Wm. Rotch,

Psqrs.
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Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for County of Washington.—In Chancery.

Eliza Clark, Frances Clark, Elizabeth Clark, John F. Clark, Letitia Clark, and Francis Clark Meigs, complainants,

against

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

cases it entirely cradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In rheumatisms and ulcerated sore threat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving attentions to the constitutions and well. In rheumatisms and ulcerated sore threat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving attentions and subject to various complaints, and whose constitutions require invigorating. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a diet drink is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in small doses, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effects of the Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit, in the most satisfactory manner, its superiority over the syrups in common use:

Boston, April, 1834.

Sin: When I was a young man, I followed the fishing trade, 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.

New Orleans, May, 1834.

he said defendants; the his said day.

gast four months before the said day.

JAMES S. MORSELL. WM. BRENT, Clerk

DORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF FELIX GRUNDY is this day published in the 27th number of the National Portrait Gallery, received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. Price 75 cents. may 23

INITED STATES CRIMINAL CALENDAR, being an account and description of the most horrid Mur-lers, Piracies, Highway Robberies, Trials, &c. &c. complete in ders, Piracies, Highway Robberies, Trials, &c. &c. complete in one large volume (356 printed pages,) with many Engravings, price only \$1 25, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, The Mariners' Chronicle of Shipwrecks, Fires, Famines, Piracies, Mutinies, &c. &c., and other of the most striking occurrences and calamities at Sea, two large volumes, with more than sixty engravings, price only 75 cents per volume.

Tales of Terror, a selection of the best old style Romances, Supernatural Stories, &c. &c. mostly translated from the German, 2 volumes bound in one, price for the whole 75 cents. may 25

COOPER'S MILITARY TACTICS.—A Concise System of Instruction and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States, comprehending the Exercises and Movements of the Infantry, Light Infantry, Riflemen, Canada and Applications of the Infantry, Light Infantry, Riflemen, Canada and Applications of the Infantry, Light Infantry, Riflemen, Canada and Applications of the Infantry and Market Propagation of the Infantry and Market Propagatio valry, and Artillery, prepared and arranged by brevet Captain S. Cooper.
For sale at
P. THOMPSON'S.

may 30 OUSES AND LOTS.—For sale a block of house suitable for one large establish suitable for one large establishment, or for three respect e families. Situation desirable, price moderate, creditaral. These houses are built of the best materials, by first-

rate workmen.

Apply to WM. W. BILLING, or EDW. DYER, Commission Merchant.

may 16—3aw2w OARD CASES.—Just received at Stationers' Hall, from New York, a large assortment of handsome Pearl, Shell, and Morocco (tipped with steel) Card Cases, with many other useful and fancy articles.

may 6 (Tel.) W. FISCHER.

NEW MAPS OF WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, and of all the Western and Southern States, new and enlarged and very much improved editions, are this day opened and for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gads-

Also, just published, Mitchell's Compendium of Canals and ailroads in the United States. TNAUGURAL ADDRESS.-W. FISCHER has jus L. received from the publishers a large supply of Preside Jackson's Inaugural Address, with a correct likeness of him, a

idents of his life, neatly engraved on a handsome enamelle Members of Congress, and others, can be furnished by the dozen or hundred, at the publisher's wholesale price, at Stationers' Hall only.

may 16

PRINCEGEORGE'S COUNTY COURT .-- April Term, 1836.

Term, 1836.

RDERED by the Court this 25th day of April, 1836, that the creditors of Nelson Davidson, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear before Prince George's County Court, to be held at Upper Marlborough town, on the third Monday in November next, to file interrogatories and allegations (if any they have) against said petitioner.

True copy—test;

True copy—test;

Ray 4—law#m Clerk. may 4—law4m

AUCTION.—The following valuable Real Estate, being part of the property of the late Robert Oliver, deceased, will be sold by public auction, at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June next, at one o'clock, viz. HAREWOOD. That beautiful and highly cultivated Farm known by the name of Harewood, on the Great Gunpowder river, containing between one thousand and eleven hundred acres of land, handsomely laid off into meadows, grain fields, pasture land, deer park, &c. There is no farm, perhaps, in this State, possessing the same advantages as Harewood. It is bounded by the river nearly two miles, having several large fisheries on it which might be made very profitable. The other boundary of this farm is enclosed by a close heard fence, made uncommonly high to confine a large park of deer. There is also on that part of it which binds on the river, a point (not far above Carroll's island) well adapted for shooting the wild fowl,

boundary of this farm is enclosed by a close board fence, made uncommonly high to confine a large park of deer. There is also on that part of it which binds on the river, a point (not far above Carroll's island) well adapted for shooting the wild fowl, which are numerous in this river. About the centre of this furm is a valuable Sulphur Spring, well known formely as "Martin's Mineral Spring." There is also one other sulphur spring on the premises, thought to be superior to Martin's spring. The Port Deposite Railroad, leading from Baltimore to Philadelphia, passes directly through this farm, and the owner of the farm has the right of a turn-out on the premises, and the privilege of using his own cars. The distance from this city to the place, by the railroad, is about 13 miles.

The land is in the highest state of cultivation, having been enriched and improved by the late Mr. Oliver, at a considerable expense: the greater portion of it is well set in timothy, orchard grass, herds grass, &c. surrounded by extensive hedges of thorn, locust, &c. The fencing is nearly all new, of good posts and rails. There are six permanent springs of good water, (two of which are sulphur or mineral springs,) two good wells of pure water, &c. The improvements consist of a new dwelling-house, rough cast, with piazzas, an overseers' house, barns, stabling, house for packing hay, a mill for grinding flour by horse power, &c. &c. In fact, there is every convenience for the farmer on the most extensive plan, and every advantage and facility to raise and send the large produce to market, either by water or land, which this farm is so capable of yielding, and has abundantly yielded the last year.

This place is also admirably suited for a grazing farm from its extensive meadows, (a part of which are bounded by water), the large quantity of land set in grass, its good fencing, its proximity to Baltimore, and having a choice of two markets when the railroad is completed to Philadelphia. In short, it possesses every advantage and convenience

about two miles south of Harewood, and about one mile and a half above Carroll's island, and is well known as a valuable place for shooting ducks. It has a small house upon it, and the west part of it is enclosed by a good post and rail fence; the other portion of the farm is bounded by water. This place is at present rented to James Bevan and James Brian.

One other TRACT, containing about five hundred and fifty or sixty acres, and is situated about two and a half miles to the south or southwest of Harewood. The railroad passes through this tract.

one other TRACT, containing about 272 acres, situated about five miles south of Harewood, and bounded on the north by Salt Petre creek, on the south by Seneca creek, and on the east by Carroll's island, and adjoins that island. The improvements on this tract are a frame dwelling-house, stables, and other outbuildings. There is a good winter fishery on this farm, which is at present occupied by David Collins.

One other TRACT, containing about 246 acres, situated about three and a half or four miles south of Harewood, and about two miles from Carroll's island. It is bounded on the east by Salt Petre creek. The improvements are a small dwelling-house, &c. and it is in the occupancy of Joseph Wilson. The railroad passes through this tract.

One other TRACT, containing about eight or ten acres, and is situated about two miles south of Harewood, and on the road leading to Harewood. The improvements are a frame dwelling and blacksmith's phane survained by a good post and rail fence. The railroad also passes through this tract.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, one other tract.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, one other trace.

LAND, situate about 14 or 15 miles from Beltimore, on the sast side of the Reisterstown turnpike road, and near the thir oll-gate on said road, and about 200 yards from the road. The grace contains about 30 or 100. out 80 or 100 acres, and is at present in the

of Baltimore, being the mansion house of the late Robert Oliver

of Baltimore, being the mansion house of the late Robert Oliver, in Gay street.

The Lot is extensive, beginning from the same on the west side of Gay street, and at the northeast corner of Mr. Gilmore's house, and running northerly, bounding on Gay street 66 feet, then westwardly at right angles with Gay street, to the northeast corner of the three story brick house erected on the lot now being described, then running along the north end wall of said house, and of the yard wall and the wall of the stable erected on said lot, to the northwest corner of said stable, it being 165 feet, thence continuing the same course 25 ft. 5 in. to Tripolet's alley, making in the whole about 190 feet 5 inches; thence southerly, bounding on the east side of Tripolet's alley 48 feet 4 inches, to the north end wall of a two story brick house, erected on a lot belonging to —, thence eastwardly along the north end wall of said house, and continuing the same course 25 feet 5 inches to the west end wall of the brick warehouse, erected on the lot. west end wall of the brick warehouse, erected on the lot w being described, thence southerly along said wall 17 feet 8 ches, to the southwest corner of said warehouse, thence along e south end wall of said warehouse and the wall of Mr. Gilthe south end wall of said warehouse and the wall of Mr. Culmore's house, to the place of beginning. The improvements on this lot are a three story dwelling-house, about 56 feet front, and about 54 feet deep, containing about 14 rooms, besides the garrets, kitchen, and two offices or counting rooms in the basement story. There is also on the lot a green-house, bath-house, carriage-house, and stables; and on the back part of it there is also a commodious two story warehouse, with spacious cellars. There is a large vault in the yard, and also in front of the house, for fuel.

All the improvements on this lot are of the most substantial ind, and of the best materials, having been erected by the late

Mr. Oliver for his own use. Mr. Oliver for his own use.

The terms of sale of all or any portion of the above mentioned property are as follows: one-fourth cash, and the other three-fourths on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest rom the day of sale.

The interest on the whole payable semi-annually.

R. L. COLT,

R. M. GIBBES,

CHARLES OLIVER,

THOMAS OLIVER.

Trustees of the estate of Robert Oliver, deceased.

GRUNDY & CO. Auctioneers. e 2-lawtJ16d4t

PROOKVILLE ACADEMY.—The Trustees pleasure announce that this institution, at the close of the esent month, will be placed under the care and superintendice of Mr. Elisha J. Hall, recently Principal of the Academy Cambridge, Eastern Shore, Maryland. A long acquaintance ith Mr. Hall justifies the trustees in recommending him as a

wouth.

Their academy is situated in Brockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, twenty miles from Washington, twenty-eight miles from Baltimore and Frederick cities, and is now liberally paronized. A boarding-house has been lately connected with the nstitution, in which a large number of boarders can be most confortably accommodated. The classics and the several reaches of a complete English education are here taught. The cademy is supplied with maps, globes, mathematical and philosophical instruments, &c. Pupils from abroad can board and odge with the Principal, and their morals as well studies, will be duly supervised by him and his assistants.

The summer session will commence on the second Monday of

The summer session will commence on the second Monday of Terms: board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel, &c. per quarter of twelve weeks, \$33 75, in advance.

WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER, M. D. President.

THITTY'S PRACTICE, Vol. 3.—The Practice of the Law in all its departments, with a view of Rights, Remedies, and Injuries, as ameliorated by recent Statutes, Rules and Decisions, showing the best modes of Creating, Perfecting Securing, and Transmitting Rights, &c. &c. For sale by P. THOMPSON.

American Life Insurance and Trust Company

American IAfe 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.

THIS 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 LAYES.
2. GRANT ANNUITIES
3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.

3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.

3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.

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 or devised to the Company in Trust, and they may execute any trust in the same manner, and to the same extent, as any Trustee; they may make all contracts in which the casualties of life

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 semi-

Seven years.
1.12

Joseph L. Joseph, Gorham Brooks, Samuel Whetmore, Patrick Macaulay, Morris Robinson, James Boorman Charles A. Davis,
William E. Mayhow,
Frederick W. Brune,
Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK
MACAULAY, Esq., President,
Baltimore; or MORRIS RO-

TRUSTEES.

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

Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, May 3, 1836.

RDERED by the Court, that Walter A. Edelen, executor of John B. Edelen, late of Prince George's county, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims properly authenticated, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks, in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

Test:

PHIL. CHEW, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of the above order, the subscriber hereby gives notice to the creditors of said deceased, that he has obtained letters of administration on the said deceased's personal estate, from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of November next.

WALTER A. EDELEN,

may 12—law6w

Orphans' Court Prince George's County.

Orphans' Court, Prince George's County,
April 21, 1836.

ORDERED by the Court, that Thomas Duckett, administrator of Albert Fairfax, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican and National Intelligencer.

Test:

PHIL. CHEW, Reg'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of the aforegoing order, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Albert Fairfax, deceased, to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November, 1836, otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the distribution of the funds of the estate of said Fairfax, which have come to the hands of the administrator. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make im-

All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to may 18—1aw6w THO. DUCKETT, Adm'r.

THE STATE OF MARY LAND.

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

Geo. H. Morgan, Sheriff. G. Combs, Register.

Among other proceedings were the following, viz.

In the case of Anna Adams, late of St. Mary's County, Maryland, deceased,
Ordered, By the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, this 6th day of April, 1836, that notice be given to the next of kin of the said deceased by advertising once a week for three months this order in the National Intelligencer, that, unless cause to the

the sand deceased by advantage this order in the National Intelligencer, that, unless cause to the contrary is shown on or before the 2d Tuesday in July next, letters of administration will be granted on said deceased's estate, at the discretion of the Orphans' Court. The estate is stated to be worth several hundred dollars.

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

G. COMBS,

Register of Wills for St. Mary's County

NOTICE.

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.

SOME years past Gustavus Waters intermarried with Mary Thomas, both of Charles county, Maryland, and brother to said Mary, died some time in the year 1835, (without lineal heirs,) leaving a real and personal estate: This is therefore to give notice to the said Gustavus Waters and Mary his wife, or their legal representatives, to be and appear before the Judges of Charles County Orphans' Court on or before the 2d Tuesday in October next, to receive their proportion of said de-

ceased's personal estate. MARGARET ADAMS, may 20-law6w Adm'x of Ed. Thomas, Bryantown, Md.

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

The work now advertised embraces the twenty miles between

Maidens' Adventure.

The work now advertised embraces the twenty miles between Columbia and the head of Maidens' Adventure Pond, the eight miles between Seven Island Falls and Scottsville, and about twenty isolated sections, reserved at the former letting, between Scottsville and Lynchburg.

The quantity of masonry offered is very great, consisting of about 200 culverts of from three to thirty feet span, nine aque-

ducts, thirty-five locks, a number of wastes, with several farm General plans and specifications of all the work, and special plans of the most important culverts and aqueducts, will be found at the offices of the several principal assistant engineers

on the line of the canal.

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

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

CharLES ELLET, jun.

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

cheerfully communicated, cheerfully communicated, The valley of James River, between Lynchburg and Rich-C. E. Jr. nond, is healthy.

ounty, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edmund Casteel, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against asid deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this length of said second of the war of 1812, by John Armstrong, Secretary of War at that period, are this day opened by F. TAYLOR.

Also, of Drake's "Culprit Fay," and other Poems, splendiday bound, and of the new edition of Halleck's Poems.

THITTY'S PRACTICE, Vol. 2

The Law in all its denament.

may 25—w3w

Administrator.

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

I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, now kept by B. O. 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.

Washington City.

feb 29-dif