GALLES & SEATON.

THRICE A WEEK-ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Price for a year, six dollars Payablein advance.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1836.

Tampering with the currency, and corruption in the Land Office.-When we stated some days ago, on respectable authority, the general fact of good bank paper being received at a discount at some of the Western Land-Offices, and then re-sold by the Land-Officers at a premium, we were contradicted in the usual courteous style of the Government paper, and defied to produce any specific fact to justify the statement. Though our general information was undoubtedly true, we could not travel out to Ohio to obtain specifications, and therefore had them not to give We have, however, just received one, and we hasten to place it before the eyes of the Executive, and of our readers, as follows:

FROM "THE WHIG," AT MANSFIELD (OHIO) MAY 14. We extract the following from a letter received by us a few days since from a gentleman of high respectability:

"Being in the immediate vicinity of the Land-Office, I have an opportunity of seeing many queer things transacted, and will give you one among the many daily and almost hourly taking place. A man came in, wishing to enter five half sections of land, and offered in payment \$1,875 of a New York Safety Fund Bank, and he was informed by the agent that, by the orders from the Department at Washington, they were prohibited receiving any money of a less denomination than \$5, or money of any bank other than deposite banks. Here the man was in a predicament, for, if he went to get his money exchanged for such as was receivable under these orders: some one might enter the very lands he had selected to settle himself and sons upon. What could he do? The agent very obligingly helped him out of his trouble by exchanging his own private money with him, for five per cent. premium, in which opera-tion he pocketed the triffing sum of \$83 75, and the man had to pay, in reality, \$1,958 75 for five half sections, being \$83 75 more than the law of the land requires. But mark the sequel! The same day a merchant wanting funds that would go at the East, paid this land agent 2 per cent. premium for this same money, being \$39 17 pocketed by the agent, making \$122 92 clear shave, out of two individuals, on the same money, in one day. How long people will submit to this fraudulent system of knaving them out of their keep in power such men as will stoop to any fraud, however glaring and obvious, to aggrandize co-partisans, they ought to suffer the consequences. The above is but a specimen, and such specimens are but the commencement of a system of operations admirably calculated to make the 'rich richer, and the poor poorer;' and the whole to be done under the pretence of benefiting the poor and laboring classes of the community."

We are authorized to state that the departure of several detachments of the Marine Corps for the South is in consequence of a voluntary offer of the commandant of that corps to the President of the United States, to lead his corps to the scene of action in Alabama. It is one of the valuable qualities of this corps, that it is equally effective for sea and land service.

In addition to the eminent and respectable strangers who are now transiently in Washington, we are enabled to mention Judge DABNEY CARR, of Virginia, and John Branch, of North Carolina, and EDWARD COLSTON, formerly members of Congress, &c.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.—At a public meeting of the citizens of Bolivar, (Indiana,) a general feeling of regret was expressed at the rumor then current, that this distinguished about to leave the Senate of the United States, and retire from public life. A committee was appointed to apprize Mr. CLAY of this feeling. and to request him to remain at his post, to which he replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7, 1836. GENTLEMEN: I have duly received your favor, transmit ting the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Bolivar, in which they do me the honor to express a wish that I would reconsider the resolution which I had formed to retire from the public councils to private life. They are pleased to believe that my public services cannot be dispensed with at the present time. And you, gentlemen, are good enough to add many kind and friendly expressions, for all of which I am very thankful.

This is the thirtieth year since I first entered the service of the Federal Government. My labors for the Public have been various and often arduous. I think they give me some title to repose, which I feel to be necessary on many accounts. I believe with you that the present period in the affairs of our country is eminently critical. It requires all the wisdom, the virtue, and the energy among us to avert impending danger. If I were persuaded that, by remaining longer in the public service, I could materially aid in arresting our downward progress, and in communicating additional security to civil liberty and our free institutions, I should feel it my duty not to quit it. But I an not sure that my warning voice has not been already too often raised. Perhaps that of my successors may be listened to with more effect. I sincerely hope it may be.

These, gentlemen, are briefly my motives for retirement It is my purpose, if my health will allow me, to remain in Congress during the present session. I reserve for future consideration whether I shall serve out the term for which the Legislature of my State did me the honor last to elect me; and your wishes will have due weight in any decision I may form. Beyond that term, I can conceive of no probable contingency which would reconcile me to a further continuance in the Senate.

I request you, gentlemen, to communicate my grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Bolivar, and to accept for yourselves assurances of the esteem and regard of your friend and obedient servant.

Messrs. John Patton, B. S. Bellknap, David Vant J. SMITH, and S. K. KINNEY.

The Governor of Pennsylvaina has, by the late appointments, completed his Cabinet. It consists of— THOMAS H. BURROWES, Secretary of State.

JAMES TODD, Attorney General.
NATH. P. HOBART, Auditor General, associated with Joseph Lawrence, State Treasurer.
John Gebhart, Secretary of the Land Office.

JOHN TAYLOR, Surveyor General.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.—We have seen no | I WENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

suggestion for a long time, which appeared to us

more deserving of favor, and which, it appears to

us, promises more good, if carried into effect,

than the proposition for introducing into the sea

service of the United States a system of naval

apprenticeship—that is, to provide by law that

the crew of every vessel shall at all times com-

prise a certain number of apprentices, to be

brought up and instructed in their duty as sai-

lors, under suitable regulations. The good

effects of such a system strike us as so obvious,

that we wonder it has not long ago been thought

of and adopted. How many hundreds of desti-

tute orphan youths would it furnish with a use-

ful and honorable profession, who, from idleness

and the difficulty of obtaining apprenticeship at

any other trade, now run wild in our cities, the

ultimately candidates for the penitentiary. bu

besides this great good to society, and to

the unhappy beings thus exposed, by the

force of circumstances, to misery and crime

the system will confer a benefit of great mag-

nitude on the country at large, by training up

for its service in peace, and its defence in war,

a noble body of orderly, accomplished native

seamen, who will be an honor to their country and

to its flag wherever it shall wave. The gentle-

men who have introduced this interesting subject

into Congress deserve the public thanks; and if

they shall succeed in carrying it through, they

will be regarded as public benefactors. We

copy from a cotemporary the annexed article on

THE UNITED STATES NAVY .- The time is not far dis

tant when the naval peace establishment of the United States will require a body of one hundred thousand sailors. We ought, in truth, at this very moment, to have as many

in active service. Where are these men to come from? Are they to be the off-scourings of rotten monarchies, or the hardy children of our own happy America? No patriot can, for a moment, hesitate on this subject. They

nust be Americans. Our liberties must depend on th

In a very able report of the managers of the Port Society of Boston, at its last annual meeting, an exposition

is made of "the operations which, in connexion with the Boston Port Society, have been set on foot for the benefit of seamen—a consideration of the success which thus far has attended them—some account of the actual condition

of the seamen of the port of Boston, with an outline of the best methods to be hereafter taken for their improvement.'

It would take too much room to examine the report at ength, and our principal object now is to call the attention of the editors of papers throughout the country to a sub-

ect of perhaps greater importance than any other to our

Our merchant ships must be the nurseries of our sailors and to this end we must adopt THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.
There are tens of thousands of young men in this country
who pant for the naval service. Their aspirations have
there the most unbounded freedom. But if they enter our

merchant ships, the natural nurseries of scamen, in the present state of things, they are thrown amidst a mass of corruption. It is a fact that two-thirds of our sailors are

preigners; bad, unprincipled men, who are ready to co rupt the young that are so unfortunate as to be placed with them in the forecastle. Let THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM be

opted, and, in a few years, there will be an entire

M will require that a school shall be established in the

reat naval depots in this country, for the purpose of train-ng young men for sea service. A six months' tuition will

ng young men for sea service. A six months thirton win be enough under proper direction. Every merchant ves-sel will be required by law to take a number of these lads, who, instead of being green hands, will be of real service to their employers. What is now wanted is, that the na-

tion should examine this matter, that the attention of Congress may be called to the best interests of the country. We respectfully invite the particular consideration of the

On Monday last the General Assembly of

MARYLAND met at Annapolis agreeably to ad-

ournment. This is the first summer session of

the Legislature of that State since the year 1813.

At that time (says the Baltimore Gazette) war

existed between the United States and Great

Britain. A part of the naval force of the enemy

had entered the Chesapeake bay, and the conse-

quent alarms and dangers induced the Governor

and Council to call an extra session of the Le

gislature to meet in May. Important as the

cause was on that occasion, the present one is

certainly not less interesting as regards the wel-

fare of the State; and we look forward with great

anxiety, yet with a confident hope that the re-

all that shall appear to them to be necessary for

Fire and loss of Life.-Yesterday morning, a little afte

3 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, which proved to be the Drug Warehouse of Messrs. N. Lennig & Co. No.

56, South Front street, which was soon enveloped in flames The combustible nature of a considerable part of the mate

ials rendered it impossible to extinguish the fire till a large

portion of the contents of the store were consumed. Ther were, we understand, about \$140,000 worth of drugs, &c

in the warehouse, on which there was an insurance of \$90,000. Loss 60 or \$70,000. But what is most to b

eplored is the loss of the life of a fireman. About 1 clock the roof fellin, carrying with it the 4th and 3d floor and burying in its ruins two men who were on the 2d floor

n the faithful discharge of their duty. One of them, Mr George Bright, of the Northern Liberties, was happily res

creorge Bright, of the Northern Laberties, was happily rescued from his perilous situation in about 15 minutes, but the other was not found for some length of time, nor until life was extinct; his name was Edward Funk, between 17 and 18 years of age, and was apprentice to Mr. Joseph Hocker, silver-plater, of the Northern Liberties.

The fire originated, we learn, from the chimney of a dwelling-house in the rear of the store, the sparks from which were corridal in that distributed in the chimney of the store, the sparks from

which were carried in that direction by the wind.

P. S. We understand that the loss is fully covered by

few days ago, the astonishing weight of ninety hundred

been found among the ruins.—Herald.

We learn one or two more dead bodies have

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 23.

press. - Washington Mirror

promoting that welfare."

prey of vice, destined to become, almo

spite of themselves, nuisances to society,

FIRST SESSION. IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1836. On motion of Mr. NAUDAIN, the Committee of laims were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of — Wells.

the petition of — Wells.

Mr. NAUDAIN, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Captain Wm. East; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Committee on

Public Lands was discharged from the further considera-tion of the memorial of the Trustees of the University of Nashville, relative to a change in the lands given to them.
Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH reported, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill for the relief of David Robinson and others; which was read, and ordered to a second read-

Mr. McKEAN offered a resolution on the subject of oost roads; which was adopted.

ALABAMA. Mr. KING, of Alabama, stated that from information which he had received, and which was entitled to the utnost reliance, he learned that there were numbers of indimost reliance, he learned that there were numbers of individuals who had been driven by the Indians from the homes in Alabama, and compelled to cross the river, and ake refuge in Georgia. These persons, being driven from their homes, and having no means, are reduced to the greatest possible distress, and it was the duty of Congress to do all which they could do to enable these flying citizens to enstain nature. He would therefore ask leave to zens to sustain nature. He would, therefore, ask leave to the delivery of rations from the public stores to these indi-

Leave being given, the joint resolution was introduced, read twice, and ordered to be engrossed. It was afterwards read a third time, and passed.

The Senate then took up a resolution lying on the table, that the Senate hereafter meet at 11 o'clock, daily, instead f 12; which was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, re

orted a bill making an appropriation for the education of oys intended for maritime service; which was read, and

A bill to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia employed in the service of the United States against the Indians, was read a third time and passed. A resolution lying on the table, to authorize the pay-ment of witnesses examined before the Committee on Pub ic Lands, in reference to alleged frauds, was taken up and

FORTIFICATION BILL.
On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, the Senate proceeded On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the erection of fortifications, purchase of sites, &c.

The question being to strike out the appropriation as it stands for the fortifications in Portsmouth harbor, and in-

erting \$150,000 per annum, for two years,
Mr. HUBBARD addressed the Senate at length in fa-

vor of the motion.

Mr. WEBSTER admitted the great importance of Portsmouth harbor, and expressed his entire willingness to ote for the original appropriation; but he must vote against

The question was then taken on the amendment, and The question was then that of the ceided as follows:
YEAS—Messers. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala-lama, Linn, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tall-

nadge, Walker, Wright—17.
NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, King, of Georgia, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Tomlinson, Webster, White—16.

Mr. PRESTON then moved to strike out the clause appropriating money for Portsmouth harbor.

Mr. HUBBARD called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question was discussed at some length, and decided

King, of Georgia, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain,

NAYS-Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, Linn, Nicholas, Niles, Porter, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tall-madge, Tomlinson, Walker, Webster, Wright—25. This subject is about being brought before Congress, and it is incumbent on every freeman to aid in its promotion. Congress will soon be called on for an appropriation of only ten thousand dollars, to carry out an experiment which has already been set on foot in Boston, and prosecuted with complete success. To the exertions of Mr. Taylor, par excellence the saitor preacher, the apostle of pure religion and the most exalted patriotism, this country is indebted for moral achievements which the most enlightened philanthropist had despaired of. But we leave this part of the subject for the present. The apprentice system will require that a school shall be established in the

The next amendment was to strike out the original appropriation for the fortifications at Salem, and insert \$75, 000 for 1836, and \$75,000 for 1837. This proposition led to discussion, which had not con-cluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 23-In conclusion. The report in our last left Mr. UNDERWOOD speak g, at a late hour, on the Fortification bill. After speaking

Mr. UNDERWOOD gave way for a motion that the ommittee rise, which was decided in the negative—yeas

50, mays 71.

Mr. WISE renewed the motion that the committee rise Mr. WISE relewed the motion that the committee rise, Mr. Underwood having given way for that motion.

The vote on this motion was, yeas 51, nays 55; and no quorum voting, the committee rose, and reported that fact to the House.

A motion was then made that the House adjourn, upon which the year and nays were ordered; and the question being taken, it was decided in the negative—year 66 Mr. ADAMS moved a call of the House; upon which

notion the yeas and nays were ordered, and the question was decided in the negative—yeas 45, nays 95.

So the motion for a call of the House was over-ruled. Mr. SUTHERLAND moved to suspend the Rules so s to make the bill the order of the day for to-morrow at 11

Resolved. That the President of the United States be re-

then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 24. Mr. ADAMS asked the consent of the House to offer the two following resolutions, and to state a few reasons for offering them:

quested to communicate to this House, if not incompati-ble with the public interest, copies of any overture made since the 3d of March, 1829, by his authority, to the Govpresentatives of the People of Maryland will do ernment of the United Mexican States, for the acquisition by the United States of any portion of the territories of Mexico; and copies of all correspondence between the two Governments relating thereto, and upon any question of boundary existing between the United States and Mexico. equested to communicate to this House, if not incompati-ble with the public interest, a copy and translations of any aw,decree, or ordinance of the Mexican Republic, abolishpossession of the Executive Department of the United

Objections being made, Mr. ADAMS asked leave to tate his reasons for desiring to move these resolutions which being objected to,
Mr. CHAMBERS, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the

Rules to allow Mr. Adams to state the reasons; and that notion was negatived without a division.

Mr. ADAMS then moved to suspend the Rules to al-

nays on that question; which were ordered.

Mr. HUNTSMAN asked if the motion was divisible He said he was willing to vote for the first resolution, and e did not doubt the President would be willing to give al

the information required by it, but he was opposed to re-ceiving the second resolution.

Mr. ADAMS said, to accommodate the gentleman, (Mr.

Mr. HUNTSMAN then remarked that he would vote suspend the Rules to allow that resolution to be offered Gettyseurg, (Pa.) May 23.

Heavy Loads.—Two teams of Mr. John TaughinBaugh, [his horses are tough-in-back as well as their master,] of this county, drew from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, stated that if the House should allow the resolution to be offered, and amendment to it, [proposing, it was understood, to ask of the Executive his opinion as to the expediency of recog-nising the independence of Texas.]

The question was then taken on suspending the Rules to enable Mr. Adams to offer the first of the above resolutions, and decided as follows:

enable Mr. Adams to offer the first of the above resolutions, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Chilton Allan, Heman Allen, Ash, Ashley, Bailey, Beaumont, Bell, Borden, Boyd, Briggs, Buchanan, Bunch, W. B. Calhoun, Carter, J. Chambers, Childs, N. H. Claiborne, Clark, Cleveland, Crane, Cushing, Deberry, Denny, Everett, French, Fry, P. C. Fuller, Rice Garland, Granger, Grantland, Graves, H. Hall, Hard, Harper, S. S. Harrison, A. G. Harrison, Hawes, Hazeltine, Heister, Hoar, Holsey, Howell, Huntsman, Ingersoll, W. Jackson, J. Jackson, Janes, Jarvis, Kinnard, Laporte, Lawrence, L. Lea, Lincoln, Logan, Job Mann, Sampson Mason, McCarty, McKay, McKennan, Mercer, Parker, Patton, J. A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phillips, Potts, Russell, Seymour, Slade, Spangler, Sprague, Standefer, Steele, Storer, Taliaferro, Thomas, J. Thomson, W. Thompson, Turner, Underwood, Elisha Whittlesey—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Beale, Bean, Boon, Bouldin, Bovee, Cambreleng, Carr, Casey, Chaney, J. F. H. Claiborae, Coles, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Fairfield, Farlin, Galbraith, Glascock, Haley, Hamer, Hannegan, Haynes, Howard, Hubley, Ingham, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Lane, G. Lee, J. Lee, Leonard, Loyal, Lyon, A. Mann, Martin, W. Mason, May, McComas, McKeon, McLene, Miller, Montgomery, Owens, Parks, Patterson, F. Pierce, Phelps, Pinckney, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Roane, Rogers, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Smith, Sutherland, Toucey, Turrill, Vinton, Wardwell, S. Williams—68.

So the House refused (two-thirds of the members present being required to carry it) to suspend the Rules to allow Mr. Adams to offer his resolution.

being required to carry it) to suspend the Rules to allow Mr. Adams to offer his resolution.

ABOLITION MEMORIALS.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of the morning hour; being the consideration of the resolutions reported by the committee to whom were referred the petitions and memorials on the subject of slavery; with the resolution offered as an amendment by Mr. ROBERTSON, dealering that C. eclaring that Congress has no constitutional power to inerfere with the subject of slavery in the District of Co-

Mr. ROBERTSON resumed his remarks in favor of the mendment, and proceeded to compare the constitutional rovisions of several of the States in the Union with those of the Federal Government. The morning hour having cpired, Mr. R. resumed his seat without concluding.
Mr. CAMBRELENG moved to go into Committee of

Mr. CHILTON ALLAN moved to suspend the Rules,

Mr. CHILTON ALLAN moved to suspend the Rules, for the purpose of taking up the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the United States, and for granting land to certain States, with the several motions pending to commit the same.

Mr. ALLAN said that he would renew this motion from day to day, if he could get the floor, and would call upon his friends to give the yeas and nays. It was his desire to bring the House to a direct vote on the bill, that the question might not be dodged.

On this question, the yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 72, nays 108.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the further consideration of the bill making apropriations for certain fortifications.
Mr. UNDERWOOD resumed his remarks, and spoke

t large upon the various plans of public expenditure thich have been proposed in the House, and in opposition o any extravagant appropriations for fortifications, which sed, as a convenient mode of getting rid of the surplus venue. He was in favor of works of internal improvement, such as railroads and other means of communication which would be more useful and efficient than fortific tions on the seabord, many of them at points where there was nothing to defend. He expressed, however, his wil ingness to vote liberal appropriations for the defence of the country, both by fortifications and the naval force. He country, both by fortheatons and the mark large. He then went into a review of the interests of the country as connected with the public lands, and examined the propositions to distribute the surplus revenue, and to graduate the prices of the public lands.

Mr. CHILTON ALLAN called for the reading of the

Mr. ALLAN then moved an amendment, providing for reduction of the salaries of all the Government officers, inuding members of Congress, to the amount of 25 or 331

Der cent.
Mr. A.D.A.M.S. suggested that it was not in order to move another amendment to an amendment, thus accumuating one upon another.

Mr. MERCER remarked that, as his amendment seen

I to embarrass the gentleman, (Mr. Allan,) he would

The CHAIR decided that the amendment was out or order, because the subject specially assigned for the day was appropriations for fortifications; and because, under the rule of the House, no amendment could be proposed ssentially different from the subject under consideration. Mr. ALLAN then went on, at length, to review the opics embraced in the debate, and the policy of the Govupon points of rever g with an argument in favor of retrenchment in Govern

Mr. CARTER spoke at length upon the subjects em oraced in the general discussion.

Mr. INGERSOLL took the floor, but gave way for a

notion made by Mr. GRAYES that the committee rise, which was decided in the negative, ayes 25, noes 103.
Mr. INGERSOLL then proceeded in the discussion, and occupied the floor at the time our paper went to press

It was Mr. MANGUM, and not Mr. CALHOUN, we under Stand, who moved to lay upon the table, in the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Walker's motion respecting the recognition of the independence of Texas.

It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday evening, that the Money Market was becoming more easy, and that Stocks, in consequence, had considerably advanced.

Accounts have been received at Philadelphia of the arrival in England of Mr. JAUDON, the Cashier of the U.S. Bank, and entire confidence is felt in the success of his mission—the obtaining of twenty millions of dollars in Specie, or its equivalent.

At his residence, in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the night of Sunday, the 22d instant, after an illness of seven weeks, JAMES PETER, Esq. son of the late

OTICE TO CONTRACTORS, MASONS, AND STONE CUTTERS.—A contractor who could put fifty hands to work immediately would find liberal encouragement on the Greensville and Roanoke Railroad. The highest ces will be given for a few stone cutters; masons, also, wil

ind abundant employment.

I will mention, as an additional inducement to persons to come in, that a large portion of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad which is also under my charge) will be placed under contract

Letters addressed to me at Hicksford, Greenville county, Va Letters andressed of the latended to, and all necessary information given.

CHARLES F. M. GARNETT, C. E.

\$150 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, without any known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Boswell. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very

Boswell. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, smartly pitted with the small-pox, lips thick, and mouth somewhat protruding; speaks quick, and stammers a good deal when sharply accosted; has a harsh countenance, and rather disagreeable face, and is a common plantation hand.

This fellow left me some four or five years ago, and got to Pennsylvania, where he was taken up and brought home. The transgression was overlooked, and it is more than probable he transgression was overlooked, and it is more than probable he is now endeavoring to escape in the same direction. Wheever will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I got him again, shall receive the above reward, no matter where taken. It is not unlikely he is in Calvert county, as he has many acquaintances in the neighborhood of Mr. William Bos well.

ROBERT W. BOWIE, sont 21—cutf Near Nottingham. Prince George's co. Md. sopt 21-optf Near Nottingham, Prince George's co. Md. VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN WAR.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing olunteer corps to offer their services to the President of the United States, to embark for the seat of war in Georgia and Alabama, for the purpose of suppressing the Seminole and Creek Indians, met at the City Hall on Monday evening, the 23d inst.

On motion, Mr. EDWARD B. ROBINSON Was called to the Chair, and Dr. LAMBERT was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by the Chairman; after which,

On motion of Mr. Nathan Edmonston, a committee of five were appointed to retire and draught resolutions.

monston, Mr. Geo. Howard, Major T. B. Riley, Capt. Beall, and Lieut. Rogers. The committee reported the following pream-

The committee consisted of Mr. Nathan Ed-

ole and resolutions: Whereas, The present crisis demands the exertions of the young men of this District to evince their patriotism in behalf of their suffering fellow-citizens at the South, it is deemed by this meeting necessary to form a company of volunteers in conformity with a late law of Congress, em-

owering the President of the United States to receive such description of troops; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, willingly accepthe conditions of said act of Congress, and do hereby individually and collectively—bind ourselves by every principle. of sacred honor, strictly to conform to the law of Congre

nereby bind ourselves to serve in the capacity of voluntee in the service of the United States, for the term of twelve months, unless sooner discharged by order of the Pre-

On motion, the preamble and resolution were unanimous On motion of Mr. Irvine, a committee of eleven were apnted to receive volunteers. The committee consists

the following gentlemen; E. B. Robinson, Chairman Major T. B. Riley, G. Howard, W. Morine, A. L. Sheppard, Capt. B. Beall, Nathan Edmonston Owen Hamill.

On motion, that this committee have power to call a necting whenever they shall think proper.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, the meeting adjourned.

E. B. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Dr. F. LAMBERT, Secretary. 130 THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION

AGENCY.—An election for officers of the National ank will take place in the City of Washington on the second londay of June next ensuing.

The National Congress of Philanthropists will convene on the ind Monday of June next ensuing.
The endorsement seal of the Financial Agency will be aced on the bills of the Metropolis Bank, and on the bills of no

ther Bank in the District, except the National Bank GEO. K. MYERS, Financial Agent of the Union Agency, by ders from the Intelligence Agency.

AGENTS! AGENTS!!!

become a member of the Union; and, in all that therete, he till have to furnish the most respectable pecuniary security that e can. The security may be taken in any legal form, by a jusce of the peace, and forwarded to the central office (post paid) nor before the 15th of July next.

Agents who are already appointed can retain their appointments according to the terms understood, but they will do but a ight business until they become members of the Union.

GEO. K. MYERS,

Expression Agent, by orders from the Intelligence Agency.

Financial Agent, by orders from the Intelligence Agency

Terms of Admission to the Philanthropic Union in North

anthropic government will have to be not less than three* in number when they wish to make application. Application to be nade to any mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace, before whom they will make the following declaration, by oath or affir-

nation, as they may agree;
1st. That they will not give their labor or services for any bear the endorsement seal of the Financial Agency, a content office of the Union Agency, in the District of Columbi

That they will give their labor or services, and the pro

notes have been issued have an operative existence.
3d. That they will make use of all their powers to protect and upport the Philanthropic Union, and to carry into effect all the ablished laws of the same.

* In the case of an agent it is not necessary that three should pply.

† The published laws here referred to do not interfere in the east with the laws of the land. Those embraced in "the terms f admission" are all that require practical attention. A compendium of the constitution of the Union will be forwarded, upon pplication, gratis. If the agent should apprehend a difficulty with the unendorsed bank bills, he may rest assured that the disculty will continue but for a short time, as the analysical bills.

ulty will continue but for a short time, as the endorsed bill

ill be provided immediately.

GEO. K. MYERS, Financial Agent,
may 25—6t by orders from the Intelligence Agency.

AND FOR SALE.—The undersigned is authorized to dispose of a tract of land in the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, containing about 250 acres, adjeining the lands of Captain Phos. Ap C. Jones, Dr. Mattrom Ball, John Gantt, Esq. and Major George Beard.

The situation is one of the most beautiful in the county, remarkable for health and fine water, with a sufficiency of timber. Upon the premises are a frame dwelling house, with 6 or 8 rooms, kitchen, and other out-houses. The land is in a tolerable state of improvement, is well adapted to clover and other grasses, and within twelve miles of Washington City, by an excellent road. Perms and other particulars made known upon application to the undersigned (postage paid) Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, feb 23—cpt1June

T. R. LOVE.

AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to remove to the South next fall, offers for sale the FARM of 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 county of the state of the same of the rowth 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 tan inconsiderable expense, may be made very profitable as neadow. The improvements are a large and commodious lwelling, with an entry leading to the kitchen, a corn-house are excellent barn, stables, carriage-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. The terms will be liberal and accommodaring.

G. N. CAUSIN.

AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber, having determin ed to remove to the South, offers for sale a very valuable tract of land near Salem, Fauquier County, called VERMONT, the late residence of Turner Dixon, deceased, containing 516 acres, of the heart of the estate, including the Mansion House, and all the improvements around it.

This tract is so well known, that it is not thought necessary to give a more particular describing of it. Apply to the subscriber.

esiding on the premises.
may 14-4wep

OHN VAUGHAN, Importer of Wines-Duff, Gordon & Co.'s Sherries
Phelps, Phelps & Laurie's Madeiras
Burmester & Brothers' Ports
Claret, Champagne, and other Wines
All of the most approved brands, and imported direct by J. V.
No. 32 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Charleston Courier of Wednesday last furnishes the following particulars of a skirmish between the Indians, and a party of our troops, of which we have had before a rumor, but not the particulars.

The Indian War in Florida.—We have been furnished by a passenger in the schooner Hudfurnished by a passenger in the schooler Hud-son, arrived yesterday afternoon from Tampa Bay, with the following particulars of an action fought on the 27th ultimo, between a party of 500 Seminoles on the one hand, and the regiment of Alabama volunteers and a portion of the United States regulars on the other. The battle occurred at a place called Thlontasse, fourteen miles from Fort Brooke. The troops engaged were the regiment of Alabama volunteers and eight companies of the 4th re-giment United States infantry, and one company of the 2d regiment United States artillery, with one field-piece, consisting in all of about 750 men. This force was sent from Fort Brooke to Fort Alabama, for the purpose of defrom Fort Brooke to Fort Alabama, for the purpose of destroying the latter fort, and bringing off the sick, wounded, and provisions. They left Fort Brooke on the 26th ult. and reached Fort Alabama on the following day. After securing the provisions and stores, a quantity of powder was so placed in the magazine, that it would explode on the opening of the door. This done, the troops commenced their return, and when about a mile and a half distant from the Fort, heard a loud report, proceeding, no doubt, from the explosion of the magazine. Proceeding about ten miles farther, they found the dead bodies of two of their men, who had been missing the previous day; one of these bo-dies was horribly mangled, the other untouched. While the whole force was beholding this scene, they were fired on by about 500 Indians, as was supposed, from a ham-mock about thirty yards distant. A general action ensued, which continued for an hour; the Indians retreating only after they had received seven rounds of grape shot. On the hammock being charged by the infantry, the savages took to flight. Several dead Indians were found on the field of battle, and numerous traces where they had drag-ged off the wounded. The loss of the whites was three killed and twenty-two wounded; they behaved with great gallantry on the occasion. Colonel Lindsay having been confined from sickness, the command devolved on Colonel Chisolm, of the Alabama volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel Foster, of the regular army. The troops returned to Fort Brooke on the 28th ult. and the volunteers have since been disbanded, and are waiting the first opportunity to re-

A new Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson. W. JACKSON, New York.

This Dictionary has the advantage of being already This Dictionary has the advantage of being afready known to the literary Public, having been originally published in the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, a work of the highest reputation in England. The Dictionary is completed, and has undergone the careful revision of the author, whose exertions have been "directed to adapt it to every purpose of utility, whether it be regarded as a book intended for instant and occasional reference, or to reward The purchasers are thus, also, free from any risk of disap

internal as to the completion of it."

Mr. William Jackson, of New York city, importer of English books, has, with a spirit of enterprise which de serves, and will doubtless meet with, ample success, under-taken the republication in this country of this truly valuable work in monthly parts, having made an arrangement in London for a set of stereotype plates; and we venture to pronounce that it is not only the handsomest, but most important and cheapest work which has ever been issued from the American press. Each part will contain 80 pages of three closely printed columns in 4to, printed on paper of a

pared with the import which they were at first intend-

Topics of the parts already published may be seen at Kennedy & Elliott's, in this city, and subscribers' names will be received by every bookseller in the United States.

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S

THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY—The undersigned respectfully offers himself to the citizens of Prince George's County as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of that office with industry, honesty, and a watchful fidelity to the public interest.

SAMUEL FOWLER, may 10—if

Nottingham.

DEBATES IN THE STATE CONVENTIONS ON THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.--Will be published next Saturday, and for sale, by the Editor,
The Debates in the several State Conventions, on the adop-The Decades in the second State Conventions, on the dusp-ion of the Federal Constitution, as recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, in 1787; together with he Journal of the Federal Convention, Luther Martin's Letter, Yates' Minutes, Congressional Opinions, Virginia and Ken-acky Resolutions of '98-'99, and other Illustrations of the Conitution. In four volumes; second edition, with considerable iditions. Collected and revised from contemporary publicators, by Jonathan Elliot. Published under the sanction of

Congress.

MAGRIMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.—Joshua C. Ferguson, of Ralls county,
State of Missouri, having made application to the U. S. Patent
Office, for letters patent for an improvement in Agriculture,
called "Ferguson's combined wheeled Plough," will make a
trial of the implement in full size, on a piece of ground a few
hundred yards to the north of the City Hall, near Col. Samuel
Burgh's residence, on Manday morning the 23d instant hundred yards to the north of the City Hall, near Col. Samuel Burch's residence, on Monday morning, the 23d instant, at nine o'clock A. M., and in the afternoon of the same day, at 6 o'clock P. M., where he will be happy to see Senators, Members of Congress, and all others who take an interest in the improvement of this most noble of all agricultural implements. He will observe that this plough requires no ploughman to gaide it or to hold it up, but simply an attendant to guide the animals, and will perform more work than any plough known with the same power.

may 23—3t

with the same power.

May 23—3t

FYRUSTEES' SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Prince

George's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the
subscribers will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 16th day
of June next, 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 Tobias Duvall, late of said county, de
ceased, to wit: A tract called Pleasant Grove Locust Park, addition
to Locust Park, and part of Moore's Industry, containing
together about 200 acres; also, part of a tract called The First
Vacancy Enlarged, addition to The First Vacancy Enlarged,
and part of Duvall's Discovery, containing together about 2624
acres. The above property is situated in Prince George's county,
Maryland, about six miles below Vansville, and three miles from
Good Luck, and adjoins the furms of Dr. Charles Duvall and Zadock Duvall. The improvements are four tobacco houses, three
of which are nearly new, a confortable frame dwelling house, of which are nearly new, a comfortable frame dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses; fruit of different kinds; from 40 to 60 acres good meadow land, a sufficiency of gook oak timber, and

The terms of sale are, \$700 of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the court, and the balance upon a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscribers are authorized by the decree to convey the property to the purchaser free and clear of all claims of the parties to this decree, and of any person claiming under them.

SAMUEL DUVALL,

may 14-w6w

Monday, April 11.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill to prohibit the circulation through the mails of incendiary

Mr. KING, of Georgia, rose, and said he had intended to say something upon the subject before the question was taken on engrossing the bill, and, as the Senator from Carolina so wished it, he would as soon say it then as at any other time. He should support and vote for the bill; and it the chairman of the committee had been content to report the bill without his reasons for it, no discussion would have arisen between them on the subject of the bill or the bill itself. But as his support of the bill might be taken as an implied assent to the principles of the report, he must say enough to set himself right on that point. He said, before and since the President had recommend-

ed the subject to the consideration of Congress, he had thought the subject was clear of all constitutional difficul-He did not recollect to have heard the constitutiona power of Congress over the subject seriously doubted until the President had made reference to the subject in his mes-sage. That there were difficulties in the details of legislasage. That there were difficulties in the details of legisla tion necessary to fasten upon the mischief complained of

had been anticipated by many.

But (Mr. K. said) positions had been assumed and principles insisted upon by the Senator from Carolina, not only inconsistent with the bill reported, but, he thought, inconsistent with the existence of the Government itself, and which, if established and carried into practice, must hastily end in its dissolution. He did not believe the Government could stand atwelvementh if we were to establish as a fundamental principle that principle of permanent necessity for a collision between the State and General Governments which he thought might be deduced from the principles of the Senator from Carolina, as laid down in his report. What were these positions? Why, it was insisted that Congress had no power so to modify its laws under the Post Office power as to refuse to transmit matter intended o abolish slavery in the slaveholding States; because,

1st. Such legislation would abridge the freedom of the press; and
2d. Because such legislation by Congress would assume

a power fatal to the rights of the States. He thought the second objection the most extraordinary of the two, but would notice them in the order in which

they had been treated in the report.

He said it was right, however, in the first place, upon all constitutional questions, for a correct understanding of the subject, that we should consider the extent of the powers granted to this Government; and then make an ana lysis or classification of the powers, in reference to the object of the grant. We had then only to establish a reason able and proper connexion between the objects of the grant and the objects of the legislation proposed, and we had the power required.

It would be admitted that the Government of the Union

was a Government of limited powers. It was established by the People of the United States, in part, and principally for the control and enjoyment of such rights and interests as experience had taught them they could best enjoy in common. But whilst established in part for this purpose, it was, to a certain extent, as much the object of the national association to add additional securities to the independent enjoyment of the separate rights of the States as such, as it was to concentrate the powers of the whole for certain national purposes.
Under the State Governments, the People enjoyed their

nearest and dearest rights. The whole system of their do-mestic economy was protected and regulated under these jurisdictions. They surrendered none of these rights, of a purely local character, by the adoption of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, they added additional securities to them by force and virtue of the national association. There were many instances of this; but the most appropriate, and enough for his purpose, was the right of the slaveholder to reclaim his fugitive slave on every foot of the territory of the Union. This was a State right not previously possessed, and which the slaveholders acquired by virtue of the Constitution itself; and the slaveholder had a constitution al right to the whole power, moral and physical, of this Government to enforce it. He referred to this only to show that, under our system, the action of the General Govern-ment should have reference to State rights, when those rights were recognised in the Constitution, and secured

It was unnecessary (Mr. K. said) to refer to the powers of a purely national character; suffice it to say, that both Covaring Car. State and Federal, were established by the People for their own purposes. These purposes were not inconsistent with each other, and never could be made so it was as much our duty, in legislating under the Constitu-tion, to legislate in reference to the local and peculiar rights of the States, when those rights were recognised in th States, as it was so to legislate as to secure the objects of the Government when purely national.

The Constitution of the United States, he said, like every

other instrument, should be taken as a whole, and so construed as to make every clause effectual; and give consis tency to all its parts, and this without bringing the actio. of the Government under one clause into collision with its

The President, then, had recommended Congress to pass a law so regulating the action of the Government under the Post Office power as to withhold the agency of the tion in this place, especially when the claim is an implied ledged object and evident design of which was the destruction of an interest recognised in the Constitution, and by the Constitution secured to the States.

Under what classification of powers did such legislation fall? Mr. Madison, in his classification of powers granted to the General Government, had spoken first of the powers to secure the country against foreign danger; secondly for the regulation of foreign commerce; and, thirdly, of the important and extensive class "for the maintenance of harmony, and a proper intercourse among the States."
What (inquired Mr. K.) are the specific powers making up this class? It was unnecessary to enumerate all of them; the most obvious would occur to all. They were also enumerated by Mr. Madison; and besides the power to regulate commerce among the several States, and others was to be found the power "to establish post offices and post roads." The power "to establish post offices and post roads," was then a power belonging to that class given to the Government "for the maintenance of harmony, and a proper intercourse among the States." It was, of course, auxiliary to every other power belonging to this class, but could not be made inconsistent with any of them. The power was granted in a general and simple form; it was not stated what we should carry by mail, or what we should not carry. This was, left to be limited only by the purposes of the grant, and to be reconciled with the other provisions of the Constitution. With this limitation, likeevery other general grant, it was submitted to the discretion of Congress, who have power "to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted"

Mr. K. then asked if the existing laws, which authorized the transmission by mail of abolition papers from the non-slaveholding to the slaveholding States, were laws necessary and proper" for the maintenance of harmony and a proper intercourse among the States !" Were they necessary and proper for the preservation of an interest No; they were unnecessary and improper for this or any other constitutional purpose. And yet it was said by the Senator from Garpkina that we had no independent power to modify or repeal thems; we were under the strange re-cessity of doing wrong, total the States might meet, and legislate, and compel us to do right; thereby creating a fundamental necessity for a collision between the two Go-Why, (said Mr. K.) so far from being compelled to carry these abolition spers, in the spirit of the Constitution we have no power to carry them. This reconstitution we take no power to carry them. This resulted (he said) from the acknowledged right of the States to stop them. All admitted this light in the States; and upon what principle was it? It was mindly on the principle that the circulation of such matter was not necessary for that the circulation of such matter was not necessary for national purposes, and was inconsistent with the rights which belonged exclusively to the staveholding States. If we had a right to send them; the States had not get to stop them. In sending these papers by our mark, we as-sumed the right to send them. This assumption was either right, or it was wrong. If right, the States had no right to interfere with us; and if wrong, we should give them no occasion to do so. Rights (he said) might be co-existen and concurrent; but they could never be co-existent and inconsistent. Having no right, then, to use any means inconsistent with the acknowledged rights of the States, we could not be compelled to do so through the Post Office power, which was limited by the purposes of the grant, and should be carried into effect by laws "necessary and proper" to effect the purposes for which the power was granted, and not to effect purposes for which the power was not granted. If these positions were true, it was plain that Congress had a right to regulate its own action under its would ask the Senator how it was possible to abridge a lib-

own power, with a due regard to those rights of the States cognised in the Constitution, and it was the duty of Con-

Mr. K. after laying down these general principles, proceeded to notice the specific objections. The first, (he said,) was, that any modification of our laws preventing the circulation through the mail of abolition matter, would abridge the freedom of the press. And where did gentlemen, under this sacred right of the freedom of the press, obtain for the abolitionists the right to use this Government as an involuntary instrument for the abolition of slavery in the aveholding States?

They claimed it under the amenament of the Constitu tion, which provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the People peaceably to as and petition the Government for a redress of griev-Now, (said Mr. K.) those who have been here during the session must feel somewhat astonished at the awful respect which is paid by the Senator from Carolina o one right secured by this amendment, when they recolect the unceremonious manner in which he treated anoth r, expressly secured in the same article. It would be een, (he said,) that this was the same article in which the right of petition was expressly secured to the worst as well as the best citizens, and to petition for the worst as well as ceive petitions on the subject of slavery, and had agitated the country for months, by making war on a parcel of wo-men and children, disappointed old maids, and boarding-school misses; the former class having perhaps lost all sympathies with the world, and the latter not having learnt were not permitted, under an express right, to ask Congress in its discretion to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst the same Senator, under the same clause, looked beyond the Constitution for a remote implication, to secure to the same persons the active and efficient agency of the Government to abolish slavery in all the slaveholding

tates. He said, although the Senator had been long a politician he seemed very subject to the emotion of astonishment during the present session, and on one or two occasions had expressed astonishment at him, (Mr. K.) As for himself, however, only a few years in politics, he had already ceased to become astonished at any thing, or he should be amazed at the different positions assumed by the Senator on this same amendment of the Constitution.

By petitioning Congress (he said) the petitioners could do o harm, unless Congress did it for them. They gave us office of their existence and designs in the least dangerous way, unless we made it dangerous. No one ever inti-mated that to refuse to receive these petitions would di-minish the number of abolitionists; on the contrary, it was well known it would increase them; and whilst they were in the country plotting mischief, he wished to know who they were, where they were, and what were their views and designs. All insisted this was important information for the South; and as a Southern man, if he had his wishhe would like for every abolitionist, man, woman, and hild, in the United States, to petition Congress on thubject, if he could only be assured that their petition us the sentiments and designs of these people, and showed is where they lived, but kept the South advised of the the South could never be taken by surprise. In every view of the subject, even on the score of expediency, the more he had reflected, the better was he satisfied with the course ac had proposed on the right of petition. Something was gained by receiving, and certainly nothing lost by it. He was led to this short digression, (he said,) upon a motion ong since disposed of, in consequence of the subject having been revived by the Senator, (Mr. Calhoun,) who had again cast censure on those who had voted against his notion not to receive petitions.

Mr. K. then returned to the first position in the report,

and asked, what was the freedom of the press? How was it secured? For what purposes, and to whom? The security provided for the freedom of the press was, by a restriction on the National Legislature, intended to prevent any active interference with that right, as it existed in the States at the time the Constitution was adopted. The provision was only declaratory of a pre-existing right, accom-panied by an engagement not to disturb it. That freedom consisted in the right to print and publish whatever might e permitted by the laws of the State, whose citizens inof any State, by any active interference of the General Go ion, or by State or national agency, unless some paramoun constitutional purpose required it. Did any such para mount constitutional purpose require the extension here He thought not. The right, like every other constitution al right, must be reconciled with other constitutional rights And yet it had never been seriously, or at any rate succesfully, contended that such provision was a protection to the libeller or slanderer; and why? It was because such an extension of the privilege would be inconsistent with other rivate rights, secured to the citizens under the same Conand useful enjoyment of the right. Each provision could be made effectual, and answer all its useful purposes without any conflict between them. Any claim, then, (said Mr. K.) which the freedom of the press has to our attenritizen under the same Constitution. The rights of donestic slavery were State rights: the freedom of the pre was a State right; and they could be easily reconciled on the principle that they did not necessarily interfere with each other, and should not be permitted to do so. The freedom of the press in the State of Maine should not interfere with the rights of slavery in the State of Mississippi. As domestic slavery in Mississippi should not interfere with the freedom of the press in Maine, and as the States could not interfere with each other in these State rights, how could they ask the General Government to lend them: its agency to do so, when that Government was, by its

Constitution, bound to protect and respect both rights?

How, then, did we abridge the freedom of the press by withholding the national agency from all means calculated to abolish slavery in the slaveholding States, when the National States are stated in the States and States, when the National States are stated in the States are stated in the States and States are stated in the States are stated in the States and States are stated in the States are sta tional Government had no power for this purpose, either ex pressed or implied? We do not (said he) propose to pre vent the printing and publishing, or even the circulation of any matter permitted by the laws of the respective State within the limits of the States where printed and published; and as the right was acknowledged to be a State right it could not be further insisted on, except for purposes purely national, and therefore not conflicting with the rights of other States. The power was given to keep up a social, friendly, and commercial intercourse among the People of the States; and so far as it extended an intercourse among the People of the different States, it was the creature of the Constitution, must be confined to its ob-jects, and could not be used to destroy an interest which we had no right to touch, and which, on the contrary, by the Constitution, we were bound to secure. Further, (Mr. K. said,) it was admitted that if the free-

dom of the press was infringed by such modification of our laws as proposed by the President, it was done by implication. Was there then any implied right in the citizen to claim an involuntary agency of the General Government in the circulation of any matter beyond the limits of his own State, which by the laws of that State might be there winted any multi-had? printed and published? If so, from what source was such a right derived? It could only attach, as a necessary and proper means to some constitutional end. What was that constitutional end here? The Senator from Carolina insisted that the right to print and publish implied the right to circulate; and as the Post Office power was surrendere the General Government, there was an implied right claim the agency of that Government in the circulation of whatever a State might permit to be printed and published. As the right to print and publish was acknowledged by the Senator to be a local and State right, it was a little strange how the incident could be extended beyond the princip power. The truth was, that the Post Office power was self a distinct power, and could only be called on to excute its own proper purposes, or by implication as necessary ry and proper to some other constitutional end, And hagain asked, what was that constitutional end here? The abolition of slavery in the slaveholding States? It could be none other. And was that the constitutional end which so irresistibly drew after it, as an incident, the involunta ated to abolish slavery in the slaveholding States was proposed to us, we must decide it; and we here saw plainly an unconstitutional mean insisted on because it proposed an unconstitutional end. But the Senator from right, claimed for an unconstitutional purpose, should defeat the exercise of an express power, when that exercise was pro-posed for a purpose acknowledged to be constitutional. He

erty of the critzen, by denying to him the means of doing Congress to take such measures as will prevent the Post that which he had no liberty to do? He thought, then, that it was perfectly plain that the

cedom of the press could not, by implication, be made to ontrol an expressly delegated power for purposes inconstant with the objects of that power, and the general pur oses of the national compact. It could not, in this case e made the cloak for any such unauthorized mischief a hat which was placed under its protection.

ad been referred to in the report as authority; but it was lain there was no analogy whatever; for in that law inting and publication were directly acted on within the ranted. Unauthorized power was assumed to violat ghts expressly reserved to the States, whilst here we ex cise a power expressly granted in such way as to respec e rights of the States. Mr. K. took leave of this branch of the subject, and proceeded to notice the second ground that such a regulation would assert a power fatal to the Mr. K. said that he had already stated that he though

his a most extraordinary position; and, when considere n reference to the subject, he still thought so. The Sena or had stated that it was perfectly plain that if we coul ay what we would not carry, we might say what we rould carry, and enforce its circulation. This might b would carry, and enforce its circulation. This might be very plain to the chairman of the committee, but it was very far from being plain to him (Mr. K.) Propositions, the identity of which depended on easy conditions, were very convenient and popular with popular reasoners, from the great latitude which they gave to the speaker, and the inexhaustible material for argument which they usually afford. By the use of them the orator could frequently let himself off into a train of easy reasoning without any assignable limitation whatever. He had the advantages of the theory of the Northern diver, (whose name he had forgotten) whose theory was that it was just as easy to orgotten,) whose theory was, that it was just as easy to loo one thing as another. He believed, however, that had furnished a practical refutation of his own theory in he end; for he had found it perfectly easy to leap down from an elevation of one hundred feet into a gulf of water below, but did not find it so easy to leap back again. The error of the chairman of the committee, he said, (if it be one, and he believed it to be, with all due respect,) seemed to him to have arisen from a misapprehension of the nature of the question he was deciding. The question was one on the affirmation of power under a limited constitution. We could run with the current of constitutional authority. y, but we could not run against it; and the Senator migh ust as well say that, if a man had power to swim dow. the falls of Niagara, it was perfectly plain that he had power to swim up them. We never asserted a right to exneed a limited power by acting strictly within it. The a but a protection was also provided to the citizen in the Constitution against the quartering of soldiers on him in a matter of discipline punish the officer for a violation it, we would thereby assert the power to violate the ght at pleasure in face of the Constitution. As a fur spect his neighbor's rights, and formed his servants to com-mit trespasses, and punished their disobedience, he there-by, according to this doctrine, asserted a right to trespass on his neighbor at pleasure. The plain difference in all these cases (Mr. K. said) was, that we had power in the

one case and had no power in the other.

The power here was limited by the purposes for which t was to be exercised; we could go with the Constitution out could not go against it. We could act within our con stitutional limits, but could not go beyond them. Whether we could enforce the circulation of a paper through the nail in the slaveholding States, would depend on its character. If it were a commercial letter, a bill of exchange, he reserved rights of the States, in that case its circulat ight be enforced. If of a different character, it could not ight be affected could interfere and arrest the circulation Each Government should act within its own powers, and

n doing so, asserted no right to go beyond them.
But (Mr. K. said) it was a waste of time to dwell longer pon this report, as the bill reported by the chairman of the committee was a practical refutation of every principle aid down in the report up to that part of it which recom-mended the bill. The bill proposed to Congress to do the which the report said Congress has no power to do.

The position assumed in the report was, that a same of article before referred to deprived Congress of all powers. over the subject, because "it was the object of this provision to place the freedom of the press beyond the possible interference of Congress," &c. "It withdraws from Congress to the congress of the congres interference of Congress," &c. "It we hadraws from Cogress all right of interference with the press in any for or shape whatever." This, he said, was the language of the report, and as the right to circulate was assumed as a ncident to this freedom of the press, any interference with circulation, by refusing to transmit any thing the States might permit to be published, was considered a violation of the right. Now, (said Mr. K.) what are the provisions of the bill? If it does not interfere "in some form or shape" with the circulation of matter the printing and publishing of which is perfectly lawful in the State where published, care nothing for it. Mr. K. read the bill, and said it would be seen that it prevented the transmission, by mail, of papers, &c. on the subject of slavery, from one State to another, when by the laws of the State to which the same was directed, the circulation of such papers was prohibited. cured to the Here was ans" interference" by Congress with circulation and he thought a very strong and extensive interference and how did the Senator reconcile this interference with the principles of his report? Why, the constitutional difficulty was removed by the co-operation of the State. Co-operation with the State! and how could the General Goernment co-operate in an act, which, according to the re-port, it is deprived of "all right of interference in, in any anner or shape whatever?" How could this Government act in conjunction with another agent, when it was under a constitutional restriction not to act at all? But this (said Mr. K.) is far from being the worst of it. The freelom of the press, as acknowledged in the report, is strictly a State right; and as a State right implies a right to circu-

a State right; and as a state right implies a right to circulate through the mail whatever the State may permit to be printed and published, it is the press of the non-slave-holding States, then, that is affected by the law.

Is this sacred constitutional right released by the cooperation of the State? The co-operation of what State?

The State whose rights are to be affected? Not at all: According to this doctrine, the sacred reserved right of the freedom of the press in the State of Maine may be abolished in an instant by the action of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi. The People of Maine, though secur-State of Mississippi. The People of Maine, though secured by the sacred guaranties of the Constitution, in a reserved right beyond "any possible interference whatever" by the General Government, may be capitally punished by that-same Government for the exercise of this right, by the consent of the State of Mississippi. Why, what a jumble of inconsistent political powers and inefficient constitutional securities is found here! That the constitutional powers of the General Government could be enlarged by the action a single State, and enlarged, too, in its operation over he rights of States that do not co-operate or consent, was one of the strangest doctrines that had ever grown out of

The truth is, (said Mr. K.) we have the power to act in this matter under the Constitution, or we have no power at all. We cannot derive any power from the laws of one State to act upon the citizens of another. We derive our power here under the Constitution, which gives us exclusive charge of the Post Office Department. Under this power we can pass all proper laws, and punish their infraction, which carry into effect the objects of the power, and duly respect the rights of the States. Here was (Mr. K. said) the source from which we derived our power; and ne honed sentlemen would not refuse to vote for the bil because they could not agree to the principles of the report, ncile it with the bill

He did not know how the chairman of the committee could have fallen into this thorough inconsistency, unless it was that he had seen the recommendation, and took it for granted it must be all wrong, as it had been made by the President. But on further consideration he had found it ght, and that the South expected something to be done and hence this Opposition report, accompanied by an Admi-

Yes (said Mr. K.) an Administration bill! I wish my friends to understand that, and hope they will not fall int the same error with regard to the chairman of the committee that he did in regard to the President, and take it for grant-ed that the bill is wrong because it has been reported by the Senator from Carolina. Sir, (said he) the bill is right, and precisely conformable to the views of the President, against which the report is made. Mr. K. then read that part of the message which indicated the character of the law that the President recommended, as follows: "In leaving other branches of this interesting subject to the State authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Office Department, which was designed to foster an amice ble intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the Confederacy, from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The General Government, t REMARKS OF MR. CUSHING, (or Mass.) which the great trust is confided of preserving inviolate the relations created among the States by the Constitution, is especially bound to avoid, in its own action, any thing that may disturb them. I would, therefore, call the special at On the bill to carry into effect the treaty of limits with Mexico .- Monday, May 16.

tention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully sugges the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under

severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States through the mail, of incendiary publications, intended t

No new power was asserted here. On the contrary, the

power of the States over the whole subject of slavery is admitted. The Post Office power is asserted to be in the General Government, and we are only recommended to use it in such way as not to disturb the rights we acknowledge

in the States. These are precisely the principles of the bill We might adopt the laws of the States where we acknow

ledge their right to pass them, without deriving any authority from them. In placing this confidence in the States, where we wish them to aid us in respecting their rights in the exercise of ours, we had only to see that the law to be

adopted was such as they had a right to pass. This was

subject of domestic slavery, which all acknowledged to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the slaveholding States

Mr. K. next proceeded to notice the arguments of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis) who had attacked

the bill principally on the ground of expediency. He has stated that "it took the whole Post Office power from the

(Mr. K. said) because it would be establishing an inquis.

torial power in the Post Office Department. And did the Senator from Massachusetts propose any thing better? was certainly unfortunate that any of our citizens sleague themselves with foreigners, and engage in a state of the senator from the se

of mischief that makes any extraordinary measures ne sary, either by the State or General Government.

cers must have some discretion, and it was pos

But when men were disposed (he said) to trouble the peace of society, they could only be counteracted by laws. Laws could not be administered without officers, and offi-

such discretion might be abused. But it was difficult fo any honest officer to mistake the character of these papers. The power had been some time exercised by the Department, and no difficulty had grown out of it. Unless the

papers were strongly marked, they were not calculated to answer their object. Their very title generally condemn-ed them. They were "anti-slavery records," "Emanci-pators," &c. These were easily known when sent in open

pamphlet form, and it was not expected that we would be able to prevent any thing that should be sealed up and sub-

jected to letter postage. With this charge on them, they would circulate them not in such quantities as to produce

excitement. The only hope was to break up the extensive establishments on Nassau street, from which this inflamma-

tory matter was sent—not in bags and baskets, but by eart loads, to be shipped off to Charleston and other Southern

cities, there to produce excitement, and be destroyed.

The dangers of this inquisitorial power (he said) were greatly magnified; but admit them, and what better was proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts? Why, he

posed that the States should legislate. He acknow

ged that the States had full authority over the subject, and

proposed that they should legislate, and that we should avoid this inquisitorial power "in the Post Office Depart-

avoid this inquisitorial power "in the Post Office Department." Did it escape the Senator that the legislation of the States on the subject was precisely the same with as without this law? We only proposed to co-operate with the slave States. And did the Senator suppose that this "inquisitorial power" he complained of would be more rigorously exercised by the cool reasoning postmasters of the North than by a Southern postmaster, a Committee of Vigilance, and an excited mob? He presumed not. Why, then, send these papers from one end of the Union to the other, at the public expense, to trouble and excite the community, endanger the whole mail, weaken the national sym-

munity, endanger the whole mail, weaken the national sympathies of the People, and threaten our institutions, when i

was admitted they would be destroyed before they can

disturbers of the quiet of the country. They (the aboli-tionists) knew perfectly well that these papers would be

an excitement." Would gentlemen encourage such mischief, and that too at the public expense?

The Senator from Massachusetts had further complain-

ed that a monopoly of the Post Office power was granted to the General Government, and this increased its obligations to carry whatever might have been carried by the States themselves. Well, in this sense, what sort of mo-

nopoly, to be complained of, must have surrendered some pre-existing right which the party complaining previously enjoyed and had surrendered. Had the States any right

to push their post office power beyond their own limits, be-fore the adoption of the Constitution? Not at all. They

had still the use of the Post Office for all purposes withi

their own limits; and had, by the Constitution, acquired

stitutional purposes. By this monopoly, then, they had acquired a great deal, and lost nothing.

law they pleased, breaking up all intercourse among the

its powers within their limits, so we did not give u

agitators all their constitutional rights, however mi

[DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.]

HENRY BOWLING, GEORGE L. BOARMAN, THOMAS B. DYER,

Late of the City Hotel.

TOBIAS BOARMAN.

ARSHALL HOUSE, Chestnut Street, Phila-

delphia. This splendid house is now open for the dation of families or private gentlemen. It is situate

e most pleasant part of the city. The parlors are large and ry, and those ladies and gentlemen who desire a pleasant and

Late of the City Hotel.

**Editors of newspapers who have sent their papers to Heiskell & Badger, City Hotel, will please, hereafter, to direct to E. Badger, Marshall House, Philad.

ap 30—d&c6w

may 11-wts

Mr. CUSHING said the difficulties started by the gentle man from Virginia, (Mr. Wiss.) and by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Peyron,) were, in his view of the subject before the committee, premature, and altogether nseasonable. The hill reported by the Committee of oreign Affairs presents to the House a very simple ques tion of public faith. To understand the whole case, and to find a complete answer to the objections interposed in the way of the bill, it only needs to look into the treaties and the legislation, having for their object to fix and define the

outhwestern frontier of the United States.

Whatever ancient controversy on this point there may that there have been, there can be none at this precise moment. In the third article of the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits between the United States and Spain, concluded on the 22d of February, 1819, and commonly called the Florida treaty, the United States entered into the following stipulation:

General Government, and gave it to the States." Not at all—not a particle of Post Office power was claimed by, or given to, the States by the bill. The General Government was only so regulating that power in itself, as to respect the rights of the States. But the Senator further objected ar inited States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st oxyjanuary, 1818."

Then follows a renunciation on the part of the United States of all their rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories lying west and south of the above described line. In the fourth article of the treaty there is the following

"To fix this line with more precision, and to place the land narks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations ach of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and They shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be spinidered us part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if invertible therein."

To carry into execution this treaty, an act was passed on the 3d of March, 1821, the third section of which provides for the appointment of a commissioner and sufveyor, "fo Owing to the progress of the revolutionary war wagin Spain, this treaty remained without execution, so far a regarded the question of limits, until after the United States and acknowledged the independence of the Mexican Re-public. The Mexican Republic, succeeded, as a matter of ourse, to the rights and the obligations in this respect, ossessed by and due to Spain. And, to remove all doubt on the subject, there was concluded on the 12th of January, 1828, a treaty of limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, continued by an additional article concluded on the 5th of April, 1831, recognising the boundary line of the two Republics, and the mode of settling it by commissioners, in the precise words of the treaty of 1819. In pursuance of which, an act was passed on the 3d of July, 1832, repeating, in ubstance, the provisions of the expired act of the 3d of

These treaties, for causes which do not distinctly appear, still remaining without execution, another additional article to the treaty of limits was concluded on the 3d of April, 1835, which, briefly referring to the treaty of 1828, stipulates once more for the appointment of a commissioner and surveyor within one year from the exchange of rati-

could be no possible object in this useless agency on our part, except it be to gratify the pride and ambition of these The bill before the committee was passed in the Senate, and is now reported to the House, in conformity with a very recent message of the President recommending that the necessary legislative provision may be made for the "faithful execution" of the treaty on the part of the Unite destroyed in the Southern post offices by virtue of the State laws, and yet they insisted on sending them, and had the effrontery to avow that their only object was "to keep up States. Such are the facts upon which the committee is called

Now, in the first place, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) alleges that doubt exists concerning the true boundary between the United States and the Mexican Republic, especially as to what is the river Sabine, spoken of in the treaty of limits; and he inquires whether this point is to be settled by the commissioners, or whether it admits of the interposition of the United States. Mr. C. said the solution of this difficulty was apparent on the face of the treaty. A geographical line is described on paper; commissioners, appointed by the two Governments, are to run the line from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and dary geographically, set up land-marks, and make out plans of the line run; and the result agreed upon by them is to be considered as part of the treaty. If they agree, the faith of the nation is pledged to the maintenance of the boundary so ascertained, and there is nothing left for the United But the Senator was apprehensive that the principles of this bill would recognise the right of the States to pass any tion between the two Republics. But we are not to anti-cipate any such issue. We cannot deal with it in advance.

States, and that Congress would be bound to adopt it.

Here the Senator had fallen into the same error, in rela-When it comes, then it will be time enough to determine tion to the power of the States, that the Senator from Carwhat course the United States ought to pursue What course the United States ought to pursue.

Next, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Peyron) calls upon us to delay this bill, in order to run the line in conjunction with the new State of Texas. To this Mr. C. replied, that the United States were bound by solemn treaolina had in relation to the General Government. The inlimited power in the General Government, by exercisin power to the States, by recognising that which all acknowledged they properly had. If the States were to legislate beyond their own rights, and attack the Post Office power, their acts would be void. It was unnecessary here, he treaties defined and established the boundary between the States, in this matter, are no wise changed by the fact of a civil war existing in Texas. It is the duty of the United stated, to inquire what the States might properly stop from circulation within their limits, and what they could not. He could only say to the Senator that when they States to continue neutral in this controversy. We are pledged to this by every consideration of honor and public faith. The declaration of independence, issued by the in proposed any thing improper, it would be time enough to consider whether he would co-operate; and he would furprevent the circulation of any matter within its limits, and

our engagements to Mexico. Repeatedly, since the Texians took up arms, the United States, as it was their duty to do, have avowed and proclaimed their determination to it would be very useless, unprofitable, and improper for the General Government to carry such forbidden matter to bserve a studied neutrality, taking no part either for Texas or Mexico. The ratifications of this very additional article were but recently exchanged. It is little more than a them, to be destroyed in their post offices before distributed. Whenever we acknowledge a right, we ought to reweek since the President asked of Congress to enact the law now before us, in execution of the treaty of limits. He hoped the bill would pass. It would, doubtless, do And in the documents from the Executive on the subject some good; and it would, at any rate, show to the South a disposition in Congress to co-operate, as far as the Consti-House, embracing the correspondence between Mr. For-syth and Mr. Gorostiza, the new Mexican Minister, and tution will allow, to prevent these unwarrantable interferences with their rights. He said he was willing to give the the instructions given to the civil and military officers of the United States in regard to the war in Texas, there is ous their intentions, but he was willing to give them no-thing more, and would not consent to lend them the agency continual declaration of the duty and the intent of the United States to remain wholly neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected. The readiness to run this boundary line is one of the particulars, in which the Preof the Government for the purposes of pure and unmixe sident has signified his wish to indicate the neutral purses and the good faith of the United States. Has th OMMISSIONERS' SALE.—In pursuance of an or Mexican Republic ceased to exist? Does the revolt o er of Charles County Court, we, the subscribers, will of ablic sale in the village of Bryantown, on the 28th day ne of her provinces absolve us from our treaties with her Clearly not. And it is preposterous to imagine that the United States will seek to conspire with Mexico to run this ts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, lying and best County, called Boarman's Manor, and Hagan's United States will seek to conspire with Mexico to run this line fraudulently, to the injury of Texas. There is no danger of error on that side. And if the Texians achieve their independence, they will succeed to all the rights of the Mexican Republic, in the matter of her northeastern frontier, precisely as Mexico succeeded, in this identical case, to the rights of Spain. This is a principle of international law, too well settled to admit of dispute. The honor of the United States requires that they should pass this law in execution of the treaty of limits and in on, containing two hundred and nineteen acres, more ss, it being part of the real estate whereof Alexander Johnson, te of Charles County, died seized. The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are, a credit of , twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser or purchaser ing bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the of January, 1837, when possession of the property will be pass this law, in execution of the treaty of limits, and in bedience to its conditions; and if, meantime, Texas should become independent, either in fact or by express or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, heir heirs or assigns, the property to him, her, or them sold.

Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. BOWLING, ecognition, that possible state of things can be met when t arrives, without the United States having subjected their

ions of the treaty.

Mr. C. deprecated the untimely and precipitate agitation of the all-important subject of the future destinies of Texas. He was aware that the acknowledgment of its independence, or the annexation of it to the United States, was a ware that the acknowledgment of the United States, was a register of the second of the United States, was a register of the second of the United States, was a register of the second of the United States, was a register of the second of the United States, was a register of the second of the United States, was a register of the second of the United States, was a register of the second of the United States, was a register of the second of the United States, which is the second of the United States and the second of the United States are the second of the United States and the second of the United States are the second of the United States and the second of the United States are the second of the United States and the United States are the second of the Uni was a possible, not to say probable question, which this Congress, and at the present session, might be called upon o determine. Perhaps at this very moment the revolutionized inhabitants of Texas may have rendered themselves independent in feet has a say that the contract of the contr elves independent in fact, by a conclusive triumph. But of this we have no certain knowledge. And it does not become us to decide now, in this incidental way, what we will do in the possible future event, and in reference to a point of such vast importance to the United States. It is a question replete with consequences, both of principle

aith to question by Mexico, or any other foreign Power

as they would do in refusing to comply with the stipula

Give us time to think of it, to weigh it deliberately in all its bearings, and with a full knowledge of facts, in-stead of embarrassing the ordinary legislation of the House, by rashly plunging into this controversy, with premature and idle haste, unbecoming statesmen or men of business, and in violation of the good faith of the United

REMARKS OF Mr. BOULDIN, (of VIRGINIA,) On the same subject.

and of policy, enduring to the end of time. No question has arisen so momentous to the whole United States, and to every part of it, since the period of the cession of Lon-

Mr. BOULDIN said he would vote for the passage of the bill, and preferred to pass it now, for the very reasons given by gentlemen for its postponement; because there were difficulties existing between Mexico and Texas; because the People of Texas are our own flesh and blood, our own kindred; because speculations in lands had been made by our own citizens within that province, and it was generally believed we had a desire to hold Texas; that we had been charged with having a friendship and feeling for its people, (and his heart gave testimony that it was true,) and because we were already suspected, from these circum-stances, of a desire to take part in the dispute between

Mexico and Texas.

He said he had, two reasons for wishing the bill to pass at this time, rather than any other. First, he wished to show to the world that we would be honest, and abide by our treaties under all circumstances. Nothing (he said) could be of more importance to a country, than that it should maintain its character for honesty—a character we must have acquired before we attained our present stand in the regard of all nations, and which we must continue to decrve if we sustain that stand hereafter. "Thou shalt not

covet thy neighbor's goods."

Secondly, he wished to prove to the world that we could and would live in Peace with our neighbors, whatever might be their Government, despotic or otherwise. These (he said) were the reasons which induced him to prefer passing this bill immediately, especially as we had

been informed, and he hoped truly, that Santa Ana was taken, with his whole army, and was either in captivity or was slain; which it was, he cared not a farthing. If we were fo believe the accounts, which seemed but too well west-to believe the accounts, which seemed but too west established in truth, this man must be a monster, disgracing even savage warfare. Let it be seen then by the world that we would have been true to our engagements even with him.

Should be still be living, and in power, we will settle the line, with him, and stickle for the breadth of a hair, to obtains we attack limit but could be still be seen than a second or the contract of the second of a hair, to obtain the second of the secon

tain our estmost limit, but sattle it rightly. Should Santa Ana have fallen, and Texas have obtained her independenice then he would acknowledge it, and greet her as a dence then he would acknowledge it, and greet her as a sister republic. Should she wish to come into the Union, he would delight in receiving her. He was against the amendments. He did not wish any suppositious question or cases in relation to it. Whenever it should become proper to acknowledge the independence of Texas, he was willing to do so with all his heart. But let us keep clear of all suspicion of interfering directly or indirectly with this quarrel, or a design to violate our faith in regard to this

In reply to some remarks that had been made at differ-In reply to some remarks that had been made at different times, in regard to the reception of Texas into the Union, he would say a word or two, lest he might be misunder, stood by any. He supposed it was known; or at any rate it might easily be found out, whether his heart kay North or South. He said his heart was of the South and with the South. He would say, as was said on another occasion, "thy country shall be my country, and thy people my people; and thy God shall be my God. Where thou goest I will go; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried." He wished to do right in regard to Texas, and wished his country to do right also. If it were necessary to sustain the balance of power between the North and the South, let it be said so; and if we can purchase it, and constitutionally receive it, let it be so. If it be not for sale, and it is thought that, through public necessity, or any other cause, we can rightfully take it, let us do it openly. Let us declare to the world that we mean to do it. Do not let us be screwed up to it as that old hag, in the beau-tiful story of Jennie Deans, was endeavoring to screw up Frank, the highwayman, to kill poor Jennie. As she would let out her diabolical design by piccemeal, she would say, "but take another snap at that brandy." Said Frank, at last, "what I do, I do outright. Let me know what you wish me to do, and what you wish me to do it for."

Mr. B. said he was afraid that these last remarks might be misundorsted by his friends over the way, but he would

Mr. B. said he was afraid that these last remarks might be misunderstood by his friends over the way, but he would stop to a surve them that their feelings in regard to the struggles and the sufferings of these people, and his hopes, however he might differ with them in opimon, should he find himself differing with them in feeling, he would know that his feelings were wrong, and endeavor to amend them.

In relation to certain objections suggested in debate some days since, in regard to its being projected to add Texas to the United States, in order to extend the bounds of negro slavery, Mr. B. would wish to exclude all such allusions and such feelings. Such considerations had no

gro slavery, Mr. B. would wish to exclude all such affur-sions and such feelings. Such considerations had no-weight whatever with him in giving his vote on this bill. Some gentlemen (he said) had queer notions about sla-very. It seemed to him that some people were horror-struck at the very idea, the name of black slavery, black

oppression, black suffering; yet thought little or nothing of these when operating on white people. This, he supposed, was owing to a habit—what a man was accustomed to see. A black man who has his dog, and catches his game of a night, and visits his friends and his neighbors, does a moderate day's labor in the day; and, if he gets disorderly roguish, or misbehaves in any way, he gets a flogging and goes on; his wite and children provided for in health, and sickness by others as well as hin ure struck some with great horror.

Another kind of oppression—when statute upon statute—corporation privilege upon corporation privilege—capital amassed—machinery invented—population crowded, until a man and his family must starve or work, and maintain themselves upon any sum that their employer may think proper to allow—too poor to go to the far West—public ands purposely kept up in price, to put it out of the power of the poor to remove; yet the poor man is free to take or refuse the wages—the employer free to give or not—both free. The employer would not lay the weight of his hand upon any one, but sits, and enjoys his family and friends, and, when bed-time comes, goes to his rest, knowing that the working-man is free to take or refuse the wages offered; knowing, also, he and his family, without his recommendation, can get no other employment—must die in for-y-eight hours without something to eat, and have no other way to obtain it. Dire necessity and approaching starva-tion compel him to take whatever is offered—his employer looking on, with a careless regard, to the operations of this necessity—more severe and more certain to subdue him than the lash or the wheel. Circumvent a man and get nim drunk; cheat him; get his bond for as much as he is worth; take him under execution; take the bed from under his wife and children: all this is legal—does not justiy any interference of neighbors, or neighboring States, to tet it right—does not forbid an extension of territory. These scenes strike some with horror; but this kind of op ression, distress, and slavery, strikes me with the greatest orror. Set the horror of the one against that of the other, nd the argument, so far as relates to the extension of the ounds of negro slavery, is about balanced.

I have no great desire to extend slavery of any kind. Negro slavery and its extension had nothing to do with the propriety of the passage of this bill, or the adjustment of our rights with Mexico. The bill-ought to pass in compliance with the law and the treaty; and pass immediately sustain the faith and credit of the nation, and because i right that every nation as well as every individual should void interfering, nay, even the appearance of interfering, with the quarrels, and especially the domestic quarrels, of their neighbors. Our relations with Texas and Mexico hould be preserved, settled, and kept in good faith, without regard to negro slavery; and the measures of the Fe-leral Government debated, adopted, and taken, without ny such unworthy distrust of each member or section tovards the other; and more especially without any taunting from one section towards the other in regard to any fortune, peculiarity, or impropriety, which the one may conceive to exist in the other. Such a course would always induce recrimination. It could do naught else. And if all our skirts were examined closely and uncharitably, enough would be found to give us sufficient cause for huaility. When we came into this Union, we took each ther for better or for worse, with a full knowledge on all ands of this institution of negro slavery. Let us not, hen, (said Mr. B.) be told or hinted at, that our territorial mits or privileges in any way are to be circumscribed on

AND FOR SALE.—I am authorized to dispose of the Farm in the County of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of John Dulin, D. F. Dulaney, and W. Ball, containing three hundred and twelve acres. The buildings are indifferent, but there is a sufficiency of timber of the best quality, and the land much ter than the unimproved land in the neighborhood. Should the aforesaid farm be not disposed of by the 20th June, it will then be offered at public sale at Fairfax Court House on that day, it being the time of holding Court. For terms and other particulars, apply to the subscriber.
may 7—1awt20j HENRY W. THOMAS.

Union, without a modification of her Constitution in re ference to slavery.

Mr. TALLMADGE, from the Committee on Pensions

reported, without amendment, a bill from the House for the relief of Henry Keefer.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, report-

on motion of Mr. NAUDAIN, the Committee, reported, without amendment, a bill for the relief of James Taylor, and a bill for the relief of John Dahl.

On motion of Mr. NAUDAIN, the Committee of Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Elias D. Langum.

Mr. ROBBINS asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution to arthur the efficience of the practice.

a joint resolution to authorize the officers of the marine corps, while engaged in actual service, to receive the allowances to which they are entitled by the act of June 30, 1834; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee

Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution concerning post roads; which was adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution concerning post

oads; which was adopted.

Mr. WALKER offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instruct-

ed to inquire into the expediency of establishing ports of entry at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, in the State of Mis-

sissippi.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal near Memphis, Tennessee GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate proceeded to the general orders, and took up for consideration a bill to authorize the purchase by the United States of public stock in the Louisville and Portland canal. Mr. HENDRICKS addressed the Senate in support of

the bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN then moved to amend the bill by striking out the proviso in the first section, which is in the

Provided, That so much of said stock can be procur ed at par value within the present year, as will give the United States the control of the company." And also the second and third sections of the bill, which

impracticable to purchase the stock agreeably to the fore-going section of this act, then the Secretary of the Treahereby authorized to sell the United States stock

in said company at market price, not below par value.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of said company, according to such number of shares as shall belong to the United States at the time of giving such vote and to receive, upon said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall from time to time be due to the United States. And to insert at the end of the first a proviso that the price of the stock shall not be more than 121 per cent.

above the par value.
Mr. HENDRICKS proposed to modify the amendment so as to strike out nothing, but merely to introduce the amendment into the first section.

The suggestion was acceded to by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and the amendment was modified accordingly.

The amendment was then briefly discussed by Mr. BENTON, Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. DAVIS.

The was and ways was control of Mr. The yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. WALKER, and the question on the adoption of the amend-

ment was decided as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Linn, Morris, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Robinson,

Webster—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Calhoun, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Ga., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Niles, Rives, Ruggles, Shepley, Swift, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Walker, White, Wright—22. Swift Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Walker, White, Wright—22 Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out, in the provis-of the first section, the words "within the present year," and to insert in lieu of them the words "on or before th commencement of the next session of Congress."
Mr. WALKER asked for the yeas and nays; which

were ordered.

Some discussion took place, in which Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BENTON, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr. CRITTEN-

DEN took part; when
Mr. EWING, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table, stating that he should call it up again to-morrow.
The motion was agreed to, and the bill was laid on the

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, in reply to a call from Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, requiring from the Department a statement of the transfers to and from certain banks in Ohio; which was ordered to be printed.
Mr. PRESTON, from the Committee on Military Af-

fairs, reported a bill to increase the medical staff of the Army; which was read, and ordered to a second reading. FORTIFICATIONS.

appropriations for the collection of materials, the erection of forts, and the purchase of sites. The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Benton, to strike out the appropriation as reported for the fortifications at Salem, and to insert an appropriation of

\$75,000 a year for two years,
Mr. WEBS l'ER asked for the yeas and nays; which

The question was then taken on the amendment, and

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., Linn, Nicholas, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—17. NAYS-Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis

Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ga., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—21. The other prospective amendments were then successively negatived

An amendment to increase the appropriation for the redoubt at Federal hill from \$12,000 to \$18,000, was agreed to. An amendment to increase the appropriation for Fort St. Philip from \$77,800 to \$100,000, was agreed to.

The bill was then reported, with the amendments. On the motion to concur in the amendment making prospective appropriation for the fortifications at Penobscot, the yeas and nays were taken, and the Senate refused to

concur, by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert,
Ewing, of Ill. Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala. Linn,
Morris, Nicholas, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles,

Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—20.2 NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Georgia, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White, 21

So the Senate refused to concur.

The Senate refused to concur in any of the prospectiv appropriations. The other amendments were concurred in and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third

On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, the Senate took up the bill to regulate the deposites of the public money.

The amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun to this bill having been read,
Mr. CALHOUN moved to fill the blank for the sum to

be left in the Treasury before any division is made of the surplus revenue among the several States of the Union, with the sum of "three millions."

The bill was then laid on the table until to-morrow with the understanding that it will then be taken up. DISTRICT BANKS.

The bill to extend the charter of certain banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, being the next Mr. BENTON moved to postpone its consideration for

the purpose of taking up the defence bill; yeas 14, mays 19.

The bill was then read with the amendments as proposed by the committee. The bill was then reported with

The amendments were agreed to.
Mr. KING moved that the bill, as amended, be printed, and that the bill be postponed and made the special order for Friday; which was agreed to. The Senate proceeded to consider a bill in addition to an

the subject, expressed himself generally in favor of the bill After a few words from Mr. PORTER and Mr The bill was reported as amended, the amendments were

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, May 24-In conclusion.

The question being upon the proposed amendment to the

fortification appropriation bill to add \$700,000 for arming

Messrs. HALL, of Vermont, BEAUMONT, THO-

Mr. GRANGER moved to strike out \$700,000 and in-

Various amendments were then proposed by the chair-

man of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by other

gentlemen, appropriating large sums for defences and arma-

when they come to undergo final action in the House.

nents at various places, the details of which will be given

At about half past twelve o'clock (at night) the commit

tee rose, and reported the bill, with the amendments, + 12

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. JOHNSON, of La. on leave, presented a petition. Mr. OWENS, by consent, offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire

nto the expediency of reviving the act of Congress confirming the act of Georgia, passed in 1804, so far as the port of St. Mary's is concerned, allowing the health officer to colect certain tomage duties in that port.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the claim of Theodore Lewis for the loss of a horse, while acting as an officer of the Louisiana militia, during the

The HOUSE again took up the unfinished business of

the morning hour, being the consideration of the report of the select committee, to whom were referred the petitions and

nemorials on the subject of slavery.

Mr. ROBERTSON resumed his argument in favor of

after speaking at length upon the various subjects connect ed with the report, concluded his remarks.

Mr. OWENS expressed an opinion that the discussion ought not to be continued, and moved the previous ques

Day.
Mr.GRENNELL asked if it was competent for the gen

nive—yeas 64, nays 60. So the House refused to proceed to the Orders of the Day. Mr. ADAMS expressed his desire to say a few words on the subject of the report and resolutions. If the House wished to proceed to the Orders of the Day, he would be

the previous question would not be pressed.

The wide school is the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Owens) was in order. It was made after the expiration of the morning hour, and before the Hous refused to proceed to the Orders of the Day; and before the

gentleman from Georgia had a chance to renew it, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) had obtained

mestion.

Mr. OWENS said he had made the motion after much

leliberation, and would not withdraw it.

Mr. ADAMS was about to make some remarks, but

ras interrupted by
The CHAIR, stating that the question was not debat-

Mr. ADAMS appealed from the decision of the Chair

The CHAIR called upon Mr. Adams to reduce his ap-

Mr. ADAMS, after a moment, said he perceived that

and he would withdraw his appeal, and consent that the

Georgia to withdraw his motion

ain question should be ordered.

Mr. PATTON rose to appeal to the gentleman from

mr. OWENS repeated that he would not withdraw it.
Mr. PATTON hoped he would not denounce every

an who should not vote for his motion.

The question was then taken, and the motion for the

Mr. WISE then demanded the yeas and nays on the previous question, and they were ordered.

The CHAIR, in reply to an inquiry, said the previous question would be on concurring in the resolutions, and

ot on the motion to recommit or print the report.

Mr. ADAMS appealed from that decision.

The CHAIR said it was what he would decide if the

Mr. ADAMS said, then I will appeal, when the decision is made. I am aware that there is a slaveholder in

Messrs. WISE and EVERETT simultaneously moved

a call of the House. Mr. WISE asked for the yeas and nays on the call, which were ordered; and being taken,

takes of the carry when were ordered, and being taken, stood ayes 97, noes 108.

Mr. STORER moved to lay the subject on the table,

and that motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. ADAMS asked if there was then time to ascertain

what the decision of the Chair will be upon what is the

was the main question, that the House might know upon what they were voting, and that it might be entered on the

The CHAIR said he had not decided what the main question was, and could not, because the House might negative the demand for the main question. The gentleman from Massachusetts could attain his object as well after the House had decided whether the main question should

e then put.
Mr. ADAMS said he could not, and was proceeding to

Mr. ADAMS said he was speaking to order. He would ask the Chair to decide what the main question is, in or-

ler that the House might have an opportunity to decide, before they were obliged to vote for the putting of the main question, whether the decision of the Speaker was correct

Mr. PATTON thought the decision ought to be made then, for the Chair might decide the main question to be one which the House would not desire to have put, and

which they would not vote for; and it might influence

their votes upon the main question.

The CHAIR then decided that the main question would be on the resolutions, and would cut off all other questions,

Mr. HUNTSMAN said he would object to having the

how the difference in the points of time, when Mr. BOON called him to order.

vious question was seconded by the House-yeas 95,

that the motion was in order, on the ground that the gen-tleman from Georgia, at the time he made the motion, was

sert \$500,000; which was lost, ayes 51, noes 76.

The original amendment was then adopted.

House; and they were ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

MAS, and JENIFER continued to address the committee

ed, and read a third time.

the fortifications, &c.

till near 10 o'clock.

PHILLIPS, was lost.

The Senate then adjourned

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, without committing himself on other was reported in part only, omitting the latter half. He subject, expressed himself generally in favor of the bill. He wished to know to which of them the main question

The CHAIR said to both, but they were capable of dision; and he announced the question then pending to e, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgmen concurred in, and the bill was then ordered to be engross Mr. ADAMS said he understood that question to be

The CHAIR said it had been decided that an appeal while the previous question was pending was not debatable, by an express vote of the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved the previous question on the appeal, and said he was sure that would standard.

Mr. WISE rose to a question of order. He said the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was proceeding to argue the subject, when the Chair decided it was not debatable. He hen wished to know to what the previous question would

Mr. EVERETT then moved to amend the amendment. As the CHAIR was stating the question that would proposing to appropriate \$700,000 for the arming of fortifirise,
Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his motion. cations, by reducing the sum to \$300,000; which, after

Mr. ADAMS asked if he was gagged or not.

The CHAIR said he had decided, according to a preious decision of the House, that the motion was not desome remarks by Messrs. CAMBRELENG, WISE, and

Mr. ADAMS was going on with some remarks, but was interrupted by loud calls to order. He stated that he wanted the decision of the Chair in writing, that it might The CHAIR said he had no right to make such a de-

Mr. ADAMS appealed from that decision. The CHAIR decided the appeal to be out of order. He aid one appeal was then pending, and another appear could not be piled upon it.

The question was then taken, and the decision of the

wid Chair was sustained by the House.

hom. The question "Shall the main question be now put?"

akewas then taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 109

ays 89.
[The yeas and nays upon the several questions could not e obtained in season for this day's paper, but they shall be published hereafter.]
Mr. HEISTER called for a division of the question and as the question was about to be stated by the Chair, or the first resolution,
Mi. ADAMS requested leave to address the House He said, if they would allow him first minutes' time, he would be the him to be a stated by the Chair, or the first resolution,

would pledge himself to prove that the resolution was ut terly false and unconstitutional.

terly false and unconstitutional.

Objections being made, the Clerk was directed to proceed with the calling of the roll.

During the call, Mr. GLASCOCK said he had constitutional scruples, and asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. ADAMS said he hoped the gentleman would be excused, and would be called upon to assign his reasons.

The CHAIR said the subject was not debatable.

Mr. ADAMS asked for the yeas and nays upon the guestion of excusing the grantleman from Geograpia.

uestion of excusing the gentleman from Georgia.

The CHAIR said it was not in order to call for the year and nays during a call of the House; and directed the Clerk to proceed, that the question might be taken after Messrs. PICKENS, WADDY THOMPSON, and

his motion, which was to recommit the report with instruc-tions to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no right to interfere in the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States; and, ROBERTSON, when their names were called, severally asked to be excused; and the question was postponed.

Mr. WISE said he should positively refuse to vote upon ese resolutions. The roll having been called, The CHAIR read the 28th rule—" Every member who on: Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ky. called for the Orders of the

The CHAIR read the 28th rule—" Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him;" and said the question would be on excusing the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. GLASCOCK.)

Mr. ADAMS asked that the reasons required to be given should be reduced to writing, and entered on the cournal according to the rule.

Mr. GRENNELL asked if it was competent for the gentleman from Georgia to make any motion without leave of the House, after the morning hour had expired, and if the Orders would not come up, of course.

The CHAIR said the Orders might be called for at any time after the hour had expired, but, until one o'clock, a majority could rule the action of the House in respect to urnal according to the rule.
The CHAIR requested Mr. Glascock to reduce his majority could rule the action of the House in respect to the order of business, and any motion was in order as in any other stage of the discussion.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 64, nays 86. So the House refused to proceed to the College of the Down. easons to writing.

Mr. GLASCOCK said his reasons had been given on a parmer occasion, and would be found in the protest he had

Mr. ADAMS said the rule required that "special reasons" should be given—the gentleman could not be excused but upon "special reasons;" and he asked to have those The CHAIR said the rule was silent as to whether the

signed, entered on the journal.

reasons should be standed in the flouse and the country were in a situation unprecedented upon this subject. He called for the execution of the rule in such a way as to have the reasons of the gentleman appear upon the journal. H ight as a representative of the People; and he would set

the floor.

The CHAIR decided that the motion was in order.

Mr. ADAMS requested the gentleman from Georgia to withdraw the motion, and not call for the previous question without giving any one an opportunity to discuss the right as a representative of the People; and he would set aside all precedents in this case.

The CHAIR said it was not a debatable question under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. ADAMS asked if the Chair undertook to decide that no possible question could arise which would be debatable while the previous question was pending.

The CHAIR said he decided no supposable cases. It was soon enough to decide upon each case as it occurred.

Mr. ADAMS read the rule, and was remarking upon the propriety of having the special reasons written and en-

Mr. ADAMS read the rule, and was remarking upon the propriety of having the special reasons written and entered, which the gentleman himself might give, as well as the reasons for which the House might excuse him, when Mr. HAMER called to order. He wanted to know, first, if the question was debatable; and, second, if any member had a right to demand that the reasons should be recorded.

Ar. PHILLIPS called Mr. HAMER to order. The CHAIR said that he did not know that this ques on had ever been pressed to a decision; and by the corrected of the House, he had been willing to hear th eman from Massachusetts. (Mr. Adams,) with a view enlighten his own understanding. He then announce at the hour of one had arrived, and as these resolution would come up at the next morning hour, he would an-ounce the Orders of the day; and, in the mean time, would ake the opportunity to deliberate upon the very delicate

The bill from the Senate to carry into effect, in Alabana and Mississippi, the compact in regard to the five per cent. fund, and the school reservations; and The bill from the Senate, for the appointment of addi-onal paymasters, were severally read twice, and commit-

nish rations to certain inhabitants of Alabama, was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS, the House then resolved

tself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of

onsidering that resolution.

Mr. LEWIS stated the necessity for the expenditure and the distressed state of the people of that portion of the country. He said that in consequence of being new settlers upon their farms, and having been now driven out by the Indian warfare, without resources, without any means of subsistence, the Government was called upon to render immediate aid.

The resolution was amended on motion, of Mr. HEIS-TER, so as to include certain inhabitants of Georgia in

A long debate took place on the constitutionality and exmain question?

The CHAIR said he had stated, for the information of the House, what the decision would be; but the time to make a decision had not arrived.

Mr. ADAMS demanded that it should be decided what A long debate took place of the constitutionally and expediency of making such appropriations, which was continued by Messrs. PARKER, HAWES, WHITE, HUNTSMAN, HOLSEY, HOWARD, LANE, GLASCOCK, CUSHING, WADDY THOMPSON, WISE, ADAMS, LAWLER, HAYNES, EVERETT, JNDERWOOD, and MILLER.
On motion of Mr. BOYD, the committee rose

vas discharged from the further consideration of the reso The whole action of the committee being rendered null

and void by the discharge,
Mr. MILLER moved to amend by inserting the words

Mr. MILLER moved to amend by inserting the words of and Georgia," after the word Alabama.
Mr. CAVE JOHNSON called for the previous question; which was seconded by the House—yeas 88, nays 34.
The main question was then put, and the resolution was ordered to a third reading.
The resolution was then read a third time by general

onsent, and passed without a count.

The SPEAKER presented several executive communications of the country of t ications; after which, The House adjourned.

GALT HOUSE,

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

decision made out of order.

The CHAIR said that upon the suggestion that the decision might affect the votes of the House upon the main notice, FAMILY CARRIAGES of every description, in the expectation of the content of the conten The Senate proceeded to consider a bill in addition to an act providing for the admission of Arkansas into the Union.

The bill was amended by filling the blank, at the motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, with the words "first day of July."

The bill was amended by filling the blank, at the motion of Mr. Buchanan, with the words blank, at the motion of Mr. Buchanan, with the words of July."

The senate proceeded to consider a bill in addition to an question, he would entertain the appeal then.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that the committee had been charged with instructions to report two resolutions; one had been reported in the words directed by the House; the most fashionable, splendid, and superior manner. He will also design and execute fancy vehicles, of entire new patterns, in a style of taste and workmanship not surpassed.

The bill was amended by filling the blank, at the motion of Mr. Buchanan, with the words of July." WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

The Official paper of yesterday is out with a column of such gross vituperation as it usually resorts to when it is either baffled in argument, or convicted of misrepresentation. It is rather surprising, however, that it seems never to have occurred to the distinguished persons who indite or dictate the semi-official matter of that paper, first, that the iteration of an untruth imparts to it no touch of verity, and, secondly, that one misrepresentation derives no strength by being loaded down with another still more ridiculous and contemptible.

We cannot condescend to repel the gross slanders of the Globe, which can only be regarded as evidence equally of malignant purpose and corrupted taste.

The Official paper, however, has gravely put forth one misrepresentation, which we cannot permit to pass unnoticed.

In alluding, in our paper of Tuesday last, to the doctrine, once authoritatively announced by our Government, that he who takes arms against a country at peace with his own "becomes an outlaw and a pirate," we remarked upon it as follows:

"We never did approve of this doctrine at the time, and we see no reason to approve it, now we are so many years older, more than we approved it then. We refer to it only to show that the course which the Government paper, in our opinion with great justice, condemns as contrary to all the laws of civilized warfare, is not without a shew of precedent in our own Government."

The Globe of yesterday, pretending to quote this language of ours, recites as follows:

"We never did approve of this doctrine at the time, and we see no reason to approve it, now we are so many years older, more than we approved it then. We refer to it only to show that the course which the Government paper, in our opinion with great INjustice, condemns as contrary to all the laws of civilized warfare, is not without a shew of precedent in our own Government."

Upon this false quotation, the official Editor pours out an eloquent tirade, beginning thus:

"Here the condemnation of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, which an American Congress and the American People have approved, is cited as a precedent in our own Government,' to Jus-TIFY the murder of upwards of four hundred men, capitulating under a flag of truce, and upon condition to be discharged as prisoners upon parole!" &c. &c. &c.

When the official Editor shall acknowledge and apologize for this gross perversion of our as wall as an incaning, no may haps advert to some other topics embraced in the official article of yesterday.

It is expected that the Deposite Bill will come up for discussion in the Senate to-day.

THE INDIAN DEPUTATIONS .- There arrived in the city, a day or two ago, under the conduct of Mr. Mcknight, of Michigan, a deputation of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, who have come to the seat of Government for the purpose of treating for the cession of all their remaining lands within the limits of Michigan. Since their arrival, they have had an interview with the two deputations of Cherokees who have been here for some time on the subject of their treaty of cession, when Macconse, the head chief of the Chippewas, made a speech to the Cherokees, of DENNIS MAGRUDER, senior, Esq. which the following is a copy, as dictated by

To the Gentlemen composing the two Delegations from th

Cherokee Nation: FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: It has been ordered by the Great Spirit for us to meet, and we have been permitted to ex-tend to each other the hand of friendship. I can truly say I am very happy that I have been one of the number who have held a friendly intercourse with you, while many of my people have been denied the pleasure.

My friendship for you is so great that I cannot refrain

from saying that I hope you will all look above for happiness; and while you have a place on earth, may you neve nesse; and wine you have a pace of earth, may you hever energlect doing every thing in your power which is calculated to benefit the rising generation. I, for one, am determined to leave nothing undone which may conduce to the welfare of my People, and I would hope that I am not alone in this resolution in the Chippewa nation.

I have visited our father the President of the United States I have given him we have and I have told him.

States; I have given him my hand, and I have told hin that I and my people would always consider him ou regard him as your friend.

My friends I hear th I hope you, too, have done the same, and will ever

My friends, I hear there is a war among the Creeks, your neighbors; perhaps when you reach your homes, there will be those who will give you bad advice. Open not your ears to their talk! Why should you bring destruction to yourselves and to your children? I consider you men, and I need not say any more on this subject; but I must tell you that if I shall hear, after I have returned to my people, that you have not listened to good advice, but have attended to the talk of those who would bring ruin to your nation, I shall think the Cherokees are not men, but they are like

children; they know not what is good for them.

Allow me to add, I am of the opinion that the best thing we could do for the good of our children is to turn our attention to the cultivation of our lands. I shall not say more.
I am your friend, and the friend of your nation,

MACOONSE, or ES-TON-A-QUET. WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 23, 1836. TOWANDA, (PA.) MAY 21.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday last, a little before night is Mr. John M. Fox and his lady were riding in a gig through the narrows between this place and Ulster, they were precipitated together with the horse and gig off the narrows, a distance ted together with the horse and gig off the narrows, a distance of nearly fifty feet, at an almost perpendicular descent, and strange to say, escaped without the loss of life, although we understand Mrs. Fox was considerably hurt. The accident occurred, as we are informed, in consequence of the breaking of the spring of the gig on the lower side, which caused the body to sway so far as to suddenly overturn the carriage, which drawing the horse after it, all went to the bottom together. We are happy to state that Mrs. Fox is likely to recover without scrious injury.

A clergyman took for his text the following words: "Vow, and pay unto the Lord thy vows." An Indian heard him very attentively, and stepping up to the parson, thus accosted him, "I vow I'll go home with you, Mr. Minister." "You must go, then," replied the parson. The Indian afterwards vowed to have supper, and then stay all night. "You may," replied the clergyman, "but I vow you shall go in the morning."

DAR KEEPER WANTED.—A young man who i acquainted with attending bar and keeping books will hear of a situation by making immediate application to Thomas Lloyd, proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel. None need apply without bringing good recommendations as to character, may 26—3t FROM TEXAS.

The following paragraphs comprise the only further information that has reached us concerning the recent events in Texas:

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MAY 18.

We have seen a passenger in the steamboat Mediterranean, apparently of high respectability, directly from Texas. He says, that he was not in the fight between the Texians and Mexicans, but that he heard the firing, and arrived upon the ground soon after the termination of the battle. He says, that Gen. Houston came suddenly upon the enemy, about an hour before sunset, after a forced march of several miles. Finding them wholly unprepared, his troops rushed upon them with fixed bayonets, and the carnage was terrible. Our informant left the scene of slaughter on the morning after the battle. His description of the incidents accords very minutely with that of Gen. Gaines, although, at the time of his arrival here, he had not seen Gen. G.'s letter. He says that, at the time of his leaving the Texian camp, the individual spoken of by Gen. Gaines as having been found secreted in a tree, was supposed to be Santa Ana, but that his identity had not been satisfactorily esta-

LATER .- Since writing the above, a gentleman just from Red river has communicated the following, as the latest intelligence from Texas. After routing the detachment on the east side of the Brassos, Houston crossed that river and attacked the main body of the Mexican army, with great effect. Many were killed or made prisoners, and the rest put to flight. Santa Ana had been identified and beheaded. About half of the Mexican prisoners are said to have been put to death, and the rest detained as hostages.

THE GEORGIA AND ALABAMA FRONTIER.

We have been allowed to peruse a letter of late date from a gentleman in Georgia, of which the following is an extract:

"COLUMBUS, (GA.) MAY 16, 1836. "I have troubled you before in regard to our Indian nassacres; but the half has not been told. Roanoke was taken yesterday morning, its inhabitants butchered. The steamboat Georgian, lying there, was also attacked, and her crew massacred; and yesterday evening, about two o'clock, the Hyperion, another boat, was attacked at Wool folk's sand-bar, only six miles from Columbus, the pilo shot down, and several others killed and wounded. The steamboat Columbus is deserted at Uchee shoals. All the boats have valuable cargoes on board, and are now at the mercy of the Indians. An express reached here on last night that the town of Tallassee [not Tallahassee] on the Tallapoosa was destroyed. The work of murder goes on in Chambers county: four white men and a negro were killed there on last Thursday morning. Two men were killed this side of Tuskeegee, and yesterday morning the stagehorses broke across the bridge here and ran bleeding into town, two being badly shot. Two men were killed in the stage, one made his escape, who got in last night, after being pursued by the Indians all day. The stage had been stopped for several days; but the contractors thought they would venture again, and the result of the rash attempt was as I have related. The man who escaped was one of the stage-agents. Many persons are missing, and many, we presume, are killed. The amount of property destroy or is immense, and that car portion of Alabama, includes in the late treaty, will never be occupied again as long as

an Indian resides within the Territory. Very few friendly Indians have come in. Alabama has no troops in the field. Georgia is doing all she can for her own safety, though not a single company has arrived in Columbus yet for her defence."

MARRIAGES.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday evening, the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Brooke, B. F. WILLIAMS, M. D. of Ohio, to Miss SALLY DULANY.

At the same time, by the same, EDMUND F. LEE to Miss MELIORA ELLEN, daughter of the late Thomas G. Addison, of Maryland.

On the evening of the 21st instant, at his residence on Capitol hill, in the 52d year of his age, MOSES TABBS, Esq. for many years a distinguished member of the Bar and Senate of Maryland, his native State.

MPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE at Harper's Ferry, Va.—On the 1st day of June next, the the Court of Chancery, will expose, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the following highly valuable LOTS in the town of Harper's Ferry, in the County of Jefferson and State of Virginia, part of the real estate of James B. Wager,

q. viz. No. 1. A vacant lot, 69 feet front, and binding about 60 feet in depth on the abutment of the viaduct connecting the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with the Winchester and Potons Railroad. No. 2. A lot, with an old frame warehouse on it, near to and fronting on the same street as No. 1, 29 feet, with a present

2. 3. A lot on the same street, 431 feet front, and same depth as 1 and 2, with a good dwelling-house of stone.

These three lots are susceptible of further extension indefinitely in depth, by walling into the Potomac river.

No. 4. A lot fronting the U. S. Arsenal, 90 feet by about 150 feet, binding on a cross street. On this lot are erected the spacious frame buildings occupied andknown as a hotel for the last?

30 years.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, vacant lots on the aforesaid cross street, varying in front from 23 to 37½ feet, and running back from 120 to 200 feet, to alleys.

No. 12. The new mansion-house, with a large garden lot about

. 13 & 14. Vacant lots on Shenandoah street, 381 feet and

Nos. 13 & 14. Vacant lots on Shenandoah street, 38½ feet and 40 feet by about 70 feet.

Nos. 15 & 16. Two lots 48 by 34, and 54 by 20, with two com-

fortable dwelling-houses of frame.

The town of Harper's Ferry is situated at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, and at the easternmost out let of the great valley of Virginia, contains about 2,000 inhabit-ants, is the seat of the United States Armory, and enjoys a wa-ter power on the two rivers almost without limit. In addition so its natural advantages, its importance as a place of trade will be immediately augmented by the great public works which now connect it with the city of Baltimore and the District of Co lumbia, on the one hand, and the fertile valleys of the Potoma lumbia, on the one hand, and the fertile valleys of the Potomac and Shenandoah, and the coal region of Cumberland, on the other, viz. the two railroads above mentioned and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Some of the Lots now to be sold are in immediate connexion with these works, and the others in and near to the centre of business.

It is rarely that capitalists have so desirable an opportunity for investment and speculation as that now presented to them.

The sale will be made on the premises, on the day above The sale will be included from day to day, until completed.

The terms are, one-third in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal payments, in nine and eighteen months, the purchaser to give bonds for the deferred payments, to be secured by withholding the title until all the purchase money shall have been paid.

ANDREW KENNEDY,

JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,

Charlestown, Jefferson co. Va. March 24, 1836. may 23—2awt1stJ THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.—Tholuck's Commentary

n St. John's Gospel, translated from the German, b Trial of the Rev. Albert Barnes

Symington on the Atonement
Milner's Church History, 2 vols. 8vo.
Pearson on the Creed, London edition
Horne's Introduction, a new edition, 2 vols. 8vo.
McCulloch's Evidences of Christianity
For sale by
KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, For sale by

In the Athenæum, Pennsylvania Avenue

RESH CONGRESS WATER-Just received, an Corner Penn. Avenue and 7th street.

CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBI A COUNTY OF WASHINGTON .- MAY 24, 1836 Mr. Key, after announcing the death of MOSES TABBS, Esq. late a member of this Bar, moved the Court

that the following proceedings of a meeting of the Bar, held this day, be entered upon the minutes of the Court; which were ordered accordingly, and are as follows.

Test:

WM. BRENT, Clerk.

At a meeting of the Bar and officers of the Court, in the Court Room, May 24th, 1836, in consequence of the death of Moses Tabes, Esq. Francis S. Key, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Wm. L. Brent, Esq. was appointed Sec-The following resolutions were proposed by PHILIP R.

FENDALL, Esq. and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the members of this Bar and officers of this Court have learned, with emotions of deep regret, the unexpected decease of Mosts Tabbs, Esq. a practising Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

2. Resolved, That, in testimony of their respect for the great professional learning and abilities of the deceased, of their esteem for his highly meritorious conduct and manners, the members of this Bar and officers of this Court will wear grapage on their left agree for thirty days.

will wear crape on their left arm for thirty days.

3. Resolved, That, on behalf of this meeting, the chairman be requested to move the Court that these proceedings.

e entered upon its minutes.

4. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the

several newspapers of this city, and that a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

FRANCIS S. KEY, Chairman.

WM. L. BRENT, Secretary.

WOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN WAR. ATTENTIAN !—An adjourned meeting of the indivi-duals who have joined the corps of Washington City Volunteers are informed that a committee of said corps have waited on the President of the United States, tendering to the Government their services for the defence of the frontiers, which will be accepted, provided they are organized immediately, in compliance with the late law authorizing the President to call into service ten thousand volunteers. All persons who wish to enrol themselves in the defence of their country are requested to come forward this evening, at the City Hall, when the company will be organized, and the officers elected, who will be commissioned accordingly.

B. L. BEALL,

E. B. ROBINSON

T. B. REILEY, Committee who waited upon the President Committee who wanted upon the Freshold
J. A. McDuell, See'y to Committee.
Major Rellery,
NATHAN EDMONSTON,
OWEN HAMILL,
G. HOWARD,
SILAS MOORE,
W. MORIN,
E. B. ROBINSON,

Committee who are authorized to call a meeting

THE POTOMAC PAVILION, Piney Point.

Piney Point.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has taken charge of this popular bathing place, the accommodations of which have been greatly extended and improved by the new proprietors, and that it will be open for the reception of visiters on the fifth of June.

Piney Point, on which the Pavilion is situated, is a clear, open cape, (though wooded in the rear on the north and east,) jutting into the Potomac, near its mouth, where the river is eight or ten miles wide, in full view of the Chesapeake bay. The bathing 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 greatest abundance of the largest oysters, of seft and hard crabs, and all the varieties of excellent fish with which the waters of the Chesapeake abouind.

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

Besides the salt water hunries above named, every thing willge supplied for the table which the markets of the District and
of Norfolk can afford, to which the steamboat lipes furnish reguar access; and the house will be amply provided with the best
wines and other liquors.

The establishment has been well though plainly furnished
hroughout, including new mattresses and bed furniture.

District and Baltimore and Norfolk furhe these between the District and Baltimore and Norfolk furnish to the inhabitants of those cities regular apportanties for

the lines between the District and Baltimore and Norlow turnish to the inhabitants of those cities regular opportunities for visiting and departing from the Pavilion.

Last, though not least, it is determined that moderate charges shall constitute one of the advantages of the establishment; to this shall be added the most zealous efforts to please, and the subscriber trusts that these efforts, united to the experience acquired by him as keeper for several years of the Mansion-house Hotel in Philadelphia, will enable him to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a wist.

may 26—eo2m CHESTER BAILEY.

OOL 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. ation of those living at a distance, viz.

Messrs. Jones and Clayton, Queen Anne, where the subscri-

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, Yansville, 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 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 Weol, which shall not, in any case, exceed the actual extra Planter, but to the seasonner it is of with importance the therefore 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 pro-

THOS. FAWCETT. SALE OF FURNITURE. Piano Forte, Globes. Sc. On Saturday afternoon, 28th inst. at 4 o'cleck P. M. I shall sell in front of the auction store a great variety of excelent household furniture, the property of a deceased gentleman,

ting of, viz. Piano Forte, of good tone Card and dining and tea tables
Sideboard, rush and Windsor chairs
Mantel and other lamps
Cut glassware, new and second hand carpet and rug
Mantel and toilet glasses
High and French post bedsteads
Settees, good beds, hair mattresses
Light stand, bureap, workstand.

Settees, good beds, hair maturesses
Light stand, bureau, workstand.
Handsome hair sofa, fenders, andirons, &c. &c.
A variety of kitchen articles.
Terms of sale: Afl sums of and under 25 dollars cash, over
25 dollars, sixty days' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed
EDW. DYER,
Auctioneer.

In Prince George's county Court as a Court of Equi-ty—April term, 1834. Robert Beall 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.

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, EDMUND KEY.

AQUILA BEALL, Clerk

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 bestum 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 suppose of affording her specessor an opportunity of retaining purpose of affording her successor an opportunity of retaining the boarders and borses 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,

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

The bill prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, &c., being

Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., rose, and said he proposed, as no other gentleman seemed inclined to take the floor, to invite the attention of the Senate to some considerations connected with this bill. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) had justly observed that it was an important measure, and I (said Mr. D.) so view it, for it seems to me to propose a great, and, I fear, injurious change in the policy of the United States.

The alleged object (said Mr. D.) is to suppress what are called incendiary publications, and it is necessary to look at the provisions of the bill, that the change in policy, and the manner in which it affects privileges which we have hitherto enjoyed, may be fully understood.

Ist. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any postmaster to put into the mail, or deliver therefrom, any pam-

1st. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any post-master to put into the mail, or deliver therefrom, any pam-phlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or writ-ten, or pictorial representation, touching the subject of sla-very, addressed to any person living in a State where the circulation of such paper is prohibited by law.

2d. It makes a violation of this provision punishable with

fine or imprisonment.

I need not state the provisions more particularly, as the residue consists of details. It seems to me plain that the object is to transfer from the United States the regulation of the mail and of the Post Office in these matters, to the States, by making the laws of the States, whatever they are States, by making the laws of the States, whatever they are or may be, the laws to regulate the Post Office, and to that extent the laws of the United States. This is a manifest change of public policy, a departure in principle from the uniform course of legislation; and not being prepared for such a step, I have risen to express the hope that it will not be hastily taken.

It was the pleasure of the Senate to place me upon the committee, and as I did not concur in the report or the bill, it is probably expected that I should state my reasons for this difference of opinion.

The report drawn by the distinguished Senator from Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) treats the matter in two distinct

Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) treats the matter in two distinct views, which, however ingenious and able, seem to me not to be reconciled to each other.

In the first place, it contains an able argument to prove

In the first place, it contains an able argument to prove that Congress has no constitutional power to pass a law to regulate the Post Office, by making the postmasters the judges to determine the moral, political, religious, or other tendency of printed or written matter, for this would be an indirect invasion of the liberty of the press, and a perversion of the purposes and intent of the power granted to manage the Post Office. It likens the case to that of the sedition law, which was condemned on the ground that the

press was indirectly invaded by it.

In the second place, it contends that, while this direct exercise of power by legislation here is denied, there is a full and complete constitutional authority to sanction and carry into effect the laws of the States, when they require precisely the same investigation of the mail, the same ctionable separation of its contents, and the same practi-

jectionable separation of its contents, and the same practi-cal invasion of the press.

Now, sir, the propositions seem to me to lead to the same result. The one proposes a suppression of certain papers by the agency of the postmasters, and so does the other; not only the end, therefore, but the means, are the same. The only difference is, that in one case the law comes from a State or States, and in the other from Congress; but if Congress, by its act, so far adopts the law of a State as to make it a rule of conduct for public of flows. Formulaing them under penalties, to obey it, is not such a law in fact a law of Congress by adoption? Is it not in truth a part of our legislation in the regulation of the Post Office as much as if it had emanated directly from Congress? I confess I cannot perceive the difference, and the two parts of the report which arrive at opposite results seem to be irreconcilable. The one disproves the other, for, if the one is right,

But, sir, I do not propose to enter into the question of constitutional power at this time, for I have other and distinct grounds of objection about which I feel no embarrassment; and, therefore, shall at present leave this debatable

question.

It seems to me, if the power were unquestionable, the measure is inexpedient. To make myself understood, I must call the attention of the Senate to the character of the Post Office, and then distinctly to the proposal alan of regulation; and, if I mistake not, it will be found to be such a perversion of the purposes for which the Post Office was established, as greatly to impair its usefulness.

There is, perhaps, no known definition of a post office which so distinctly indicates its character as to show the

which so distinctly indicates its character as to show the precise purposes of its establishment in detail. The general design is to transmit intelligence; but in what form and to what extent, are all matters undetermined by the Conto what extent, are all matters undetermined by the Constitution; for the authority is there contained in a single line. Among the enumerated powers, it reads "to establish post offices and post roads." This is all. A naked grant of power, leaving to Congress to determine how and in what way it shall be executed; and Congress has hither to determined both what shall go in the mail bags, and how they shall be transported, and upon what conditions.

The reason of vesting this power in Congress is apparant. The transposision of intelligence through all parts of

ent. The transmission of intelligence through all parts of the country was obviously a matter of great public concernment, in which all were interested; and as all would be represented here, that could manifestly be better regulated and provided for here than by the States separately. The matter was supposed to be thus confided where there could be no dispute or conflict of interest, but the laws

would be uniform, and the transmission certain.

It is, then, I think, clearly the duty of Congress to provide for the speedy transmission of intelligence; and in this. I doubt not, we all concur.

this, I doubt not, we all concur.

The question, then, raised by this bill is this: shall we further regulate the Post Office, by requiring the postmasters to investigate the contents of the mail?

The bill makes it penal to receive or deliver any papers, the circulation of which are forbidden. Now, sir, how can the receiving or delivering postmaster know what he receives or delivers without reministers? If he called

ceives or delivers, without examination? If he fails to amine them, the whole purpose of the law is defeated. The bill embraces all letters, as well as printed matter; for after enumerating newspapers, pamphlets, handbills, pictures, &c., it says, or any other paper.

The mail is necessarily submitted to the inspection of the postmasters, with a power to reject or withhold so much

of the contents as have any thing in them touching the subject of slavery, if it is prohibited circulation." We are told that all incendiary publications are prohibited; bu what are incendiary? Yes, what are incendiary? I wil read to the Senate, from a document before me, that the may be the better able to judge what is and will be inhibi ed as incendiary. A short time past, a citizen of Ne York, residing in that State, and editing a newspaper cal ed the Emancipator, was indicted in Alabama; and as h was not resident in that State, the Governor demanded him of the Governor of New York as a fugitive from justice (though he had not been within the limits of Alabama, that he might be tried upon the indictment. A copy of this bill was exhibited to the Governor of New York, the foundation of the right of claim, and thus became pu lic. The Governor of New York denied that a person who had not been in Alabama could be a fugitive from that State, and so he was not surrendered.

Now I beg the Senate to be attentive to the offence set forth in this indictment. It consists in matter extracter from the Emancipator, and is as follows: "God commands and all nature cries out that man should not be held as property. The system of making men property has plunged 2,250,000 of our fellow-countrymen into the deepes physical and moral degradation, and they are every moment sinking deeper." Of all the matter published in this incendiary periodical, as it is styled, this has been selected as the most criminal, as designed, as the indictment allege "to produce conspiracy, insurrection, and rebellion ame the slave population of said State, in open violation of act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided." Such is the law of Alabama, and such the language which it makes criminal, and sends the publisher, on conviction, I suppose, to the penitentiary. With the polic of such a law I have nothing to do on this occasion, for adduce this indictment as a leading example to show what is by law made incendiary. Whatever may be the views entertained in the States where slavery is lawful, I canno for bear remarking that this language will be read with surprise in this connexion out of them. It will be esteemed: mere expression of opinion, a mere truism, by nine-tenth of the people, and they will find it difficult to understand how, in a land where the freedom of speech and the press are secured by the Constitution, it can be in law criminal If, sir, such declarations are to be denied the privilege of the mail, the Constitution of Massachusetts would be ex cluded as libellous, because it declares all men are born free and equal. This sentiment is manifestly as much a war with slavery as that contained in the indictment. The speeches made herein the halls of legislation could

not pass through the mail. The debates themselves would be suppressed; the speeches delivered here by the Senator from Carolina himself, if the matter he has read to us from ject is most easily attained in this manner. papers is carried into them, could not be distributed in Alabama through the post office; and for aught but I see, in following out the same doctrine, an essay on education sustaining its general importance would be deemed incendiary taning its general importance would be deemed incendiary, because it is a portion of the public policy not to educate slaves. And why should not a discussion of free and liberal principles, asserting the right of mankind to govern themselves, follow the same fate?

I need not multiply instances to show where this power leads to. Incendiary matter is any thing unfavorable to slavery.

The general principle urged by the Senator from Carolina is, that where the States have power to legislate, the United States are bound to carry into execution their laws. They have power to prohibit the circulation of incendiary matter, and therefore Congress ought to aid that ower. It is clear, however, in doing so, we ought not hereby to surrender or impair the power vested in us by the Constitution. Without this qualification, where will the

Constitution. Without this quamication, where will the doctrine lead us to?

Suppose a State, in a highly excited state of the public mind, should pass a law prohibiting the circulation of all political matter not in accordance with the opinions of a majority; or of bank notes, or checks, or drafts through the mind of the public state of the latest page. the mail in payment of debts, as has lately been menaced; or of speculations in philosophy or religion: can this Government, consistent with the fundamental principles of the Constitution, lend its aid to countenance such measures? Are they not clearly in restraint of public liberty, and hostile to free Government? And yet, if whaterty, and nostile to free Government? And yet, it whatever touches the subject of slavery is to be shut out from
the mail on the principles upon which this bill rests, how
are we to shun these consequences? One State makes a
law, which stigmatizes as libellous and therefore criminal
whatever touches or affects slavery, ay, mere opinions, as
in Alabama. Another condemns religious sentiments as
heretical, and another stamps with reprobation all political
discussion except what in except to the right of its enforce its laws, because they have, under their several Constitutions, a right to make such laws. If you admit the claim of one, on what principle will you resist the others? Such, sir, is the general character of this bill, and such its obvious tendencies. If no further objections could be with such injurious consequences? For myself, I could have no hesitation in saying to the Southern States, you must first satisfy me that you have no other remedy for the evil of which you complain, before I would establish a pre-

edent tending strongly to invade the great principles of

But, sir, beyond all this there are insurmountable diffi-culties. How, and by whom is this law to be executed? Who is to determine, and in what manner, whether the Constitution of Massachusetts, which declares that all men tre born free and equal, or the Declaration of Independence, which declares that "all men are created equal an are endowed by their Creator with certain unalicanable rights among which are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," touch the subject of slavery, or are incendiary Who is to decide whether the People shall see the debates. or Congress, and know what their agents are doing and aying here? These are momentous considerations: for whoever holds this power, may shut up the great channels if intercommunication—may obstruct the great avenues through which intelligence is disseminated. I say close through which intelligence is disseminated. I say close and obstruct them, because the Post Office power is a monopoly in the hands of this Government. It claims the exclusive right to transmit the mail, and denies to individuals the right to send letters by private conveyance under sovere penalties. It may, also, if it chooses, claim the exclusive right to transmit printed papers. It is obvious, therefore, that this right of decision is one of great moment; and it is vested in each and every deputy postmaster, and any clerk he may see fit to employ. These persons are required to sit in judgment upon matters that would perplex the greatest judicial talent in the country. What is incendiary? What touches the subject of slavery? These are the questions. Every one is aware that few matters are carried into the courts of law so difficult to determine as what are libellous, or what slanderous; and yet, if I wish as what are libellous, or what slanderous; and yet, if I wish to send a letter, a paper, yes, sir, the Declaration of Inde-pendence itself, through the Post Office, it must first be scrutinized by a clerk, to ascertain whether it violates the tws of Alabama, Carolina, or some other State; and if, in is opinion, the subject of slavery is touched so as to ofnd one of these sweeping laws, I am denied the privi-

Ordinarily, when our rights of property or privile estailed, we are entitled to be heard, and to have the mat-m settled by a court and jury. But fifte a more copy may full us out from a most important privilege by a solitary adgment, made according to his own whim, caprice, or judgment, made according to his own whim, caprice, or want of understanding; and, besides, it is not difficult to imagine that, in corrupt, prejudiced, or perverse minds, this power may be exercised both wickedly and oppressively. That it will be done partially is almost certain; that it will be done unequally, and by different rules, is inevitable from the nature of man; for there are 8,000 or 9,000 post offices. How easy it will be to subject one newspaper to the severest scrutiny, and to suffer another to pass with a casual examination. The postmasters and their clerks will thus become judicial officers, settling great questions, and determining great rights, by an inquisitorial power as odious and offensive as that of the holy brotherhood—the inquisition of Spain. This is not all. The labor will be immense, and offensive as that of the holy protherhood—the inquisi-tion of Spain. This is not all. The labor will be immense, demanding great additional force, and causing great delays in the transmission of the mail. Who can estimate the la-bor and time necessary to analyze the mails at the Post

it be unlawful for Congress to confer this authority on ostmasters by a law of their own, it is difficult to compreend how it can be done by indiscretion—by adopting the aws of the States, when those laws lead to exactly the same

Notwithstanding these objections, which stand forward if insurmountable, yet the Senator from Carolina says here are precedents for the measure, and affirms that the roposition is not new in its general aspect. I do not feel aclined to pay great respect to precedents, especially if the ppear to rest on doubtful authority. They certainly it uppear to rest on doubtful authority. They certainly imloss on binding obligation, but come to us simply as the
expression of opinion upon former occasions. The precelents quoted certainly fall far short of covering this measure. They are, in no respect, as it seems to me, applicaole, unless to prove that Congress has, on two occasions,
shown a willingness to aid the States in their policy, and I
believe the Senator produces them for that purpose.

The first is a law passed in 1803 to prohibit the importaity of progress of allowing such States or made it uplan-

on of persons of color into such States as made it unlaw l. The object of this act seems to me to be obvious. I ras designed to diminish the slave trade. The Constitution provided that, until after 1808, Congress should in orevent any of the States that authorized it from importing the present in the states of the states that authorized it from importing the present it is manifest, therefore, that a general it could not be passed in 1803, prohibiting the trade, for swell known that several of the States authorized it. The states authorized it. Constitution, therefore, only allowed Congress to go s far as it actually went, that is, to sustain the prohibit where the laws of the States allowed it. The power of the States in this matter was paramount to that of the United States. They held the thing in their own hands, and the nited States could not interfere, except where the rig o import had been prohibited by the voluntary act of the tates. All this act implies is a disposition on the part of the United States to discountenance the importation of laves, to the full extent of their power. I cannot perceive nat it has any bearing, as a precedent, to prove an acknow-adged obligation on the part of the United States to susting States periods the part of the United States to susting States periods the states are supplied to the states are supplied to the supplied to t

n State legislation. The next is the quarantine laws. The detail of these laws I do not recollect; but am aware that the sanitary regulations of the seaports are made by the States. This obviously both convenient and proper, as the mixed risdiction which the States and the United States have n this matter would almost render separate and independ-ent action impossible. Congress gives countenance and support to these laws. The course is the result both of convenience and necessity. Before, however, this will stand as a precedent for this bill, a like case of urgent necessity ought to be shown. But even in this instance I do

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The precedents, therefore, so far as I have been able to consider them without any opportunity for examination, appear to me to fail to sustain the doctrine advanced. They have no tendency to prove that Congress is under any circumstances bound to adopt and enforce the law of a State.

There are other topics which I intended to notice, and

may do so at another time; but I am able now to proceed to farther, and will conclude by saying that I am not abl no farther, and will conclude by saying that I am not able to perceive any such urgent necessity for this measure as that been represented. At any rate, it is so objectionable that it ought not to be adopted until other means fail. Why does not Carolina, if she has not done it, make it penal for persons who take from the post offices incendiary papers, to circulate them? Why does she not require them to be delivered to a magistrate, or to be otherwise suppressed? Let her try these strong measures, and, if they fail, it will then be in season to ask for aid here, and then soon enough to consider such a measure as this. [DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.]

hend of large steamboat navigation, on the south bank of the Maumee river. I made an attempt, a few weeks since, to publish its importance to the world, with a pledge of saying

t this early day, almost incalculable quantities of produce, it elieved that, could the farming community have access to th ort, our warehouses would prove too diminutive and too few contain the abundance that would be transported here for ship ment. Basides, the goods which will be brought from the East and here deposited for the South, will be in the most astonishing

It is plain to a demonstration, that the most important sections of Ohio and Indiana lie south of the contemplated route of the Wabash and Eric Canal, and as demonstrably plain, in my view, that the canal should be located on the south side of the Maumee river; and, if so, the conclusion rationally follows that it will do more commercial business for Ohio. It is probable that the route on the north side of the river is the most popular for the canal, in consequence of its costing a few hundred thousand dollars less than if constructed on this side; but I think Ohio should hold that consideration in total disregard, and place the canal more completely within its own reach and jurisdiction, thereby rendering herself far more accessible to it.

more completely within its own reach and jurisdiction, thereby rendering herself far more accessible to it.

Now, the foregoing statements, together with the consideration that the most important commercial countries, cities, towns, and rivers lie southward of the Wabash and Erie Canal, may supersede the necessity of my saying more at this time; but it loes very forcibly appear to me that population, location, extent of territory, and commerce, all call for the construction of the canal on the south side of the river; and, if so, hence the important consideration arises of many valuable mill-seats produced by it, and thereby rendered accessible to Ohio. Laying aside t is reasonable to suppose that wheat will be transported from any miles in the interior to the caual mills; but if the cana should be located on the north side, it is reasonable to suppose

should be located on the north side, it is reasonable to suppose that it would be measurably to the exclusion of the farming community of Ohio.

There has been some controversy about where the county seat of the new Company should be located. I have observed that, in point of centrality in the surplus territory, this position is about as central as any other prominent point.

ISAAC STREET,

may 21-5tcp years since, an advertisement appeared in one of the papers of this country, giving notice that, at a certain place, of a certain individual, information could be obtained respecting the estate of John Foster, formerly of England, but who died it this country: the above named reward will be given to any person who will send the subscriber a paper containing the said edvertisement or who will give any correct information of said dvertisement, or who will give any correct information of said state. Direct to the subscriber, in Wentworth, N. H. may 21—2aw3w INCREASE S. DAVIS.

WHE Undersigned Commissioners, appointed by vided, do hereby give notice to all concerned that we shall need at the late residence of Edward Thomas on the 22d June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. to proceed in the business to which we were appointed.

PHILIP J. FORD,

HENRY CANTERER,

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—By virtue Another Hands For Satts.—By write of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers will of fer at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 1s day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., a tract or parcel of land lying immediately at the head of South River, in Anne Arunde county, whereon the late Thomas Snowden resided at the tim of his death. This estate is highly improved. The soil i equally well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobac.

The meadure are extensive and it is heliaved the Farm

tion of Spain. This is not all. The labor will be immense, demanding great additional force, and causing great delays in the transmission of the mail. Who can estimate the labor and time necessary to analyze the mails at the Post Office in New York?

This right of scrutiny into the contents of the mail, and of inhibition, cannot fail also to excite distrust, and to impair, if it does not entirely destroy, the usefulness of the Post Office. It will so certainly be the grave of letters and papers, that the Public will cease to use it.

It may be said the heavy penalties afford some security. It will, I fear, be easy to shun them. If not, then the condition of the humble deputy will involve a fearful responsibility, such as no man ought to incur. For you require him to decide what he is incompetent to understand, and, if he decides wrong, subject him to an action for damage if he injures an individual, or a severe penalty if he violates your law. This again shows that the matter is surrounded with embarrassment, and should be approached with the greatest caution.

Such, I repeat, is the tendency and character of this bill; and if these objections are allowed to have their proper weight in the minds of gentlemen, they will, without hesitation, pronounce the measure inexpedient. They will also hold it inexpedient, as a measure of doubtful constitutional authority, from the showing of the report itself; for if the unlawful for Congress to confer this authority on the subscribers to confer this authority on the subscribers of land will also be sold entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. For finther particulars, etcerned way be made to the Overseer on the premises, on the suit purchasers. For finther particulars, etcerned way be made to the Overseer on the premises, on the premises, or to Robert Welch, of Ben., Esq., of the city of Annapolis.

On THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. Mr., the subscribers will offer at public sale of the city of nurchasers. For fint particulars, and the improvement in

The foregoing lands will be sold on credits of six, twelve eighteen, and twenty-four menths; the purchaser to give bonds with satisfactory security, for the punctual payment of the several instalments, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

HORACE CAPRON, THOMAS S. HERBERT, ap 9-lawts

7 NO DRUGGISTS.—A Retail Drug Store in Bal The subscriber, wishing to make arrangements for going to the West, offers for sale the Stock, fixtures, and implements of every kind, attached to his Drug Store, which is centrally situated, and in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The Stockis of good quality, and comprehends a great variety of Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, and Patent Medicines, and is particularly adapted to the Prescription business. All of the fixtures of the Store are new, and were put up with due regard to durability, strength, and beauty, and will stand in need of no repairs or alterations for a considerable length of time.

A lease on the Store for a few years can be had by the purchaser, if preferred. Address X. Y., Baltimore, through the Post Office, with real name and address.

mar 19—ep8t

ETTER MISSING.—The undersigned mailed a let I ter at the Post Office in this city, about the 20th February last, addressed to James C. Wilkins, Esq., Natchez, and en closed therein a promissory note, dated Natchez, February 9th 1832, for \$7,660, payable at the Planters' Bank, Natchez, or he 9th February, 1837, drawn by Francis Routh, in favor o ohn Routh, and by him endorsed, and also Thomas G. Ellis David Knox, and the advertiser. This letter has failed to reach its destination, and is presumen

be lost or stolen from the mail.

The undersigned cautions all persons from trading for sai note, payment thereof having been stopped. It can be of r use to any person but the undersigned; he would, therefor thank any one, if found, to forward it to James C. Wilkins, Na GEO. RALSTON

may 13-w12td&c

eased's personal estate.

OME years past Gustavus Waters intermarried with Mary Thomas, both of Charles county, Maryland, an migrated to one of the Southern States. Edward Thoma rother to said Mary, died some time in the year 1835, (without neal heirs,) leaving a real and personal estate: This is there are to give notice to the said Gustavus Waters and Mary h rife, or their legal representatives, to be and appear before the udges of Charles County Orphans' Court on or before the 2 uesday in October next, to receive their proportion of said de

MARGARET ADAMS. may 20—law6w Adm'x of Ed. Thomas, Bryantown, Md.
The Savannah Georgian and Charleston Courier will pleas
publish, and send their accounts as above. DEBATE IN THE

SPEECH OF Mr. LINCOLN, (of Mass.) On the motion to commit the bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands.

Mr. Speaker: The several propositions submitted to the consideration of the House, which have respect to the disposition to be given to the bill from the Senate, for the disposition to be given to the bill from the Senate, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, demand somewhat more than ordinary attention. The subject-matter which they involve is deeply interesting to the People and to the States of this Union. My colleague, who has preceded me, (Mr. Grennell,) has very properly adverted to the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, presented by the characteristic in the Senate of Senate and Senate of S sented here the present session, instructing her Senators and requesting her Representatives to advocate the principles of the bill upon your table. It needed not, sir, this authority from a source at all times entitled to my highest respect, to secure my humble efforts in support of the object of that bill, inasmuch as a dictate of duty and the most obvious perception of right seem to me to require the measure. In whatever I may now say, I therefore no less fulfil my own sense of personal obligation, than cheerfully obey the voice of those who have thought proper specially The question immediately before the House I understand to be one of reference only, with a view to give direction to the ultimate action of this body upon the merits

Speaker? The bill proposes an appropriation, and a large appropriation too; that of the millions of surplus from one of the great sources of national revenue. It no less partakes of the character of an appropriation bill, because it purports to be for the purpose of distribution. The distribution of the revenue, by an act taking it from the Treasury, is in itself an appropriation of it, and the object of the bill upon the table is but to direct that appropriation to the use of the States. Whatever, therefore, might be the report of either of the standing committees to which it is proposed to be sent, the House, by one of its invariable rules, never departed from, must go into Committee of the Whole upon that report, unless, indeed, it shall refuse to consider the bill; in other words, shall reject it without consideration. If I am wrong in this view of the order of business, under the rules and practice of the House, I beg to be corrected by the Chair, or the experience of the oldest members on this floor.

Assuming, then, that a bill which proposes an appropriation of the public money must, from its very character, at an earlier or later stage of its progress, come into a Committee of the Whole House, what are the reasons for sending it intermediately to either of the standing committees? The gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Cara,) who moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands, assigned no special inducement to give it that destination. It surely does not fall within the appropriate and specified duties of that committee to inquire into the disposition which shall

does not fall within the appropriate and specified duties of that committee to inquire into the disposition which shall be made of the revenues of the country, from whatever sources derived, whether from the sales of the public lands, rather than imposts and duties upon the commerce of the nation. The condition of the public domain; the proper mode of its management and disposition; its value to the Government and the People, either as a mean of national wealth in its productiveness to the Treasury, or as conducive to the strength and power of the country, in its capacity to sustain an extended, virtuous, and free population, are the subjects legitimately within the province of that are the subjects legitimately within the province of that committee, and such hitherto have been regarded as the limits of their jurisdiction. As an humble member of the committee, (said Mr. L.) I would not be considered as disclaiming the custody of any matter which the House may commit to its charge. I trust I feel as high respect for the intelligence, industry, and capacity of my honorable associates, as any gentleman on this floor. I suggest no distributed the considered in no wise inconsistent with a sentiment of the truest personal regard towards them, that I now object to any supposed peculiar qualification which they possess for the investigation of the precise matter proposed by the gentleman from Indiana to be referred to their consideration. Does any honorable member of this House look to

gentleman from Indiana to be referred to their consideration. Does any honorable member of this House look to the Committee on Public Lands for instruction on a question of the distribution of the surplus revenue? What means of information do this committee enjoy, which are not common to every one within the sound of my voice? Wherefore, I again ask, make this reference? What connexion have the public lands, their management, the graduation of the prices of these lands, or the surrender of them to the States in which they lie or any other proceed in too the States in which they lie, or any other proposed im-nediate or prospective measure in relation to the public lomain, with the appropriation of money from the Treasu-ty? The reference in the bill to the lands is but to one of the sources of supply, and for the purpose only of deter-mining the quantum of surplus proper to be set apart for distribution. Can the honorable chairman of the Commit-tee on Public Lands, or either or all of his associates, be better advised of this than any other committee of the House. Sir, the question involved in the bill has nothing do do with the duties of the Committee on Publi Lands. It is not within the province of their inquiry, and would, most inappropriately, be referred to their cognizance The gentleman from New York (Mr. GULETT) seem to admit the correctness of this view of the subject, and, in submitting his motion to refer the bill to the Committee Ways and Means, urges the consideration that the pro posed distribution has relation to the revenue of the cou

posed distribution has relation to the revenue of the country, and should therefore receive the primary examination of those who are especially charged with the duty of inquiring into its necessary appropriations. This position might be tenable if the inquiry was at all essential to the determination of the fact that, after every appropriation required for the ordinary or extraordinary expenditures of the Government, a surplus greater than the bill proposes to distribute would still remain. Sir, I insist, with the honorable greater than the surplus greater than the orable gentleman from New York before me, (Mr. Gran Ger.) who has just resumed his seat, that, on this point there can be neither doubt nor honest difference of opinion in this House. Let the appropriations be as liberal a those most lavish of the public treasure may dare to vot them; let every bill now on your table be passed, and every proposition which any gentleman has yet seriously made be sustained, still, sir, I pledge myself the close of the session will leave a large surplus undisposed of, and thereafter further greatly to accumulate, except by the intervention of the operation of the bill under consideration, or the application of some other principle of distribution. pplication of some other principle of distribution. No one an be hardy enough to deny this. There exists at this very moment a balance of more than thirty millions of dollars of the books of the Treasury; and what intelligent and responsible representative of the People will venture to say that thi vast sum, together with the accruing revenue, can be absorbed by the occasions of the country? The revenue of the cur the excessions of the country is the country in the will be still larger in the Treasury. Can it be necessary then, to send this bill to the Committee of Ways an Means for a report of facts already known to every member of this House? Have we not the reports of the Secretary showing the state of the Treasury before us? Are not the appropriation bills upon our desks? And allowing some millions for accidents and contingencies for repressing Indian hostilities, and the glory of our arms in militar xpeditions, and, moreover, for the policy of party in the ratification of a new born zeal for national defences, wh does not see that, after all, there is still enough to satisf the provisions of this bill, and to spare? Mr. Speaker, th country is neither to be deluded nor abused in this matter. The surplus exists, and is daily augmenting. The Government want it for no legitimate uses. If it is not to be distributed by law, it will be retained for party purposes, to be used in the conflict for the Presidency; to be paid to the parasites of power; in one word, to be pledged to the Succession!

But there is another and more decisive objection to the adoption of the proposition of the gentleman from New York, to refer this bill to the Committee of Ways and Means. That committee have already prejudged the matter. What chance, think you, Mr. Speaker, would there pe of a favorable report (if any report there should be) to the adoption of the principle of the bill from this quarter? Sir, I will not arraign the motives or the judgment of the mem-bers of that committee, but I object to them as fair and impartial judges of the expediency or policy of the passage of this bill. Neither do they constitute a fit inquest for the purpose of presenting facts and considerations proper for

nonstrous projects of expenditure which have been sug-rested, it is their intention that there shall be nothing upon which the bills may operate. The language of the honor able chairman, (Mr. Cambrelleng,) who is not only the able chairman, (Mr. Cambrelleng.) who is not only the able and accomplished official organ of the committee, but a leading and most influential member of the Administration party on this floor and before the nation, in a speech a few days since seemed to have anticipated the present occasion to the House for a knowledge of his sentiments on this subject. I pray leave to refer to the expression of his opinions in a report of that speech published in the official paper, which has been put into my hands since the commencement of the present debate. "I am not willing (says the honorable chairman) to go with gentlemen for a distribution of any portions of our surplus revenue." "That distribution of any portions of our surplus revenue." "That there is, and probably will continue to be, a surplus which may not be required for a short time to come, cannot be enied; but it is equally certain that we have not only great and indispensable objects to apply it to, but that we are approaching a crisis in our financial affairs for which we ought now to prepare." Again: "I do not believe in the continuance of an overflowing treasury. I may be debeing treating the service of all overnowing treating. I have be de-elived, but I do not believe that the revenue, under the compromise act, and the receipts from the public lands, will be permanently sufficient to pay the expenses of the Go-vernment." In a course of elaborate argument, and by vernment." In a course of etaborate argument, and by various extraordinary assumptions and declarations, the honorable gentleman proceeds to maintain his position that the existing surplus was merely casual and temporary, and that the condition of the country in reference to its finances, and present and future probable occasions, would not justify its distribution; and he concludes that part of his rection to the ultimate action of this body upon the merits of the bill. I am fully aware that, upon this preliminary movement, it is not competent to discuss the provisions of the bill itself. But it is not to be unheeded, that the decision which shall be had upon the various motions which have been successively submitted may have an important bearing upon the disposition of the-principal measure. Various propositions are before the House. One gentleman moves to send the bill to the Committee on Public Lands another to give it to the Committee on Public Lands another to give it to the Committee of the Whethe and a third to commit it to the Committee of the Whethe that, however the reference shall, in the first instant, or made, it will and must come to the same point at last? This bill must be discussed in Committee of the Whole, if it is to be considered upon its merits at all. Is this not so, Mr. Speaker? The bill proposes an appropriation, and a large appropriation too; that of the millions of surplus from one of the great sources of national revenue. It no less partakes of the character of an appropriation bill, because it lands insufficient for the wants of the Government withou an addition to the tariff! Are our dangers so great, or ou means so small? If the honorable gentleman himself be-lieves this, he must excuse me if I say he is not a fit judge

of the propriety of the measure proposed by the bill now under consideration.

But, Mr. Speaker, to show still more conclusively the prejudiced opinions of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means upon the question which it is now proposed should be committed to his disposal, I ask the indulgence of the Henry while I tay, their attention to a further experience. of the House while I tax their attention to a further extract from his published speech. He took occasion, rathe gratuitously, as it seems to me, at that time, to discuss and decide upon the character of this very measure of distribut ing the proceeds of the public lands, and unequivocally pronounced it both unjust and unconstitutional. Following his argument upon its inexpediency, he proceeds: "Nor an I less astonished to see some of the most rigid construction ists so alarmed at the idea of our surplus revenue as t unite zealously in this assault upon the Treasury. Gen tlemen whose constitutional scruples would not allow then to vote a dollar for a light-house to save the mariners from perishing on our coast amidst the storms of midnight, are now ready to empty the Federal Treasury, and distribute it among the States." Again: "It never was contemplated among the States." Again: "It never was contemplated that the proceeds of these [public] lands should, in an manner, be applied to the local expenditures of the States; and had a provision for such a distribution been then in-sisted on, the new Constitution would have been formed as of these lands. Gentlemen attempt to make a distinction States, and from those acquired by purchase from France and Spain. Sir, every dollar in your Treasury is secured by the same constitutional guards; the revenues of the Confederation, and the lands ceded to it, were all for the same common and confederated purposes. If there be a distinction it is in favor of the moneys arising from the proceeds of the lands ceded by the States, guarantied, as they are, by compacts more ancient than the Constitution itself, and which, in strict good faith, cannot be cancelled, even by a constitutional amendment." The honorable chairman further dation. "A more fatal measure to the States, or a more certain one to effect consolidation." says he, "could not be certain one to effect consolidation," says he, "could not be devised." Sir, I will not multiply these extracts. The speech of the gentleman must be too well remembered to need such recital. It was, throughout, distinguished for the confident tone of assertion in which the demands of the confident tone of assertion in which the demands of the confident tone of assertion in which the demands of the confident tone of assertion in which the demands of the confident tone of assertion in which the demands of the confident tone of assertion in which the demands of the confident tone of the conf

the General Government upon the uses of the revenue were to be maintained, and the distinctness with which he repudiated every scheme for the distribution of a supposed surplus. And now, let me ask honorable members if, in repudiated every scheme for the distribution of a supposed surplus. And now, let me ask honorable members if, in their judgment, it is proper that this bill, which assumes that a surplus does and will exist in the Treasury, and provides for its distribution to a considerable extent, should be sent to a committee of which that gentleman is the head, and over which he is known to exercise a commanding influence? What else can come of such reference than a repetition of the same opinions; a certain report against the passage of the bill? He who believes there will be no surplus must surely decide against a measure of distribution plus must surely decide against a measure of distribution. Those who hold that the public revenue derived from the sales of the public lands cannot constitutionally be divided to the States, will feel bound to declare against such divi-The report of the committee may now be ant with as much certainty as it will be known after it is pre-cented. For myself, I would as readily, at this moment rote against the bill itself, as concur in sending it to such n investigation. Sir, it would be rejected, with or with at argument. No new information to the House would sult from the reference. The bill would go to the commit ee to be strangled. The parliamentary rule would be vi-lated. The lamb would, indeed, be committed to the keep-

g of the wolf!
Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the motion of the gentlenan from Kentucky, (Mr. Williams,) to give this bill, at nce, to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Juion. I have before urged as a consideration deserving of conditions. gard, that, if it is to be acted upon, it must come to this com-ttee at last. I have endeavored to show that it does not sard, that, it is the endeavored to show that it does tittee at last. I have endeavored to show that it does slong to the Committee on Public Lands, nor ought it to to to the Committee of Ways and Means; although, of the committee of the endeavored between these is to be given to the go to the Committee of ways and means; amough, or the two, a preference between these is to be given to the former, inasmuch as I do not admit that that committee, like the latter, has prejudged the matter, and thus disqualified itself from action, by an avowed hostility to the measure. In the Committee of the Whole, the subject may, t once, be freely and fully discussed. It is no new topic t has often, heretofore, been before Congress and the country. The members of this House have all the information ch can be elicited from the reports of committees, or public documents; and there has been no lack of ar ent in debates in former Congresses, to assist their gment to a right conclusion. The People expect action was promised them, on the accession of the present Ad nistration, that, whenever the public debt should be paid the proceeds of the public lands, the common property of the States, solemnly pledged to the benefit of all, should be participated in by all. The States now anxiously wait the redemption of this pledge. They look to this common funding and of great of the states. a aid of great objects of public improvement. If it may not constitutionally, in the opinion of those who have it in ust, be applied directly by the General Government to thes irposes, let it be given to those to whom it belongs, that ugh their more immediate agents, the State Govern needs, it may administer to the occasions, and subserve the most for which it was designed. Let it be made, in some vay, to conduce "to the general welfare." A reference of the bill to either of the standing commit

es will but too fatally delay its progress. In the presentate of the business before the House, and at this period of e session, such a reference would be equivalent to its retion. And do gentlemen intend this? If-so, let then me out boldly, and before their constituents take the r onsibility of such a vote. Let them answer whether, in the eloquent language of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, though differently applied by him, "they are ready to violate the solemn pledge of the Congress of the Confederation in 1780, before an acre of these lands was seeded, that they should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, to be settled and formed into distinct search the states of the terms of the terms. republican States; to be settled and formed into distinct republican States; and to abrogate the compacts with New York in 1783, and Virginia in 1784, by which these land were ceded as a common fund, for the use and benefit the United States, to be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use and purpose what soever?" Whether "they are eager to annul the compact with Massachusetts, Connecticut, and South Carolina, i. 1785, '6, and '7, with North Carolina in 1789, and finally with Georgia in 1802?" Mr. Speaker, these are question of grave import, and in which the State to which I belong especially, has a deep and enduring interest. It is now, sir, quite time that the People knew what to expect. It is

the information of this House. They have already declared their opinion that there is to be no surplus in the Treasury for distribution, and I think it manifest, from the ted to participate in its future benefit. Now that the debt of the nation, to which it was originally devoted, is paid, it is not unreasonable to ask that the ulterior intentions of the not unreasonable to ask that the ulterior intentions of the Government shall be disclosed on this subject. Is the faith of the nation to be kept inviolate to the parties of the compact? Are those to whom an interest in the national domain has come as an inheritance, to be suffered to enjoy it? Or shall it be withheld, until sectional feelings, the cupidity of avarice, and the lust of power may combine to rob the rightful owners of its possession? Mr. Speaker, I again distinctly repeat that, to my own deliberate conviction, the delay of this bill, by its reference to the Committee on Public Lands, or the Committee of Ways and tee on Public Lands, or the Committee of Ways and Means, is, and will be, its virtual rejection, and it should be so understood by the country. My word for it, send it to either of these committees, and there will be no report at

either of these committees, and there will be no report at the present session, or if so, at so late a period as to furnish a pretext for not acting upon it.

Admonished as I am, Mr. Speaker, that it is not consistent with the rules of parliamentary proceeding, upon a pre-liminary question, to enter into a consideration of the merits of the bill, I forbear the discussion. I have already occupied more time than I had mtended. I did not participate in the several motions which have been offered this morning and have speken without pregneditation. Should the ing, and have spoken without premeditation. Should the proper opportunity hereafter be presented, I shall ask the indulgence of the House to a further expression of my sentiments, and what I believe to be those of my constituents, on the general subject. I conclude by an earnest hope that the bill may be brought directly into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and become the Order of the Day at the earliest period which the more pressing assignments of business will permit, and, at all events, that it may be definitely disposed of before the close of the

THINE SCHOOL FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS. connected with the Georgetown College, Kentucky, will commence its summer session on the 2d of May.

This school has been in operation twelve mouths, in which ime not more than ten or twelve young men have been qualified

time not more than ten or twelve young men have been qualified for the field.

The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government. How short-sighted and unobservant of passing events must they be, who seem to fear that the market will be overstocked from these two schools! Take, for instance, the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of internal improvements. During the recent session of her Legislature there were incorporated within her limits 32 railroad, 11 turnpike, and 5 canal companies; requiring about 100 engineers—more than this school will supply in ten years at the present rate. Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement. Indiana has just appropriated ten millions of dollars to that object! The whole Mississippi Valley is catching the same spirit, and will soon bring all the resources of her wide-spread territory to bear on this subject.

The profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lucrative and honorable in America. What must it be in three years from this time? The harvest is abundant, the reapers are few.

These views and prospects have induced the Professor to extend his course, making it thorough in theory and practice. To this end he will cause suitable drawings and models of railroads, canals, locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. &c. to be prepared without delay. And he will require the course to be so thoroughly studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not have made considerable progress in mathematics, natural philosophy, &c. previously to his entering the school. At the close of each session the Professor will at-

than one year, who shall not have made considerable progress in mathematics, natural philosophy, &c. previously to his entering the school. At the close of each session the Professor will attend the class on a practical tour, (that is to say, in the months of April and October,) when the principles of the science will be reduced fully to practice, locating railroads, tumpikes, canals, &c., observing the geological history, and developing the mineral resources of the country.

Drawing will henceforth be particularly attended to.

The students of this school will be subjected to the rules and regulations of the College. Each one who completes the Course and Tour, will be furnished with a certificate made out on parchment.

on parchment.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, Lodging, Washing, &c. Tuition (in advance)
Books and Instruments -

One extra fee of \$5 in advance will be charged, for the pur One extra fee of \$5 in advance will be charged, for the purpose of increasing the Library, Models, Drawings, Minerals, and Instruments belonging to this Department exclusively.

One extra fee of \$20 will be charged for the services of the Professor during the vacation. These two extra fees will only be charged once for the same student, though he should remain in the school five sessions.

Georgetown, (Ky.) March 30, 1836. ap 14—cp7td3t

INSTRIES FOR RENT.—My upper and lower Halling Distributing The Proherits are on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about midway between the White-House and Sycamore landings.

may 20—3taw2w R. THOMPSON; Alexandria.

DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant mulatte boy WILLIAM DUVALL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, well-made, and of genteel 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; also be the left, of a lighter color than the rest of his face; and the public weight mulatty, and the public was a good set of test, though discovered to be the left, of a lighter color than the rest of his face; and the public was a good set of test, though discovered to be the left, of a lighter color than the rest of his face; and the public was a good set of test, though discovered to be the left, of a lighter color than the rest of his face; and the public was a good set of test, though discovered to be the left, of a lighter color than the rest of his face; and the public was a light was a good was a second to be the left, of a lighter color than the rest of his face; and the public was a light was 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 of other clothing, all of the best material and fashionable make. 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 the same morning in Baltimore. SAMUEL SPRIGG, the same morning in Baltimore. SAMUEL SPRIGG,
Northampton, Prince George's co. Md.
may 25—eo3w&wtf (Balt. Pat.)

may 25—eo3w&wtf (Balt. Pat.)

CANCER FARM FOR SAI.E.—The above farm contains about 1,200 acres of land, and lies on Bull Run, Prince William county, eight miles from Brentsville, the county town, and twenty-five from Alexandria. This land is enclosed with a good fence, and is divided into eight fields, six of which are used for agricultural purposes, and two as sheep-walks, a stock of upwards of three hundred having been profitably grazed on said fields. Clover has been successfully grown for ten years past on this farm, and but partially grazed, from which circumstance the seed has become so completely incorporated with the soil that the expense of seed, and labor of sowing the same, have been almost entirely saved for several years past; only two that the expense of seed, and labor of sowing the same, have been almost entirely saved for several years past; only two bushels have been sown the present year, and yet there are about two hundred acres well set in clover of this spring's growth. More than two hundred acres of this tract are well adapted to timothy, seventy of which are well set, and are particularly beautiful and productive. The annual crop of grass will more than pay the interest of the purchase money for the whole tract. Lest it may appear from the above paragraph that the balance of the tract is worth nothing, I will state that there is a fair prospect for 1,500 bushels of wheat from the growing crop and that of the tract is worth nothing, I will state that there is a fair prospect for 1,500 bushels of wheat from the growing crop, and that the field now planting in corn is good for 400 barrels. The truth is, that the field for speculation in this section of country is wider than any other part of Virginia, and that lands may be had at

The dwelling and other houses on the premises are calculated to make a family comfortable. Orchards of well-selected fruit trees are now in a bearing state, producing a good supply for family purposes. It is confidently believed that grazing cattle may be successfully pursued on this land. Mr. John Carter fattens annually from one to two hundred on land immediately in the neighborhood, whose character as grass or grain land is certainly not in higher repute than this farm. Southwestern

certainly not in higher repute than this farm. Southwestern lands will be taken in payment for this land.

The terms of sale will be made liberal; five years will be given to pay the money in, if required.

If this land be not disposed of before the month of August, it will be offered at public sale at Brentsville, on the first Monday of that month, that being court day.

may 7—d2wcp2m

R. T. MITCHELL.

R. T. MITCHELL.

FOR SALE.—There is now offered for sale, on the terms accommodating to a purchaser, that spacious and elegant Mansion, late the residence of LUDWELL LEE, Esq. deceased, and known by the name of BELMONT. It is situate in the county of Loudoun, Va. in view from the turnpike road leading from Leesburg to Washington; five miles below Leesburg, less than thirty from the city, and within a mile or two of the Potomac river, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Four hundred acres of land, (or a larger or less quantity, at the pleasure of the purchaser,) with a full proportion of wood, will be sold with the improvements. This seat commands a splendid view of the surrounding country, and mountain scenery, and is remarkably healthy. The grounds are tastefully embellished with trees and shrubbery, and the large garden affords in season a variety of the finest fruits.

Such an establishment might well attract the notice of a gentleman connected with the Government, who might desire a retreat for his family in summer; or of members of Congress from a more Southern State, whose return to unhealthy sections of country, after a prolonged session, might be thought unsafe; or it offers strong attractions to a gentleman disposed to establish a seminative for the education of wanth and washe are establish as seminative for the education of wanth and washe are establish as seminative for the education of wanth and washe are establish as seminative for the education of wanth and washe are establish as emina-FOR SALE. There is now offered for sale, on

trong attractions to a gentleman disposed to establish a semina-y for the education of youth, and such an establishment here ould scarcely fail to insure success, and a fortune to competent

ersons engaging in it.

The stage from Washington passes daily to Leesburg, up or town, as do the Canal Packets from Washington to Harper's erry.

Any communication from gentlemen inclined to purchase, ad-

dressed to the Hon. R. B. CAMPBELL, House of Representatives, Washington; or to W. C. Selden, Leesburg, Va. (past paid) will receive immediate attention.

ap 30-cp6w