

**PUBLISHED BY**  
**GALLES & SEATON.**  
 PRICES, FOR A YEAR, FIVE DOLLARS; FOR SIX MONTHS, SIX DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
 Those subscribing for a year, who do not either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly, at the option of the Editors.

**FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet**  
 this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Bovus, will sail on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. Persons wishing to ship will please to make early application to  
**ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co.**  
 Alexandria, Va.  
 ap 5—f

**AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.—JAMES H. CAUSE**  
 TEN, (late of Baltimore), having made this city his permanent residence, and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the settlement of claims generally; and more particularly claims before Congress, against the United States, or the several Departments thereof; and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliation prior to the year 1800; with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.  
 Claimants and pensioners on the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid), and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.  
 Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business entrusted to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office. feb 26—1y

**AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.**  
 OFFICES—No. 136 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. and corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York.  
 AGENTS—At Elliott's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Four and a half street, Washington city.  
 Established by Act of the Legislature.  
 CAPITAL \$1,000,000.  
**THIS COMPANY**, from its large Capital and various means of accumulation, is enabled to insure in a safe and profitable manner to parties who transact their business with it. The terms are as low as any office in the Union. They make  
 1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.  
 2. GRANT ANNUITIES  
 3. EXECUTE TRUSTS  
 4. SELL ENDOWMENTS.  
 The Legislature having directed the manner in which the capital of this company shall be secured, and the whole being under the immediate supervision of the Chancellor, to whom annual returns will be made, it becomes the secure depository for the moneys, property, and estates of all such as may desire the intervention of a permanent Trustee or Guardian; to such as require a punctual payment of interest upon sums deposited, or such as may make deposits for the benefit of accumulation. Under the charter, real or personal property can be conveyed or devised to the Company in Trust, and they may execute any trust in the same manner, and to the same extent, as any Trustee; they may make all contracts in the cases of life or interest of money, &c. &c.  
 Money will be received in Deposits by the Company, and held in trust, upon which interest will be allowed, payable semi-annually.

**RATES OF INSURANCE FOR \$100, ON A SINGLE LIFE.**  

Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For life.
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.55	1.53	2.70
40	1.69	1.84	3.20
45	1.96	2.09	4.60
50	2.32	3.21	5.78
55	2.74	4.77	7.00

**TRUSTEES.**  
 Patrick Macaulay, Joseph L. Joseph,  
 Morris Robinson, Samuel Ruggles,  
 James Boorman, Samuel Whetmore,  
 Charles A. Davis, Philip T. Dawson,  
 William E. Mayhew, Matthew L. Hevan,  
 Frederick W. Bruce, Samuel Ruggles.  
 Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK MACAULAY, Esq., President, Baltimore; or MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq., Vice President, New York; to which immediate attention will be paid.  
 Applications, post paid, may be personally, or by letter, post paid, to FRANCIS A. DICKINS, Agent for the Company in the City of Washington. His office is in Elliott's Row, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Four and a half street.  
 Oct 16—4ly

**BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 JOHN J. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT.  
**INSURES LIVES** for one or more years, or for life.  
**Rates for One Hundred Dollars.**  

Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For life.
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.55	1.53	2.70
40	1.69	1.84	3.20
45	1.96	2.09	4.60
50	2.32	3.21	5.78
55	2.74	4.77	7.00

**GRANTS ANNUITIES.**  
**Rates for One Hundred Dollars.**  

60 years of age.	10.55 per cent.
65 do.	12.27 do.
70 do.	14.19 do.

**SELLS ENDOWMENTS.**  
 For One Hundred Dollars deposited at birth of child, the Company will pay, if he attain 21 years of age, \$469  
 At six months, 408  
 One year, 374  
 The Company also executes trusts; receives money on deposit paying interest semi-annually; or compounding it, and makes all kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money is involved.  
**WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary.**

**AGENTS.**  
 James H. Gauston, City of Washington,  
 Dr. B. H. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Virginia.  
 John O. Lavy, Baltimore, Md.  
 D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.  
 A. S. Tidball, Winchester, Va.  
 George Richards, Leesburg, Va.  
 Neilson Poole, Frederick, Md.  
 Oct. 22—1y

**VALUABLE LEXICONS, &c.—Totius Latinitatis**  
 Lexicon per Forcellinus et Facciolus, novum editionem, revisit Dr. Bailly, 2 volumes, 4to, half Russia, \$35.  
 Joannis Scalapula Lexicon Graeco-Latinum, novae editionis, with Dr. Askew's Appendix, 2 volumes, 4to, half Russia, \$35.  
 Nouveaux Dictionnaire Espagnol, Francois et Latin, compiled from the Dictionaries of the Academies Royal of Madrid and Paris, by M. Sjojournet, 2 volumes, \$10.  
 Dictionnaire Universel Francois et Latin, by R. P. Le Bran, 1 large volume, 4to, \$6.  
 Dictionnaire de L'Ancienne Geographie, 1786, 2 volumes, 4to, \$8.  
 Classique Dictionnaire Octo Linguae Leyden, 1681, 2 volumes, folio, very fine copy, the best edition of Calepinus, \$20.  
 Stephanus Thesaurus Graeca Linguae, printed in Paris in 1572, 4 volumes, folio, with a fifth volume, containing the extremely scarce and valuable appendix, in very fine condition, from Mr. Jefferson's library, \$40.  
 Stephanus, abridged by Scapula: Leyden, 1602, 4to, \$5.  
 Stephanus, abridged by Scapula: Vienna, 1816, 4to, \$4.  
 Hedericus Lexicon, new edition, 4to, half bound Russia, \$10.  
 Plato's Works, complete Bipont edition, 1781, 12 volumes, 8vo., with Ribbeck's Scholia in an additional volume, a very fine copy, from Mr. Jefferson's library, and very rare, \$35.  
 The above valuable books are offered at prices at least thirty per cent. lower than they are worth, and would command a regular retail business. Many of them are of very rare occurrence, and there is not a similar collection to be found in the United States. On sale by  
**PISHEY THOMPSON.**

**CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED.**—The subscriber wishes to employ a Teacher to take charge of the Classical Department in his Seminary. To a gentleman of unexceptionable character, well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, he will give a salary of four hundred dollars and find his board. A gentleman of the name of one of the New England colleges, who has had experience in teaching, would be preferred. Apply without delay (if by letter, post paid) to the subscriber, living in Alexandria, District of Columbia.  
**JOHN R. PIERPOINT.**

**PIEDMONT STAGES.—**The mail, by this line, which leaves the office next to Gadab's every day, passes through Alexandria, Vinton, Culpeper Court-house, Orange Court-house, Charlottesville, Staunton, &c. and thence to its season commences, will go by "Lee's White Sulphur Springs." Great exertions are made to render the line comfortable and accommodating.  
**GEO. JOHNSON & CO.**  
 Proprietors, Alexandria.  
 ap 14—43t&wt

**FOR NORFOLK.—**The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Mitchell, having been placed permanently on the route between the District of Columbia and Norfolk, will leave Washington every Monday and Friday at 11 o'clock A. M., and returning, will leave Norfolk every Wednesday and Sunday at 7 o'clock P. M.  
 Passage and fare \$5.  
 Freight destined to Petersburg or Richmond must be paid for at the time of shipment.  
 ap 14—f

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT**  
 Between Washington City, Piney Point, Kinsale, &c. &c.  
**THE STEAMBOAT CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Stange.**  
 W. MANS, will leave Bradley's wharf every Sunday, (beginning next Sunday) at 6 o'clock A. M., arrive at Piney Point and Kinsale same day, calling at all intermediate landings, and visiting the landing at Leonardtown. The Chesapeake will return the same route from Piney Point on Monday.  
 On Thursday following, the steamer SYDNEY, Captain Guy, will leave the same wharf at the same hour, visiting the same landings, and return on Friday to the city. And thus the boats will go down the river alternately on Thursday and Sunday, returning the following days to the city of Washington.  
 (Alex. Gaz.)  
 may 6—e6w

**Canal Line between Washington and the West.**  
 The line connects at Conrad's Ferry with Leesburg, by a line of Stages; at the Point of Rocks with Frederick, by the Railroad; at Harper's Ferry with Winchester and Western Virginia, by the Railroad; at Shepherdstown, with the great Western Turnpike, at Boonsborough, 10 miles distant, by a line of Stages. For passage apply on a board, or at Van Eschen's Refectory, in Georgetown, or at H. Richmond, at Shepherdstown, mar 29—f J. I. STULL, Sec'y.

**MAIL EXPEDITED THROUGH WASHINGTON TO NEW ORLEANS.**  
 On Tuesday, the 10th of April, the mail for Richmond and Petersburg, &c., will leave Bradley's wharf, in this city, by 3 A. M. and arrive at Richmond same day at 8 P. M., and at Petersburg by 12 o'clock at night. The mail will leave Petersburg every day by 2 A. M., arrive at Richmond by 4 A. M., and at Washington same day by 10 P. M., thus gaining half a day between this city and Richmond and Petersburg, and from thence it will still further expedite to New Orleans.  
 Passengers passing by the several eastern Atlantic cities and Mobile and New Orleans, will find this line to be the most certain and expeditious, as there will be no interruption in their travel between the cities of N. York and New Orleans. They will be carried over the railroads between Petersburg and Blakely, Richmond and Fredericksburg, Washington and St. Louis, &c. &c. and when on water, in first-rate low pressure steamboats.  
**J. WOOLFOLK & CO.**  
 Washington City.  
 ap 22—3taw5w

**CITIZENS' LINE TO WHEELING, VIA RAILROAD TO HARPER'S FERRY AND WINCHESTER.—No night travelling.**  
 IN addition to the two daily mail lines, by the national road to Wheeling, and the great Potomac and Shenandoah roads, a new line, via Winchester, intersecting the splendid national road at Cumberland. Passengers by this line take the railroad cars at 6 o'clock in the morning, spend an hour at Winchester, board the stage, and reach Wheeling early the next evening. Next morning they will take the Citizens' Line of first-rate coaches, dine at Romney, and lodge first night at Cumberland, second at Uniontown, and reach Wheeling by 8 o'clock in the morning.  
 These passengers are now afforded an opportunity of going through to Wheeling without loss of rest.  
 P. S. Passengers for Pittsburgh, and other places, can take stageboat at Brownsville, or stages at Washington, Pennsylvania, or taking the mail stage to Harrisburg, at six o'clock in the morning, can proceed on from thence by superb canal boats.  
 ap 22—e6w

**SOUTH NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DAILY MAIL ROUTE.**  
 The Petersburg Railroad Company inform the Public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a part of the great Potomac and Shenandoah roads, is now open, and also a line from the Railroad at Bedford to Clarksville, Milton, and Danville.  
 Another tri-weekly line from Blakely, passes through Warrenton, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C. In the course of the present session, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Railroad at Blakely, to Wilkes Ferry, at Gaston, on the Roanoke, from whence a Railroad, to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.  
 The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, with the view to Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, and steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the railroad is finished, and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg by a turnpike road, and thence by the Petersburg Railroad to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.  
 Office of the Petersburg Railroad Company, Washington City.  
 Feb 28—1536.  
 mar 15—3taw3mo

**STEAMPAKET SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
 The Steampacket SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Wm. Rollins, being in complete order, will resume her regular run between Norfolk and Charleston on Friday, the 4th March, and continue to ply between the above places until further notice, as follows:  

Leave Norfolk, Friday, March 4	Leave Charleston, Friday, March 11
Do do 18	Do do 25
Do April 1	Thursday, April 7
Do do 15	Do do 29
Do do 29	Do do 13
Do do 23	Do do 27
Do do 27	Do do 10
Do do 31	Do do 24
Do do 4	Do do 18
Do do 8	Do do 22

 Apply to  
**DIXON & HUNTER, Norfolk.**  
 Or to  
**JAMES FERGUSON, Baltimore.**  
 feb 25—2aw9m

**FOLIO POST PAPER.**—Just received, by the schr. Washington, from the manufacturer, a large quantity of superior White Wove Folio Post Paper, plain and faint lined. For sale on the most reasonable terms, at Stationers' Hall.  
 mar 14 (Tel)

**NOTICE TO THE AMATEURS OF FLOWERS.—M. MAR**  
 TINI, Gardener, Florist, &c. from Paris, has the pleasure of announcing his arrival in this city with an assortment of Plants of every new description; Roses of all qualities; a great assortment of Flower Seeds, the most new; Onions of all qualities and species, the most rare; Plant Seeds the most curious and esteemed, by which he hopes that those who honor him with their visits, will be well supplied with all that can amply gratified, conscious that the novelty of his collection and the moderation of his prices shall afford every satisfaction. His store is at the house of Mrs. Smith, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side. may 5—e6wv

**NOTICE.—WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.**  
 The Steamboat from Baltimore to Philadelphia, Alexandria, and Norfolk, which comprises one of the best assortments ever offered in this market, consisting, in part, of viz.  
 20 pieces heavy ribbed Russia Drills  
 10 do do Canton Cords  
 20 do Erminettes, Cashmerettes, and Angoras  
 10 do plain Summer Cloths  
 15 do twilled and ribbed Summer Cloths  
 10 do super cloth finished Merino Cassimeres  
 20 do 6-4 black Bombasins, and Bombasin Summer  
 20 do do do do  
 15 do Honey-comb and Crape Drillings  
 50 do heavy corded and plain Marseilles  
 50 do rich Silk Vestings  
 25 do assorted brown, invisible green, Adelaide, dahls, mulberry, black, and blue Cloths  
 5 do Green and Summer Cloths  
 50 do corded, plain, and buckskin Cassimeres  
 10 dozen black Satin Stocks  
 10 do black Bombasin do  
 10 do Ladies' white cotton and silk Hosiery  
 And a large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery.  
 The above consist in part of their assortment, which they invite gentlemen to call and examine, and which will be sold low, and made up by the best tailors, at very reduced prices.  
 BRADLEY & CATLETT.  
**A FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW SPRING GOODS**—Is just received, which, in addition, consists of viz.  
 10 pieces black Italian Lustings and Gro de Swiss  
 10 do black and blue-black Point de Soi  
 50 do rich and colored Gro de Napa  
 14 do black and colored Shalleys  
 100 do French Chintzes and painted Lawns  
 50 do Muslins and Ginghamms  
 10 do new style printed Lawns  
 150 do Ladies' white cotton and silk Hosiery  
 50 do linen cambric Hdkfs.  
 10 do Flannel Linen Cambric do.  
 10 do Fancy Shawls and Hdkfs.  
 50 pieces plaid and plain Cambrics  
 100 do Blaus  
 5 do figured Thule, for Veils  
 100 do patent black Bombasins, very cheap  
 100 do French and English Ginghamms  
 10 dozen open worked silk Gloves  
 25 Kid do do.  
 20 pieces bird's eye Diapers  
 25 do Linen Diapers and Sheetings  
 20 dozen Damask Handkerchiefs  
 50 pieces rich furniture Muslins  
 50 do do. Calicoes  
 100 do Irish Linens, very cheap  
 200 dozen Corcol Skirts  
 These valuable Goods are selected with great care, and many of them at auction, and will be sold very low.  
 BRADLEY & CATLETT.  
**TO LET.**—Two convenient two story brick Houses in the immediate vicinity of the West Market. To punctual tenants the rent will be very low, and the houses put in complete repair.  
 Apply to Mrs. Johnson, at the corner of H Street, between 19th and 20th streets, or the subscriber, on 7th street, near the General Post Office.  
 mar 14—2awf J. C. MCKELDEN.

**GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE SUMMER WEAR.**—The subscribers have received an additional supply of Gentlemen's Fashionable Summer Wear; which, in addition to the best assortment ever offered in this market, consisting, in part, of viz.  
 20 pieces heavy ribbed Russia Drills  
 10 do do Canton Cords  
 20 do Erminettes, Cashmerettes, and Angoras  
 10 do plain Summer Cloths  
 15 do twilled and ribbed Summer Cloths  
 10 do super cloth finished Merino Cassimeres  
 20 do 6-4 black Bombasins, and Bombasin Summer  
 20 do do do do  
 15 do Honey-comb and Crape Drillings  
 50 do heavy corded and plain Marseilles  
 50 do rich Silk Vestings  
 25 do assorted brown, invisible green, Adelaide, dahls, mulberry, black, and blue Cloths  
 5 do Green and Summer Cloths  
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 14 do black and colored Shalleys  
 100 do French Chintzes and painted Lawns  
 50 do Muslins and Ginghamms  
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 150 do Ladies' white cotton and silk Hosiery  
 50 do linen cambric Hdkfs.  
 10 do Flannel Linen Cambric do.  
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 mar 14—2awf J. C. MCKELDEN.

**TRANSPARENT SLATES,** a new article.—Received this day at Stationers' Hall, a few Transparent Slates, by the use of which children easily acquire a knowledge of drawing.  
 W. FISCHER.  
 may 2 (Tel)

**LARGE LANDED ESTATE in the Gold Region** in North Carolina, for sale.—About 350,000 acres of Land, situated in the three counties of Buncombe, Rutherford, and Mecklenburg, in the State of North Carolina. The Lands in Buncombe lie in the vicinity of the projected great railroad from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina. Those in Rutherford and Mecklenburg are in the gold region, which are daily attracting the attention of the Public. Some of the richest developments of surface mines, in veins, have been already opened on the Lands in Mecklenburg, which lie in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Pine Mine, known in the country as "The Mint," and the purest gold found in the mining region has been discovered in the depositive mines in Rutherford. These valuable Lands abound with hydraulic power; in a region of country unsurpassed in salubrity by any part of the United States, and are now offered for sale to close a concern; and it is believed that they afford great opportunities to gentlemen of capital and enterprise. The terms of sale will be liberal.  
 For further particulars as to the quality of the Lands and productiveness of the Mines, reference is made to Judge Forman, the agent of the proprietors, resident at Rutherfordford, Rutherford county North Carolina; and for terms of sale, personally or by letter, post-paid, to  
 FREDERICK BRONSON,  
 No. 34, Wall street, in the City of New York.  
 ap 5—e6m

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—G. A. DE WITT, Principal,** (late Principal of the Providence High School.)  
 Reference is given to Hon. John Forsyth and Hon. Wm. J. Grayson.  
 In New York: to Rev. Drs. Berrian and Anthon; to Rev. Mr. Schroeder; Swards, Stanford, & Co. Booksellers; Hon. Henry Meigs, and Meigs D. Benjamin, Esq., Importers of French Goods.  
 In Charleston, S. C. to Hon. Geo. W. Cross, and Rev. President Adams.  
 There being in the school several lads from Alabama and South Carolina, the Principal would be glad to add to their number from the Southern States, and to furnish them with a good education, which shall be subject to no influence which would be in perfect accordance with the wishes of Southern parents. Having lived at the South, he thinks he can fully appreciate Southern feelings.  
 New Haven, April.  
**ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY.**—Locomotive and Stationary Engines, heavy Iron and Brass Castings, Church Bells, and Machinery of every kind. Gentlemen visiting Washington are invited to call and see it.  
 THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.  
 Alexandria, March 1.  
 mar 4—eoly

**NEW LATIN GRAMMAR.—Wm. MARSHALL & Co.,** corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, have just published a new edition of Adam's Latin Grammar, by professor C. D. Cleveland. In this edition, which contains nearly 5000 corrected pages of many alterations, the following are some of the principal additions and improvements:  
 1. Old lists of irregular, defective, and redundant Nouns enlarged, and many new ones added; remarks on gender and on the force of the different cases; on an alphabetical list of nouns and adjectives, which are singularly irregular in the formation of the ablative singular, and of the noun, and gen. plural; lists of irregular and unusual comparisons; observations on proper names and reciprocal pronouns, &c. &c.  
 2. The verbs are conjugated with the perfect participle, which is generally used instead of the supine, which is rare, though Dr. Adam generally gives it (formed by analogy) without authority. Whenever the supine, however, does occur, classical authority is added, as is for the participle and other parts of the verb, which are seldom used, and which are in any respect peculiar. The classical citations are about three thousand.  
 3. The propositions are treated of fully, both as used separately and in composition. The original import of each is given, and its secondary force, according to their primary meaning.  
 4. In the Syntax, Dr. Adam's rules and observations are all preserved in their order, and about SEVENTY new paragraphs (nearly 20 pages) are added. To facilitate reference, every paragraph is numbered.  
 5. The Prosody has been much enlarged, and the Horatian metres fully elucidated.  
 Professors and Schoolmasters are invited to examine this edition, as it is believed they will find it far superior to any other edition of the same work. Copies of the Grammar will be furnished gratuitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it.  
 ap 18—f

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

**KEEPSAKE FOR 1836.**—Just received a few copies of this splendid Annual, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, richly bound in satin, and embellished with nineteen exquisite engravings, \$7 00.  
 \*\* All the Souvenirs, Christmas and New Year's Gifts, splendidly bound and illustrated Books, richly bound miniature editions, and a very large collection of Children's and Juvenile Books, comprising every variety and price, on sale at very reduced prices.  
 PISHEY THOMPSON.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**—We will at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from ten to thirty years of age. Persons having likely servants, dispose of will do well to call upon a new principle on 7th Street, immediately South of the Centre Market House, Washington, D. C. at  
 J. W. NEAL & CO.  
 mar 14—3tawf [Globe.]

**NEW BOOKS.**—Paris and the Parisians, by Mrs. Trollope.  
 Select, a new edition, with commentary and other additions, by Professor Anthon.  
 Maryatt's complete Works, handsomely printed and bound, with portrait; the whole eight volumes complete, for \$3 50.  
 may 4 F. TAYLOR.

**BRADLEY & CATLETT** have this day received 250 packages of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, which, together with the Stock before on hand, makes the stock at all times, in amount, more than ninety thousand dollars. Goods will be sold by the piece, or cut to suit customers, at a small advance.  
 BRADLEY & CATLETT,  
 ap 3—d3w (Globe.) Opposite the Market.

**NEW PEN-HOLDERS.**—Just received at Stationers' Hall, a great variety of Silver, Ivory, and Cocoa Wood Pen-holders, some of them constructed upon a new principle, adapted for every kind of Metallic Pens, and which can be worn in the pocket with the pen attached, being the neatest and most convenient article that has ever been offered to the Public.  
 ap 29 (Tel) W. FISCHER.

**MONNEY LOST,** between Friday, April 29th, and Wednesday, May 4th, a Silk Net Purse, of various colors, with a piece of white silk thread as a drawing-string, which, after being drawn, was passed around several times, and tied. The purse contained several \$20 and \$10 bills, all believed to be of the Bank of the Metropolis.  
 A reward of \$10 will be given to any person leaving the above described purse and money at the counting room of the office of the National Intelligencer.  
 may 6—3t

**THE TRIAL OF REUBEN CRANDALL, M.D.**  
 Just published, and for sale at No. 5, Varnum's Row, Pa. Avenue, a Trial of Reuben Crandall, M.D., charged with publishing and circulating seditious and incendiary papers, &c. in the District of Columbia, with the intent of exciting servile insurrection. Carefully reported and compiled from the written statements of the court and the counsel.  
 may 7—3t R. FARNHAM.

**MRS. THOMPSON,** grateful for the steady confidence already reposed in her, respectfully informs those parents who wish their daughters taught ornamental branches at the same school where they study the solid and more important branches of education, that she has now the services of a lady who has taught school for several years, and who teaches various branches of ornamental work, very handsomely, particularly a great variety of needle-work, bead and rice-work, the drawing and coloring of maps, &c. Those young ladies whose friends desire it, may learn either one or all of the following branches, to wit: French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Latin, and the French language. Great pains will be taken to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the scholars, as well as their social department. The number will be limited to fifty, though the rooms are airy and spacious enough for many more. There are thirty-five pupils for two teachers. Therefore, additional scholars will be very gratefully received. Cards, of terms, references, &c. may be had at the Academy opposite the Judiciary square, near the City Hall.  
 may 2—3t

**20 DOLLARS REWARD.**—Stolen from a lot of my Lumber Yard, on Wednesday night, 4th inst., a blood bay Horse, about 5 years old, 15 hands high, tall boned, short. He is a fast trotter, and his sides are rubbed by traces; no other marks recollected. I will give \$5 for the Horse, and \$20 on conviction of the thief.  
 A. B. McCLEAN.  
 mar 6—3t

**A DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE.**—Situated at the West Yard, on the corner of I street south and 8th street east, fronting five feet on the latter street, and forty feet on the former, with two good two-story houses, one of brick, the other frame. It is an excellent stand for a dry goods store, a grocery, a tavern, or any kind of business. It will be sold low.  
 G. F. & G. W. ELLIS, Auctioneers.  
 may 6—3t

**JOHN M. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor and Clo** thing, most respectfully informs the citizens of Washington, and the Public generally, that he has taken a store on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite to the Hotel, where he proposes conducting the above business in all its various branches. I am now manufacturing, and purpose keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Seasonable Ready-made Clothing, embracing almost every article in the mode of the times, and promising young gentlemen, the utmost advance on actual cost, for cash. Gentlemen waited on at short notice, which, for beauty of cut and elegance of make, cannot be surpassed by any in the District.  
 JOHN M. JOHNSON.  
 N. B. Cloths of every description neatly repaired.  
 may 2—11m

**CANCER FARM FOR SALE.**—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 a short distance from Alexandria. The soil is excellent, and of good fence, and is divided into eight fields, six of which are used for agricultural purposes, and two as sheep-parks, a stock of upwards of three hundred having been profitably grazed on said fields. A clover has been successfully grown for ten years past on the above farm, and is now ready for use in seed. It is believed that 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 bushels of seed now need to be sown, and the crop will be upwards of two hundred acres well clothed in grass, &c.  
 More than two hundred acres of this tract are well adapted to timothy, seventy of which are well set, and are particularly well adapted to the production of grass. The balance of the tract may be purchased for the interest of the purchase money for the whole tract.  
 Let 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 of new fields, wheat from the growing crop, and that the field now planted 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 lower prices.  
 The dwelling and other houses on the premises are calculated to make a family comfortable. Orchards of well-cultivated 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 has a sheep farm of about two hundred on land immediately in the neighborhood, whose character as grass farm, is certainly not in higher repute than this. Southwestern lands will be taken in payment for this land.  
 The terms of sale will be made liberal; five years will be given for the purchase money, 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.  
 R. T. MITCHELL.  
 mar 7—3taw2m

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**—I offer for sale or rent, the farm on the National Avenue, known by the name of "Crocket's Farm," about two and a half miles from Alexandria. There are about sixty acres of land in cultivation.  
 The improvements are a substantial two story brick house, brick kitchen, and dairy, with a pump of good water at the door, a small new building on one of the lots for servants, an excellent apple and promising young peach orchard, well selected trees, exclusive of a number of bearing peach and pear trees of excellent fruit.  
 The situation is perfectly healthy, and from its proximity to Alexandria, it is desirable for a family and dairy farm.  
 There is a promising crop of wheat on the ground, and preparations are making for one of oats and corn.  
 I would sell the whole in its present state at a moderate price, or rent it to an industrious practical farmer (none other need apply) upon the terms, so as to insure a profit of one crop in a year, or put him in possession at a time sufficiently early to put in a crop in the fall.  
 ROBT. H. MILLER, Alexandria.  
 ap 4—e6wv

**SILK HAT FACTORY.**—S. W. HANDY, between Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels, has commenced the manufacture of hats, which will enable him, in future, to sell a superior article at the lowest Northern price.  
 Just received from New York and Philadelphia, 10 cases Silk Hats, (previously ordered), which will be sold at the reduced prices.  
 Mrs. Kussat's Hats, his own make, known to be a superior article.  
 Priced from \$3 to \$5.  
 Wanted immediately, a hat finisher, either of silk or fur, and a hat trimmer.  
 may 5—43t

**IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.**—The entire stock of high bred improved Durham Short Horned Cattle, imported and bred by late Dr. David Hosack, will be sold on Friday, the 20th May, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Hyde Park, in Dutchess

REMARKS OF Mr. R. M. JOHNSON.

On the bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Mr. JOHNSON rose, and said: It is not my intention to detain the committee except for a very brief explanation of the object of the bill; for the measure which it proposes requires despatch. The letter of the Secretary of War, read by the Honorable the Clerk to read, shows the necessity of immediate action.

WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 18, 1836.

Sir: In answer to your inquiry, I have the honor to state that various reports which have reached the Department lead to the belief that the Indians upon the Western frontier are in a state of considerable uneasiness, and that disturbances with them are to be expected. It is necessary to guard against such a contingency as soon as possible, and a certain number of posts requires that a road should be opened, and a certain post established along it, in conformity with the plan recommended in my report to the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, and communicated in my letter to you of the 19th February; and I would further recommend that the necessary law should be passed as soon as convenient, so that any necessary delay may take place in the arrangements of the Department.

I have further to state, in conformity with your suggestion, that in the event of any difficulties among the Indians, I consider the measure proposed by the Military Committee, of allowing volunteer corps to be taken into service for a term not exceeding twelve months, to be discharged as much sooner as the public interest will permit, very important, and one which, if adopted, cannot fail to be more efficient and economical than the present method of restricting the term of service to three months.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant, LEW. CASS.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, Chairman Com. Bill, Affairs, U. S.

The bill now before the committee authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers for a term not exceeding one year, to be discharged at an earlier period if the public service will permit. The existing law authorizes the President to call out the militia for a term not exceeding three months, for the object specified in the Constitution, namely, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to enforce the laws of the country. The bill before the committee provides that, in lieu of a requisition on the militia, indiscriminately, without consulting the convenience of those who may be called upon, he will or may accept of such as shall volunteer their services; and that instead of being required to discharge them for new subsidies, he may continue them in service for a year, if the public safety should require that length of service. It does not authorize him to accept their service for any other object than that specified in the existing law and in the Constitution; nor does it change the principle of the existing law in any other respect whatever.

The advantages both to the public service and to the civil community of volunteers over militia drafts are certainly very great and obvious. The militia laws contain no difference of circumstances or condition among citizens. The farmer may be compelled to leave his field at a moment in which the loss of one month would prove a sacrifice of the whole year's produce. It may be when he has prepared his seed, or when he has sowed or planted it, or it may be when he is reaping, and the whole may perish for want of gathering. The mechanic may be called from his work at a time when its neglect would ruin his whole business. Both may be called away when their families are in the most critical situation, and when the sacrifice would be greater than could be remunerated by any pecuniary consideration. But volunteers will not be drawn from their ordinary avocations. They will be persons without domestic attachments, and their affairs are in a state that will permit their absence without great inconvenience. The greater proportion of them will be young men, who are animated by the ardor of youth, impelled by the thirst of glory, urged by the fire of patriotism, and willing to learn the duties of the camp and the field, while indulging the novelties so grateful to youthful minds.

As it regards the public service, all experience shows that the man makes the best soldier who makes the field his choice. The universal character of Americans is that of bravery; but the same person, with all the love of country which is common to Americans, and no country on earth ever presented such charms, or ever commanded such patriotism, would be much more effective in war, when the soldier makes the field of glory as his choice, than when the state draws him from his domestic attachments of his dependent family, forced upon his mind a painful reluctance to do what, under other circumstances, would be a matter of choice.

The difference between a tour of three months, and a year's service, of the same persons, is so decidedly in favor of the latter, both in efficiency and economy, that it must be a serious mistake to suppose that the extra distance of reflection. Persons in public view but three months will scarcely have learned the use of arms, the exercises of the field, and the discipline of the army, before their term will expire. Experience is as necessary to the efficiency of an army as to any other employment; and it is a fact as well established as any other principle in military annals, that troops disciplined and experienced are, in action, nearly equal to double their numbers in the numbers of the field, and these of new troops, instead of those who are accustomed to the service. The expense of outfits, whether incurred by the Public or by individuals, is so much actual expense to the country, and this is renewed as often as new levies are made; so that, in point of economy, there is a difference of more than one-half in favor of volunteers for a year, as well as double the efficacy in their service.

EDWARD DYER. — New Frame House and barn on the 25th street, in the city of Philadelphia. The house is 30 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and the barn is 40 feet wide, 40 feet deep, and is finished with a stone floor, with the lot on which it is situated, fronting on 11th street, between New York Avenue and H street. Terms at sale, EDW. DYER, Auctioneer, Apr. 21—31.

AND FOR SALE. — The subscriber having determined to remove to some of the Western States, offers for sale the farm on which he resides, containing 400 acres, lying in the county of Fairfax, in the State of Virginia, on the south side of Difficult Run, between the Falls Bridge and Middle turnpike road, not more than one mile from either; about two miles from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, twelve from Georgetown, twelve from Washington, and twelve from Alexandria. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, with eight rooms, a kitchen, a new hewed log house two stories high, with four rooms for servants, a large new barn, spring house, and other necessary buildings. The farm is well watered, with many constant springs of first rate water; the soil is naturally good, and, from experiments made, clover and grass grow kindly. Plaster acts well. Also, about 75 acres of Land in the same county, on the State road leading from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, about twelve miles from the former place, adjoining the land of the heirs of John Fowler, Robert Kerby, and others; is a part of the Barnaby tract. Persons desirous of purchasing land will do well to call and see me, as I am determined to sell, and a bargain may be had. The terms will be made easy and accommodating. Should the land not be sold by the 15th day of July next, it will then be offered at public auction to the highest bidder, before the front door of Fairfax Court-house, at which time the terms will be made known. mar 22—apl 15

FISHING PROPERTY FOR SALE. — I will sell the FARM upon which I reside, lying upon the Potomac river, in the lower part of Charles county, Maryland, containing about 300 acres, one of the best of which is a very fine and finest and heaviest timber. The situation is healthy, and the prospect fine and extensive. It is well adapted to the growth of all the various crops usually cultivated in the lower counties of Maryland. The sources for manuring and improving are abundant and numerous. It is well watered, and the soil is so rich that part of the county. But what especially recommends it at this particular period, is its admirable location for a fishery, though yet untried. It is adjoining to, and immediately below, Swans Point, where there is now a fishery in most successful operation on a small scale, and the water is not only abundant, but almost any length; and from its location necessarily defended from the northerly and easterly winds, to which many of the Potomac landings are much exposed. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and judge for themselves. Terms made known by application to P. MATTHEWS, near Harris's Lot Post Office, Charles county, Md. may 3—apl 1

NOR SALE. — A good substantial Carriage and Harness, which may be had cheaply applied for, immediately, and on a credit of ninety days, for paper satisfactorily endorsed. EDW. DYER, Auctioneer, Apr. 21—31

On the same subject.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1836.

Mr. GRANGER said: Mr. Speaker, I rise to give my assent to the general propositions of this bill, and particularly to say a few words in favor of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. ASHLEY.) I remember, sir, that when the question of removing the Indians from their native abodes and the sepulchres of their fathers was first raised, one argument in its favor, and one which I never intended to be met with, was that, should we be victorious, the nation would be benefited, not only by the fact that they would be removed from the places which civilization threw around them; that they would be taken to a country where broad hunting grounds would be secured to them; that they would follow the chase as they had been accustomed to follow it—and that, finding employment congenial to their habits, they would have all their simple wants supplied, and would cease to be the victims of the white man's avarice.

I remember, sir, that those who viewed this subject more calmly, and, as it would seem, more wisely, then prophesied that that would happen which has happened. We have been told, to-day, that instead of availing themselves of the advantage promised to be secured to them, instead of being quiet, happy people, indulging themselves in all the simple engagements of savage life, they are people, herding together, and peering up in close squads on the frontier, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RYAN) has told us, often suffering from hunger, enjoying but few of the necessities, and none of the luxuries of life. Under these circumstances, sir, and departing as they have done from the primitive habits of their ancestors, to which I had hoped they would have returned, it becomes necessary to take measures to guard the frontier settlements against their depredations. No gentleman has greater confidence than I have in the wisdom of the bill now before us, and I have no objection to its being carried into effect. The history of the West shows us that there is no community on which we can rely with more security than on the people of that section. But, sir, he has been but a careless observer of the Indian character who does not know that the force proposed by the gentleman from Missouri is the force of all others that an Indian dreads, and that is effective in Indian warfare. What do you see in Florida, sir, I would like to know, if you were there assembled, the patriotic volunteers flowing in from all your Southern and Southwestern States; and still you find that an army of militia, aided by regular organized infantry, is almost powerless in this peculiar warfare. He who reads the accounts of the day will learn that, as your armies have moved in full martial array from one post to another, the point which the army abandons is immediately seized upon by the very savages whom you would attempt to force to retreat. When you have an army of militia, which requires an army to fight an Indian, because he regards not the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of war. His warfare is the warfare of subtlety; he feels no disgrace in telling you that he will not meet you on the battle-field, because he has been early taught, both by sages and warriors, that treachery is honorable. How, then, are you to control them? How are you to address yourselves to his fears? Only by presenting to him that kind of warfare which he can be moved with celerity, and which will present a force at every corner. That is only to be found in armed men who are moved with a rapidity equal to that which the Indian pushes on his trail, or traverses the prairie. Gentlemen familiar with this species of warfare have told you that, if you rely on your infantry, the Indian will hold you at bay, scout you, and that before you have moved ten miles from the post you abandon it, and will present himself at that very camp again. I have no objection to the general provisions of this bill; but I believe that authority, if it does not now, should at all times exist in the President of the United States, to call out troops when wanting for such an emergency. I shall therefore vote for every part of the bill, but more particularly for the proposition of the gentleman from Missouri. One word, sir, before I sit down, as to the amendment proposed by Mr. Ashley, in the Committee of Ways and Means. (Mr. CAMERLÉNG.) It seems to me that there is a great desire to create a war panic elsewhere. We are now to raise an army to guard ourselves against Santa Ana.

Mr. CAMERLÉNG explained. He had said no such thing; he had said that we must raise an army to prevent an Indian war. He had expressed no opinion about Santa Ana.

Mr. GRANGER. I will endeavor to bring myself more closely to the gentleman's words. They were, sir, that it cannot be disguised that there is danger that Santa Ana, in driving the Texans before him, might follow them to within our frontier.

Mr. CAMERLÉNG said he expressly disclaimed having used any such language.

Mr. GRANGER said he had stated that he was of opinion that the force of the Mexicans was so strong that they would drive the Texans before them to our frontier, which would excite the hostility of the savages on the whole frontier, and bring upon an Indian war, against which it was necessary to protect ourselves. Mr. GRANGER. Then, sir, leaving the correctness of our respective versions to be decided by the House, I have only to regret that, commanding the distinguished position he does, the gentleman should have found it necessary to have said one word of Santa Ana, even in connexion with our Western Indians. Should the crimson flag of the Indian ever be seen waving above the head of the Texas, or should the blood-stained folds be seen to wave, the whole of the vast valleys of the Mississippi, of the Ohio, and of the entire West, would be poured forth to the defence of our country. And, sir, the gentleman from New York, my honorable colleague, knows as well as myself, that when the hunters of Kentucky and the ridemen of Tennessee are in the field, the enemy had better look out.

After this further debate, Mr. WHITE, of Florida, moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the words "or mounted riflemen."

Mr. ASHLEY accepted the modification, and the amendment or modification was adopted—yeas 96, nays 40.

BY EDWARD DYER. — New Frame House and barn on the 25th street, in the city of Philadelphia. The house is 30 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and the barn is 40 feet wide, 40 feet deep, and is finished with a stone floor, with the lot on which it is situated, fronting on 11th street, between New York Avenue and H street. Terms at sale, EDW. DYER, Auctioneer, Apr. 21—31.

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Presented in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JAN. 23, 1836.

Sir: I am instructed by the President to request that you will repair to some proper position near the Western frontier of the State of Louisiana, and there assume the personal command of all the troops of the United States who are, or may be, employed in the campaign against the Mexican boundary. It is not the object of the military arrangements alluded to by yourself and the adjutant general under your command, but to require your personal presence at a point where public considerations demand the exercise of great discretion and experience. An order will be issued without delay to the sixth regiment of infantry, ordered to proceed to the frontiers with all the troops in the western part of Louisiana, and in the country west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri river, will be employed, as occasion may require, in carrying into effect the instructions herein communicated to you. The State of affairs in Texas calls for immediate measures on the part of the Government. It is the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected. It is possible that the course of operations may induce one or other of the contending parties to approach the boundary line, with a view to the extension of their claims. In that case, you will give notice to the persons having the direction, that they will not be permitted to cross into the territory of the United States; and if they attempt to do so, you will resist with the means at your disposal. The State of affairs in Texas calls for immediate measures on the part of the Government. It is the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected. It is possible that the course of operations may induce one or other of the contending parties to approach the boundary line, with a view to the extension of their claims. In that case, you will give notice to the persons having the direction, that they will not be permitted to cross into the territory of the United States; and if they attempt to do so, you will resist with the means at your disposal. The State of affairs in Texas calls for immediate measures on the part of the Government. It is the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected. It is possible that the course of operations may induce one or other of the contending parties to approach the boundary line, with a view to the extension of their claims. In that case, you will give notice to the persons having the direction, that they will not be permitted to cross into the territory of the United States; and if they attempt to do so, you will resist with the means at your disposal.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant, LEW. CASS.

Major General E. P. GAINES, Memphis, Tennessee.

HEAD QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Baton Rouge, March 29, 1836.

Sir: I have received, not until yesterday, an official copy of your letter of the 23d January last, by which I have the satisfaction to perceive that the late Major General Sibley has been pleased to direct my immediate attention to the Western frontier of the State of Louisiana, in order to preserve, if necessary, by force, the neutrality of the United States. In obedience to this order, I have availed myself of the very early departure of the steamer "Enterprise" for Baton Rouge, in order to enable me to ascertain to what extent the arsenal there will furnish ordnance and stores for the prompt and efficient discharge of the duties assigned to me—duties which derive great importance from the present peculiar circumstances of the frontier, in which the Mexican forces seem disposed to encroach upon our Texian neighbors. (See the accompanying newspapers.) Upon this point I take leave to suggest whether it may or may not become necessary, in our own defence, to speak to the commanding brigadiers in a language not to be misunderstood—a language requiring force and military supplies. It is, however, of necessity, for the protection of our frontier, to check the savage operations of each of the contending parties who may forget to respect the laws of war and our neutral rights, and may endanger the peace and other vital interests of all the parties concerned—scenes of barbarism disgraceful to all who enact or tolerate them.

Should I find any disposition on the part of the Mexicans or their red allies to menace an encroachment upon the United States, my duty not only to hold the troops of my command in readiness for action in defence of our slender frontier, but to anticipate their lawless movements, by crossing our supposed or imaginary national boundary, and meeting the savage marauders where they are about to appear, and to approach towards our frontier.

Should I err in this view of the Government's interest, I shall be gratified to receive the views of the President, to which I shall conform. In the event of any views which I shall have been approved, I shall, in that event, have occasion for some mounted volunteers, with other forces sufficient to make my numerical strength equal to the estimated strength of the contending parties, which is now estimated at eight thousand to twelve thousand men, including all the militia of the State of Louisiana. I have already desired the fine Legionary Brigade, commanded by General Planche, of the city of New Orleans, to calculate on the possibility of my having occasion to invite the Legion to join me. To this suggestion I shall be glad to place the same authority as I have cordially responded that they would, whenever it might be deemed necessary, promptly repair to the frontier, delighted with the opportunity of carrying into effect the wishes of the President, under whose immediate command many of these officers distinguished themselves in the defence of their city and State in the memorable triumph of December, 1814, and January, 1815. All which is submitted for the information of the President of the United States. With profound respect,

EDMUND P. GAINES, Major General commanding, Secretary of War.

P. S. I arrived at the city of New Orleans at 7 A. M. and departed therefrom on board the steamer at 7 P. M. yesterday, having taken my passage on board the steamer the "Lebanon," bound from New Orleans for Natchitoches, and to be at Baton Rouge on the 1st April, Friday next. E. P. G.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25, 1836.

Sir: Your letter of the 29th ultimo was received at the Department a few days since, but I have been prevented by indisposition from giving it an earlier answer.

I enclose for your information a copy of the memorandum of an official conference between the Secretary of State and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, respecting the southwestern borders of the United States. You will consider, as a part of your instructions, the declaration made by the Secretary of State, and govern yourself accordingly. It is not the wish of the President to take advantage of present circumstances to place in controversy any portion of the Mexican territory. Still, however, the neutral duties as well as the neutral rights of the United States will justify the Government in taking all necessary measures to prevent a violation of their territory. Recent events induce the belief that the Mexican agents, by means of the late Convention, have secured a certain excitement. In that portion of the country, there are many Indian tribes whose habitual predilection to engage in war is well known, as is, also, their reckless disregard of any of the claims of humanity. And from information which has reached the Government, there is too much reason to believe that the late Convention will induce the Indians to join the Mexican troops. It may, therefore, be, as you anticipate, that these various contending parties may approach our frontiers, and that the lives and property of our citizens may be placed in jeopardy. Should this be the case, the President approves the suggestion you make, and you are authorized to take such position, on either side of the imaginary boundary line, as may be best for your defensive operations. You will, however, under no circumstances, advance farther than old Fort Nogodoches, which is within the limits of the United States, as claimed by our Government. But in the event of your discovery of offence against our Government, but in the event of your discovery of offence against our Government, but in the event of your discovery of offence against our Government, you are authorized to do so, in the event of your discovery of offence against our Government.

I have this day, by direction of the President, requested the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, to call into service any militia force you may find necessary for the protection of the frontiers. This force must be called out for a term of not less than six months from the day they reach their rendezvous, to be discharged at any time by the United States. The necessary means will be furnished to you, and the proper staff departments for such supplies as may be required. I need hardly say that the duty committed to you is one of great importance, as well as of great delicacy; and I do not doubt that you will be able to execute it with the promptness and propriety which the President will give you in any foreign authority. I have to request that you will keep me regularly advised of your proceedings. GAINES, Major General E. P.

[Copied from the letter-book of the War Department.]

Sir: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit to you a memorandum of an official conference, on the 20th instant, with Mr. Gorostiza, Mexican Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, JOHN FORSYTH.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War.

Memorandum for Mr. Gorostiza, of what was said to him by Mr. Forsyth, in their conference on the 20th of April, 1836.

Mr. Forsyth stated to Mr. Gorostiza, that in consequence of the contest in Texas, the movements of some citizens of the United States on the Red river, and approaching the boundary of the United States against the United States, and of the Indians within the United States against Mexico, orders would be given to General Gaines to take such a position with the troops of the United States as would enable him to preserve the neutrality of the United States, and of Mexico from Indian depredations, the territory of the United States, and to prevent a violation of Mexican territory by Mexicans, Texans, or Indians, during the disturbances unfortunately existing in that quarter, and that the troops of the United States would be ordered to protect the commissioners and surveyors of the two Governments, whenever they should meet in the territory of the United States, and to prevent a violation of the limits between the United States and the Mexican States. Should the troops, in the performance of their duty, be advanced beyond the point Mexico might suppose was within the territory of the United States, the occupation of the position was not to be taken as an indication of any hostile feeling, or of a desire to establish a possession or claim not justified by the treaty of limits. The occupation would be precautionary and provisional, and would be abandoned whenever (the line being run and the true limits marked) the disturbances in that region should cease, they being the only motive for it.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Natchitoches, Louisiana, April 8, 1836.

Sir: I arrived at this place on the 4th instant, since which time I have received information from various sources, which lead me to believe that the late Major General Sibley has been pleased to direct my immediate attention to the Western frontier of the State of Louisiana, in order to preserve, if necessary, by force, the neutrality of the United States. In obedience to this order, I have availed myself of the very early departure of the steamer "Enterprise" for Baton Rouge, in order to enable me to ascertain to what extent the arsenal there will furnish ordnance and stores for the prompt and efficient discharge of the duties assigned to me—duties which derive great importance from the present peculiar circumstances of the frontier, in which the Mexican forces seem disposed to encroach upon our Texian neighbors. (See the accompanying newspapers.) Upon this point I take leave to suggest whether it may or may not become necessary, in our own defence, to speak to the commanding brigadiers in a language not to be misunderstood—a language requiring force and military supplies. It is, however, of necessity, for the protection of our frontier, to check the savage operations of each of the contending parties who may forget to respect the laws of war and our neutral rights, and may endanger the peace and other vital interests of all the parties concerned—scenes of barbarism disgraceful to all who enact or tolerate them.

Should I find any disposition on the part of the Mexicans or their red allies to menace an encroachment upon the United States, my duty not only to hold the troops of my command in readiness for action in defence of our slender frontier, but to anticipate their lawless movements, by crossing our supposed or imaginary national boundary, and meeting the savage marauders where they are about to appear, and to approach towards our frontier.

Should I err in this view of the Government's interest, I shall be gratified to receive the views of the President, to which I shall conform. In the event of any views which I shall have been approved, I shall, in that event, have occasion for some mounted volunteers, with other forces sufficient to make my numerical strength equal to the estimated strength of the contending parties, which is now estimated at eight thousand to twelve thousand men, including all the militia of the State of Louisiana. I have already desired the fine Legionary Brigade, commanded by General Planche, of the city of New Orleans, to calculate on the possibility of my having occasion to invite the Legion to join me. To this suggestion I shall be glad to place the same authority as I have cordially responded that they would, whenever it might be deemed necessary, promptly repair to the frontier, delighted with the opportunity of carrying into effect the wishes of the President, under whose immediate command many of these officers distinguished themselves in the defence of their city and State in the memorable triumph of December, 1814, and January, 1815. All which is submitted for the information of the President of the United States. With profound respect,

EDMUND P. GAINES, Major General commanding, Secretary of War.

P. S. I enclose a copy of my letters to the Governors of the States above named. E. P. G.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Natchitoches, La., April 8, 1836.

Sir: The war in Texas, which has, of late, assumed a sanguinary character, has induced the President of the United States to request me to place the troops of my command in a regular force in that quarter, in order to prevent a violation of the neutral frontier, to which my attention has been particularly directed. He deems it to be the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected, inasmuch as it is possible to do so, by force.

Should I find any disposition on the part of the Mexicans or their red allies to menace an encroachment upon the United States, my duty not only to hold the troops of my command in readiness for action in defence of our slender frontier, but to anticipate their lawless movements, by crossing our supposed or imaginary national boundary, and meeting the savage marauders where they are about to appear, and to approach towards our frontier.

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EDMUND P. GAINES, Major General commanding, Secretary of War.

P. S. I arrived at the city of New Orleans at 7 A. M. and departed therefrom on board the steamer at 7 P. M. yesterday, having taken my passage on board the steamer the "Lebanon," bound from New Orleans for Natchitoches, and to be at Baton Rouge on the 1st April, Friday next. E. P. G.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25, 1836.

Sir: Your letter of the 29th ultimo was received at the Department a few days since, but I have been prevented by indisposition from giving it an earlier answer.

I enclose for your information a copy of the memorandum of an official conference between the Secretary of State and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, respecting the southwestern borders of the United States. You will consider, as a part of your instructions, the declaration made by the Secretary of State, and govern yourself accordingly. It is not the wish of the President to take advantage of present circumstances to place in controversy any portion of the Mexican territory. Still, however, the neutral duties as well as the neutral rights of the United States will justify the Government in taking all necessary measures to prevent a violation of their territory. Recent events induce the belief that the Mexican agents, by means of the late Convention, have secured a certain excitement. In that portion of the country, there are many Indian tribes whose habitual predilection to engage in war is well known, as is, also, their reckless disregard of any of the claims of humanity. And from information which has reached the Government, there is too much reason to believe that the late Convention will induce the Indians to join the Mexican troops. It may, therefore, be, as you anticipate, that these various contending parties may approach our frontiers, and that the lives and property of our citizens may be placed in jeopardy. Should this be the case, the President approves the suggestion you make, and you are authorized to take such position, on either side of the imaginary boundary line, as may be best for your defensive operations. You will, however, under no circumstances, advance farther than old Fort Nogodoches, which is within the limits of the United States, as claimed by our Government. But in the event of your discovery of offence against our Government, but in the event of your discovery of offence against our Government, but in the event of your discovery of offence against our Government, you are authorized to do so, in the event of your discovery of offence against our Government.

vision whatever; and that this duty will be executed under any circumstances that may happen. You will also reiterate against the employment of any of the Indians. Although the difficulty of finding the use of this species of force, which cannot be restrained, yet the right of the United States to remonstrate against its service rests upon other grounds. From the habits and dispositions of the Indians, it is well known that the power of employing them cannot restrain them within the legitimate rules of warfare. If they approach the frontiers, they will pay no regard to a mere imaginary line, but will carry on their depredations and massacres wherever inhabitants can be found, and where there is no force to oppose them. It is altogether idle to expect that in such a state of things the frontier settlements of the United States would not be exposed to the calamities. Whoever calls the Indians into service, and induces them to approach our border, cannot but be aware of the consequences that must ensue. All this you will represent to the proper officers, and you will use your best exertions to keep such a force from reaching to wards your posts, in case they do so, so as not to dispute it.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant, LEW. CASS.

Major General GAINES, Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

TWO 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 Sheriff, 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 be consulted at the Noticing.

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB RACES. Spring Meeting, 1836. May 10. Ladies' Committee.

Messrs. P. T. ELLICOTT, DANIEL BOYD, O. SPRING, and ROBERT LAWRENCE, Stewards.

General HUNTER, Colonel Major GARLAND, Dr. BUCK, Dr. KING, THEODORE KANE, and N. RICE. First day's Race.

For the great sweepstakes of \$10,000; the largest amount ever run for on the Washington course.

Sweepstakes for 3 yd. old colts and fillies; mile heats; subscription \$200; for 2 yd. old colts and fillies; mile heats; subscription \$200; for 2 yd. old colts and fillies; mile heats; subscription \$200; for 2 yd. old colts and fillies; mile heats; subscription \$200.

The entries for each day's race to be made by 3 o'clock, at the Club Table, on the Course.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM, or American Archery Company. — The Manager of this splendid establishment respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington City and vicinity that the Arena now fitting up on the West Square will be open to receive visitors on Thursday night, May 12th.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. This celebrated company have been principally in the South, and have justly acquired the character of being the most formidable Company of Sharpshooters in the United States.

The names of SWARTZ, as the Corda Elasticque VALTELA, (not inferior to Herr Clins), ADREAS, on the Slack Cord, STOUT, as Hercules, GOSSE, the inimitable American Clown, ARCHER, DECKERSON, and the two BUCKLEY BOYS, have invariably drawn crowds wherever they have been. The BAND of Stitches will also be formed, and may be called, without any impropriety, the best of their number.

The Manager, in soliciting public patronage, would respectfully add that the whole is managed in the most respectable manner, and nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the delicacy or offend the propriety of the audience.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8. Admittance to Box Seats, 50 cents; Pits, 25 cents. No Ladies admitted unattended by a Gentleman. For particulars of performance, see small Bills.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 6, 1836.

EDMUND P. GAINES, Major General commanding, Secretary of War.

P. S. I arrived at the city of New Orleans at 7 A. M. and departed therefrom

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1836.

IN SENATE.

Petitions were presented by Mr. WHITE, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, and Mr. TOMLINSON.

A communication was received from the Treasury Department on the subject of an individual claim; and another in reference to the increase of compensation to the clerks.

ARMY.

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Finance, reported the act making appropriations for the Army for the year 1836, with two amendments.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the bill was then taken up for consideration, and the amendments were read.

Mr. WEBSTER explained that the bill, as it came from the House, contained a provision for making the troops from Fort Mifflin to some other point on the banks of the Arkansas.

The amendments were then agreed to; the bill was reported without further amendments, and the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed. A message from the House of Representatives was received, stating that the House had concurred in all the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service of the United States, with the exception of the sixth amendment.

Mr. WEBSTER said he thought the non-concurrence of the House in this amendment was probably the result of want of information. He did not wish to delay the passage of this bill, and it might be that the clause struck out by the House could be introduced into another bill. He would leave it to any Senator to suggest what might be the proper course.

Mr. WRIGHT stated that, since the message was received from the House, he had received a communication from the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, by whom it was stated that the committee were of the opinion that they had voted from insufficient information.

Mr. WEBSTER, assenting to this course, moved that the Senate recede from their amendment; which motion was agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the corporations of the District was returned from the House with various amendments.

On motion of Mr. KILGORE, of Alabama, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia for the purpose of examining the amendments.

The amendment made by the House to the bill providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, was, on motion of Mr. WEBSTER, concurred in.

A bill from the House, making appropriations for the defence of the Western frontier, was read a first and second time.

Mr. WEBSTER moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, stating that a communication had been received from the War Department by the committee in reference to the phraseology of the bill.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the extension of the northern boundary of Missouri, and the extinguishment of certain Indian titles therein named; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Robert Murray, without amendment, with the expression of an opinion that the same ought not to pass.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, the Committee on Revolutionary Claims were discharged from the further consideration of certain petitions, among them the petition of the heirs of James Mason.

Mr. HUBBARD also reported from the same committee a bill for the relief of Benjamin J. Porter; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

TEXAS.

Mr. PRESTON rose to present a memorial from a number of citizens assembled in Philadelphia on the affairs of Texas, and recommending an early recognition of the independence of that country.

Mr. PRESTON accompanied the presentation of the petition with some remarks, which produced a debate of much animation and interest, in which Mr. PRESTON, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. SHEPLEY participated.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented other memorials in the course of his remarks; and the whole were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

[The report of this debate will be given in another paper.] A resolution offered by Mr. WEBSTER, on Friday, calling on the Secretary of War for information concerning the contracts for the removal of the Creek Indians, was taken up, and agreed to.

A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to receive additional evidence in confirmation of the claim of the State of Massachusetts, for military services, was returned from the House with the amendment to insert after the word "Massachusetts" the words "and the other States of the Union," so as to admit of the States under this resolution.

WESTERN FRONTIER.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. BENTON, took up the bill from the other House, authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

There was some discussion in reference to this bill, in the course of which it was announced that it was authorized the number of volunteers to be raised at 10,000 men, and to confine themselves to repelling Indian invaders.

On motion of Mr. PRESTON, the authority given to the President in these words: "and shall appoint the necessary officers," was amended by adding "above the rank of Captain, when appointments shall be submitted to the Senate for his advice and approval, at its next session."

Mr. SWIFT moved to recommittal.

Mr. NICHOLS moved to amend the motion an instruction to report the bill with a provision to raise the army to the same peace establishment as that in which it was placed at the termination of the war in 1815.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. NICOLAS, to add instructions, the motion was negatived.

The bill was then recommitted.

The Senate proceeded to the third reading of the bill for the relief of Daniel Stearns; when,

On motion of Mr. SHEPLEY, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By unanimous consent, Mr. EVERETT offered the following resolution; which lies over one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if, in his opinion, it shall not be incompatible with the public interest, the instructions which have been transmitted from time to time, since the 1st day of January, 1835, to the Representatives of the United States at the Government of Mexico, relative to the boundaries between the two nations, and relative to the setting on foot military expeditions by citizens of the United States against the Mexican Province of Texas, and relative to the military occupation or contemplated occupation, under the authority of the President, of any post or place within the said province of Texas, and all correspondence and communications which have passed at Washington or at Mexico, between the two Governments, respecting the same; and all information in possession of the Executive respecting the same. And, also, that the President be requested to communicate to this House all orders and instructions issued to the military or other officers of the United States, or of the States, relative to the defence of the Western frontier, and all correspondence between them and the Government respecting the same.

The unfinished business of last Monday, being the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, was taken up.

The question being on the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, to commit the same to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill in conformity with the resolutions, and Mr. WILLIAMS being entitled to the floor,

Mr. GRAVES asked permission to give way for a moment to enable him to notice a charge that had been made against himself in the Globe of this morning.

Mr. WILLIAMS yielded the floor, and Mr. BOON rose to a point of order.

He wished to know whether the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WILLIAMS) had not lost his right to the floor.

The SPEAKER replied that if any objection was made, the gentleman could not resume the floor, after yielding it.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that if that was the case he would not yield the floor, and proceeded with his remarks.

Mr. BOON followed in opposition to the motion.

Mr. GRAVES took the floor, and the special order was then called for.

The House, by general consent, on motion of Mr. LINCOLN, took up and considered the joint resolution from the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive additional testimony in relation to the claims of Massachusetts and other States upon the United States, for services, commodities, and disbursements, during the late war with Great Britain; which, after being verbally amended, was read a third time, and passed.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the navy service of the United States for the year 1836, which had been returned from the Senate with amendments, and acted on in the Committee of the Whole.

The question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in the following amendment to the Senate's amendment, providing for an exploring expedition to the South Seas:

"The President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, if, in his opinion, the public interest shall require, to employ a ship or ships, and to purchase or provide such other small vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful; and, for this purpose, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in addition thereto, the President be authorized to employ a ship or ships, and to purchase or provide such other small vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful; and, for this purpose, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the objects required."

Mr. PATTON said he had not intended, as had been supposed, to question the constitutionality of authorizing this expedition; but he meant to say that it was not competent to this House to devolve upon the Executive the duty of deciding upon the expediency of propositions of this nature.

The duty of deciding questions of this nature was not given to the Executive by the Constitution; it was the duty of Congress to decide them; and Congress ought not to throw the responsibility upon the Executive. He would not intimate any distrust of the Executive, but he would say, the House had no right to impose upon him a duty which belonged exclusively to Congress.

He looked upon the principle as an important one, and he thought it would be better to establish a course of legislation which would entirely change the relations of the different departments of the Government.

Mr. HAMER thought every department of the Government should assume the responsibility which properly belonged to it; and, for this reason, he was opposed to the amendment, though he was in favor of the expedition, as one which might lead to important and useful results.

He said the principle upon which this amendment was founded, was similar to that upon which the exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and to the North Pole, and the expedition to the coast of Africa, had been authorized. He could see no sectional interest in such an appropriation; and he compared it to works upon the coast, such as light-houses, which, he said, were as important to those who lived in the interior as to those who lived in sight of them.

He said the object of the expedition was extensive; it was to make surveys of islands already known, and to bring away prisoners who are known to have been kept there, and to explore new harbors; and such a purpose was one that ought to be encouraged. He made some remarks upon the character of Mr. Reynolds, who had been active in advocating this expedition; and said he had known him from his boyhood, as he came from his (Mr. HAMER'S) neighborhood in Ohio. He knew him to be a man of a fair character as any one in the House; and said he had received literary honors from various societies, and was a man of extensive attainments.

In favor of the expedition, and in reply to the remark that it was a visionary scheme, he said it was no new thing, but had been in agitation six or seven years; had received the sanction of many most enlightened men; was petitioned for by the Legislatures of seven different States; and received the approbation of the whole mercantile community.

The object was of great importance, because now we had a vast amount of ships navigating those seas, without a single chart, exposed to shipwreck, for the want of information, which it was in the power of the Government to give them.

Mr. REED made some remarks; which will be published hereafter.

Mr. HAWES considered the amendment preferable to the clause proposed to be stricken out; but he thought both were objectionable. He objected to it as a visionary project. After some remarks upon the utility of several similar expeditions, he said he did not know that the friend of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAMER) would go with it; but he would not vote for it. He was informed that the individual alluded to was in favor of that project which, some time ago, originated in Ohio, that the world is like a ball, and that the globe is so small that it is as good as to live upon the inside of a cocoa nut; it is better than the outside shell to eat. He was opposed to the whole plan, and should vote against it; and he hoped the House would not sanction any such visionary and useless schemes.

Mr. PHELIPS went into a general examination of the subject, and said he was glad to grant the power to the President to decide, though the amendment proposed was somewhat in coming to a conclusion on the subject. He regretted that gentlemen who opposed this proposed expedition had not made themselves acquainted with the merits and necessities of such an expedition; and he went at length into a statement to show that no correct information was in the possession of mariners or merchants concerning the innumerable islands of the South Seas. Reports were to be found scattered throughout the country, of islands and of places where other vessels were left, often were incorrect, and could never be relied upon. Indeed, so defective was our knowledge, and so dangerous the navigation of the South Pacific ocean, from want of information, that it was impossible for merchant ships going there for any other pursuit than that of whaling to obtain insurance; and those who ventured thither for the fisheries or other purposes, were almost certain to perish.

He thought that great commercial advantages would be derived from a scientific hydrographic research into the Southern ocean. There were great treasures in the islands of this region, and it was only necessary to have them explored to enable our seamen to take advantage of the benefits of their trade; and the visit of a national ship would cause our nation, and the mariners of our merchant ships, to be made acquainted with the habits of the natives, who are now suspicious or hostile.

He said a great amount of produce and manufactures was annually shipped to those seas. The produce of the West was used in great quantities to fit out the whale and other ships; and there was hardly a cotton factory in the country which had not sent out their cotton goods, which were now bought and used for clothing by the savage inhabitants of those islands, who return for their valuable furs and other productions. He alluded to the trade in Sassafras wood, shell, and other articles, which are carried from the Sandwich, Society, and Fejoan Islands to China, and there exchanged for articles which contribute to swell the amount of the revenue of the country, and to increase the comforts of our people. The gentleman from South Carolina, who spoke of the valuable productions of his own country, and alluded to the value of his own statistical papers, that another S. C. gentleman, who boasted of his wealth or his achievements, annually reaped a larger amount of wealth from the ocean by his fisheries and his commerce than was produced by the State of South Carolina upon her whole soil.

Mr. PHILLIPS then stated as a fact, that many American seamen, who had been wrecked or accidentally left, were now being sought for, and held as prisoners by the natives, who cannot find opportunities to release them; who are denied the privilege of leaving the island if an opportunity should occur. He thought it worth the expense of the expedition to rescue their fellow-citizens from bondage, and to restore them to their homes and their friends. He also urged the advantage of scientific and practical researches into unknown regions of the earth. He was not disposed to discourage the efforts of citizens to advance in knowledge and science; and when a gentleman came forward with a long-cherished plan, founded in reason, and calculated to benefit the country, and to enlighten the world, he was willing to bid him God speed, and to render him all reasonable and proper aid. He said he had often heard remarks derogatory to the character of the mercantile community, and he had allowed them, as he should in future, to pass in silence; for he thought any one who looked at their enterprises would find them founded in reason and intelligence; and the result of their la-

bor was to be found in every institution, and interwoven with every interest of the country.

Mr. SUTHERLAND took the floor, and suggested that he had some remarks to offer; but, as the hour was late, and he thought the subject had been sufficiently discussed, he supposed the House would prefer to take the question, and if such was their wish he would give way; but if the debate was to be continued, he should claim the floor.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and the proposition to amend the Senate's amendment, by inserting that of the committee, was concurred in, without a division.

The question recurred upon adopting the amendment as amended.

Mr. DICKERSON made a few remarks in opposition to the amendment, and called for the reading of a report made to a previous Congress.

Mr. CAMBRELENG begged the House not to postpone any longer a decision of the question. He said he was not opposed to the expedition, but he was sorry the Senate had proposed it as an amendment to the Navy appropriation bill. The Senate's amendment had already postponed the passage of the bill a month, and he hoped the amendment would be either accepted or rejected at once.

On motion of Mr. HAWES, the yeas and nays were ordered on the adoption of the amendment; and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 92, nays 68.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1836, returned from the Senate with amendments.

Two amendments, one merely verbal, and the other appropriating \$300 for a medal ordered by a former Congress to be presented to Gen. Ripley, were concurred in.

Mr. CAMBRELENG then moved to lay that bill aside, and take up the fortification bill, which being objected to, the motion was withdrawn.

The committee then rose, and reported the Army bill to the House, with the amendments; which were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. MERGEE, the bill to authorize the Shenandoah Bridge Company to cross a bridge over that river at Harper's Ferry, was taken up, and passed.

The House then adjourned.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Columbus, from Liverpool, the New York editors have received London files to the 3d of April, and Liverpool to the 4th.

The principal item of news is that of the payment of eighteen million four hundred and sixty-six francs fifty-two centimes by the French Government to Messrs. Rothschild, on account of the American indemnification. Two instalments yet remain to be paid, which will be due, the first on February 2d, 1837, and the other on February 2d, 1838.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The two Houses of Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays on the 30th of March. The House of Lords to the 13th, and that of Commons to the 11th of April. Mr. P. M. Stewart gave notice that on the 15th of April he should call the attention of the House to the late outrageous proceedings at Cracow, and also to certain quarantine regulations newly established by the Czar, the effect of which would be to close the mouth of the Danube against the British trade with the Black sea.

Mr. Stewart also adverted to the commercial negotiations with Portugal. Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question of Mr. Stewart, admitted that the Portuguese Government displayed an unfriendly feeling toward the reciprocity system, and intimated that corresponding measures would probably be resorted to, from necessity, by the British Government.

The corporation reform bill for Ireland was read a third time and passed, on the 28th of March, by a majority of 61, the division being 260 to 199. The bill had its first meeting at the House of Commons on the 29th, and Lord Melbourne gave notice that he should call it up again on the 12th of April.

We regret to say that accounts of outrages, robberies, and murders in Ireland, continue to be dreadfully frequent. The London Morning Herald says that the author of the "moonshine" is M. Monsieur Nicole, a Frenchman, residing in the United States.

A fire broke out in Old Bond street, London, on the night of the 26th of March, which destroyed the extensive Bond street Bazaar, and a large portion of the still more extensive Burlington Arcade. The damage was estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars, including a superb gallery of pictures, belonging to Mr. Yates, valued at 30,000 pounds.

FRANCE.

Among the political *ou-dits* of the day in Paris, was a rumored secret negotiation between England, France, and Austria, for an alliance to secure the free navigation of the Black sea.

The French Chambers had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

A railroad between Calais, Paris, and Brussels, is said to be in contemplation.

M. PRYNONNET, one of the prisoners of Ham, is said to be dangerously ill. A commutation of their punishment is confidently spoken of. It is supposed that they will be banished.

A petition signed by the Duke of Padua, Massena, Prince of Esslin, Ney, Prince of Moscowa, and several other illustrious names, praying for the revocation of the law of banishment against the family of Napoleon, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

A grant of money for secret service, equivalent to a vote of confidence, was voted in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 25th of March, by the large majority of 152.

The Trocadero, a hundred and twenty gun ship, was destroyed by fire, at Toulon, on the 23d of March.

SPAIN.

The session of the Cortes opened on the 23d of March, with a speech, by the beautiful Queen Regent, which is long and well written, but not very explicit. The recognition of South American independence is adverted to more decidedly than any other topic.

An address, expressing the firmest confidence in M. Mendizabal, and signed by more than 500 grandees of Spain, merchants, and manufacturers, has been presented to the Queen.

The arms of the Queen have been rather successful of late. On the 19th Gen. Espartero had a severe brush with the Carlists under Ergua, at Orduna, in which the latter sustained a loss of 800. The Christians had also recaptured the fort of Balmeada, taken some time since by the Carlists. It is said that the Queen Regent is about to join the army in person.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon on the 20th of March, but there is nothing of importance. Great preparations were making for the reception of the Prince's consort, and the immediate solemnization of the royal marriage. It was rumored that the Duke de Palmella had been recalled to the head of affairs, and the Marquis de Loulé dismissed.

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c. 10 lbs. prime Porto Rico Sugar, very cheap 50 bags Java, Rio, and St. Domingo Coffee 1,000 lbs. Toasted Java Coffee 10 lbs. and sixes bright Trinidad Molasses 10 boxes Leaf and Lump Sugar 50 lbs. prime old Key Whiskey 100 do good flavored do 20 do New England Rum 10 do Country Gin 20 boxes Oranges and Lemons, in good order 21 dozens new Rice 500 gallons pure Cider Vinegar 200 lbs. Green Herrings, put up for family use 1,200 bushels clean Oats 300 gallons pale winter and fall Oil For sale by E. G. & W. EMACK. May 10—3.

JUST PUBLISHED.—Memoir of Slater, connected with the history of the rise and progress of the cotton manufacture in England and America, with remarks on the moral influence of manufacturing establishments in America; illustrated by 30 engravings. By George S. White. N. B.—The above work contains an article on silk, and plates of the latest silk machinery, from drawings under the direction of Dr. Ure, and a description of machinery for the manufacture of worsted. The above work is just received, and on sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1836.

The Texian subject has assumed an aspect entirely new, so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, since the Debate in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, in connection with the Documents which were read on that day, and which we have copied into the preceding columns from the Globe of yesterday.

From these documents, &c. it will be seen that the Executive has undertaken to claim, as being within the limits of the United States, territory over which the Mexican Government has heretofore exercised jurisdiction, including "old Fort Nacogdoches;" and has authorized Gen. GAINES, under such interpretation of the rights of the United States, to cross the Sabine and occupy that post. Of this determination on the part of the Executive, communicated to Gen. GAINES by a letter from the War Department dated the 25th ult., the Secretary of State (Mr. FORSYTH) apprized Mr. GONZALEZ, the Mexican Minister, in a conversation on the 20th of April, assuring him that the measure was "not to be taken as an indication of any hostile feeling, or of a desire to establish a possession or claim not justified by the treaty of limits."

What the Mexican Minister said, if he said any thing, in reply to this communication from the Secretary of State, has not been communicated to Congress. The Executive has left Congress in doubt on the subject, unless it may be inferred, from nothing being said of it, that the Minister had not a word to say in reply to what Mr. FORSYTH communicated to him. Such may have been the case. But we doubt it. Be that as it may, however, we should be wanting in our duty to our readers, if we did not warn them, in time, of the imminent danger of our being involved by this measure in a war which cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the whole Western frontier, however fortunate we may be in its prosecution or victorious in its termination. We earnestly hope that the danger may pass away; that the Mexican Government will be satisfied with the assurances of the Secretary of State that the military occupation of the Mexican territory is from an amicable motive, and will continue no longer than until the line is run and the true limits marked—notwithstanding the demonstrable proposition that no line that can be run, according to the terms of our Treaty with Mexico, can include the said old Fort Nacogdoches. We hope that the Government of Mexico will avoid coming into a collision with the United States, which, however it be brought about, would be at least as disastrous to Mexico on her maritime border as it would be to the United States on our Western frontier, and would be justly a subject of reproach, in the community of nations, to both countries.

We have assumed it, above, as demonstrable that no line that can be run under the Treaty can include the old post of Nacogdoches, which Gen. GAINES has been instructed to occupy. We will now state the grounds of this assumption on our part.

But, first, let us state, without reference to our Treaties with Spain and Mexico, the material points in this question of boundary:

1. The sources of the Sabine, properly so called, rise near the South side of Red river, and head over all the sources of the river Neches.

2. The Sabine, where intersected by latitude 32 degrees, is a river, which is, at high water, navigable by pirogues and small bateaux. The line of latitude 32, extended westward, would strike only the head-creeks of the Neches.

3. Nacogdoches, situated some fifty miles west of the Sabine, is an ancient Spanish establishment, made long previous to the French colonization of Louisiana. The land-grants of all the country from the main-river Sabine westward, and some of them east of that stream, emanated from the Land Office in San Antonio de Bexar (of which the Alamo was the citadel). Consequently all the country west of the Sabine river has, at all times since the colonization of Louisiana by France, and of Texas by the Spaniards, been regarded, up to the present time, as part of the Spanish (now Mexican) territory.

So clear, indeed, is this question, that no person, even moderately acquainted with the geography of the countries on both sides of the Sabine would any more regard the Neches as the main stream of the Sabine, than they would the Shenandoah as the main stream of the Potomac, or the Juniata as that of the Susquehanna.

Let us now refer to the solemn recognition by Treaty of the boundary of Texas, whilst that province, with all the other States of Mexico, was still considered a province of Spain. The Treaty with Spain (Feb. 22, 1819) recognises the boundary between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, as follows: "It shall begin at the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red river; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward to the degree of longitude 100 west from London and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red river, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence,

following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818."

The same treaty further stipulates, in reference to the boundary thus recognised, as follows: "The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories described by the said line; that is to say: the United States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying west and south of the above described line," &c. &c.

As between the United States and Spain, nothing can be plainer or clearer than this definition of boundary.

But, still later, after the recognition of the independence of Mexico, that is to say, on the 12th of February, 1823, we made a Treaty with Mexico (the ratifications of which were exchanged as late as April 5, 1832), in which was a new recognition of boundary, word for word, in the very terms (Melish's map and all) of the article of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Again: only on the 20th of the last month (the very day of the conference between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Minister) were exchanged the ratifications of a supplementary treaty, the sole object of which was to recognise and carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty of 1823 concerning the boundary line between the two countries.

Whatever doubt existed as to the boundary line was ended by the Treaty of 1819 with Spain, not contradicted, but solemnly renewed and corroborated by subsequent Treaties with Mexico. But, to prevent the possibility of the language of those treaties being subjected to different interpretations, Melish's map of January, 1818, was made a part of each of these Treaties; and the line marked on that map, thus recognised, must be the true line, whatever any one may now think ought to have been the recognised line. According to that map, the post of Nacogdoches is, by measurement, forty-eight miles west of the western boundary of the United States, south of its intersection of the latitude of 32 degrees, and is of course so many miles within the Mexican territory.

This is a plain statement of the case, as we understand it.

We do not pretend to deny, the reader will readily perceive, that it would be a very convenient thing to have the boundary line of the United States extended as far west as it is claimed—(though such an extension would not embrace the principal settlements made in that country by emigrants from the United States)—but it is an acquisition which can be made in one only of two ways; that is, with the consent of Mexico, or by conquest. To the former mode of obtaining it we have no objection; to the latter we have all the repugnance of those who have a due regard either to the faith of treaties or the law of nations.

Nor do we deny that, in the event of any hostile inroad into the territory of the United States, the invaders, whether Indians, Mexicans, or Texans, may be pursued into Texas. What we object to is the authority expressly given to our commanding General on that frontier to advance into the Mexican territory as far as Nacogdoches; considering such an authority, under present circumstances, as one very liable, and very likely, to be construed into an order—and, consequently, an authority which ought not to have been given. Still less would we be understood as differing in opinion from those who deem an addition necessary to the existing means and material for the defence of the Western frontier. It is due to the People of that frontier, not only that they should be protected from actual danger, but secured from the apprehension of it. All proper measures, having that end in view, and no latent ulterior purpose, will receive our cordial assent and approbation. But, of all conceivable ways of disposing of our surplus revenue, we protest against bringing into the field, upon the plea of defending the frontier, large armies of militia, should obvious necessity and propriety not require it.

A debate of more than an hour's duration took place in the SENATE yesterday on the subject of the Texian conflict. It arose upon the occasion of the presentation of a petition asking of Congress, among other things, to recognise the independence of Texas. We hope to be able to give a satisfactory report of it in our next.

From TENNESSEE we learn that Governor CANNON, as soon as he received the requisition of Gen. GAINES from Natchitoches, issued his proclamation calling for volunteers, in companies of 64 rank and file, one captain and three subalterns each. Thirty companies will be received, who will, when assembled, elect their own field officers. We are very glad to observe that the object for which these volunteers are invited is distinctly stated to be "for the purpose of protecting our Western frontier, and preserving the neutrality between Mexico and our Government."

We are glad to find the following paragraph in the Philadelphia National Gazette of Friday: "The health of the editor of this Gazette, which has prevented him from exercising his functions since the commencement of the present year, still continues such as to disable him from resuming his post. We rejoice, however, to be able to state that it is improving."

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN TERMINATED.

FROM THE CHARLESTON PATRIOT.

Latest from Florida.—Termination of the Indian campaign.—Lieut. VAN BUREN, Aid to Gen. SCOTT, and Capt. FINLEY, Aid to Gen. EUSTIS, arrived here this forenoon from Picolata, via Savannah, in the steam packet William Seabrook, from Savannah. We have conversed with both these gentlemen, who have politely imparted to us all the information they possessed.

