TWICE A WEEK-ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS Price for a year, six dollars Payable in advance.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. The accounts due at this office in Ohio and Indiana have just been placed for collection in the hands of E EASTON, of Cincinnati, and those due in KENTUCKY, ILLI-

NOIS, MISSOURI, (in part,) and Arkansas, in the hands of B. G. Easton, of Louisville, Kentucky.

In addition to the accounts due to this office in the southern counties of Virginia, those due in the counties on both sides of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, and those in the upper counties of Maryland, have been placed for collection in the hands of Robert Hill and N. B. Hill.

爱于 To the above agents our subscribers are respectfully requested to make payment, on their accounts being pre

THE ELECTIONS.

From North Carolina we have full confirmation, in the following paragraphs, of the Whig

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER OF TUESDAY. The WHITE RANNER maves in triumph! The battle is fought and won! The day is our own: The People of North Carolina have arisen in their might, and the Van Buren forces have been routed, horse, foot, and dragoons!! Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of at least four thousand! The utter defeat of the Van Buren party in this State, by so triumphant a vote, is one of the most important political events of the times, and will, we are confident, exert a salutary influence throughout the Union. It conclusively exhibits the steady march of correct principles, and establishes, beyond doubt, the political character of the State. We have not now the slightest misgiving that the electoral vote of North Carolina will be given to Judge WHITE, or that our majority in November will be less than TEN THOU-SAND. How can it be otherwise? In the late contest the enemy fought, as usual, under Gen. Jackson's flag; his name marshalled their ranks and animated their courage. Still, have the Whigs triumphed, gloriously triumphed. Having contended so successfully against the master, they will make very mincemeat of the man in the great contest ahead.

In our next, we hope to be able to publish the official vote in each county, and to show the actual majority for Dudley. In the mean time, we ask the "Standard" if, while imbibing the spirit of its injunction to the "faithful," we have not, at the same time, obeyed it to the very

"Hashed them, slashed them, All to pieces dashed them?"

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

Next to the gratification arising from the election of our Whig Governor, the success of Mr GRAHAM for Congress, by so tremendous a majority over Gen. Newland, should cheer and invic-orate the mends of constitutional liberty, not only in this State, but throughout the Union. The Van Buren prints, for weeks back, have been teeming with predictions of the success of Newland; and they were made with such confisuccess of Newland; and they were made with such confident effrontery, that many good people, we dare say, have been misled, and in consequence may have perhaps suffered in their tenderest point—their pockets. When the election was returned by Congress to the People, we stated our belief that Graham would be sent back by 1,500 majority. The statement below shows how nearly correct our important of the People of the contract wave manufacture. pressions were. The People of the mountains were proof against temptation—the denunciations of power could not overawe them. They have entitled themselves to the gratitude of every true Whig. By their firm and consistent conduct, they have secured the vote of the State against Van Buren, should the election unfortunately go to the House of Representatives. But to the statement:

dee of rechiesement	ca. Due to the a	eccentratio .
Counties.	GRAHAM.	NEWLAND.
Burke,	1,080	708
Rutherford,	1,633	626
Buncombe,	1,082	716
Haywood,	257	373
Macon,	448	348
Yancy,	291	406
	4,791	3,177
	3,177	elle de diser desse Altres de sen demons
	1,614 major	ity.

Major TRUEMAN CROSS, Quartermaster, is ap pointed Acting Quartermaster General of th Army during the absence of General Jesup, the Quartermaster General, from the seat of Government. This appointment to take effect from the 23d day of July, 1836.

We copied, some days ago, from a neighbor ing paper, a short extract from an excellent artiof the last No. of the North American REVIEW, in the brief introduction to which there was interwoven with warm commendation of the article a disparaging remark respecting the Review itself, which escaped our notice and unwittingly passed into our columns. We had not then seen that number of the Review; and as we are not given to condemning things on trust. we should not, had we observed it, have thus endorsed the ill-natured fling of our cotemporary at an old and most respectable journal, and one which has labored so long and so ably to instruct the Public, and to improve and elevate the literary taste of the country. And we the more regre this inadvertence, because, having since receive ed our copy of the Review, we entirely dissent from the unfavorable sentence of our cotemporary, and concur in the commendation which we perceive bestowed by others on the excellence of the No. in question, and on the great merit and interest of an unusual proportion of its articles. We are happy to believe that, if the general judgment could be collected, it would be found to be conceded that Dr. PALFREY, the accomplished Editor, has, in this number, given full proof of his ability to maintain the journal at the height of its reputation in its best days.

Dreadful Accident.—The Salem Landmark adds one m to the long list of dreadful deaths which have occurred by to the long list of dreadful deaths which have occurred by incautious approach to the rapidly gyrating wheels of manufactories. We learn from that paper that an accident of the most distressing nature occurred on Friday afternoon, at Putnam's machine shop, in Mill street, in that city. Mr. Jewett Maxfield, while engaged in turning a drum upon the shaft of a steam engine, was killed instantaneously. He was at work near the balance wheel, which was situated very close to a square post or standard. It is supposed that he made some misstep, by which his head was thrown between the balance wheel and the post. His head was manufed in the most shocking manner, one side of his face and the top of his head being almost severed from his body. He left a wife and two children.

To Editors who are new or young in their vocation it is an annoyance, but to the seniors of the profession rather a source of amusement, to receive letters from subscribers, who think to afflict them by withdrawing their subscriptionstheir patronage, as they would call it-because of opinions expressed by the said Editors contrary to those of the said revoking subscribers. We have ourselves had a good deal of experience in that way. We have had subscriptions withdrawn for every sort of reason, very few of which revocations have ever given us a moment's un-

easiness. But, if they had given us ever so much pain, we should have found abundant reason, in the testimonies of approbation of wise and candid men, to console ourselves for the disapprobation of such as have consulted their passions rather than their reason in passing censure upon us. A case occurred to us yesterday so school. His manner is easy, frank, and digniremarkably illustrative of this remark, that, with this brief introduction, we have concluded to place it before our readers, as follows:

the Post Office yesterday, was the following, which we give verbatim, with the exception of the subscriber's name:

Post Office, Bardstown, (Ky.) Aug. 16, 1836. Sirs: Your paper sent to this office, directed to * * sentiments of your paper on Texas.

Yours respectfully, JOHN H. TUCKER, P. M.

The very next letter which we opened was in the following words, omitting only the writer's

GREENVILLE, (Ky.) Aug. 13, 1836. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Have the goodness to place my name on the list of subscribers to your paper, National Intelligencer, and forward it to me forthwith at *********

I enclose five dollars, which place to my credit. Although not a subscriber, I have read your paper for some years, and consider it one of the most staunch "supporters of sound principles; and my opinion of the value of the National Intelligencer is greatly increased by the highly honorable and firm stand taken by its editors against the interference by the United States, either directly or indirectly, with the contest between Texas and the Mexican Government, and in favor of the strict and most religious observance of the treaty now existing between that and our own Government. Very respectfully,

THE U. S. BANK .- It is not generally known, we believe, that in 1833 the establishment of a large State Bank by Pennsylvania was recom-mended in the Globe. Here is an extract

"Pennsylvania has incurred an immense expenditure, and accumulated a large debt, in expanding her improvements and giving an impulse to her commercial enterprise, which in connexion with her central position, will serve to make her commercial mart a sort of reservoir, into which, and from which, the currency of the country will flow; and why should not the State profit by internal advantages, and by artificial aids which have cost so much? Why should she not establish a bank of a large capital, in which she should be interested as the principal stockholder? Such a bank, especially if the faith of the State were pledged for the redemption of its paper, would command universal confidence, and would doubtss become the depository of the public fund accumulated in Philadelphia. The stock of a State Bank thus holding relations with the Treasury, (necessarily resulting from the close of the foreign broker's office, misnamed the Bank of the United States,) would be of incalculable value to the Commonwealth. Under proper management, its dividends would relieve the State from the interest of its debt, and the people from the burden of taxation. It would in effect wipe out the debt which has cast a shadow over the bright prospects of the State, and remove the feelings of discontent which manifested itself in the late election for

Well, Pennsylvania has chartered a large State bank, by which she has "wiped out" the heavy debt that hung over her, and she has in this manner relieved her citizens from the burdens of taxation. What says the Globe now? Why, that it was a most rascally proceeding !-Nashville

SHOE MANUFACTURE.—A correspondent of the New York Courier gives the following account of the shoe business in some of the towns in Massachusetts:

Lynn manufactures extensively ladies, misses, and chil-

dren's morocco and cloth shoes of every description; men's shoes for her own citizens are supplied by other towns. She produces one-tenth of all the shoes in the State, and their value, at a low estimate, is \$2,000,000.

Marblehead manufactures children's shoes mainly, say Methuen, women's leather pegged and sewed boots and hoes; misses' boottees and shoes; women's slippers, &c.

Danvers manufactures men's coarse shoes and boottee mainly, worth perhaps \$1,000,000.

Saugus, Salem, and Beverly manufacture \$200,000.

Ipswich, men's and boys' thick boottees, \$100,000. Royley, men's and boys' coarse boots, boottees, and shoe are the leading articles, \$400,000.

Andover, women's leather pegged shoes, \$200,000.

Haverhill, men's pumps, women's low priced leather and lorocco shoes, \$1,200,000.

Bradford, same work, \$400,000. LEGISLATION.—The following is an excellent illustration

of the complexity and absurdity of much of our legislation, which is, in other words, the art of multiplying useless and idiculous acts, and amendments to acts, and acts explanatory of the amendments to acts, upon every possible sub-ject; thus making our statute book, which should be concise and clear, a subject of mystification to the People, and a source of revenue to its ten thousand interpreters:

An act for lighting the streets of the town of New Dub-lin.—Be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonal-y of the town of New Dublin, That every person going out at

ight shall carry a lantern.

An act to amend an act, &c.—Whereas, the persons complying with the provisions of said act have understood it too lierally, carrying only a lantern, Be it further enacted, That said lantern shall contain a candle.

An act further to amend an act, &c.—Be it further enacted,
That said candle shall be lighted.

wound itself around the child's neck, and nearly suffoc Removing the snake, it was found so closely entwined the skin was also removed.

The child, however, recovered.

FROM THE KANAWHA (VA.) BANNER. CHARLESTON, (VA.) AUGUST 18.

Gen. HARRISON passed through this place on Tuesday, the 16th inst. on his way to the Virginia Springs. This distinguished gentleman is travelling in the stage, in that plain, unostentatious, republican manner which becomes his own admirable character, and is so well suited to the genius of his countrymen. This conduct of Gen. Harrison, in travelling in a public stage, like the majority of his fellow-citizens, has latey called forth the most unbounded ridicule and invective from one of the courtly minions of Mr. Van Buren. Having nothing else to allege against him, it seems that the manners and republican plainness of this gallant soldier and faithful public servant are to be the standing themes of reproach.

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

We found Gen. Harrison to be in appearance what he is in reality, a gentleman of the old fied, without the slightest mixture of foreign trast between what we saw, and what we had been reading but a few hours before in a Virgi-The first letter, among those received from nia organ of the New York faction, was very great. Among the most prominent of the charges now going the rounds of these veracious prints against Gen. Harrison, in order, if possible, to frighten the People from his support, is an account of the DISGUST!! (God save the mark) which was entertained by certain refined ******, is not taken out of the post office, but lies here a cits from the fashionable circles of New York dead letter. Reason: the subscriber is displeased with the and Philadelphia, who lately visited the old hero at his farm on the Ohio. A pretty subject, indeed, to put into the newspapers—their dis-gust! A fine reason truly for deciding the election of President of the United States.

These men probably found Gen. Harrison engaged in the business of his farm, and covered with dirt and dust; and the feelings which they experienced were doubtless similar to those of a certain dainty lord, who visited a renowned warrior just as he was reposing from the toils of a bloody battle-field. We think it very likely that the farmer of North Bend would have spoken of his visiters in pretty much the same language in which Hotspur described the popinjay who intruded upon him:

"But I remember, when the fight was done, When I was dry with rage and extreme toil, Breathless and faint, leaning upon my sword, Came there a certain lord, neat, trimly dressed, Fresh as a bridegroom; and his chin, new reaped, Showed like a stubble land at harvest home; He was perfumed like a milliner,
And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A pouncet-box, which ever and anon He gave his nose, and took't away again;

* * * and still he smiled and talk'd;
And, as the soldiers bore dead bodies by,
He called them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome cores. To bring a slovenly, unhandsome c Betwixt the wind and his nobility.

Answered neglectingly;

* * for he made me mad

* * for he made me mad To see him shine so brisk, and smell so sweet, And talk so like a waiting gentlewoman
Of guns, and drums, and wounds, (God save the mark!
And that it was great pity, so it was,
That villanous saltpetre should be digged
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth, Which many a good tall fellow had destroyed So cowardly; and but for these vile guns, He would himself have been a soldier. This bald, unjointed chat of his, my lord, I answered indirectly, as I said; And I beseech you let not his report Come current for an accusation, Betwixt my love and your high majesty.'

MARYLAND INDEMNITY LAW.

AWARD OF THE COMMISSIONERS .- RICHARD LEMMON ROEERT BARRY, and JAMES CHESTON, appointed by the Governor and Council of Maryland commissioners under the act passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1835, entitled "An act to proof Baltimore," having examined and ascertained "by view and sufficient, the value of the property injured or destroy ed by the mob," belonging to all persons "who have alle ged in writing, by proof, under oath, to the said commission ers, that their property was injured or destroyed by the mob aforesaid," in further pursuance of their duty under the act aforesaid, do make to the Treasurer of the West ern Shore this "return of the estimate of the value an damages by them made, specifying the name of the partie injured, and the amount of loss or injury sustained by

Reverdy Johnson the sum of forty thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents,

John B. Morris and Lydia Hollingsworth the sum of sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-two cents, -Evan T. Ellicott the sum of four thousand fifty-five cents, -Reanor Bond the sum of one thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and fortythe Glenn the sum of thirty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-37,270 65 dollars, - - J. J. Audubon the sum of one hundred and and twelve dollars and seventy-six cents, \$102,552 82 Baltimore, August 6, 1836.
RICHARD LEMMON,

ROBERT BARRY, JAMES CHESTON, State of Maryland, city of Baltimore, sct.
On this 6th day of August, 1836, before me, the subscr on this oth day of August, 1856, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, residing in the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Richard Lemmon, Robert Barry, and James Cheston, and made oath that the foregoing return, signed by them, is just and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Sworn before

JAS. B. LATIMER.

Upwards of 3,000 dogs have been killed in New York ince the late corporation ordinance came into operation.

child six years old, who was in the habit of playing about the buse, situated in the woods of West Harwich, was heard to ut-

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet Columbus arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d of July, bringing London papers to the 21st, and Liverpool to the 22d, inclusive.

In the British House of Commons, on the 14th of July, the report of the committee to which was referred the bill for regulating the salaries of the clergy was taken up, and debated at some length. Its provisions were opposed by Mr. Hume and Mr. Buxton, and supported by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. Mr. C. Buller moved, as an amendment, to allow the Archbishop of Canterbury 8,000 pounds per annum, the Archbishop of York 7,000, the Bishop of London 4,500, and the other Bishops 4,000 each, in lieu of their present emoluments. The amendment was rejected, 82 to 44, and the re-

On the 19th, it was again taken up for a third reading, and was vehemently opposed by Mr. Hume, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Fowell Buxton, and Mr. Buller. Their opposition was so strenu-

Ous that the debate was adjourned to the 22d. The bill for the reduction of stamp duties on newspapers was again under discussion on the 15th, in committee. A clause allowing 25 per cent. discount on the penny stamp to the Irish newspapers, was agreed to. The size of the sheet, liable to the penny stamp, was fixed at 1,530 superficial inches. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had under consideration a plan for securing the copy-right of original articles published in newspapers.

Accounts from Spain vary but little from the usual tenor of intelligence from that unhappy kingdom. A battle was fought on the 12th of July, between General Evans and the Carlists, near St. Sebastian, but without any important results. The Royalists appear to be acting more upon the offensive than they have been for some time past. The atrocious system of butchering prisoners is still pursued to a frightful extent. Don Carlos is said to have appointed the French General, Bourmont, his commander-in-chief. A copular tumult broke out at Figueras on the 11th, in which the Governor and several others

London, July 21.

Moncy Market.—It is now admitted that the money market here is governed in a very great degree by the state of the money market in the United States, and the distribution of the surplus revenue of the Federal Union among the banks of deposite favorable to the Jackson party; and th increased easiness in the American money market has caused, as our quotations will show, a greater degree of firmness in the British funds. There is, however, it is said, a demand for silver on the Continent to replace the drain of bullion for the United States and the West Indies. Patent Silk Loom.—A very important improvement has lately been made in the silk loom, in the application of steam power, and by dispensing entirely with the use of weights. A number of the looms are now in operation at Manchester, and, from the success which has attended the trial of them, it would appear that they are likely to supersede the imperfect machine now in use, as a weaver can turn out double the quantity, and at the same time produce

Chesney left him at Beles, about the Indured ond long miles from Bir, down the Euphrates; and he had inspired the Arabs with such a friendly disposition and admiration of his power, that they showed him the greatest regard and favor, and looked on him as a magician, whom nothing could regist.

The reduction of the newspaper duty from four-pence to one penny will take place on the 1st of September.

It is asserted in a recent number of the Westminster Review that "the mortality among the members of the House of Commons is greater than among any similar number of men belonging to the same ranks of life."

The stamp office arrangements for the transaction of ousiness under the new stamp system are in a state of completion. Thirty persons are added to the usual number in the stamping-rooms, and additional rooms are appropriated,

in expectation of a large increase of circulation.

Sir John Franklin, of the Royal Navy, will sail the latter end of this month for Van Dieman's Land, to assume the government in the room of Colonel Arthur.

A General Reform Association for Scotland, embracing

classes of reformers, and similar to those lately esta hed in England and Ireland, has just been formed. We learn from St. Petersburg that there are upward of 3,000 workmen employed in building a cathedral to be dedicated to St. Isaac. The outside of the cupola is to be licated to St. Isaac. The outside of the cupola is to be crnamented by 24 columns of granite, each of one piece, 42 ornamented by 24 couldn't of grainte, each of one piece, 32 feet high, 15 of which have already arrived. The porticoes will be 120 feet in length, and will be supported by 41 columns of granite, with bases and capitals of bronze. When finished, it will be the most magnificent edifice erected in

Mrs. Norton has commenced proceedings against her

usband, in the proper court, for separation. Mrs. Norton has arrived at Paris, and taken up her resi dence at the "Hotel des Ambassadeurs." The Gazette de France, in its gallantry, says that "Sheridan's grand-daughter justifies all the reports that have been spread of her beauty." She appears to dislike the public gaze and dmiration which she naturally attracts at this moment. Rogers (the poet) is about to bring out his "Reminis cences of the Life of the Right Honorable Charles James

Fox," with whom he lived in much intimacy.

The Prince of Orange is said to have insisted vigorous In a Prince of Orange is said to have insisted vigorous-ly on frugality and hardiness in the education and bringing up of his sons. When the King of Holland held his court at Brussels, the only food the Prince allowed them was cold beef and vegetables; they slept on a hard mattress on the floor, with no other covering than a sheet and coverlet, even in winter, and were not allowed the luxury of gloves, even in the most inclement weather. Talleyrand still hangs on, but grows more and more feeble and low-spirited, having been observed to shed tears.

The Josephs' Bank.—This splendid edifice (now building at New York) will be, when completed, one of the proudest specimens of individual enterprise that ever graced our city. It is to be constructed wholly of beautiful sieour city. It is to be constructed wholly of beautiful sienite, with iron doors, shutters, sashes, steps, &c. Not a particle of wood will enter into the construction of any part of it. Its location is on Wall street, fronting also on Exchange place, opposite the site of the new Exchange. Already the spacious vaults, the basement, and a good portion of the second story, are completed, and materials enough on the ground for the entire completion of the building. This, with the new Exchange, will, with a very few exceptions, complete the restoration of the "burnt district" to a state for superior, in point of elegance and district," to a state far superior, in point of elegance and convenience, as well as actual value, to what it was previous to the conflagration in December last .- N. Y. Exp

Advantage of Benevolence. - A Piedmontese nobleman ne of the interesting notes to his poem of ITALY,) told me

"I was weary of life, and, after a day such as few have known and none would wish to remember, was lounging along the street to the river, when I felt a sudden check. I turned, and beheld a little boy who had caught the skirt of my cloak in anxiety to solicit my notice. His look and manner were irresistible. Not less was the lesson he had learned. 'There are six of us, and we are dying for want of food.' 'Why should I not,' said I to myself, 'relieve this wretched family?' I have the means, and it will not delay me many minutes—but what if it does?' The scene of misery he conducted me to I cannot describe: I threw them my purse, and their burst of gratitude overcame me. It filled my eyes; it went as a cordial to my heart. 'I will call again to-morrow,' I said. Fool that I was, to think of leaving a world where so much pleasure was to be had, and so cheaply."

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS ADVERTISER, AUG. 11. TEXAS .- By the arrival of the schooner Fanny Butler, esterday, in four days from Galveston, we have ascertaind that no account had reached there (previous to the sailng of the F. B.) of the prize said to have been taken by th Texan armed schooner Brutus; much less had her arrival been witnessed in the bay! The report originated with the officer who boarded the brig, in quest of provisions, and nust have been made in bravado, as little or no specie has een shipped in Mexican vessels since the commencement f the Texan war.

It appears that all the Mexican officers (prisoners) at Salveston were about to be removed to Anawhan, on the Trinity; the privates to remain at Galveston. Gen. Cos is reported to have become quite a favorite with the army and people, being treated in the most courteous manner by both. He states, in palliation of former conduct, that he was intent on keeping his promise inviolate, as far as pledged; but that the Texans, instead of guarding the Constitution of '24, and battling for its privileges, declared an entire independence. This palliative seems to have its effect, judging from the above. They also give him credit for humanity, in saving the lives of many, previous to the capture or santa Ana.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, AUG. 22. Letters were received in this city on Saturday last from Nacogdoches, in Texas, dated 16th July, from which we have collected the following intelligence:

Lieut. Bonnell, of the United States Infantry, had arrived at that place a few days before, to await the arrival of four companies U.S. Dragoons, who were then on their march from Fort Towson, in Arkansas, and who were to be encamped in that vicinity. Four wagon loads of stores for the supply of those troops arrived on the 15th, and three more on the 16th July, from the head quarters of General GAINES, who, with the main army, remained at Camp Sabine, east of the Sabine river, prepared to march into Texas at a moment's warning.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC ADVERTISER, AUG. 17. FROM THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC ADVERTISER, AUG. 17.
FOR TEXAS.—We understand that a large majority of
the Jefferson Grays, a volunteer company raised in pursuance of the requisition of Gen. Gaines, have determined to
cross the Sabine in the character of emigrants to Texas, if
they cannot obtain leave to march to that river, under the
flag of the United States. It is expected Lieutenant Hicks nag of the United States. It is expected Lieutenant filess will command them; and as their uniforms have been made, and transportation will be provided, we trust no difficulty will be experienced in procuring the requisite aid to equip them for a residence in the new republic. It would be a ity were the young gentlemen to be disappointed. 'turned out for a fight," and they ought to have it.

A DISASTROUS EVENT.

New York, Aug. 23. We have this day to place on record one of the most melancholy accidents that have occurred in our waters, attended with a loss of life that is deeply afflicting.

This morning, about half past five o'clock, the ferry-boat which plies between the navy yard at Brooklyn and the foot of Walnut street came in contact with the steamboat Boston, Capt. Townsend, and in less than three minutes every vestige of the ferry-boat had disappeared, having sunk in about five fathoms of water. The particulars, so far as we have been enabled to procure them, we have of on the dock when the accident occurred, from Capt. Town end, from several of the passengers, and from our report r, who has been actively engaged the whole of this morn ng in obtaining all the information within his reach, or oth sides of the river.

It appears that the unfortunate boat was this morning musually late in making her first trip, and that, being so letained, some fifteen mechanics who had been waiting for ner, and who were anxious to get from Long Island, has to on board a small boat, and were making their way over got on board a small boat, and were making their way over, using great exertion to head the Boston. The Boston, finding herself close upon the small boat, and the tide running very strong, shifted her position. At this moment, the ferry-boat was seen driving with the current fast upon the Boston. Capt. Townsend, being himself in the wheel-house, rang the bell to stop, instantly gave the signal to back the boat, and ran to the engine and directed the engineer to back with all force. It was too late—the boats came in contact, and the ferry-boat went down almost instantly.

The passengers with whom we have conversed all con-ur in the opinion that the unfortunate event was not aused by any improper conduct on board the Boston; and hat their anxious desire to avoid the small boat tended

in some degree, to bring the steamboats in contact.

When it was found that the ferry-boat was sinking, Capt. Townsend ordered all his small boats to be manned, and but a few minutes elapsed before they were down, and in the midst of the drowning passengers. Ten or twelve were picked up, and carried on board the Boston. One of the persons saved was a female, whose husband and son the persons saved was a female, whose husband and son the persons board beard better the female whose husband and son the persons saved was a female. were on board, both of whom were drowned. This female was kept on the surface of the water by the buoyancy o her dress. Her husband was unwell, and she, with her son, was accompanying him to this city. In addition to those saved by the boats, four persons climbed up the bows of the Boston, and got on board.

A passenger, who was an observer of the whole, say that it was a most painful scene to witness the agony de picted on the countenances of the passengers when the boat was going down. Their cries for aid must have been heard at a great distance. Every thing that would float that was at hand, was thrown over from the Boston, in the

ope that some might thus be saved.

hope that some might thus be saved.

Since the above was prepared, our reporter has returned, and furnished us with the following:

The ferry-boat was named the General Jackson, and was commanded by Capt. Cole. Capt. C. says that when he saw the Boston he stopped his engine, and backed water, but the Boston had considerable headway whon her engine was stopped, and, being then so close, the concussion was great.

The captain of the ferry-boat supposes there were about

The captain of the ferry-boat supposes there were about twenty-five persons on board, fourteen of whom were milk-men and boys, two women, and several other passengers, and the deck hands of the boat.

There were fourteen horses on board, all of which were lrowned, being attached to milk-carts and wagons. In fact, not an article could be saved, as the boat sunk in two minutes after she was struck. The passengers and crew made every effort to get or board the Boston, but we regret to state that six at least o

the number were drowned. Some of them succeeded in jumping on board, and others in catching hold of the ropes and plank that were thrown to them by the passengers of the Boston

As most of those on board were picked up and put on board the Boston, and by her carried to her landing place at the foot of Chambers street, it could not yet be ascertained whether there were any others drowned.

Mr. George McCulley, on discovering that Mr. Wright did not succeed in his effort to jump on board the Boston, three himself into the river, and was afterward picked up have oned the wealtheater and thus event.

About half an hour after the accident, the boat rose to the top of the water, and remained, it is supposed, about twenty minutes, when the change of tide caused her to

Mrs. Wright, (wife of Silas Wright, who was drowned,) one of the women on board, was thrown into the water and while struggling, seized hold of Edward Alexander and held him with so strong a grasp, that it is supposed he could not extricate himself, and sunk, exhausted, and was drowned. Mrs. Wright, however, did not sink with him.

12 o'clock. - Commercial Advertiser.

PORT TOBACCO, (MD.) Aug. 24, 1836. GENTLEMEN: Please give the enclosed and annexed an insertion in the Intelligencer, (country paper,) and oblige, Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOHN MATTHEWS.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Charles County Court, at the Court-house in Port Tobacco, on Monday, the 15th day of August, 1836, Nicholas Stonestreet, Esq. was called to the chair, and John Matthews was appointed Secretary.

William B. Stone, Esq. submitted the following resolutions which were unenimously adorted.

Resolved, I hat we have heard with surprise and regret of the contemplated resignation of Judge Dorsey.

Resolved, That we have just seen a hand-bill signed "Vade-Mecum," but we cannot think that any such publications are sufficient reasons for Judge Dorsey's resignation; that we should consider the resignation of Judge rsey, for any such cause, and at this juncture, as a pub-

Resolved, That Judges have all the privileges of expressresolved, That Judges have all the privileges of expression of freely their opinions as to public measures; and that a full and free expression of such opinion ought not to be attributed to any other cause than love of country.

Resolved, That Judge Dorsey, in his official conduct, has deserved, and still possesses, the commendation and confidence of the control o

Resolved, That Nicholas Stonestreet, William B. Stone, Walter H. I. Mitchell, John G. Chapman, and John Matthews, be a committee to wait on the honorable Judge Dorsey, to present him with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and to express to him the wishes of this meeting, that he will not resign his seat as Associate Judge of the First Judicial District of the State of Maryland, and that the precedings of this meeting he signed by the Chapman

the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

NICHOLAS STONESTREET,

Attest: John Matthews, Sec'y. We, the Grand Inquest for the body of Charles County, do fully concur in the foregoing resolutions, and request our foreman, on the part of this Jury, to sign and present the above to Judge Dorsey.

FRANCIS E. DUNNINGTON, Foreman.

We, the subscribers, Petit Jurors, (at August Term, 1836,) of Charles County, concur fully with the resolutions

[Signed by sixteen jurors.] GENTLEMEN: I thank you most sincerely for the expression of your confidence in my judicial course. It is due to you that I should give the causes which led me to the ex-

you that I should give the causes which led me to the expression of my resolution to retire from the bench.

Before the meeting of the June session of the State Legislature, I attended a public meeting held at Chaptico, and united in an expression of instructions to our delegates as to the various propositions connected with internal improvements. These were transmitted for publication to Baltimore newspapers, but were refused an admittance into their columns. The committee charged with their publication had them issued in a hand-bill form, and distributed

Upon a consultation with some voters, it was deemed expedient to call a meeting of the citizens to adopt measures to insure, in the distribution of the surplus revenue to be received from the General Government by the next General Assembly, a fair participation in it by St. Mary's County, to be applied towards education. A meeting was held, more numerous than ever convened at the county town. I submitted a string of resolutions, which were unappropulsed adopted. No approximation or heavy take place

elled by indignant feelings to express myself in languag tot as forbearing as should be consistent with my judicia ile slander, and the expression of your confidence, super ede the necessity of treating these destroyers of domesti appiness with the bitterness of denunciation which they

I will not retire from the Bench, and I will strive to rean your confidence by an industrious and impartial ad-

I am, with high respect, your ob't serv't, CLE. DORSEY.

To the gentlemen of the Charles county Bar, and the Grand and Petit Jurymen of the August Term. August 18, 1836.

MARRIAGE. At Rockville, Md. on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gilliss, THOMAS TYSON, of Montgomery county, to ANN B. daughter of the late George Ellicott, of Elli-

DEATHS.
In Niles, Michigan, on the 23d July, honorable JOHN VARNUM, aged 63, recently of this city, and formerly of Massachusetts. He represented in Congress, for a number of years, Essex North District, after having held several important offices in the State Government.

He died among comparative strangers, but such as, in their appreciation of his worth, and in the kindness they lavishly bestowed on him during his sickness, have, in ef-

ct, pronounced a noble eulogy on their own character. At Fort Drane, Florida, on the 6th inst. Capt. LEM-UEL GATES, of the 1st Artillery U. S. A.

At Shelbyville, (Ky.) on the 20th ultimo, Lieut. HAR-RISON LOUGHBOROUGH, of the 2d Artillery U

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst. after a protracted illness of several years, Lieut. HENRY ST. JAMES LINDEN, of the 6th reg't U. S. Infantry.

In Charleston, on the 23d ultimo, JOHN T. ROB-ERTSON, Esq. Navy Agent, aged 37 years. In Huntingdon, Pa. on the 14th instant, in the 32d year of his age, the Rev. JOHN W. JAMES, the assistant and successor of Bishop WHITE, as Rector of Christ Church in Philadelphia. Mr. James was a native of Fredericksburg,

Va. He was a man of great worth and piety, and deserv-edly beloved by his congregation and friends. On the 11th instant, JOHN ADAM HEPPEL, of Phi-

adelphia, aged one hundred years and five months. He was a native of Deerfield, Gloucester county, New Jersey. The deceased distinctly remembered the events of the old The deceased distinctly remembered the events of the old French war, being in the last year of his apprenticeship at Albany when it commenced. He was at the storming of Quebec, and served his country in the ranks, faithfully, through the whole of its revolutionary struggle.

FRENCH INDEMNITY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ?

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 24, 1836.

August 24, 1836.

OTICE is hereby given that a further payment on the amounts awarded under the French Treaty of Indemnity will be made on the first Wednesday of September next, on application at the Bank of America, in New York; or, if more convenient to any of the parties, they can receive their proportion at the Maine Bank, Portland; Merchants' Bank, Boston; Girard Bank, Philadelphia; Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, or Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, acting in behalf of the Bank of America.

more, or Bank of the Metropous, transaction of the Bank of America.

The above payment will include the remuneration made here for the sums deducted in France, and, with the twenty per cent. paid in May last, will constitute the supposed nett proceeds of the whole of the four first instalments. If any error be hereafter discovered in the account, due notice will be given, and a correction made when the fifth instalment shall be received and LEVI WOODBURY, Sagarany of the Treasury.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors: While the public mind is so intent upon the eventful scenes in Texas, while the public presses throughout the Union are teeming with notices of the war in that region, and the sympathies of all are enlisted in a political struggle in a foreign dominion, it is most strange to witness the indifference and apathy evinced to-wards the unfortunate inhabitants of Florida, an integral part of our own nation, engaged in a doubtful struggle

Towards Texas all eyes are turned; in its cause are all voices raised; in its defence all arms enlisted, and to it wants the purses of all seem spontaneously to open. No distance is too great to stop the warlike tide which is flow-ing from all quarters to its relief; no season is deemed too insalubrious to delay its defenders. A crusade has gon forth against the Mexicans, and in behalf of adventurer forth against the Mexicans, and in behalf of adventurers engaged in a revolutionary struggle in a foreign country; while our own citizens, cultivating their own soil, which they have purchased from their own Government, are scarcely noticed while contending for their property and their lives, in the very territory of the United States. Towards Florida no volunteers are yet marching, although the Indians, passing the feeble "cordon" which our General deemed adequate to their occlusion, are spreading themselves through the sparse settlements, and carrying ruin, devastation, and death in their paths. The healths of our citizen soldiers are too precious to be risked in a summer campaign in Florida!

While hundreds of houseless, naked wretches, our own citizens, driven from their homes, bereft of every thing,

citizens, driven from their homes, bereft of every thing, are subsisting on the charity of the few remaining settlers, and on the bounty of the Government, a prey to that disease, not the effect of climate, but of poverty, of broken spirits, of squalid wretchedness, we hear of no meetings held, no contributions raised, to alleviate their sufferings. humanity can discern no through the medium of distance; our exotic feelings ar only alive to the interests of strangers, of aliens; our phi lanthropy is so expansive that it deals not with cases of do

In the political struggle in Texas our people are voluntary actors, or deeply interested speculators, and Santa Ana and the Mexicans are denounced and vilified by every term of opprobrium and hate. But the war in Florida is viewed with the listless indifference of a scenic representation. sentation-as an arena, wherein the savage Oceola is view ed with complacency or admiration, in his contest with ou baffled Generals, and where the spectators, with the char acteristic liberality of a Spanish assembly at a bull fight take the part of the brute against the man, and the con-quest of the former over his human victims is greeted with a vivas" of applause. Christian men and soldiers in Mexico (cruel and perfidious though they be) are degraded int monsters, while in Florida savage miscreants are elevated into heroes. This Oceola, a petty chief of a petty clan obscure in his origin, mean and contemptible in his early history, and who has only risen into notice by one signal act of perfidy, cruelty, and ingratitude, is held up as the "exemplar," the "abstract" of the heroic and savage virtues

Thus are the honest feelings of the Public diverted abroad from cases of real domestic distress, their aid and sympathies all absorbed in a foreign quarrel, and their judg ments perverted by the substitution of idle romance for so ber history; and it is because my fellow-citizens in Flor da are the immediate sufferers from this Texan mania, and the character of the nation for justice and good faith thereby impeached, that I have directed my pen against so ruinous an infatuation.

But, gentlemen, our case is still worse; not only are the People of Florida thus deprived of the sympathy and aid they have a right to expect—not merely are they treated with indifference—they are actually maligned and calumized in the still in the sti

niated in their distress.

The denunciations of a baffled General, smarting under merited censure, they could endure; for when was it otherwise than that mortified vanity sought to find an excuss for its own failures in the imputed misconduct of others. The Public can always rightly appreciate recrimination from such sources. Moreover, the extraordinary versa tility of this commander, in taking back these charges and imputations when their truth was challenged, and, after general attack upon the volunteers of three States and on small Territory, in making the "amende" to all but the last, exhibited in himself such a degree of inconsiderate ness and levity as removed all weight from his censure.

made by others: and it is to vindicate my fellow-citizen and, if possible, to disabuse the public mind, that I thus treuble you with this piece. We are taunted in our distresses in 4th of July toasts and elsewhere, and sneeringly for assistance

Such remarks can only be made by those who nothin know of the matter, or who, knowing the truth, wilfully pervert it. At what period of the war have not the People of Florida been fighting their own battles? Correctly speaking, the battles were not their own, for the war was not their own. The war in its origin was a national war in the fomenting of which the People of Florida had not the least agency; and yet, by the waste and misdirection of the ample means entrusted to officers of the Federa of the ample means entrusted to officers of the Federal Government, after a miserable exhibition of feeble and abortive measures by all the Generals in the field, except the neglected Clinch, and after the enemy has thus become emboldened by success, the war threatens to become truly a Florida war, and the battles all our own. Their own zeal, in the first instance, led the Florida volunteers into the field; self-preservation must now force them to bear the beauty of the battle.

Let me not be misunderstood. I mean not to reflect upon our gallant little army now in Florida. They have ever acted, and will continue to act, with their characteristic valor. But they are dispersed and broken up int such small detachments that they have barely force to preserve their positions, without the ability to pursue and drive back the predatory bands of savages that are spreading themselves through the country, and marking their rout

by devastation and death. To omit noticing any earlier instances of the valor of regular troops in Florida, I need only mention their conduct in the sortie from Micanopy, under the lamented Col. Heileman, when they defeated a superior force of the Indians, exhibiting what they can do, when properly com-

manded.*
But, to return from this digression, I ask again in what battles have the citizens of Florida not borne their part?.
They marched with the gallant Clinch in the first advance on the enemy, after shedding their blood on the route. That a larger portion of them were not actually in the fight with the regulars, was not their fault, but owing to accident, to the force of circumstances. That a portion of them rendered most important aid in the fight, no one will deny. A large body of volunteers (for this population) were in the field under Major General Scott, and that they were not in battle was not their fault, but because they were under the command of Major General Scott. that they were not in battle was not their ratht, but because they were under the command of Major General Scott, who, by a strange fatality, fought no battle in Florida. "Una salus ambobus [fuit] commune periculum." These brave men, with their intrepid officer, that General has

denounced, while the two commanders of the regular army, with whose divisions they acted, have publicly borne testimany to their officiency and good conduct.

They were Florida men, who volunteered to establish a post, and to furnish supplies to General Scott on the Wythlacochee; and who, when left alone in the heart of the Indian nation, by the sudden and unaccountable retreat and disbanding of the army, in April, gallantly defended a miserable blockhouse, for weeks, against the whole powe of the enemy. And it was a small band of Florida volun teers who, when they were left destitute of all other succor, and against every calculation of success, nobly relieve

them from their perilous condition. And now, at this moment, when this much-lauded military "cordon" of General Scott is proved powerless to keep

the enemy confined; when the brave regular troops a necessarily cooped up in their stockades, surrounded landians, it is the Florida volunteers who are relied upon to keep open the communication between these posts, to furnish escorts for their supplies, and to chase away the predatory murdering bands from their own fire-sides.

*And here I cannot avoid exhibiting the conduct of Colonel Heileman in bright contrast with that of a popular General in Florida, who, with an army large enough to meet and overcome the combined force of the Indians, suffered himself to be cooped up and besieged, in his fortified camp, in an open wood, to be there braved and insulted, and nearly starved, by the very enemy he set out to pursue and chastise. There he remained "hermetically sealed," without an effort at self-extrication, until relieved by the gallant Clinch. This might all be passed over; but because the Indians, for some perfidious purposes, held out offers of accommodation, (not of submission.) which they never designed to fulfil, the affair is bruited about as a splendid achievement, the General retires from the field with a flourish of trumpets, pluming himself upon having brought the war to a close! Never was there so arrogant, so unfounded a pretension; never was there seen so lame and impotent a conclusion, after so vaunted an "entree" into the field.

"Quid dignum tanto foret hic promissor hiatu?" * And here I cannot avoid exhibiting the conduct of Colone

Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?" "Parturiunt montes," &c.
Such conduct, which had so disastrous an effect in Florida, Since the disbanding of our army in the spring, nearly all the settlements in East Florida beyond the vicinity of the military posts are abandoned to the Indians. Since the 1st of May, they have been at intervals extending their Florida the only troops to oppose them in the field (except about 130 regular troops at Old Town, on the Suwannee) are the vituperated Florida militia. Each day are these en traversing the wilds and swamps of their extensiv intry, subject to the daily alternations of a summer sun ar frenching rains, following the phantom-like steps of their wily foe, and doomed to be only certain of their presence witnessing the ruin they have caused. Day after day re they pained to see the poor settlers reluctantly retiring om the fields they ventured to cultivate at the constant eril of their lives, but whose harvests they at last despain gathering. Every day is the position becoming more dipulated and difficult of defence; while the few resoluen who still hold on to their possessions do so more from spirit of hardihood and from the point of honor than from

well-founded hope of ultimate safety. During this same period, too, this section of the country has been constantly menaced by inroads of savage infur ted Creeks, struggling to escape into Florida to join the Sen oles; and frequently have our harassed volunteers bee obliged to march-into Georgia to oppose these new enemie And when it is borne in mind that all this duty falls u on a population in the whole not equal to that of a sing county in several of the States—upon a few whites eng ged in the labors of the field, and embarrassed with a larg ged in the labors of the neid, and embarrassed with a larg colored population, who can add nothing to their activ force; when it is recollected that this population is sparsel scattered over an extensive region, every where offerin swamps and thickets, deemed heretofore impenetrable, say by Indians or wild beasts, and which nothing but an in-domitable spirit, prompted by the principles of self-preser-vation, could induce the white man to penetrate; when all these circumstances are regarded, and that thus far so extensive a frontier has been guarded, and not abandoned then the nation will be able to do justice to these neglecte and abused citizens of Florida.

And now, sirs, if it be asked what has caused this disas trous state of things; why, after the Executive and Con we are still thus exposed, the cause is to be found in the failure of our Generals; in the disbanding of the Army, and closing the campaign in April, through fear of the dis-

eases of the climate.

Now, sirs, I aver that, up to this date the Floridas, generally, have been as healthful, so far as regards diseases of climate, as the greater part of the Middle and Southern States of this Union. Such I know to be the case in Middle Florida; and as to the diseases which have been report. ed in East Florida, they have not been diseases of the cl mate, but of accidental circumstances. They have bee caused by the very errors, in our military operations, o which we complain: by forcing the troops, and the mise rable inhabitants, to be cooped up in crowded stockades and block-houses, frequently suffering for needful supplies. Po verty and want have been here, as elsewhere, the parents of pestilence. But if the troops had been in the field, all experience has proved that they might have preserved their nealths. It is confinement, and not action, which has caus-

The remedy for this state of things was obvious, and clearly pointed out by our energetic and intelligent Executive, and received the sanction of the President of the Uni ed States. It was to march an army into the nation, whe families around them, in cultivating their corn. For the service only 1,000 men were asked, out of Florida, an in addition to the regular troops and militia in the countr All experience has shown that the only sure way of defen ontier against Indians is to carry on an offensive their own country. Here, with the force aske

mg a frontier against Indians is to carry on an offensive war into their own country. Here, with the force asked for and promised, Governor Call would have been able to engage and to defeat the Indians—to destroy their crops, capture their families, and force them to submit.

But, although these troops have been expected for more than a month, we do not even hear of their advance. The phantom of disease haunts their imaginations; and while the people whose cause they have volunteered to defend, have to encounter these dreaded perils of disease in an accumulated degree, from their increased labor and exposure, and while braving also the more formidable savages, these, and while braving also the more formidable savages, these our promised defenders, will not march to our relief until our promised defenders, will not march to our rener unui frost shall have disarmed this invisible ideal enemy of it

terrors.

And when before was ever a small and gallant popula tion left to encounter such real dangers, through the mere apprehension of disease? When before did a nation abandon any portion of its people or territory even to temporary conquest by an enemy, much less to actual destruction, because of the dangers of a summer sun? The situation, tion of Florida at this mover his chiziens. discrete this and Congress have made every provision for its defence the People of the United States, and those charged with cation of the public means, have not seconde their intentions.

Almost on the borders of Florida, a large, regular any volunteer force, principally relieved from the engagement of the Creek war, part of them raised for the defence of Florida, rest on their arms until a frost shall remove all

why does not the fear of disease stop the volunteers now recklessly rushing into Texas? Will any man hazard the assertion that Florida is less salubrious than Texas? Must we conclude that as our nation is charged with the lust of foreign acquisition or conquest, our people are only activing the cause of humanity when this influence is reinforced y the promise of reward—by the promised bounty of *Lana* eld forth to the Texan volunteers? Here unfortunately th Government neglected to offer any such bounty, and thus in violation of the laws of their country, and of its neutra bligations, the People are volunteering for Texas; but with the invitation of a law of Congress to that effect, they esitate or refuse to engage for Florida.

In concluding this long piece, I have only to disclaim all personal or party feelings, and to rest my apology for any apposed undue severity of remark upon classes and individuals on the actual state of suffering and deep wrongs of my friends and neighbors, caused by the measures I have ventured to criticize.

One explanation is yet to be made, which is, to exceptur neighbors of Thomas and Lowndes counties in George gia, from the charge of insensibility to, or neglect of, ou condition in Florida. They have ever been prompt and read o cross the borders, and assist us in our difficulties, when ever allowed a respite from watching the Creeks whose fug ive bands, when escaped from the Creek army, have bee more than once gallantly encountered and defeated by

A Citizen of Middle Florida.

August 8, 1836.

ANCING AND WALTZING ACADEMY AT CARUSP'S SALOON.—L. CARUSI, having been solicited by a great number of families to spend part of his time in the District, for the purpose of teaching the delighted science of DANCING respectfully amountees to the citizens of the contract science of DANCING, respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, that he has yielded their requests, (which are commands to him,) and will open its Saloon for instruction, and Cotillion Parties, on the first

Monday in October next.

Long experience has given to L. Carusi a thorough knowedge of all the tact necessary to render a teacher pre-emient in his profession, and the power to communicate his
knowledge with ease and pleasure to his scholars. He will
each Dancing, Waltzing, Gallopades, Hop Waltz, Spanish
bances, Reels, &c. &c. in one quarter, for the moderate sum of
welve dollars ner quarter.

welve dollars per quarter. It is desirable that the scholars should join the school as soo s possible, that they may be prepared for the Cotillion and pri

as possible, that they may be prepared for the Cotillion and private parties of the coming season.

Private Balls will be given through the quarter, to which the scholars will be admitted, free of charge.

Private lessons will be given by L. Carusi to ladies and gentlemen, either at the Saloon or at their dwellings, as they may desire. He will also devote a portion of his time to giving instructions in the Academies of the District.

The Saloons are now undergoing a thorough repair, and such alterations as have been suggested, for comfort and convenience, and will be beautifully and appropriately ornamented with classic embellishments. They will shortly be in readiness to let to public and private parties, concerts, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

ANTED, by a graduate of the University of Dublin, Ireland, a situation as Principal of an Academy, or tutor in a private family. He is competent to prepare young gentlemen for admission into any of the American Colleges, and also for the Counting House. His attainments in the Greek and Latin Languages, and in all the English branches, are of the first order, as his numerous letters of recommendation will show. Any person wanting a teacher of the qualifications here described, will be sure to have an efficient one in the advertiser. His recommendations for morality will also be found unexceptionable. Any communications addressed through the Post Office to X. Y. Washington City, D. C. will be immediately attended to. aug 27—eo3t

FOR CHARLESTON.—The FOR CHARLESTON.—The splendid new packet brig, GEN. PINCKNEY, Capt. Lewis Ford, is wready to receive cargo, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, naving superconduction gers, apply to the captain on board, or CHARLES GWINN,

7, Spear's wharf, Baltimore

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1836. THE ELECTIONS.

From Alabama, our Election news is more favorable than hitherto, but not yet conclusive. Returns from South Alabama give the following number of Members elected by each party Whigs 43; Van Buren men 19. Against these are 18 Van Buren men claimed, as heretofore stated, from the four great northern counties. We have satisfactory information that two of the eighteen so claimed are decided friends of Judge WHITE; and it may be that more of them are. But, admit all the remaining sixteen to be Van Burenites, the result of the election for the State Legislature, as far as heard from, will stand thus:

WHIGS. VAN BUREN. Southern counties 43 19 Northern counties 16 35 Total, so far as heard 45

In Illinois, the success of the Van Buren party, at the late election for members of the State Legislature, has not been so decisive as has been boasted The Mingowi Depublians received yesterday, says that the Legislature of Illinois, "on joint ballot, will be found pretty equally divided, judging from the returns, between White and Van Buren." The Republican then gives a table of members elect from 27 counties, which have chosen 35 Whigs, and 37 Van Burenites.

From Missouri, we have returns of the election of Governor from about two-thirds of the counties of the State, which exhibit a majority in favor of Gen. Ashley, for Governor, but not so large a majority as the wailings of the Globe's correspondents had led us to anticipate.

The tone of the communication on the conduct of the war in Florida, which will be found in the preceding columns, is that of severe repre hension, a good deal of which we dare say i merited, but some part of which is, according to our judgment, with the lights we have, unde-Much allowance must be made for the feelings of the writer, and much respect is due to his personal character and his motives: for he is, as he subscribes himself, a citizen of Florida, in no way connected with the Army, but a sufferer in common with his fellow-citizens whose wrongs, both real and supposed, he feels as acutely, probably, as he paints them vividly. But, notwithstanding the influence of all these considerations, we doubt whether we should have given a place to his communication in our columns, but that the discussion of the merit of these campaigns had been previously opened in this paper by the very able writer, a week or two ago, in defence of one of our most esteemed Captains. We regret that discussions of this nature have sprung from differences of opinion not likely to be reconciled, and which, we are vate than heal. It is not in our power, how ever, either to control events or mould public opinion. It is one of our duties to keep our readers advised of all the occurrences and incidents which compose the current of daily news. Perhaps, also, it is as much our duty to admit into our columns, under a proper responsibility as to facts, &c. a pretty free examination of the conduct of public officers. Such appears to us to be at least the duty which circumstances now require of us in regard to these Indian wars, their origin, conduct, and consequences.

In the case immediately before us another consideration in favor of the free admission of the article is, that of the natural sensibility felt by the writer for the honor of his fellow-citizens of Florida, which he deems to have been assai ed, and the difficulty of fully vindicating them without bringing into the discussion the merits of those officers who have commanded in Flo rida, and especially of those from whom the of fensive imputations have proceeded.

It is stated that the revenue which has accrued at the New York custom-house during the last two quarters, exceeds nine millions of dollars!

Mr. CLAY being unable to attend the late Whig Festival at Cincinnati, sent the following toast:

" The Distribution of the Surplus Revenue: The bright est ray of light during seven years of political darkness.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The establishment of the Winchester (Va.) Republican, (lately owned by Messrs. Brooks & Freeland) has passed into the possession of Mr. William Towers, by whom the paper will in future be conducted. In a well-written article, announcing the change, and his new responsibilities to the arturns of the Royaldi. and his new responsibilities to the patrons of the Repub can, which we find in that paper of yesterday, the new ed tor declares himself as an old school republican, a believe in the political doctrines taught by those fathers of democ racy, JEFFERSON and MADISON, and, as a consequence promises to use every fair and honorable means to preven

the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidential Chair. Baltimore Patriot. BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.
The Funeral Procession in honor of the late ex-Pres dent Madison, took place this morning. The ranks of a professions were well filled, and the whole scene presente The ranks of al one of the most impressive spectacles of the kind that we recollect to have witnessed in our city on any former occasion. It was alike honorable to the dead and the living.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.
We learn with regret that Dr. Sutherland is dangerously ill. Two physicians are attending him. He has been confined to his chamber since Friday of last week. A number of the members of Congress who took an active part in the arduous duties that marked the close of the las session, are now laboring under the effects of indisposition.
We are not at all surprised at this; for the night session we are not at an surprised at this, for the light sessions of the last Congress, the excitement, turmoil, and confu sion—to say nothing of the loss of sleep, night after night—were enough to shatter the strongest constitution. In the present case, we feel satisfied that all parties, and especially the constituents of Dr. S. will sincerely regret his ill-

The editor of the New Hampshire Telegraph announces that he has commenced living on his own hook, and that he will take all kinds of country produce in payment for his dues. The editor of the Methuen Gazette also announces that he has commenced a similar mode of living, and will also take any kind of country produce in payment for his paper—screet children. or his paper-except children. recent commencement at Union College the de

gree of A. M. was conferred on 71 scholars of the senior class.

SPIRIT OF THE WHIG PRESS FROM THE ALBANY ADVERTISER, AUGUST 23.

Our lukewarm politicians, the waiters upon Providence, who have been lamenting over the inevitable ruin of our country, and yet refused to act like men and freemen to recover their rights are now nobly rebuked by the efforts and the glorious triumph of the North Carolina Whigs. Had they too folded their hands, and given up all for lost without a struggle, ruthless proscription and party violence would have still continued their sway in that portion of our land. But unintimidated by power, unawed by menace

oile, 16 a 18‡.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Extensive purchases of Western flour for the South, commencing at the close of last week, created some excitement in the market, attended by an immediate advance in price. The demand has since continued very animated, and fresh common brands Canal are taken immediately or uncorrupted by the spoils, the gallant sons of North Carolina have rushed gallantly to the field, and with upwards of 15,000 majority against them, nothing daunted, contended hand to hand, and gloriously conquered the enemy. Freemen of New York, so and do likewise. FROM THE SALEM (N. J.) BANNER. New Jersey is invariably ranked among the

States certain at the coming election to give her vote for Van Buren. Why this is so calculated upon by the Whigs of other States, we cannot perceive. A majority of the votes in New Jersey has not been given to Gen. Jackson since 1824. And why they should (and they never will be given to Van Buren) we cannot divine. It is true Jackson electors succeeded in 1832, but it was by a minority vote. It is true also that the Legislature has been of the same complesion these account years past; yet this is easily accounted for. The People of this State are not sufficiently awake to the importance of unceasing, eternal vigilance; they do not, as they should, always exercise that right which is inestimable; in a word, they cannot every year be brought to the polls. We have now in this State a certain majority against Van Buren, and that majority will, most assuredly, exhibit itself at the coming contest. The State is for HARRIson. Salem county will greatly increase her former majority for the Whigs.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT .- The moral sense of the country has been hitherto shocked by the sentiment originally avowed by Governor Marcy in the Senate of New York and since adopted as one of the rallying cries of the Van Buren party, that "to the victors belong the spoils." The Globe has now unblushingly gone beyond this, and declared that "the pa tronage of the Government should be used to sustain the Republican party." It will be under stood what the Globe means by patronage. I is not office alone which is intended. The cohort of office-holders is constantly filled to the utmost limits permitted by the law. The "hirelings" know the tenure by which they hold their places, and outvie one another in subserviency to the Administration. The Globe means nothing less than that the PEOPLE's MONEY should be ex pended in perpetuating the dynasty of the office holders; that it should be lavished for electioneering purposes, and against the People themselves-in other words, that the stewards should dishonestly employ the money consigned to their trust, in gaining an ascendnecy over their

masters.

The infamous sentiment advanced by the Globe occurs in a letter from St. Louis, the writer of which complains that the patrongo of the General Government has not been used to defeat General Ashley, the people's candidate for Governor in Missouri, who has succeeded by more than two-thirds of the popular vote. We have before charged it upon the Administration that the public money was perverted to party purposes-but this is the first time that we have heard the principle daringly avowed by the lead ing press of the party. The plunderers of the Treasury mean doubtless to carry on their system of rapine with renewed vigor, as the time approaches when they will be thrust out of power. They may throw off all disguise, and openly come forth in their true characters of bandits and pilferers, ready to make a desperate stand against those who are hurrying to the rescue of the Constitution. But the day of reoution is at hand.

FROM THE PITTSBURG ADVOCATE.

A STRANGE PARALLEL.—This caption heads piece published on the 16th inst. in the United States Gazette. Amongst the many other good things in this effusion, is the following:

"It is remarkable how closely political errors approximate, when the circumstances of na tions are in any degree similar."

In his parallel, so little flattering to the People of the United States, we agree with the writer in the Gazette; but must remark, that when circum stances are in any near degree similar, events must conform to their causes. One great error was very prevalent in the United States after the consummation of "the Revolution"-and that was, that the People were exempt from many or indeed most of the causes of decadence, so ruinous in all other countries, and in all former ages. Under the influence of this fatal error, the Constitution was formed. Power was given by that instrument, with not only a lavish but a careless hand, as it was not admitted that, in this country, power could be abused. As dispensed by such men as those who held the Pre idential chair during most of the time between 1789 and 1829, power was not abused. A Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and Monroe, used power cautiously, as a prudent father would over his family-but the evil lay in the Constitution, and displayed itself the mo ment that instrument came to be acted upon by an incumbent who used power because he possessed power. If men are disposed to eradicate evil, they must begin by removing its cause.

The gentleman who handed us the subjoined copy of an advertisement found on board the steamer Mountaineer, plying on Lake George, assured us of its accuracy in word and letter. It is among the rarest original orthographical curiosities we have ever seen. The writer said he had been twenty years endeavoring to spell according to usage but finding it impossible to attain any decent proficiency he had adopted the plan of spelling by sound, and though it decidedly the easiest and best.—Balt. Gaz.

SICKS RATTILL SNAIX AND A MUD TURKEL FUR SYTE OR SAYLE.

The Snaix that was oaned buy the subskrybours is now you nighted into wan carryvan, and may bee scan for thee youshu-all pryce of sickspunts a syte fur gentelmun and wiming; and childring haf pryce for admittuns. Awi them snaix was kecht on tung mownting and are now livin alive in a bocks with the mud turkel without nothin to eit and have ganed younanymous pplaus to a man.

Those sed snaix wil be sould hull-sayle or retail to sewt the

P. S. Pleese tu lett thee advurtysement stan whare it tis.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKET .- August 24.

COTTON.—The packet ship George Washington arrived yesterday from Liverpool with advices from that port to 26th July, which confirm the advance previously noticed The sales for the week ending with the 22d July, were 30,02d bales, and on the 23d about 2,500, including Uplands at 8½ a 11d. Accounts have also been received from Havre to 18th July. Accounts have also been received from Havre to 18th July. That market continued heavy, with a still further decline of 2 a 3 centimes; sales of the preceding week, 2,729 bales; stock in first hands of all kinds, 58,131. Our own market continues very languid, and a further reduction of \(\frac{1}{2} \) a cent to 1 cent has been submitted to on inferior qualities; the sales from 20th to 23d, inclusive, amount to about 900 bales, of which 300 were Upland, at 12\(\frac{1}{2} \) a 20\(\frac{1}{2} \) cents, including upwards of 100 at 12 a 12\(\frac{1}{2} \); 300 Florida, 13\(\frac{1}{2} \) a 20; 250 New Orleaus, 13 a 19; and 50 Mobile 16 a 184

ed, and fresh common brands Canal are taken immediately on arrival. The sales yesterday were at \$7.75, which is an advance of 50 cents since our last notice; fancy brands sold extensively at \$7.75, but yesterday were firmly held at \$8; Ohio, via canal, sold at \$7.3 \$7.3 \$7.2 \$1; the latter for good fresh, which is a further considerable advance. Southern also has improved, although the sales continue limited, and are confined to lots for city use; Georgetown sold at \$8.25 a.88.50; Howard street, from wharf, \$8.37½; Richmend country, \$7.62½; and Philadelphia, \$7.87½. Nothing doing in sour. Rye flour continues scarce, and yesterday advanced to \$5.50. Corn meal in barrels sold at \$4.50, and hhds. at \$20.75.

Sugars.—Prices remain firm, and a fair demand continues from the trade; the sales embrace about 300 hhds. good to prime Porto Rico at 10 a 11 cents; \$0 \$t. Croix, 11½ a 11½; 100 Cuba Muscovado, 10; 300 a 400 boxes brown Havana, 10 a 10½; 75 common, $9\frac{1}{2}$; and 50 extra fine, $10\frac{1}{4}$ a 11; 65 very common white

common, $9\frac{3}{4}$; and 50 extra fine, $10\frac{4}{4}$ a 11; 65 very common white Trinidad, $11\frac{3}{4}$; 2,000 bags Manilla, the balance of the parcel, $6\frac{1}{4}$ thort price, for export, 6 mos.; and, by auction, 1,500 loaves refined, 14 a $15\frac{3}{4}$; and 60 barrels brown Brazil, 9 a $9\frac{1}{6}$, 4 mos.

Power, the inimitable and only true living theatrical re fresh and youthful than ever before, by his successful soourn at home. He is to re-appear at the Park Theatre in New York, on Monday, in the ever-favorite and amusing character of the "Irish Ambassador."—Star.

Of 229 cases of suicide in Paris during the last year 78 were females. Suffocation by the fumes of charcoal is the nost general mode used. NEUKOMM, the distinguished musical professor who had

taken passage from Liverpool for Boston, in the ship New Jersey, and sent his luggage on board, was compelled to stay behind from indisposition. The State Society of the CINCINNATI of Rhode Island is about to dissolve and divide the funds, amounting to about

the deceased members. The society has dwindled down from seventy-eight to eight members. A Good One.—A boy was asked, "Does the leopard ver change his spots?" "Oh yes, when he is tired of one ever change his spots? spot,he goes to another."

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Seth Sumner, of Bowdoinham, Maine, was accidently shot in the legs a few days since by a companion with whom he was out shooting pigeons. It became necessary to imputate one of his legs, which operation he only survived a ew hours.

DEATHS.

the Rev. Mr. Norwood, JOHN TAYLOR WILLIAMS, Esq. United States Navy, to Miss CATHARINE, only daughter of James Somerville, Esq.

On Thursday morning last, Dr. HENRY REINT-ZELL, aged 31 years, a native of Georgetown, D. C. but for several years past a resident of Mansfield, Ohio.

Funeral this afternoon, (Saturday,) at 5 o'clock, from the dwelling of his father-in-law, WM. S. NICHOLLS, in Georgetown, which his friends and acquaintances are invited

attend, without further invitation On Morday evening, after a short illness, in the 82d year of his age, SAMUEL MYERS, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Richmond.

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED, AUGUST 24.
Schr. Alexandria, Britton, New York: snanr and coffee to S.
min & Co. and Your is, moving, and freight for the District
Sloop Friendship, Hollinger, Philadelphia; to S. Shinn, and Sloop Friendship, Horeight for the District.

Several bay and river craft, with usual cargoes. Wind S. W. and fine weather.

SAILED, AUGUST 24. Schr. Repeater, Travers, Baltimore

Trinity Church.—The Rector of Trinity Church aiving returned to the city, the Church will be open for public worship to-morrow, at the usual hours.

aug 27 SALE BY ORDER OF INSOLVENT'S TRUS-TEE.—On Saturday, 27th August, instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. I shall at my auction rooms, by virtue of an order from the Hon. Wm. Cranch, in the matter of George F. Berry, ar

lvent debtor, as follows, viz. Lot 15, in square south of square 562, on H street north, between 2d and 3d streets west.

Also, articles of personal property, consisting of silver spoons,

Get. Get. Terms of sale: For the personal property, cash; the real es-ate at a credit of three and six months, for notes, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

deed of trust executed by James Greer, on 8th January
1835, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall sell adpublic auction, on Tuesday, 27th September next, at the auction
store, at 5 o'clock P. M. for cash, the following Lots, viz.

Lots Nos. 13 and 14, in Square 401;
Lot 2, in Square west of Square 484.

All of which are in a fast improving part of the city.

EDWARD DYER,

Auctioneer. RUSTEE'S SALE OF LOTS.—By virtue of

NOTICE.—By virtue of two commissions issued out of Montgomery County Court, and to the subscribers direct ed, we will proceed on Saturday, the 17th day of September 12th, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., on the premises, to divid the real estates of which Thomas B. Offutt and Selah Offutt dieseized, lying and being in Montgomery county, Md.

BURGESS WILLETT,
THIOS S. WATKINS.

THOS. S. WATKINS, SAMUEL T. STONESTREET. OVERNESS WANTED.—The subscriber wisher to employ in hor family to employ in her family, a young lady who is competer to give instruction in the various branches of an English educa-tion, Music, and Drawing. To one with these qualifications, ion, Music, and Drawing. To one with these qualifications, a desirable situation, with a liberal salary, now offers itself. Address the subscriber at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland.

P. S. Satisfactory references , Maryland.

Satisfactory references are required.

july 8 -2awtf

PRIVATE TUTOR WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to employ, at a moderate salary, a Teacher capable of preparing boys to enter a college, and who can produce satisfactory recommendations as to character and conduct. The situation is a pleasant and desirable one, in a private family about 20 miles below Washington City, on the Potomac river. For further information apply to WM. L. BRENT, Washington City. A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.—A Lady o

good character, and well qualified to teach the ordinar ranches of an English education, can hear of a situation in rivate family by applying to W. Y. through the post office i

CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED.—The Principal of the classical department of my institution having been chosen Principal of an academy in Alabama, I wish to engage a person well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, to fill the situation thus made vacant. There are classes of students now in Horace, Tacitus, and Cicero de Oratore; and in Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, &c. and therefore no person need apply for the situation except he is qualified to instruct in the highest authors read in our colleges, has had considerable experience in teaching and governing, and intends to devote himself exclusively to the profession of teaching. Such a person would find a pleasant and permanent situation, and would find a pleasant and permanent situation, and would receive a liberal salary. A single man would be preferred, but convenient arrangements could be made for one with a family. Applications may be made (if by letter postage paid) until the 24th of the 9th month, (September,) and they should be accompanied by unexceptionable evidence of character, ability, and experience in teaching; and it is desirable that they should contain a brief statement of the views of the applicant on the subject of government, where educated, his age, whether with a family, the compensation expected, and any other information that might have reference to the subject. A personal interview with the applicant, either at the time of applying or subsequently, would, however, be greatly preferable.

The appointment will be made on the 24th of the 9th month, (September,) and it is wished that the person chosen should enter upon his duties immediately thereafter.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL,

Alexandria Boarding School, 8th mo. 18th, 1836. CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED.—The Printing of the classical department of my institution bearing

Alexandria Boarding School, 8th mo. 18th, 1836. aug 20-2aw4wcp

Washington, August 26, 1836.

Washington, August 26, 1836.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Canal in Hancock, until Saturday, the 10th day of September next, and at this office until 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 13th day of September next, for constructing a Daym across the Patamac winer, a short distance where the Tuesday, the 13th day of September next, for constructing a Dam across the Potomac river, a short distance above the mouth of the great Cacapon river. The dam will be of "crib work," filled with stone, and will be about 500 feet long.

Proposals will be received at the same time and places, for constructing the abutments of the said dam, and a Guard Lock to be connected therewith. These will be of "rubble masonry," laid in cement, and will contain about 5,000 perches.

Plans and specifications of the work will be exhibited at this office, and at the office of the Commissioner of the Canal at Hancock.

The masonry must be completed by the 1st day of September.

The masonry must be completed by the 1st day of September, 1837, and the entire Dam by the 1st day of November, 1837.

JOHN P. INGLE,

aug 27—eot13thSep Cl'k C. & O. C. C.

CHOOL FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, connected with the Georgetown College, Kentucky.—The Professor having matured his plan and extended his course, it is considered proper to lay before the Public such information as may satisfy the inquiries directed to him from different parts of the country. The demand for Civil Engineers throughout the Union, and the impetus which the "Surplus Revenue" will give to Internal Improvement, must make this the most lucrative profession in America.

It is not hazarding much to predict that, in less than three

profession in America.

It is not hazarding much to predict that, in less than three years, the wages of well-instructed Assistant Engineers will be \$3,000 per annum—as in many parts of the country they are now \$2,000. Principal Engineers in different parts of the United States now receive from \$4,000 to \$10,000 per annum. Several young men have completed the course of studies in this institution, and immediately obtained employment at \$1,000, \$1,200, and \$1,500 per annum. Young men who have studied a regular course of Mathematics may complete the course here in six months, at an expense of from \$100 to \$120. Others will require at least 19 regular

COURSE OF STUDIES AND INSTRUCTION 1st. The full course of Mathematics studied at West Point (Davies's Mathematics,) from Arithmetic to Fluxions, inclusive.
2d. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Miner-

alogy.

3d. Drawing and the principles of Construction.

The Text Books in Engineering are Sganzin, Long, and Mahan (Professor of Engineering at West Point,) Wood on Railroads (American edition,) 'Inland Navigation' from Brewster's Encyclopedia, and various other standard works in the different departments of Civil Engineering, which will be used for works of reference.

of reference.

The practical part of the course will be attended to in the months of April and October. During these months the Professor will be engaged with the Class, in a regular tour, with the Theodolite, Compass, Level, &c. making preliminary, definitive, and final surveys for Railroads, Canals, and Turnpikes; inspecting the public works of the State, the Railroads and Canals; the Curves, Culverts, Bridges, Embankments, Excavations, Inclined Planes, Locks, Dams, &c. to conclude with a Report of the Survey.

arvey.

The Students of this School have the privilege of attending, The Students of this School have the privilege of attending, gratis, any other department of the Georgetown College, which is perhaps the most fully organized institution in the West. The Faculty consists of a President and Professor of Moral Philosophy; a Professor of Ancient Languages; a Professor of Modern Languages (a foreigner;) a Professor of Mathematics; Belles Lettres, and Political Economy; a Professor of Mathematics; a Professor of Drawing; a Professor of Civil Engineering, and an Assistant. They have likewise the free use of the Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

Assistant. They have likewise the free use of the Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

EXPENSES.—Tuition for the first session (six months) will be \$50 in advance, which will include the regular College fee of \$20, the fee for the Practical Tours, Drawing, Drawing Instruments, Materials, Stationery, &c. Tuition for every session after the first will be \$30 in advance, including the above items.

Board from \$40 to \$50 a session. Fuel, Lights, and Washing a separate charge. a separate charge.

The following extracts of letters from two of the most scientific men in our country, will serve to show the utility of this School:

FRANKFORT, JULY 13, 1836. FRANKFORT, JULY 13, 1836.

Dear Sir: The four young gentlemen from the Georgetown Mathematical School, who are engaged as assistants in the Engineer corps of the State, have performed the duties assigned them in a very satisfactory manner. Among the young gentlemen of my acquaintance who have embraced the profession of Civil Engineering, those who have been educated at Mathematical Schools have generally succeeded better than the graduates of our common Colleges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SYLVESTER WELCH,
Engineer-in-Chief for the State of Kentucky.
To the Professor of Civil Engineering, {
Georgetown College, Ky.

Sir: It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and attisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from the members auring the time they and the ability manifested by the have been in the service, and the ability manifested by the prompt and skilful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them and the character of the institution in which they were instructed.

The books comprised in your course of studies are appropriate

I am pleased to hear that Topographical and Architectural Drawing is to form a part of your future course. This is an elegant accomplishment to an Engineer, and in the early part of his career will frequently bring him into notice, and hasten his promotion to more responsible stations, where his talents may be fully devalored. Your most shedies to see the statement of the state motion to more responsible stations, where hi fully developed. Your most obedient serve

THOS. F. PURCELL,

Engineer-in-Chief Lexington and Ohio Railroad.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,
Georgetown College, Ky.

aug 27—8t

O PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The sub-

scriber respectfully informs the Public that he will open, on the first of October next, a French and English Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Bordentown, New Jersey.

The advantages of Bordentown, as a place fitted for the establishment of schools, if equalled, are certainly not surpassed by any in the whole country. Situated on the Delaware, and eightig the set of t y in the whole country. Situated on the Delaware, and eighfeet above its level, proverbial for health, at the head of

any in the whole country. Situated on the Delaware, and eighty feet above its level, proverbial for health, at the head of steamboat navigation, accessible from Philadelphia and from New York twice in every day, and at all seasons of the year, furnished with excellent boarding houses for the accommodation of parents and visiters, this beautiful village offers indeed all that can be desired for the purpose.

The buildings occupied by this Institution were recently erected by the Count de Survilliers: they stand on a hill, immediately opposite his mansion, and are, in fact, a portion of his splendid estate. In preparing them for the reception of young ladies, nothing was omitted that could contribute to their health and comfort. There is on this property a chalybeate spring, whose water was analyzed, and found to be equal in every respect to that of Schooley's Mountain.

The different branches taught in this school will be Reading, Writing, the English, French, and Spanish Languages, Grammar, Composition, Literature, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, Book-keeping, Plain and Ornamental Sewing, Music, Dancing, and Drawing.

Languages.—The English language, being that of the country we inhabit, will necessarily occupy a prominent place in our plan of instruction. Besides the lessons received in the school room, the French and Spanish youth entrusted to our care will have constant opportunity of practically acquiring it by their intercourse with their American classmates.

The distinctive features of this Institution, however, will consist in its being essentially a French School. It is generally admitted that the French language has been been an impostant, mon. to say an Indispensable, branch of a polite education. Yet it is a truth, no less indisputable, that the attention it usually receives in schools is comparatively small, and attended with little or no success. Ten years' experience, and much reflection upon the subject, have led us to act according to the following propositions:

1st. The knowledge of 1st. The knowledge of a language is two-fold: it embraces

theory and practice.

2d. Theory may be learnt in less than one-fourth of the time needed to acquire practice.

If this be true, we may draw from them the following conclu-

sions:
In studying the English, the American youth have only theory to learn. In studying the French, both theory and practice are to be acquired: from which it necessarily follows that the attention given to the foreign idiom should be at least four times are to be acquired at the foreign idiom should be at least of attention given to the foreign idiom should be at least of as great as that given to the vernacular. We, therefore, use the French language in our intercourse with our pupils, and, as far as is practicable, French text books of History, Geography, Mathematics,&c. are made use of in the tuition of these branches.

A. N. GIRAULT.

Bordentown, N. J., August, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Bordentown.—Joseph Bonaparte, Compte de Survilliers, Rev. Edwin S. Arnold, A. M., Rev. John C. Harrison, E. Dubarry, M. D., William Cook, Esq. Lucien Murat, Esq. John L. Mc-Knight, Esq. Nath. Dayton, Esq.

Burlington.—Right Rev. George W. Doane, D. D., Rev. Samuel Aaron, Samuel R. Gummere, Esq. Hon. Garret D. Wall, Captain John T. Newton, U. S. N.

Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Charles Williams, D. D.

Philadelphia.—Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Peter S. Duponceau, LL.D., Hon. John Sergeant, Charles Picot, Esq., Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq., William Fry, Esq., George McClellan, M. D., Professor Walter R. Johnson, Joseph P. Engles, Esq. Samuel M. Stewart, Esq. REFERENCES.

Professor Walter R. Johnson, Joseph P. Engles, Esq. Samuel M. Stewart, Esq.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—J. Reese Fry, Esq.
New Orleans.—Achille Murat, Esq.
Charleston, S. C.—Wm. Lance, Esq.
Natchez, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Galena, Ili.—Major Legate, U. S. A.
N. B. A Prospectus of this Institution may be had at the stores of Henry Perkins, Chestnut street, and E. Durand, corner of Sixth and Chestnut street.

aug 27—eo10t

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF CITY	LOTS FOR TAXES.	The state of the fact that the state of the	YEARS FOR WHICH TAXES ARE DUE.	YEARS FOR WHICH TAXES ARE DUE. So Us and a second s
ON SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, 1836, I shall pr City of Washington, the following described property, or such	accompany to esticity the Corneration of Washington		1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. He la	TO WHOM ASSESSED, 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1835. 1835. 1836. 1
less than half a lot has been assessed; then such part as will be less than half a lot has been assessed; then such part as will be less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot has been assessed; then such less than half a lot hal		Carroll, Daniel (continued) Square. 685 1 4 9 687 5	10 44 10 44 3 48 3 48 27 84 5 00 5 00 2 50 2 50 15 00 1 42 1 42 95 95 4 79 8 92 8 92 6 86 6 86 31 56	Hickman, William Square. Lot. 1128 & imps. 1 10 1 10 1 10 6 62 For 1831, \$1 10; 1830, 56 cents; 1829, 56 cents. Horsey, Outubridge 598 8 - 55 40 40 1 36 Hanson, Samuel 705 4 1 57 79 79 79 7 42
TO WHOM ASSESSED.	1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. Lead to the said the sai	689 13 14 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	5 08 5 08 2 14 2 14 14 44 3 58 3 58 2 39 2 39 11 94 3 52 3 52 2 34 2 34 11 72 1 09 1 09 1 09 1 09 1 09 4 36 92 92 92 3 68	For 1831, \$1 08; 1830, 81 cents; 1829, 81 cents. Kingsbury, Sarah For 1831, 73 cents. Beginnning 72 feet from the northeast corner of said square, on 3d street east, running thence south 23 feet, thence west 84 feet 8½
Square. L. Barnes, William H.'s heirs 907 pt. & imp For 1831, \$6 78; 1830, \$5 06; 1829, \$5 06; 1828, \$7 03; 182 \$7 03; 1826, \$7 03; 1825, \$7 03.	ot. ss. 9 95 9 95 4 81 4 81 \$74 5	5 6 9 10 691	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	inches, thence north 23 feet, thence east 84 feet 8½ inches, to the place of beginning. Leake, Francis 613 8 - 1 04 3 14 7 32 Longacre, J. B. 768 2 - 4 37 3 28 3 28
Beginning for said part 50 feet from the southwest corner of as square, running thence east with the line of M street south 25 feet thence north 75 feet; thence west 25 feet; thence south 75 feet, the beginning.	to to	693 5 694 6 700 6	1 66 1 66 82 82 4 96 1 37 1 37 60 60 3 94 96 96 24 24 2 40 79 79 20 7 14	Palmer, Morris & imps. 928 east pt. 1 4 36 7 45 5 10 5 10 22 01 Fronting 16 feet on south K street, and running back 50 feet. Pearson and Brent 472 pt & imps. Containing 56,698 square feet, according to R. Y. and Eleanor
For 1831, 39 cts. 573 B & important terms of the form of the section of the form of the fo	ps. 25 25 22 50 22 50 58 2	8 1829, 41 cents; for 1828, 41 cents; for 1826, 41 cents.	84 84 21 21 2 10 1 69 1 69 42 42 42 42 1 69 1 69 42 42 42 42 1 49 1 49 37 37 37 37	Brent's division. 501 1 39 39 39 1 51 6 44 86 14
For 1831, \$5 68. Beginning for said part at the southwest corner of said lot 12 fe running thence north with the line of 4½ street 79 feet 4 inche thence portheastwardly 61 feet 6 inches to lot 11: thence south	et,	11 12 13 14 14	1 50 1 50 37 37 3 74 1 69 1 69 42 42 42 1 69 1 69 42 42 42 1 69 1 69 42 42 42 4 20 42 42 42 4 20 42 42 42	Pearson, Joseph, Mary, and Anna Maria 616 19 673 22 - 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41
Missouri street; thence west 32 feet to the beginning. Paving, curbing, and tax for 1831, \$46 31, on interest from Ap 1st, 1832, at 10 per cent. till paid. 768 & imps. For 1831, \$774.	oril 1 14 28 14 28 9 88 9 88 58 6	20	85	Containing 27,268 square feet, according to R. Y. and Eleanor Brent's division. 501 11 - 1 42 47 47 2 36 12 - 1 55 51 52 2 58 2 58 2 58 2 58
For 1831, \$6 24. Beginning for said part 69 feet from the southwest corner of square; running thence north with the line of 7th street east feet; thence east 75 feet; thence south 26 feet; thence west 75 feet.	274 0	23	79 79 26 26 2 10 72 72 24 24 1 28 59 59 20 20 1 58 64 64 21 21 1 70 1 26 1 26 42 42 3 36	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
to the heginning.	t 1 & imps 2 31 2 31 4 6	700 28 29 30	1 26 1 26 42 42 3 36 1 26 1 26 42 42 3 36 1 12 1 12 37 37 2 98 1 12 1 12 37 37 2 98 1 26 1 26 42 42 3 36	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
south K street; thence east 84 feet to the beginning. Brent, Daniel, for Miss E. Carroll, 609 Brent, R. Y. and Eleanor 501 east half	7 - 1 04 53 53 2 1	701 5	1 26 1 26 42 42 3 36 64 64 21 21 1 70 79 79 52 52 2 62 73 73 48 48 2 42 24 24 24 24 96	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
north half Bennett, Charles 793		3 4 10	17 17 17 17 68 36 36 36 36 1 44 36 36 36 36 1 44	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bennett, Charles 793	4 - 1 92 1 29 1 28 4 4 5 5 - 1 98 1 32 1 32 4 6 6 - 2 51 1 67 1 67 5 6 7 7 - 2 51 1 67 1 67 5 8 - 1 98 1 32 1 32 1 32 4 6	12 13 5 5 6 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	50 50 50 50 50 2 00 36 36 36 36 36 1 44 21 21 21 21 21 84 21 21 21 84	25 - 94 23 23 1 40 26 - 1 03 25 25 25 1 53 555 23 - 25 25 75 24 - 21 21 20 62 593 east half - 4 42 73 74 5 89
	9 - 1 1 92 1 29 1 29 4 2 1 88 6 6	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 0 \\ - \end{array}$	25 25 26 26 26 1 02 25 25 26 26 26 1 02 17 17 17 17 17 68 21 21 21 21 84	594 south half - 8 48 1 05 1 06 10 59 0 64
Boardley, John B. 603 south of 667	12 - 51 53 52 1 5 - 52 52 53 1	$\frac{7}{3}$	20 20 20 20 80 25 25 26 26 1 02 26 25 26 26 1 02 17 17 17 17 17 68	For 1831, \$2 35.
Dient, leader 1.	20 - 25 10 10 10 21 7 25 9 10	722 723 5 4	24 24 24 96 17 17 17 68 20 20 20 20 80 20 20 20 80	Stuart, Richard H. and others 903 G & imps. 5 22 1 48 8 18 8 1046 8 6 imps. 2 34 89 89 4 12 12 30
673	24 - 24 10 9 26 - 20 8 7 23 - 48 48 48 1		27 27 27 27 27 1 08 21 21 21 21 84 58 58 59 59 2 34 23 23 23 23 92 1 59 1 59 1 06 1 06 5 30	Spooner, Noble H.'s heirs
673 414 half 472 part Containing 27,268 square feet, according to R.Y. and Eleanor Bren division. 501	nt's - 9 00 9 00 9 00 27 2 - 82 40 41 1	8 10 10 13	1 59 1 59 1 06 1 06 5 30 1 26 1 26 84 84 4 20 96 96 64 64 3 20 70 70 47 47 2 34 1 02 1 02 68 68 3 40	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
half	22 - 1 42 68 68 3 25 - 94 47 47 1	3	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Thomas, Richard's heirs Franting 96 foot on north G street, and running back the depth of the lot.
544	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 9 27 88 8 8 9 9 20 20	1 1 02 1 02 68 68 3 40 5 12 5 12 3 07 3 07 16 38 3 25 3 25 1 95 1 95 10 40 2 87 2 87 1 43 1 43 8 60	Paving tax for 1831 \$17 87, on interest from August 1st, 1832, till paid, at 10 per cent. Tilghman, Frisby Pump tax for 1830 \$3 16. 663 6 - 1 04 52 52 2 08 703 15 - 1 57 79 79 6 31
	4 - 1 42 35 35 2 5 - 1 41 35 35 2 6 - 1 41 35 35 2 7 - 1 42 35 35 2 8 - 1 42 35 35 2	1 25 26 26 30 30 31	$egin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Judge, John 665 17 55 55 28 27 1 65 18 41 41 20 19 1 21
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 10 41 42 43 43	2 17 2 17 2 17 2 17 8 68 1 25 1 25 1 88 1 88 6 26	666 2 22 22 22 22 88 6 22 22 22 22 88 7 33 33 33 33 132 8 22 22 22 22 88
593 west l 594 north l 595 west l 653 half	half - 8 48 1 05 1 06 10 half - 7 24 1 21 1 21 9	101 199 166	$egin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	For 1831, 52 cts.
Ball & Ford 467	all - 43 36 28 91 28 91 101 all - 37 14 24 76 24 76 86	18 19 20 21	$egin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Venable, Charles's heirs 905 pt. & imps. 23 59 23 59 16 98 16 98 81 14
north of 471 Columbian College 504 & imps	all - 7 74 8 84 8 84 25 213	23 24 756 3 4	22 22 22 22 88 13 13 13 52 1 27 1 27 85 85 4 24 1 65 1 65 1 10 1 10 5 50 1 141 1 41 93 93 4 68	south 26 feet, thence southwest to the line of Virginia avenue 40 feet, thence westwardly with the line of said avenue 69 feet 1 inch, to the place of beginning.
For 1831, \$15 76; for 1830, \$11 77; for 1829, \$11 77; for 18 \$12 05; for 1827, \$12 05. Caldwell, Elias B.'s heirs		55 10 10	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Young, Margaret 665 14 - 41 20 20 81 706 1 - 3 29 2 46 2 46 8 21
569	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 12 18 18 18 1759		Terms of Sale cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE ADAMS, Collector Fifth and Sixth Wards.
767 769 1023	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16 17 18 743 sub. 4	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	below is not sold at private sale, before the 17th of September next, it will on that day be sold, at public sale, on the premises. Terms at sale. HUGH SMITH & CO. IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE, ALEXANDRIA, D. C. aug 25—d2mif (Met.)
Carroll, Henry H.'s heirs 613 Carroll, Daniel, of Duddington 536 sub-	. 31 - 93 93	sub. 66 sub. 7 66 sub. 11 66 sub. 12	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	FARM FOR SALE. With the view of emigrating to the West, the subscriber of the same time vest their funds profitably.
sub. 576 635	.36 - - 24 24 9 6 53 6 53 8 17 8 17 29 7 4 43 4 43 2 96 2 96 14 8 2 02 2 02 1 35 1 35 6	8 sub. 20 sub. 23 sub. 24 780 4	3 50 3 50 2 63 2 63 12 26 2 20 2 20 1 10 1 10 6 60 2 20 2 20 1 10 1 10 6 60 25 25 12 12 74	town from four and a half to five miles. The farm is divided into five lots of different sizes, by the following roads passing ductions of mechanical ingenuity in the world. Although but
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	90 28 7 52 94 783 all 792 6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	will be sold altogether or in lots, as divided by said roads; about two-thirds of which is in wood, the balance cleared, and in good state of cultivation. The land is sufficiently level, of easy improvement, and well watered by constant streams and springs of the purest water. The mansion house is a two story frame machine. The same invention can be used for other purposes
636	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	96 E. of 643 1 647 all 34 1 8. of 650 1 E. of 667 3	$ \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 95 & 6 & 95 & 3 & 47 & 3 & 47 & 20 & 84 \\ 3 & 47 & 3 & 47 & 1 & 15 & 1 & 15 & 9 & 24 \\ 1 & 10 & 21 & 1 & 69 & 1 & 69 & 23 & 80 \\ 1 & 59 & 59 & 10 & 10 & 1 & 38 \\ 3 & 38 & 38 & 38 & 38 & 38 & 1 & 52 \\ \end{bmatrix} $	building, built of the best materials, and finished in a modern style, with a good dry cellar. Adjoining is a large frame kitchen and pantry, likewise meathouse, corn house, stables, sheds, &c. At the intersection of the above-mentioned road there is a log house and stable, which has been occupied as a public house for the description of the states, and of the three machines now in operation in the city of Rochester, may be obtained by any person who will pay or secure the greatest amount for the description of the state of the state of the let of Santambara part rays greatest amount for the state of the stat
	5 1 27 1 27 85 85 4 6 1 72 1 72 1 14 1 14 5 10 1 34 1 34 89 89 4 11 1 22 1 22 81 81 81 16 2 18 2 18 1 09 1 09 6	46 06 54	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	than which, for business of many kinds, no place in its vicinity is more suitable. As the great western road, from the Capitol of the United States, passes through it, dividing it into nearly two equal parts, and would make two very desirable farms, heing in a good neighborhood, and convenient to meetings, mills, and the Monroe House, Rochester.
638	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	04 58 Dobbin, John's heirs 906 part & imps. 26 Beginning 12 feet from the northeast corner of said square, on 8th street east, running thence south on 8th street east 55 feet 4 inches, thence west 51 feet 2 inches, thence northwardly 55 feet 9 inches,	- 18 50 11 62 11 62 41 74	schools, and within two and a half miles of the Theological Seminary, it is deemed worthy the attention of any person desirous to purchase. It is unnecessary to state further particulars, as it is presumed any one wishing to purchase will first view the premises.
680	$egin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	64 thence eastwardly 26 feet 5 inches, to the place of beginning. 7 66 Givison, William 501 24 24 Dougherty, Thomas's heirs 523 10 76 Fagan, Andrew's heirs 503 39 68 Fowler, Abraham's heirs 881 east ½ pt. 9	0 & imps. 9 94 5 52 5 52 20 98	aug 26—2aw3w Fairfax County, Virginia. AND FOR SALE.—That part of the plantation of Archibald Van Horn, deceased, which lies in the District of County in a sport two hundred agrees, more or less. Also, a small farm of about 150 acres, lying one mile south of the county of the co
691 681 683	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fronting 23 feet on south K street, and running back the whole depth of the lot. 950 29 68	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Also the tract of land, lying south of the Beaver Dam branch, and east of the Bladensburgh and Alexandria road, containing one hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres, more or less. And the farm on which the subscriber resides, containing one hundred and five and a half acres. The improvements on this farm consist of a small frame dwelling and a large new tobacco house. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call upon the subscriber, who will show the lands to those who wish to see them.
684	$egin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Hanson, Luke 797 & imps. Haliday, Thomas's, heirs, 728 east pt. 2 Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, and fronting on east Capitol street, running thence west 14 feet, thence north by the same width, the whole depth of the lot.	2 - 2 42 79 79 4 00	I one-half of the purchase money in six, and the other half in I If the above property is not disposed of at private sale before

FROM THE PITTSBURG ADVOCATE.

We commend the following to the attention of our readers. Its sentiments are just and sound, and contain views upon the next Presidency of one whose age, experience, and information certainly qualify him to speak knowingly:

FOR THE DAILY ADVOCATE.

Mr. Wilson: The election of a Chief Magistrate of these United States is a subject which must interest every reflecting citizen of this extensive country. The history of our early colonization, the great object of which was to obtain or secure civil and religious liberty, our struggle. to maintain them when assailed, and our successful efforts to that end in the revolutionary war-and when so obtained by "the greatest single deliberative act the world has ever witnessed," to adopt a Constitution by the voice of a whole People, the object of which was "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and which was so eminently calculated to accomplish the ends for which it was "ordained and established," are all calculated to imbue our minds with sentiments of veneration for, and feelings of gratitude to, our ancestors for the rich legacy they have bequeathed to us, for ourselves, and in trust for our posterity; and "when we reflect that the happiness o misery of millions yet unborn," not only in the original States, but in that country extending over the best portion of the globe (for on no part of this "great globe which we inherit" i there one continuous body of land of equal fertility and extent to that in the valley of the Mississippi, on that noble river and its tributary streams, including the lands north to our inland seas, on all of which our Constitution will be brought to bear, though erected into States and Territories since its formation) is to be affected perhaps decided, by the principles that may be assumed in its administration—and, by repeated precedents, become legalized into doctrines that heart must be hardened into stone, which is not, by a view of the magnitude of the trust, melted into veneration and awe. The civil institutions of this country were derived from those of the freest country then on earth; and, being laid in an enlightened age, we lopped off all the excrescences derived from feudal times.

In this we had no prejudices to contend against, no interests to overthrow; and we instantly arrived at the true point of reform, leaving Europe, perhaps, ages behind us in the improvement of their civil institutions. It is but a few days since (strange as it may appear) that an attempt was made in the British Parliament to allow a person charged with an offence, the privilege of employing counsel to defend hima privilege, to the disgrace of humanity, hitherto denied him. To this country the true and enlightened friends of liberty and humanity in every clime look with anxious eyes; the great experiment that we are now trying, is exciting their constant attention; and the example we are now set-ting, "for good or evil, for weal or wo," will finally settle public opinion there, and make an indelible impression on their own institutions. This consideration will not lessen, in the eyes of the patriot and philanthropist, the magnitude of the trust now reposed in the hands of the American People

It is well known to you, that when the question wa first agitated in relation to the candidates for the Presidency of the United States for the ensuing term, the sentiments of the writer were not concealed nor equivocal; he was in favor of the great man of the country, the able expounder and unrivalled defender of the Constitution. was in layor of the great man of the country, the able expounder and unrivalled defender of the Constitution. While this question was on the anvil, he did all his feeble arm could do: but when, "in the course of human events" it appeared certain that it was useless to persevere—that there could be no prospect of success, a due respect for that individual who is sufficiently indicated, a regard for the country and/duty to himself, required him to decide amongst the remaining candidates for a choice; and if he could not do all the good he would, then to do all the good he could. In the current of this world, it is something gained even to milizate evil; it is something to have the privilege of a semitigate evil; it is something to have the privilege of a second choice. The writer never gave what is called a dear

vote for a candidate for the office of sheriff.

It is perhaps impossible for the human mind to be so equally balanced between two or three candidates of any reasonable pretensions, as to feel no preference. It is true the ancient metaphysicians decided that an ass would starv between two bundles of hay of equal quantity and quality placed at equal distances. But I suspect no other herbife rous animal, even in ancient times, would have suffered under such a dilemma—in modern times, I question if that

arimal would starve between two similar bundles of thistles.

If any thing can be done in political movements, time is of the utmost importance, which is well known and practised upon by all your professed politicians. And while you hear them advise a delay in bringing forward a particular measure or a particular name, it is because they are not then exactly represented the recent the property of the property o not then exactly prepared to direct or control the measure or are hostile to the individual, their pretences to the con trary in any wise notwithstanding. But if, from any cause the proper time to urge the claims of any one has passe by; or if, in the original concoction of the proceedings, wrong direction has been given, it is in vain afterwards t attempt to control it. If you cannot direct the stream near attempt to control it. If you cannot direct the stream near the fountain, how can you do it when it has been increased by a hundred tributaries? We can do but little good it this world, if we persist in being wiser than all our neighbors, after they have made up their minds and come to a decision. I do not intend to inquire into the causes why the individual referred to was postponed: this would be now too late. By him, at least, it can neither be deemed a misforting over considered by two can activities the state. misfortune, nor considered by any one a mortification. He requires no official robes to give him dignity, no rewards nor hope of reward, to make him continue faithful to the Constitution.

To General Harrison the writer was opposed, on the ground of his being a military chieftain: this being as apprehended, a sound political objection. "If there be an James Fox, "let it be remembered that the name of Wash ington is the fairest on the page of history." The conduct, also, of the present incumbent, was calculated to confirm the sentiment, that it may be adopted as a safe gene ral rule, that military men are unsafe to be entrusted with

If, however, the nomination of General Harrison mili the dagainst an abstract principle, in the orthodoxy of which full confidence is placed, the nomination of MAR TIN VAN BUREN was not less opposed to other principles

It is no less dangerous than the selecting of a militar chieftain by the People for a candidate, that the Presider in office should select or nominate his successor; and, paticularly, if the President selecting should be himself a m litary chieftain; and, also, the very one who had done much as any one, who ever went before him, to show the danger of such men having civil rule; and more particularly, if that nominated successor had pledged himself "to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor;" and if the Executive influence was brought to bear on his nomination, by the selection of members of the caucus, either by officers of the Government themselves, or by those appointed by suclofficers. On principle, therefore, the objection to Martin Van Buren, as a candidate, was infinitely greater than that against Gen. Harrison. Against the latter, the objection was to the prudence and expedience of the nomination. that against Gen. Harrison. Against the latter, the co-jection was to the prudence and expediency of the nom-ination of military chieftains. The objection to Martin Van Buren goes to the very foundation; to the very prin-ciple of the mode in which he has been attempted to be im-

posed upon the People.

If the objection to those candidates, however, rested of equal grounds, and were equally formidable, then, as a citizen of these United States, and particularly of Pennsylvania, the question would be, under which of these two in dividuals it is to be expected the Government will be mos

ably and most faithfully administered; under which would |

s interests be best promoted ?
To those opposed in principle to the course pursued ! ren. Jackson, surely no arguments need be urged agains the propriety of voting for one who promises (as in dutound) "to carry out his measures." The whole host of und) "to carry out his measures." The whole herrupt officers, including the Kitchen Cabinet, mu tained—the same exterminating policy against the India ust be adhered to—(a war with Mexico must be broug nust be adhered to—(a war with Mexico must be brough on, if it is not already commenced)—a system of speculation and peculation, of Indian and other public lands, must be incouraged, and the principle of Louis XIV—" The Prediction is the State"—be practised upon; members of Congress, bribed, by promises of offices, to swerve from the duty hey owe to their constituents and their country. In fact universal corruption be established by law, or, what will be same thing, man his own reconstitute of the same thing. ich principles, who but Jackson men can hold communio ith them? Any amalgamation will be but temporary in i furation, with any men of any other party; they might be driven together for a while by repulsion, but the political principles, professed or possessed by each, are antipodes to the other—there are "few happy matches" formed of such principles.

"Sampson's young foxes might as well, In happy bands of wedlock dwell, With firebrands tied between."

From Wm. Henry Harrison have we not better things t ope? He has given no pledges to follow the footsteps of is predecessor; the Kitchen Cabinet will evaporate with the seum of their pots;" he will come fresh from the People rom the high-minded and honorable men of the country will have ample materials for a cabinet, the equal hich the world never saw; he will scarcely be unmind f his own glory, by not giving dignity and efficiency to his dministration. The host of unworthy and fraudulent o fice holders will be dismissed. The internal prosperity of the country will be promoted by liberal appropriations for national improvements, and its means of defence will be strengthened—domestic industry will be promoted by adhering to the tariff system—the national domain will be of the country preserved by a faithful adherence to treatice. That General William Henry Harrison is honest an miable in private life, all admit; that he is brave, even oldier will say; that he is well educated, and has great e erience, is known to all; that he is a man of good soun ense, will be denied by none; and he is superior to Man tin Van Buren in every moral quality, and inferior in no intellectual quality but one (if intellect it can be called,) and that is magic cunning.

A Native Citizen of Penn.

STAGE COACH CONVERSATION.

Among the passages in the Rev. Mr. Dewey' Journal is the following:

As I took my place on the top of the coach at Glasgow for Edinburgh, I found a handsome young man seated op posite to me, a boy of twelve years, and a modest looking Scotch girl, with eyes sparkling like diamonds, and a freekled cheek, which colored and changed at every turn and to whom the young gallant was evidently attempting to make himself agreeable. On the fore part of the coach to make himself agreeable. On the fore part of the coacl sat a young fellow who I soon saw was much given to ranting sentiment. We took up on the way a sturdy look ing middle-aged man dressed in coarse but substantia oroadcloth, who said, to my surprise, as he took his seat,
'This is the first time I ever was on a coach.' What
American, that ever was dressed at all, could say that? However, this made up our dramatis personæ; for we had dialogue on the way, in which I took so much interest

hat I shall record it.

I forget how the conversation began, but I soon observed ome sharp sparring between the gallant and the sentimentalist, in which the former was expressing some ideas of the strongest skeptical taint, and especially insisting that there was no life beyond the present.
"Ay," said the sentimentalist, "I know what you are

have seen such as you before; you believe in nothing nd destroy every thing. Do you believe there is a God?

"Oh! certainly I don't deny that," was the reply.
"Well," said the other, "you'll find there is a God yet, and you'll find what it is to die yet, and you'll see that after death cometh the judgment;" and he then, without much delicacy, warned the Scotch girl to beware of such a 'You may talk," said the gallant, "but you know no

hing about it. I know as much as you do, and that is no-hing. There is a man dying! Now look at him. His peech dies; his thoughts die; the man dies. and there is n end of him."

It was easy to see that our rustic fellow-traveller was very much shocked. He seemed never to have heard any thing like this before. He was evidently a representative of the true home-bred Scotch faith, who had duly learned nis catechism in childhood, and duly attended upon the kirl ever since, and never thought there was any thing to be ever since, and never thought there was any thing to be mentioned in religion but the kirk and catechism. He looked this way, and that way, and shifted from side to side on his seat, and at length said, without addressing any one in particular, "I am sure this man does not know what he says; he is demented, I'm thinking." He then adverted to the little boy sitting by, and said that "he ought not to hear such things." hear such things

I have more than I wish I had of the English aversion o taking part in conversation with strangers in a coach out, as I saw that both our rustic and ranter were rathe ling and sinking before the firm assurance of the young keptic, I thought I ought to speak. So I said to him, You seem, from your confident assertions, to know much bout death; what is death?

what is death? Why ody knows that—it is when a man dies—ceases to live here is an end of him.'

But this," said I, "is no definition. You should at least define what you talk about so confidently. Else you attempt to argue from—you know not what, to draw ertainty from an uncertainty. Is not death," said I, "the lissolution of the body? Is not that what you mean by

Yes," said he, "that is it; it is the dissolution of the

'Yes," said he, "that is it; it is the dissolution of the body."

"Well, then," I said, "are the body and the soul the same thing? Is the principle of thought the same thing with the hand, or foot, or head?"

"To be sure it is not; and what then?" he rejoined.

"Why, then," said I, "it follows that the dissolution of the body has nothing to do with the soul. The soul does not consist of materials that can be dissolved. Therefor leath, while it passes over the body, does not, you see, a

e define it-does not touch the soul. He seemed something at a stand with this; but like many others in the same circumstances, he only began to reper what he had already said, with more vehement assertions and a louder tone. Meanwhile, there was a little by-play in which he endeavored to re-assure the Scotch girl, with whom he had evidently ingratiated himself by very marked attention, telling her, as she rather drew off from him, the it was all nothing; and, that whatever he said, it was n t was all nothing; and, that whatever he said, it was no matter; and that he was just like the rest of us. I was letermined that the warning which had been given in that quarter should not want what aid I could give it; and as I saw that the metaphysical argument was thrown away, I ad recourse to a more practical one.

Resuming the conversation, therefore, I said, "You elieve that there is a God; I think you have admitted

And you believe that God made the world, do you

To be sure-I do." And you believe that he made man?"

'Certainly—of course."
'And you believe that he made man a social being, d ou not?—that he constituted man, and made and mean m to dwell in families and in societies?" It would seem so; he was willing to admit it."

"Now, then," said I, "answer me one question. Do believe that men could live either safely or happily i society, without any expectation of a future life? If this ife were all, do you not think that you, and most mer around you, would give yourselves up to the pleasures tha you could find here—to pleasures that would cost you the east of effort and self-denial to obtain? Is it not eviden and inevitable, taking men as they are, that all virtue, al self discipline and restraint, all domestic purity, and a correct and temperate living, would fall with the doctrine of

Somewhat to my surprise, he frankly confessed that he

thought it would.
"Well, then," I said, " here is a very plain case; and Well, then, "I said," here is a very plan case; and I am willing to trust this boy with the argument. He can decide, and every one here can decide, between a belief that would confessedly destroy the happiness and improvement of the world, and the only belief that can sustain it. If God made society, he established the principles that are necessary to its welfare; and to assail these principles is hostility at once to be even and earth. It is a sife a man hostility at once to heaven and earth. It is as if a would spread blight and mildew over these harvest fields and starve the world to death!"

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

FROM THE LONDON ATHENÆUM, (JUNE.) Schloss Hainfeld; or, a Winter in Lower Styria By Captain Basil Hall, R. N.

Captain Hall and his family, while in Ita ly, by the merest possible chance stumbled upon an invitation from an aged countrywo man, the Countess Purgstall, née Cranstoun, as the French have it, the widowed possessor of Schloss Hainfeld. The invitation led to a treaty which was closed to the satisfaction of all parties; and thus it was that the gallant captain and his household gods were in due course of time domesticated in the "Schloss" aforesaid the outward and visible romance of which he at once hastens to destroy, by telling us that the building (despite its imposing title) was like nothing more nor less than "a huge manufactory, with turrets at the corners." So far, it must be confessed, the impromptu nature of the invitation being passed over, all is common-place and unpromising enough; nor is the portrait of the grief-worn, bed-ridden lady of the mansiona "Mademoiselle Endor" in appearance, as she describes herself-much more inviting; but the whole scene takes another aspect, so soon as we are led to suspect, if not to believe, that this feeble, faded wreck (heart-warm, however, to the last) was the remains of the original of one of the northern Magician's most radiant and unsurpassed creations, "the heath-flower of Cheviot," the mysterious and fascinating Die Vernon-It may be argued that the proofs of a fact, so

nteresting to novel-readers, are few and vague. We care not-resolved, for an hour at least, to see what Captain Hall presents to us, and naught beside. Of course, matters of date, propinquity &c. come naturally enough. Miss Jane Anne Cranstoun was born in Scotland, in the year 1760, and, from the position occupied by her family, (her sister was married to Dugald Stewart,) no less than from her own abilities, mixed in the choicest society of Edinburgh; she was among the first literary confidentes of Sir Walter Scott, then a very young man; in a love matter, too, she appears to have been a faithful and sympathizing friend; Captain Hall takes care to say, ' that there was nothing of a more tender sentiment between them"-in fact, from the differ ence in their ages, this was hardly likely. She however, was the good fairy by whose kind aid the young poet was first introduced to the

"About the year 1793, Burger's extraordinary poem of Leonora found its way to Scotland, and it happened that translation of it was read at Dugald Stewart's, I think by Mrs. Barbauld. Miss Cranstoun described this strange work to her friend; the young poet, whose imagination was set on fire by the strange crowd of wild images and novel situations in this singular production, never reste till, by the help of a grammar and dictionary, he contrive to study it in the original, and she, as usual, encouraged him to persevere, and at the end of a few weeks' application to the German language, he had made out the sense, and had himself written a poetical translation of that poem.

roused by her maid, who said Mr. Scott was in the dining room, and wished to speak with her immediately. Sh dressed in a great hurry, and hastened down stairs, wor ering what he could have to say to her at that early hou dering what he could have to say to her at that early hour. He met her at the door, and, holding up his manuscript, eagerly begged her to listen to his poem! Of course she gave it all attention, and having duly praised it, she sent him away quite happy, after begging permission to retain the poem for a day or two, in order to look it over more caretully. He said she might keep it till he returned from the country, where he was about to proceed on a visit, to the house where the lady to whom he was attached was residing.

"His friendly critic was already aware of this intended visit; and an idea having suggested itself to her during hi animated perusal of the poem, she lost no time in puttin, it in execution. As soon ashe was gone, she sent for their common friend, Mr. William Erskine, afterwards Lord Kinneder, and confided her scheme to him, of which he fully approved. The confederates then sallied forth topu r plan in train, and having repaired to Mr. Robert Mil t, the bookseller, they soon arranged with him to print a vcopies of the new translation of 'Lenoré,' one of which was to be thrown off on the finest paper, and bound in the

to despatch it addressed to Mr. Scott, so that it should arrive at what was deemed the most propitious moment, it was placed in the Poet's hands, just as the company were assembled round the tea-table after dinner.

"Much curiosity was expressed by the party—the fair

aned from its folds, and displayed itself to the astonish es of the author, who, for the first time, saw himself nt—and who, all unconscious of the glories which aited him, had possibly never dreamed of appearing i

such a dress.

"Concealment was out of the question, and he was
called upon by the unanimous acclamation of the party to
tead the poem, of which, as it happened, none of them had
ever heard even of the name."

Captain Hall tells us that this was not the last iterary service rendered to Sir Walter by his accomplished and discriminating friend. Their intercourse, however, was interrupted by the marriage of the latter: this took place in the year 1797, and the Countess Purgstall never re visited England. For a time the correspondence was maintained, but vicissitude and sor row fell heavy upon the unfortunate lady, and i appears to have languished of later years. Sin Walter's letters are unfortunately lost, having been stolen from her strong box, save one ad dressed to her on the occasion of her sending him the "Denkmahl," (a monumental tribute to her son-the last of his race,) written by her self. This letter was never forwarded, owing Captain Hall thinks, to the non-completion of neem which was to have accompanied it. It is dated in the year 1820, and a large extract from it cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers:

" Alas! my dear friend, what can the utmost efforts o friendship offer you, beyond the sympathy which, however sincere, must sound like an empty compliment in the ear of affliction? God knows with what willingness I would undertake any thing which might afford you the melanchol consolation of knowing how much your old and earl friend interests himself in the sad event which has so deeply wounded your peace of mind. The verses, there fore, which conclude this letter, must not be weighed ac cording to their intrinsic value, for the more inadequat they are to express the feelings they would fain convey, th ore they show the author's anxious wish to do what ma

be grateful to you.

"In truth, I have long given up poetry. I have had my day with the Public; and being no great believer in poetical immortality, I was very well pleased to rise a winner, without continuing the game till I was beggared of any credit I had acquired. Besides, I felt the prudence of giving way before the more forcible and powerful genius of Byron. If I were either greedy, or jealous of poetical fame—and both are strangers to my nature—I might comfort myself with the thought that I would hesitate to strip myself to the contest so fearlessly as Byron does; or rip myself to the contest so fearlessly as Byron does; command the wonder and terror of the Public, by exhib ng, in my own person, the sublime attitude of the dyin adiator. But with the old frankness of twenty year nce. I will fairly own, that this same delicacy may arise more from conscious want of vigor and inferior ity, than from a delicate dislike to the nature of the con At any rate there is a time for every thing; and without swearing oaths to it, I think my time for poetry has

'My health suffered horridly last year, I think from "My health suffered horridly last year, I think from over labor and excitation; and though it is now apparently restored to its usual tone, yet during the long and painful disorder, (spasms in the stomach,) and the frightful process of cure, by a prolonged use of calomel, I learned that my frame was made of flesh, and not of iron, a conviction which I will long keep in remembrance, and avoid any occupation so laborious and agitating, as poetry must be, to be worth any thing.

"The gay and wild romance of life is over with all of us. The real, dull, and stern history of hymenity, because of the start of the st

The real, dull, and stern history of humanity made a far greater progress over our heads; and age, dark and unlovely, has laid his crutch over the stoutest fellow's houlders. One thing your old society may boast, that you have all run their course with honor, and almost a with distinction; and the brother supports of Frederick street have certainly made a very considerable figure in the world, as was to be expected, from the talents under whose auspices they were assembled.

"One of the most pleasant sights which you would see

in Scotland, as it now stands, would be your brother George in possession of the most beautiful and romantic place in Clydesdale—Corehouse. I have promised often to go out with him, and assist him with my deep experience as a planter and landscape gardener. I promise you maks will outlast my laurels; and I pique myself more upo my compositions for manure than on any other contions whatsoever to which I was ever accessary. B much does business of one sort or other engage us both that we never have been able to fix a time which suited us both; and with the utmost wish to make out the party

perhaps we never may.
"This is a melancholy letter, but it is chiefly so from the sad tone of yours—who have had such real disasters t lament—while mine is only the humorous sadness, which a retrospect on human life is sure to produce on the mos prosperous. For my own course of life, I have only to b hamed of its prosperity, and afraid of its termination; for I have little reason, arguing on the doctrine of chances, to hope that the same good fortune will attend me forever. I have had an affectionate and promising family, many friends, few unfriends, and, I think, no enemies—and more of fame and fortune than mere literature ever procured for

"I dwell among my own people, and have many whose happiness is dependent on me, and which I study to the best of my power. I trust my temper, which you know is by nature good and easy, has not been spoiled by flattery or prosperity; and therefore I have escaped entirely that irritability of disposition which I think is planted, like the slave in the poet's chariot, to prevent his enjoying his tri

mph.
"Should things, therefore, change with me—and in these times, or indeed in any times, such change is to be apprehended—I trust I shall be able to surrender these advent tious advantages, as I would my upper dress, as something extremely comfortable, but which I can make shift to d

But we are long in coming to the circumstances which appear to Captain Hall to identify the lady of the Schloss with the cared bird o Osbaldistone Hall. We cannot do better than report the circumstances in his own words:

"From the accounts which she gave of her own independence of character and conduct, and the peculiarity of her ways, especially of her being always on horseback, and always speaking her mind, with other points bordering on eccentricity, which she said she could well afford to laugh at in her old age, we very early conceived the idea tha she might possibly have been the person from whom Sir Walter drew his bold and truly original character of Die Vernon; and when our suspicions were once aroused, we found confirmations at every turn. Amongst other things it seemed very odd and unaccountable, that of all the works of Sir Walter Scott, the only one she had not seen was Rob Roy; and upon questioning her as to the cause of this, she mentioned that it was the only one which he had not sent her. Now, on the supposition that the heroine was drawn from her, this is readily to be understood—but scarcely otherwise.

"Of course, we lost no time in bringing this novel be fore her, and while we read it to her, we carefully watched the effects it produced. She was much more deeply interested with the story than she had been with that of any of the other novels. She took particular interest in the descriptions of the scenery; and with all that part which lies in Cumberland she seemed perfectly familiar; and as we read on, she repeatedly exclaimed—Oh, I know that scene—I remember describing it myself to Sir Walter Scott. That anecdote he had from me—I know the man that character is taken from,' and so on, through the greater par of the book. But, what was most remarkable, she never once made an observation on the character or proceeding of Die Vernon. So completely, indeed, were we persuar ed, from all the circumstances, that she herself was cor scious of the likeness, that we felt afraid to take the liber ty of speaking to her directly upon the subject. Man times, however, we dropped hints, and gave her openings but though she was quite communicative on every other point, she was resolutely silent upon this. And what made her reserve the more remarkable was, that when any othe gle character pass without the minutest scrutiny; and ver often stopped to relate other characteristic anecdotes of th ersons mentioned, and which she said she knew belonge

to the same parties from which he had made his sketches.
"For the rest, I shall only add, that I cannot conceive any thing more exactly like what we may suppose Die Ver non to have become in her old age, than was our excellen non to have become in her old age, than was our excellent friend Madame Purgstall at seventy-eight. Nearly forty years of expatriation, during scenes of war, pestilence, and famine, with the accompaniment of military despotism and civil tyranny, had in no material degree damped the geneor tarnished the masculine understa and regard; and which, in the meridian of his power and afterwards traced in one of his most original and striking characters.'

And here, for the present, we must pause: not having yet touched the kernel of the book. We shall have more, however, to say of the 'Schloss' and its mistress, who besides her ana of the wits of the Parliament House, and her historical anecdotes of Napoleon's occupation of Vienna, and other stirring events, could "tell about Schiller and Goethe, or describe Haydn and Mozart's playing on the piano-forte.

LEXANDRIA FEMALE ACADEMY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—G. W. Gray, Prin-Enals—This Institution is now in successful operation. The occurse of study embraces the Latin, English and French lan-quages, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemis-ry, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. and where branches usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

The government is mild and parental, and it is the constantatory of the Principal and Assistant to promote the comfort and many expense of the unpils.

nprovement of the pupils. Lectures on Philosophy and Chemistry, illustrated by experi ments, are given weekly during the year. For a very moders charge, the pupils can also attend the Lectures of Mr. Benjam Hallowell.

Hallowell.

TERMS.

For board, and tuition in all the branches taught, except Music, the French language, Drawing and Painting, \$140 per anum. Day Scholars, \$5 to \$7 per quarter, according to their respective classes. Music, (by Mr. N. Carusi,) \$18 per quarter. French, (by Mr. H. Guegan,) \$6 per quarter. Drawing and Painting, (by Mr. Gibson,) \$6 per quarter.

Books and Stationary furnished at the bookstore prices. No extra charge is made for beds or bedding.

No pupil will be admitted for a less period than six months. The fall term will commence on the 5th of September.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Ruel Keith, D. D., Rev. R. Lippett, Theological Semi nary, Fairfax county, Va.
Rev. J. T. Johnston, Rev. C. B. Dana, and Edgar Snowden

Messrs. Benj. Hallowell, D. Bryan, W. H. Miller, R. H. Miler, Joseph Eaches, Alexandria.

Rev. William Hawley, Washington City.

aug 25—2awt5thSan

THE AQUASCO FARM FOR SALE .-- The subscriber will offer on the 10th day of October ne valuable estate in Prince George's county, Maryland, l

If the farm is not sold on the day of sale, it will, on that day a rented to the highest bidder for a term of years. Terms made known at the sale.
aug 17—cpts WASHINGTON BERRY.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, Sir: I have the honor to submit for the information of the General-in-chief and the Secretary of War, a copy of a report of Major General Sanford, of an affair which took clace on the 26th, and another on the 27th ultimo, near mpkin, Georgia, between a party of Indians and a d hment of Georgia volunteers under Capt. Jernigan, whic ulted in the defeat and dispersion of the Indians on the ter day. Captain Jernigan behaved on those occasion ith the same gallantry and good conduct which has distin

The Indians who crossed the Chattahoochee are a part of those who fled from the camp in this neighborhood early in July, as several of the friendly chiefs have informed me I have seven companies of mounted Tennesseeans em-loyed in scouring the country below Fort Mitchell, and up

ne Cowagee and Hatchachubbee creeks.

I do not believe they will find many Indians.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
TH. S. JESUP, Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of the South.

Brig. Gen. R. Jones,
Adjutant General, Washington City.

Head Quarters, First Army Corps, Camp Jesup, August 1, 1836.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, after naving performed a march of sixty miles, I arrived the day after I left you at Woolfolk's, in the neighborhood of the party of Indians who were reported to have crossed the Chattahoochee on the 24th ultime. The result of the en gagement which took place on the same day between tha party and a detachment of Georgia volunteers, has already seen made known to you by the official despatch of Capt been made known to you by the official despatch of Capt. Calhoun. Whilst on its march the day following, it was overtaken a few miles south of Lumpkin by Captain Jernigan's corps of mounted men, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which that brave and meritorious officer, after maintaining for some time an unequal conflict, was compelled to rettre, with a toss of three of his troops killed, and seven wounded. Not discouraged by his want of success, that energetic officer determined to renew the fight; and accordingly having strengthened himself by a number of volumer. , having strengthened himself by a number of teer citizens, he made the attack on the morning of the 27th led the enemy to give way, abandoning the whole of his plunder, and leaving fifteen of his warriors slain upon the field. This decisive advantage would have been followed field. This decisive advantage would have been followed up by an immediate pursuit, but a deep morass through the enemy, situated in a heavy cane-brake, precluded the hope of being able to overtake them, in the exhausted and debilitated condition of our troops. Every exertion, however, has since been used, and is now being made to come up with them; but so great have been the obstacles that we have encountered, in brakes, bogs, and swamps, that we have as yet been foiled in that design. Nevertheless, we shall not relax in our virillance and our industry, until hope shall not relax in our vigilance and our industry, until hope itself has been desperate by their flight and dispersion. So rapid was the flight of the enemy, that he left his dead un-buried, and their little children fell into the hands of the

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obe

dient servant,
J. W. A. SANFORD, Major General. Major General T. S. Jesuf, Commanding Army of the South, Head Quarters, Fort Mitchell.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

It appears that General Evans has issued an Order to the effect that all British subjects found fighting in the ranks of Don Carlos should be considered rebels against the King of Great Britain, and suffer death accordingly. Sir Robert Peel asked the Foreign Secretary in Parliament if such a proclamation had been published. Lord Palmerston admitted the fact; though, he said, he had not been officially informed of it. If such be the case, Colonel, or rather General Evans has acted without the smallest authority from the British Government, and entirely upo his own responsibility; and should any subject be executed by him, he would be amenable to the laws of that country for murder!—at least so say our English newspapers. His having entered into the Spanish army does not alter the case at all, as he is still in the British service, though at present unemployed. It is to be remembered that Great Britain is not at war with Don Carlos; and General Evans's troops are only levied as a private speculation—permitted by the Government, as a specimen of British noninterference. Have not Englishmen an equal right to serve Don Carlos if they choose?—Phil. Enquirer.

The English papers, generally, speak of the Order in the strongest terms of indignation. The Morning Post, a high Tory paper, it is true holds this language:

The gross and revolting atrocity of the "General Order," issued by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Evans, contider, issued by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Evans, continues to be the subject of universal comment, and but one opinion seems to be entertained of this sanguinary and disgraceful proclamation. Notwithstanding the assertion so coolly expressed by Lord Palmerston on Tuesday night, in reply to Sir Robert Peel, that it is a genuine document there are some persons who still doubt whether a member of the British Senate, a man holding a commission in his Majesty's service, could have affixed his signature to such an extraordinary and monstrous proclamation. It is, cer-tainly, extremely difficult to bring the mind to the belie that any act of cruelty and tyranny, on the part of an Englishman, could exceed in atrocity the course of cruelt ursued during the civil war in Spain. We waded, there ore, last night, with much anxiety through the columns o he Courier and Globe, with the hope of finding some detial of the authenticity of this iniquitous "General Or the room to doubt that this arbitrary and cold-blooded act which covers the whole British Legion with disgrace and lishonor, has been really resorted to by Evans under the esperate circumstances in which he was placed by the aily desertion of his officers and men.

We are not at all surprised that the officers of the legion

in this country should endeavor to remove the stigma from their commander-in-chief, by contending that the blam ought to be thrown upon Lord Palmerston, as it is from the acts of the Foreign Secretary that the mercenaries have the stigma from the acts of the foreign for the stigma from the acts of the foreign for the stigma from the operating with the Christinos to destroy the Carlists, and that, in point of fact, we are at war with Charles V., th rightful monarch of Spain. The anomalous state of affair produced by Lord Palmerston's policy has naturally excit ed some curious speculations as to our actual relations with the contending parties for the Spanish throne. Colon Evans perfectly understands the Foreign Secretary, an aving received at an opportune moment most importa no official notification has been given of the fact, we a waging war with the Carlists. The member for Westmin ster is well aware that the extraordinary body of marines se ster is well aware that the extraordinary body of marines sen-out on inland duty was intended as an effective military aid If, therefore, the commander of the legion should put into operation his savage decree, and a British subject be mur-dered—for wilful murder it is agreed upon all hands the crime would be considered—the question would arise, how far Lord Palmerston is an accessory before the fact; and we question very much whether his lordship's plea of Col Evans being an officer in the Spanish service, and conse-quently not responsible for his actions, might avail him as quently not responsible for his actions, might avail him, and twould be difficult to find any twelve men who would no arrive at the conclusion that the war carried on against the Carlists was illegal.

Verd Antique.—A quarry of marble, more brilliant in hue, and susceptible of a higher polish than any we have observed, has recently been opened in New Haven, about two miles from the Public Square.

two miles from the Public Square.

The quarry is so located as to afford every facility in access to market. The marble is of the purest species of Verd Antique, with golden or yellow streakings interwove. We know not whether the "Verd Antique" has been found among any other marbles than those derived from the quarries of Egypt. The specimens that have been the quarries of Egypt. The specimens that have been shown to us surpass any that we have seen in the cabinets of science and museums of our country. Its firmness of texture gives to the artist the advantage of polish; and in beauty and variety of coloring it cannot be surpassed.

[Am. Historical Magazine.

COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PATENT OFFICE. It is a matter of frequent occurrence that different persons are the original authors and discoverers of new inventions and improvements in the mechanic arts upon the same subject, entirely unknown to each other; yet it is only the one who takes out the patent first that has the fourteen years' exclusive use and benefit of it. In order to put inentors upon their guard in relation to the employment of their minds and time upon subjects already patented, it is recommended that a list of all the patents, with their dates and subject of the patent, patentees' names and their residence, shall be distributed, in pamphlet form, and transmitted to every clerk's office, or some other suitable place, in every county throughout each State, or some other more eligible places, there to be kept as a record for the public englife places, there to be kept as a record for the public inspection of all persons; and that, hereafter, a semi-annual list, in the same form, of all the new patents shall be regularly transmitted to the same places—the expenses of which to be entirely defrayed out of the annual receipts of the Patent Office, which are now about - thousand a

The arrangement would have a very happy effect in preventing inventors and discoverers from uselessly employing their genius, time, and money in the pursuit of a new invention, and coming when the exclusive use and benefit of it is already secured, according to law, to another person.

The benefits to be derived from the adoption of the above plan would be received by some of the most decidedly mentions.

plan would be received by some of the most decidedly meritorious citizens of the United States—a class of persons notoriously of genius, sobriety, honesty, and industry; and, as it is truly said that necessity is the mother of invention, it may be fairly inferred that it is the unhappy lot of genius to be the last in the enjoyment of affluence: hence will this friendly act of Government doubtless be highly appre-

ciated by this most estimable portion of our fellow-citizens.

What can scarcely be imagined to be more heart-breaking to a man of genius, after toiling night and day for a long period of time, agitating his mind and impoverishing his purse in the achievement of a useful invention, than coming all the way to Washington, with the fondest hopes of getting his patent, securing to him the exclusive advantage of it for fourteen years, to enable him to realize a re-ward for his labor, when he finds at the Patent Office that another person has already taken out a patent for the same

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An "Humble Inquirer" wishes to know how the number 72 [feet] was obtained in the solution of the problem of the 1st of August. He will now learn that the number 72 was not obtained; it was one of the data* in the enunciation of the problem. The process of derivation is also purely geometrical, being deduced from the 47th Prop. 1st Book of Euclid.

By the way, if your correspondent wishes to shine, I can dress him up a neat problem from that same 47th.

In answer to the Note of a "Subscriber," addressed to Gales & Seaton, I would remark that, though sporting the cter of a young student, he writes an inveterate ha and that his arithmetical computations are inaccurate. His

meaning, however, may be expressed in Algebraic symbols $5^{5} = 3125$ $5^{3} = 125$ $5^3 + 5^5 = 5^8 = 390,625$

Here, the sum of the 3d and 5th power of 5 is = 3250. while the product of the eighth power is 390,625; and the "Subscriber" expresses his surprise at the discrepancy in the result.

e products of the 3d and 5th powers of 5 are not to be added together; they are to be multiplied into each other: then 5⁵ := (3125) × 5³ (= 125) = 390,625—the 8th power of 5. The rule will apply in all similar cases.

Washington, Aug. 24, 1836.

MATHO.

* In general, a thing is said to be given, which is either actually exhibited, or can be found out, i. e. either by hypothesis or demonstration.—Euclid.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next session of this institution will of this institution will commence on the 1st day of Sep ember, and end on the 4th day of July following. The Faculty is composed of the following Professors: 1. Of Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.

1. Of Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Madern Languages—Dr. Goo. Blettormann.
3. Mathematics—Charles Bonnycastle.
4. Natural Philosophy—William B. Rogers.
5. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
6. Medicine—Dr. Alfred T. Magill.
7. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. Aug. L. Warner.
8. Moral Philosophy—George Tucker.
9. Law—John A. G. Davis.
10. each department are thoroughly taught the branches.

9. Law—John A. G. Davis.
In each department are thoroughly taught the branches usually comprehended in it. Besides which, in that of Mathematics are included Mixed Mathematics and Civil Engineering; and in that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres and Political Econ-

omy.

In the Department of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, there are here taught the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government, and Constitutional Law.

In the Medical department, the Professor of Medicine embraces in his course not only the Theory and Practice of Medicine, but also Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence; and the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery includes Physiology in his; on all which branches, as on Chemistry and Materia Medica, full courses of Lectures are delivered. Owing to the length of the session, (ten months,) the three Professors of this department are enabled to perform the duties which, in other Medical schools, it requires double that number to perform; whereby schools, it requires double that number to perform; whereby the expense of tuition is very much diminished. And the stu-dent having but nine lectures a week to attend, instead of six a dent having but nine lectures a week to attend, instead of six a day, is enabled to study the subjects of lecture, on which, moreover, the class, as in all the schools of the University, are regularly and rigidly examined. The school of Anatomy and Surgery is liberally supplied with subjects for dissection, and has attached to it a large Anatomical Museum. A student who has attached a full course of Medical Lectures in this institution is entitled to offer for graduation in the Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Transylvania schools, after one session's attendance.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age; but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if under twenty-one, he shall attend at least three, unless he has the written authority of his parent or guardian, or the Faculty shall, for good cause shown, allow him to attend a less number. He must, on matriculation, deposite with the Patron all the money, drafts, &c. in his possession, and the amount must at

ber. He must, on matriculation, deposite with the Patron and the money, drafts, &c. in his possession, and the amount must at least be sufficient to pay his fees, dormitory rent, &c. and three months' board. All funds subsequently received by him must be also deposited with the Patron, who has charge of his dis-

Students are required to wear a uniform dress prescribed by the enactments, consisting of cloth of a dark gray color, at a price not exceeding six dollars a yard.

price not exceeding six donars a yard.

The Faculty may allow any man of good moral character, above the age of twenty-three, to attend the lectures in any of the schools of the Iniversity, and to reside out of the precincts, except from the regulations prescribed for the government of students, except only those which enjoin respectful and orderly

e expenses of the whole session are as follows: Board, washing, lodging, and attendance,
Fuel and candles at cost, and 5 per cent. commission to the Patron, estimated at Rent of dormitory \$16; for half, when occupied by two

students,
Use of Library and public rooms,
Fees—if one Professor only be attended, \$50; if two,
each \$30; if more than two, each \$25, Total, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket money, - \$218 In addition to the above fees, there is in the School of Law n extra fee of \$20, payable by those students who attend the

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactments to \$100; and for pocket money, to \$40.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State.

JOHN A. G. DAVIS, Chairman of the Faculty CALE OF KENTUCKY LAND.—In pursuance of a deed of trust from Wm. A. Knox, deceased to the subscriber, dated the 15th day of January, 1830, and of record in the Hustings Court of Fredericksburg; and also in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Spotsylvania, pronounced on the 31st day of May, 1836, in the case of Hawes and Alexander, will be sold to the highest bidder, for each, at the tayer of Turner H. May, 1836, in the case of Hawes and Alexander, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the tavern of Turner H. Ramsey, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Friday, the 9th day of September, 1836, a tract or parcel of Land, containing 2,000 acres, more or less, and lying upon Trade Water river, in the State of Kentucky. The title is believed to be good, but the subscriber will only convey such as is vested in him by the deed and decree aforesaid. A more particular description of this land will be given upon the day of sale, when the trustee will exhibit all the deeds and other papers, relating to the land, which are in his possession.

PHILIP ALEXANDER, Trustee and Executor of

William A. Knox, deceased. Fredericksburg, Va. Aug. 12.