

# National Intelligencer.

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**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, ILLINOIS, 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, these 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.  
To the above agents our subscribers are respectfully requested to make payment, on their accounts being presented.

## THE ELECTIONS.

From NORTH CAROLINA we have full confirmation, in the following paragraphs, of the Whig successes:

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER OF TUESDAY.  
*The White banner waves 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 dragons!* 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 THOUSAND. 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 mince meat 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 letter, and

"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 invigorate our friends 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 confident effrontery, that many good people, we dare say, have been misled, and in consequence may have perhaps suffered in their tenderest spot—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 impressions were. They were made with such confidence against temptation, that the denunciations of power could not terrify 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:

COUNTIES.	GRAHAM.	NEWLAND.
Burke,	1,080	628
Rutherford,	1,633	716
Buncombe,	1,083	373
Haywood,	257	348
Macon,	448	406
Yancy,	291	
	4,791	3,177
	3,177	
	1,614 majority.	

Major TRUMAN CROSS, Quartermaster, is appointed Acting Quartermaster General of the 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 neighboring paper, a short extract from an excellent article of 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 regret this inadvertence, because, having since received 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 more to the long list of dreadful deaths which have occurred by incautious approach to the rapidly gyrating wheels of manufactures. 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. Jevett 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 mangled 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 subscriptions—their 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 uneasiness. 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 remarkably illustrative of this remark, that, with this brief introduction, we have concluded to place it before our readers, as follows:

The first letter, among those received from 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 \*\* \*\*\*\*\* is not taken out of the post office, but lies here a dead letter. Reason: the subscriber is displeased with the 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 name and abode:

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 \*\*\*\*\* in Mississippi.  
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 recommended in the Globe. Here is an extract from the article:

"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 doubtless become the depository of the public funds 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 Governor."

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 Banner.*  
**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 children's morocco and cloth shoes of every description; and 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.  
*Marlborough* manufactures children's shoes mainly, say \$150,000.  
*Methuen*, women's leather pegged and sewed boots and shoes; misses' booties and shoes; women's slippers, &c. \$250,000.  
*Danvers* manufactures men's coarse shoes and booties mainly, worth perhaps \$1,000,000.  
*Saugus, Salem, and Beverly* manufacture \$200,000.  
*Spicer*, men's and boys' thick booties, \$100,000.  
*Roxley*, men's and boys' coarse boots, booties, and shoes are the leading articles, \$100,000.  
*Andover*, women's leather pegged shoes, \$200,000.  
*Ware*, men's, women's, women's low priced leather and morocco 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 ridiculous acts, and amendments to acts, and acts explanatory of the amendments to acts, upon every possible subject; 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 Dublin.—Be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the town of New Dublin, That every person going out at night 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 literally, 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.

## GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

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 lately 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.

We found Gen. Harrison to be in appearance what he is in reality, a gentleman of the old school. His manner is easy, frank, and dignified, without the slightest mixture of foreign affectation. The contrast between what we saw, and what we had been reading but a few hours before in a Virginia 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 fighten the People from his support, is an account of the *disgrace*!! (God save the mark) which was entertained by certain refined cits from the fashionable circles of New York and Philadelphia, who lately visited the old hero at his farm on the Ohio. A pretty subject, indeed, to put into the newspapers—their *disgrace*! 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 visitors in pretty much the same language in which Hotspruce 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, well dressed in gold,  
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 pounce-box, which ever and anon  
He gave his nose, and took't away again;  
And at the sunset and at the sun's talk'd;  
And, as the soldiers bore dead bodies by,  
He called them untaught knaves, unmannerly,  
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corpse  
Between the wind and his nobility."

When all smearing with my mantle being cold,  
To be so perched with a popinjay,  
Answered negligently;  
"For he made me mad  
So covetous; and but for these vile gins,  
And talk so like a waiting gentleman  
Of guns, and drums, and wounds, (God save the mark!)  
And that it was great pity, so it was,  
That villainous saltpeetre should be digged  
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth,  
Which many a good fallow had destroyed  
So covetous; and but for these vile gins,  
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.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

AWARD OF THE COMMISSIONERS.—RICHARD LEMMON, ROBERT 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, in December session, 1835, entitled "An act to provide indemnity to the sufferers by certain riots in the city of Baltimore," having examined and ascertained "by view, and by such proof under oath, as they deem competent and sufficient, the value of the property injured or destroyed by the mob," belonging to certain persons "who have alleged in writing, by proof, under oath, to the said commissioners, 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 Western Shore this "return of the estimate of the value and damages by them made, specifying the name of the parties injured, and the amount of loss or injury sustained by them respectively," viz:

Reedley Johnson the sum of forty thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents,	\$40,632 50
John B. Morris and Lydia Hollingsworth the sum of sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety cents,	16,825 95
Ernest Z. Elliott the sum of four thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents,	4,747 55
Eleanor Bond the sum of one thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-four cents,	1,643 44
John Glenn the sum of thirty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-five cents,	37,270 65
Elizabeth Patterson the sum of four hundred dollars,	400 00
J. J. Audubon the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars,	120 00
Ebenezer L. Flynt the sum of nine hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-six cents,	912 76
	\$102,552 83

Baltimore, August 6, 1836.

RICHARD LEMMON,  
ROBERT BARRY,  
JAMES CHESTON,  
Commissioners.

State of Maryland, city of Baltimore, &c.  
On this 6th day of August, 1836, 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 me.  
JAS. B. LATIMER.

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

**Singular Circumstances.**—The Barnstable Journal says that a child six years old, who was in the habit of playing about the house, situated in the woods of West Harwich, was heard to utter some distressing wailings and cries, which gradually ceased until they became almost extinct. On going to the child it was found that a black snake, two and a half feet in length, had wound itself around the child's neck, and nearly suffocated it. Removing the snake, it was found so closely entwined that the skin was also removed. The child, however, recovered.

## 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 report agreed to.

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 strenuous 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 popular tumult broke out at Figueras on the 11th, in which the Governor and several others were killed.

LONDON, JULY 21.  
**Money 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 deposit favorable to the Jackson party; and the 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 present mode of working as a steady and rapid turn out double the quantity, and at the same time produce a superior article.

**Geographical Excursions.**—The last accounts from Colonel Campbell, who is exploring the interior of the continent, from Bir, down the Euphrates; and he had inspected 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 resist.

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 business under the new 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 all classes of reformers, and similar to those lately established 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 ornamented by 24 columns of granite, each of one piece, 42 feet high, 50 of which are to be of the same material. 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 modern times.

Mrs. Norton has commenced proceedings against her husband, in the proper court, for separation.

Mrs. Norton arrived at Paris, and takes up her residence at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs. The Gazette de France, in its gallery, says that "Sheridan's granddaughter justifies all the reports that have been spread of her beauty." She appears to dislike the public gaze and admiration which she naturally attracts at this moment.

Rogers (the poet) is about to bring out his "Reminiscences 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 vigorously 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 blanket. The Prince's table was 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 JOSEPH'S 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 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 the material 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 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 into whose company I fell at Turin, (says Mr. Rogers, in one of the interesting notes in his poem of ITALY,) told me his story without reserve, as follows:

"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 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 my own purse, and my burst of gratitude heart. 'I will call again to-morrow,' I said. Poor 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, AGC. 11.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the schooner Fanny Butler, yesterday, in four days from Galveston, we have ascertained that no accident had reached there (previous to the sailing of the F. B.) of the prize said to have been taken by the 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 must have been made in bravado, as little or no specie has been shipped in Mexican vessels since the commencement of the Texan war.

It appears that all the Mexican officers (prisoners) at Galveston 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 insistent 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 of SANTA ANNA.

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.  
FOR TEXAS.—We understand that a large majority of the Jefferson County, 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 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 pity were young gentlemen to be disappointed. They "turned out for a fight," and they ought to have it. We learn the company will consist of about sixty mounted men—"as good as ever flattered."

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 steamer 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 before us, and they are of a nature to excite the most painful feelings. The accident occurred, from Capt. Townsend, from several of the passengers, and from our reporter, who has been actively engaged the whole of this morning in obtaining all the information within his reach, on being informed of the disaster.

It appears that the unfortunate boat was this morning unusually late in making her first trip, and that, being so detained, some fifteen mechanics who had been waiting for her, and who were anxious to get from Long Island, had 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 concur in the opinion that the unfortunate event was not caused by any improper conduct on board the Boston; and that 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 were on board, both of whom were drowned. This female was kept on the surface of the water by the buoyancy of 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, says that it was a most painful scene to witness the agony depicted on the countenances of the passengers when the Boston was going down. Their cries for aid to be heard at a great distance. Every thing that would float, that was at hand, was thrown over from the Boston, in the 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 when her engine was stopped, and, being then so close, the concussion was great.

The captain of the ferry-boat supposes there were about twenty-five persons on board, fourteen of whom were milkmen 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 drowned, 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.

None of the crew of the Boston made any effort to get on board the Boston, but we regret to state that six or eight of 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 had not succeeded in his effort to jump on board the Boston, threw himself into the river, and was afterward picked up by one of the small boats, and thus saved.

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 sink again.  
Mrs. Wright (wife of Silas Wright, who was drowned), on the morning of the accident, 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, but was picked up from her perilous situation.  
None of the bodies of those drowned had been found at 12 o'clock.—Commercial Advertiser.

## TO THE EDITORS.

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 unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That 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 Dorsey, for any such cause, and at this juncture, as a public loss.

Resolved, That Judges have all the privileges of expressing 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 the love of country.

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

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

NICHOLAS STONESTREET,  
Chairman.  
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 above referred to.

[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 expression of my resolution to retire from the bench.

Before the meeting of the June session of the State Legislature, I attended

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors: While the public mind is so intent upon the eventful scenes in Texas, while the press throughout the United States is full of 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 towards the unfortunate inhabitants of Florida, an integral part of our own nation, engaged in a doubtful struggle with a savage foe.

Towards Texas all eyes are turned; in its cause are all voices raised; in its defence all arms enlisted, and its wants the purses of all seem spontaneously to open. No distance is too great to stop the warlike tide which is flowing from all quarters to its relief; no season is deemed too insubstantial to delay its defenders. A crusade has gone 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.

In the political struggle in Texas our people are volunteers, 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—as an arena, wherein the savage Ocoela is viewed with complacency or admiration, in his contest with our Generals, and the American soldiers are regarded as the acrobatic liberality of a Spanish assembly at a bull fight, take the part of the brute against the man, and the conquest of the former over his human victims is greeted with "vivas" of applause.

Christian men and soldiers in Mexico (cruel and perfidious though they be) are degraded into monsters, while in Florida, savage savants are elevated into heroes. This Ocoela, 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 judgments perverted by the substitution of idle romance for sober history; and it is because my fellow-citizens in Florida are the immediate sufferers from this Texan mania, and the character of the nation for justice and good faith thus impeached, that I have directed my pen against so ruinous an infatuation.

But, gentlemen, our cases 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 calumniated in their distress.

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

But, from whatever cause, the same imputations are made by others, and by fellow-citizens, and, if possible, to disabuse the public mind, that I thus trouble you with this piece. We are taunted in our distress in 4th of July toasts and elsewhere, and sneeringly for assistance."

Such remarks can only be made by those who nothing know of the matter, or who, knowing the truth, willfully pervert it. At what period of the war have not the People of Florida been fighting their own battles, their own speaking, the battles of 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 Federal Government, after a miserable exhibition of feeble and ineffectual measures by the incompetent and negligent 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-protection must now force them to bear the brunt of the battle.

It can 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 into 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 route 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 commanded."

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 right. 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 the regulars, and, who, by a strange fatality, fought no battle in Florida. "Una salus ambobus [i]t]i 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 testimony to their abilities and cool courage.

They were Florida men, who volunteered to establish a post, and to furnish supplies to General Scott on the Wythe-la-cochee; 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 power of the enemy. And it was not only the regulars, but the volunteers who, when they were left destitute of all other succor, and against every calculation of success, nobly relieved 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 regular troops are necessarily cooped up in their stockades, surrounded by Indians, 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 way, and there bravely and nobly, and nearly starved, by the very enemy he set out to pursue and chastise. There he remained "hermetically sealed," without an effort at self-extraction, until relieved by the gallant Clinch. This might also 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 raising the camp from the field with a flourish of trumpets, planning himself to march from the way 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 hic promissor hiatu?"

\* Parturient montes, &c.

Such conduct, which had so disastrous an effect in Florida, ought not to pass without comment.

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 ravages to within 20 miles of Tallahassee, and in all Middle Florida the only troops to oppose them in the field (except about 150 regular troops at Ft. Town, on the Suwannee) are the volunteer Florida militia. Each day are these men traversing the wilds and swamps of their extensive country, subject to the daily alternations of summer sun and drenching rains, following the phantom-like steps of their wily foe, and doomed to be only certain of their presence in witnessing the ruin they have caused. Day after day are they pained to see the poor settlers reluctantly driven from their fields to cultivate at the constant peril of their lives, but who harvests they at last despair of gathering. Every day is the position becoming more depopulated and difficult of defence; while the few resolute men who still hold on to their possessions do so more from a spirit of hardihood and from the point of honor than from any well-founded hope of ultimate safety.

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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 merits 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 afraid will never be healed, but which we nevertheless wish to heal. It is not in our power, however, 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 assailed, and the difficulty of fully vindicating them without bringing into the discussion the merits of those officers who have commanded in Florida, and especially of those from whom the offensive 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 brightest ray of light during seven years of political darkness."

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The establishment of the Winchester (Va.) Republican, (lately owned by Messrs. BAKER & 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 patrons of the Republican, which we find in that paper of yesterday, the new editor declares himself as an old school republican, a believer in the political principles taught by those fathers of democracy, JEFFERSON and MADISON, and, as a consequence, promises to use every fair and honorable means to prevent the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidential Chair. [Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 25.]

THE FUGITIVE PROSECUTION IN HONOR of the late President MADISON, took place this morning. The ranks of all professions were well filled, and the whole scene presented 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. [Patriot.]

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 23. We learn with regret that Dr. S. is terminally ill. 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 last session, are now laboring under the effects of indisposition. We are not at all surprised at this; for the night sessions of the last Congress, the excitement, and the confusion—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 illness.—Inquirer.

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—except children.

At the recent commencement at Union College the degree of A. M. was conferred on 71 scholars of the senior class.

CHARLES GWINN, 75, Spear's wharf, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON.

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

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:

Table with 2 columns: Whigs, Van Buren. Southern counties 43 19, Northern counties 2 16, Total, so far as heard 45 35.

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 Missouri Republican 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.

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But, notwithstanding the influence of all these considerations, we doubt whether we should have given a place to his communication in our

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE OF THE 5TH AND 6TH WARDS,  
Washington, August 26, 1836.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, 1836, I shall proceed to sell at Public Sale, at the City Hall, in the City of Washington, the following described property, or such part thereof, not less than half a lot, except where less than half a lot has been assessed; then such part as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for the taxes due thereon up to the year 1835 inclusive; together with all costs and charges, unless the said taxes are previously paid to the subscriber, with such expenses and fees as may have accrued thereon at the time of payment.

TO WHOM ASSESSED.	YEARS FOR WHICH TAXES ARE DUE.				Total taxes for said periods on each lot, and total amt. due.	
	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.		
Barnes, William H.'s heirs For 1831, \$5 75; 1830, \$5 06; 1829, \$5 06; 1828, \$7 03; 1827, \$7 03; 1826, \$7 03; 1825, \$7 03. Beginning for said part 50 feet from the southwest corner of said 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, to the beginning.	9 95	9 95	4 81	4 81	\$74 54	
Bean, Benjamin For 1831, 39 cts. For 1831, 18 cts. Pump tax, &c. for 1830, \$12 60.	23 67	25	22 50	22 50	58 28	
For 1831, \$6 24. Beginning for said part 60 feet from the southwest corner of said square; running thence north with the line of 7th street east 26 feet; thence east 75 feet; thence south 25 feet; thence west 75 feet to the beginning.	9 43			18 78	80 20	
Blagden, Thomas Beginning for said part at the southeast corner of said lot 1, and running thence northwesterly with New Jersey Avenue 36 feet; thence southwesterly to lot 2; thence south 14 feet 4 inches to south K street; thence east 84 feet to the beginning.	14 28	14 28	9 88	9 88	58 06	
Brent, Daniel, for Miss E. Carroll, Brent, R. Y. and Eleanor	7 14	9 14	4 73	4 73	33 98	
Bennett, Charles	793	3	2 84	1 88	1 88	6 60
Boardley, John B.	603	12	51	53	52	1 56
Brent, Robert Y.	555	25	20	20	19	59
Columbian College For 1831, \$15 76; for 1830, \$11 77; for 1829, \$11 77; for 1828, \$12 05; for 1827, \$12 05. Caldwell, Elias B.'s heirs	504 & imps. 1 128	23 11	23 11	16 60	16 60	143 00
Carroll, Henry H.'s heirs Carroll, Daniel, of Dandington	613	7	14	3 14	3 15	6 43
Dobbin, John's heirs	906 part & imps.					
Hickman, William For 1831, \$1 10; 1830, 56 cents; 1829, 56 cents.	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	6 62	
Horsey, Outbridge Hanson, Samuel For 1831, \$1 08; 1830, 81 cents; 1829, 81 cents.	598	8	55	40	40	1 36
Kingsbury, Sarah For 1831, 73 cents. Beginning 72 feet from the northeast corner of said square, on 3d street east, running thence south 23 feet, thence west 84 feet 8 1/2 inches, thence north 23 feet, thence east 84 feet 8 1/2 inches, to the place of beginning.	770 part	1 07	1 06	86	86	4 58
Leake, Francis Longacre, J. B. Mashox, Nodley Palmer, Morris Fronting 16 feet on south K street, and running back 50 feet.	613	8	1 04	3 14	3 14	7 32
Pearson and Brent Containing 56,698 square feet, according to R. Y. and Eleanor Brent's division.	501	1	80	39	39	1 69
Pearson, Joseph, Mary, and Anna Maria Containing 37,268 square feet, according to R. Y. and Eleanor Brent's division.	616	19	25	10	10	45
Phillips, Samuel For 1831, \$2 35. Fronting 25 feet on 3d street west, and running back that width 100 feet.	res. 11 part 7	3 44	3 44	4 95	4 95	19 13
Stuart, Richard H. and others	903	G	& imps.	5 23	1 48	8 18
Spooner, Noble H.'s heirs Fronting 24 feet on 7th st. east, and running back 129 ft. 6 inches.	878	N. pt. 38	& imps.	3 01	2 12	2 12
Sayre, Daniel Talbot, Isham	655	8	1 57	79	79	3 15
Thomas, Richard's heirs Fronting 26 feet on north G street, and running back the depth of the lot. For 1831 \$1 42. Paying tax for 1831 \$17 87, on interest from August 1st, 1832, till paid, at 10 per cent.	142 east pt. 11	2 07	2 07	2 08	2 08	2 08
Tilghman, Frisby Pump tax for 1830 \$3 16.	663	6	1 04	52	52	2 08
Judge, John	665	17	55	55	28	1 65
Venable, Charles's heirs Beginning at the southwest corner of said square, running thence north on 7th street east 41 feet, thence east 75 feet 6 inches, thence 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.	905 pt. & imps.	23 59	23 59	16 98	16 98	81 14
Young, Margaret	665	14	41	30	30	81

TO WHOM ASSESSED.	YEARS FOR WHICH TAXES ARE DUE.				Total taxes for said periods on each lot, and total amt. due.	
	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.		
Carroll, Daniel (continued)	885	10 44	10 44	3 48	3 48	27 84
For 1831, 54 cents; for 1830, 41 cents; pump tax for 1830, \$2 96; for 1829, 41 cents; for 1828, 41 cents; for 1826, 41 cents.	8	84	84	21	21	2 10
Hickman, William For 1831, \$1 10; 1830, 56 cents; 1829, 56 cents.	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	6 62	
Horsey, Outbridge Hanson, Samuel For 1831, \$1 08; 1830, 81 cents; 1829, 81 cents.	598	8	55	40	40	1 36
Kingsbury, Sarah For 1831, 73 cents. Beginning 72 feet from the northeast corner of said square, on 3d street east, running thence south 23 feet, thence west 84 feet 8 1/2 inches, thence north 23 feet, thence east 84 feet 8 1/2 inches, to the place of beginning.	770 part	1 07	1 06	86	86	4 58
Leake, Francis Longacre, J. B. Mashox, Nodley Palmer, Morris Fronting 16 feet on south K street, and running back 50 feet.	613	8	1 04	3 14	3 14	7 32
Pearson and Brent Containing 56,698 square feet, according to R. Y. and Eleanor Brent's division.	501	1	80	39	39	1 69
Pearson, Joseph, Mary, and Anna Maria Containing 37,268 square feet, according to R. Y. and Eleanor Brent's division.	616	19	25	10	10	45
Phillips, Samuel For 1831, \$2 35. Fronting 25 feet on 3d street west, and running back that width 100 feet.	res. 11 part 7	3 44	3 44	4 95	4 95	19 13
Stuart, Richard H. and others	903	G	& imps.	5 23	1 48	8 18
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Total taxes for said periods on each lot, and total amt. due.

Hickman, William  
For 1831, \$1 10; 1830, 56 cents; 1829, 56 cents.

Horsey, Outbridge  
Hanson, Samuel  
For 1831, \$1 08; 1830, 81 cents; 1829, 81 cents.

Kingsbury, Sarah  
For 1831, 73 cents.  
Beginning 72 feet from the northeast corner of said square, on 3d street east, running thence south 23 feet, thence west 84 feet 8 1/2 inches, thence north 23 feet, thence east 84 feet 8 1/2 inches, to the place of beginning.

Leake, Francis  
Longacre, J. B.  
Mashox, Nodley  
Palmer, Morris  
Fronting 16 feet on south K street, and running back 50 feet.

Pearson and Brent  
Containing 56,698 square feet, according to R. Y. and Eleanor Brent's division.

Pearson, Joseph, Mary, and Anna Maria  
Containing 37,268 square feet, according to R. Y. and Eleanor Brent's division.

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For 1831, \$2 35.  
Fronting 25 feet on 3d street west, and running back that width 100 feet.

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Fronting 24 feet on 7th st. east, and running back 129 ft. 6 inches.

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Talbot, Isham

Thomas, Richard's heirs  
Fronting 26 feet on north G street, and running back the depth of the lot.  
For 1831 \$1 42.  
Paying 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.

Judge, John

Venable, Charles's heirs  
Beginning at the southwest corner of said square, running thence north on 7th street east 41 feet, thence east 75 feet 6 inches, thence 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.

Young, Margaret

Terms of Sale cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

aug 27-wts

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—If the farm advertised 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. J. S.

FARM FOR SALE.  
With the view of emigrating to the West, the subscriber offers the farm on which he resides for sale, containing about one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, lying in Fairfax county, Virginia; distant from Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown from four and a half to five miles. The farm is divided into five lots of different sizes, by the following roads passing through it: the middle turnpike road from Alexandria to Leesburg, the gravel road from Washington to the Little River Turnpike, and the old Leesburg road from Alexandria. The farm 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 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 meat-house, 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 many years, with a well of never-failing water at the door, 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, being in a good neighborhood, and convenient to meetings, mills, 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.  
JOHN SMITH,  
Fairfax County, Virginia.

LAND FOR SALE.—That part of the plantation of Archibald Van Horn, deceased, which lies in the District of Columbia, containing about two hundred acres, more or less. Also the tract of land, lying south of the Beaver Dam branch, and east of the Bladensburg 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.  
Terms—Cash for the last tract; and for the two other tracts, one-half of the purchase money in six, and the other half in twelve months from the 1st day of January, 1837.  
Sale to take place at the log house on the first tract, at twelve o'clock, on the 1st day of September next.  
ALEX. McCORMICK.

HUGH SMITH & CO.  
IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE,  
ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

INTERESTING TO CAPITALISTS who are disposed to encourage extraordinary mechanical ingenuity, and at the same time vent their funds profitably.  
For sale, half of the patent right of the most astonishing mechanical curiosities in the world—Thomson's invention for cutting latus, matches, and shoe pegs.  
This is probably one of the most famous and wonderful productions of mechanical ingenuity in the world. Although but three of the machines are yet in operation, and that but a short time, its fame has already extended to France, and a French gentleman who viewed them lately declared that he would not have missed seeing them for ten dollars.  
The three machines produce from the logs the astonishing number of 20,000 perfectly formed pegs in a minute, though about 3,000 a minute is about the average product from each machine. The same invention can be used for other purposes also, at immense profits, which will be explained to those who wish to engage in an interesting and lucrative enterprise.  
Half of the patent for the United 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 it previous to the 1st of September next, provided it be not less than \$5,000, payable one-fifth cash, and the balance in annual payments, without interest.  
Applications, or proposals by mail, may be made or addressed to  
J. TORREY, Jr.  
At the Monroe House, Rochester.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he resides, lying between the Baltimore and Washington railroad and Baltimore and Washington Turnpike road, 22 miles from Baltimore and 12 from Washington, containing about 150 acres, most of which is of good quality, and well adapted to plaster and the growth of tobacco, grain, and grass. The situation is elevated, agreeable, and healthy. The improvements consist of a comfortable brick dwelling, and all other necessary buildings for convenience or comfort.  
Also, a small farm of about 150 acres, lying one mile south of the above; most of which is fertile, well adapted to plaster and the growth of fine yellow tobacco, grain, and grass. 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. If the above property is not disposed of at private sale before Tuesday, the 27th September next, it will then be offered at public sale at the first named place, at 12 o'clock. The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.  
HENRY CULVER, Bettsville.

