

PUBLISHED BY  
**GALES & SEATON,**  
THURSDAY MORNING, TUESDAY, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,  
For a year, six dollars } Payable in advance.  
For six months, four dollars }  
FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1836.

The general order of Major General Scott, dated 17th May, has produced a great excitement among those persons upon whom its reflections fall, and especially among the People of St. Augustine and Florida, generally. Letters received in this city, from that territory, are full of strong feeling and bitter recrimination against him. For our part, we incline more to the opinion of those who make allowance for the exciting circumstances in which the General is placed by the censures, frequently undeserved, which are cast upon him. We concur, generally, in the spirit of the following remarks upon the subject, which we find in the National Gazette of Tuesday last:

"It is a most mistaken and pernicious system, that of censuring and vilifying our officers because they may not have answered all the hopes indulged with respect to their operations, especially before the true posture of affairs can be known. If they are to be thus held up to public odium whenever success may not attend their efforts, however much they may have deserved it, the anticipation is not unreasonable that they will be very loath to engage in the service of so hard and grumbling a master as they will have."

The bill for the re-organization of the Post Office Department has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate. There appearing to be some misunderstanding as to the salaries of Clerks, &c. authorized by the bill as it was amended and passed in the House, we have transcribed the several allowances of that nature from the bill, and now give them to our readers, as follows:

Assistant Postmasters General, each	\$2,500
Chief Clerk	1,700
Three Principal Clerks, each	1,400
Ten Clerks, each	1,200
Eight Clerks, each	800
Messengers	700
Two additional Messengers, each	700
Two Watchmen, each	250
Auditor of the Post Office	3,000
Chief Clerk	1,700
Four principal Clerks, each	1,400
Ten Clerks, each	1,200
Twenty Clerks, each	1,000
Eight Clerks, each	800
Messenger	700
Two Assistants, each	450

Yesterday was the tenth day in succession of a North-East Storm in these parts, with occasional and protracted rains. In consequence, we presume, of the long-continued East wind, the level of the water in the Potomac was yesterday 12 or 18 inches higher than we have ever known. A part of the Washington Potomac Long Bridge was, we hear, carried away by the flood.

**COLONIZATION.**—At a recent meeting of the Managers of the North Carolina Colonization Society, auxiliary to the Parent Institution, held in Raleigh, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society established at Washington in the year 1817, for the purpose of colonizing such free persons of color on the western coast of Africa as shall be willing to avail themselves of the offered privilege, of which this Society, formed in the year 1819, is auxiliary, continues to deserve the support of the friends of the African race, being the only Institution with which we are acquainted that is calculated gradually to improve the situation of the colored population of this country, and to promote and finally effect the colonization of the present totally ignorant and barbarous inhabitants of Africa.

Resolved, That the exertions at present making by the Parent Society to introduce an improved system of agriculture, and an extension of the means of promoting the rudiments of education in the colony of Liberia, are well calculated to increase the happiness and prosperity of the colony, and this happiness and prosperity cannot fail to be greatly aided by the emigration, which this Society is glad to hear is about to take place, of some of the most intelligent, active, and respectable free colored people in the Southern States.

Resolved, That, whilst we cannot but consider the Associations which have been formed at the North for the abolition of slavery as productive of much benefit, and pure, unmixed, and dreadful evil—both to the bond and free, black and white, throughout all the slave-holding States, this Society will continue its support to the Parent Colonization Society, in its unobtrusive exertions gradually to improve the condition of the African race, so long as its measures shall continue to be conducted with the wisdom and moderation which have hitherto distinguished them.

The following vituperation from the Globe, and only wants confirmation" to be very fair.—*Courier & Eng.*—"Two members of Congress were conversing yesterday upon the propriety of employing the Marine Corps in the Indian war in Alabama: one of them remarked that the duty was inconsistent with the object for which the corps had been raised, that being for service on sea. "True," said the other, "and the next thing to fighting 'at sea,' is fighting amongst the Creeks."

[A veteran of the Army adds, the employment of the Marine Corps in this instance is perfectly correct, as they are going to see service.]

**An Affair of Honor, a sovereign cure for the Dropsy.**—A diligent traveller informs us (says the Alabama Republican), that some time since, Dr. D. he destroyed on Red river, challenged a Mr. M. an attorney, on some trivial account, which at the time, was laboring under an abdominal dropsy. They met in the province of Texas, and M. was slain through the stomach. The dropsical water was discharged, and the bowels, from the inflammation excited by the wound, adhering to the peritoneum, a permanent cure was accomplished. The parties became friends, and the Attorney remains grateful to the Doctor for this gratuitous surgical operation. We know of no law against shedding water, though there is one against blood. If our medical colleges approve of this mode, it is to be hoped the candidates for M. D. will be carefully examined as to their skill in this novel mode of operation.

**NEWARK, OHIO, MAY 28.**—A most atrocious, cold-blooded murder, was committed in Fairfield county, a short time since, by a man named Wozny, who resides about Lancaster. Work, it appears from a letter from Lancaster to a gentleman in this place, had been suspected of stealing property of a trifling amount in value, and a boy who lived with him was the principal witness against him. For the purpose, it is supposed, of preventing him from appearing against him, on Dr. D. he destroyed, by choking him while in bed, and afterwards buried his body in a field. Search was made for it, and the search relinquished, and again renewed, in consequence of Work directing a ploughman not to plough in a particular part of his field, where the body of the boy was found.—*Advocate.*

### POLITICS OF THE DAY

COMMUNICATED FOR PUBLICATION.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7, 1836.

#### TO GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Sir: I consider it the right of every citizen of the United States to ask demand, and to be fully informed of the political principles and opinions of those who are candidates for the various offices in the gift of the People, and the imperious duty of the candidate to frankly and fully avow and declare the opinions which he entertains. I, therefore, as a voter, a citizen, and an individual, feeling a deep and abiding interest in the welfare and prosperity of our common country, and an ardent desire to see the perpetuity of our free and happy form of government, take the liberty of asking you to give me your opinion and views on the following subjects:

1st. Will you (if elected President of the United States) sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State, according to the federal population of each, for internal improvements, education, and to such other objects as the Legislatures of the several States may see fit to apply the same?

2d. Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each State, according to the federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?

3d. Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry?

4th. Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary) to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency to the People of the United States) a bill (with proper modifications and restrictions) chartering a Bank of the United States?

5th. What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals the records and proceedings of a previous session?

A frank, plain, and full answer to the foregoing inquiries is respectfully and earnestly solicited. Your answer is desired as soon as possible. I intend this and your answer for publication.

I have the honor to be your humble and old't serv't,  
**SHERROD WILLIAMS.**

#### GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

NORTH BEND, MAY 1, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, in which you request me to answer the following questions:

1st. "Will you, if elected President of the United States, sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State, according to the federal population of each, for internal improvement, education, and to such other objects as the Legislatures of the several States may see fit to apply the same?"

2d. "Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each State, according to the federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?"

3d. "Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry?"

4th. "Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency to the People of the United States) a bill, with proper modifications and restrictions, chartering a Bank of the United States?"

5th. "What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals the records and proceedings of a previous session?"

From the manner in which the four first questions are stated, it appears that you do not ask my opinion as to the policy or propriety of the measures to which they respectively refer; but what would be my course, if they were presented to me (being in the Presidential chair of the United States) in the shape of bills, that had been duly passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the opinions which I have formed of the intention of the Constitution, as to the cases in which the veto power should be exercised by the President, I would have contented myself with giving an affirmative answer to the four first questions; but, from the deep interest which has been, and indeed is now, felt in relation to all these subjects, I think it proper to express my views upon each one separately.

I answer, then, 1st. That the immediate return of all the surplus money which is, or ought to be, in the Treasury of the United States, to the possession of the People, from whom it was taken, is called for by every principle of policy, and, indeed, of safety to our institutions, and I know of no mode of doing it better than that recommended by the present Chief Magistrate, in his first annual message to Congress, in the following words: "To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its appropriation among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."

This proposition has reference to a state of things which now actually exists, with the exception of the amount of money thus to be disposed of—for it could not have been anticipated by the President that the surplus above the real wants or convenient expenditures of the Government would become so large, as that retaining it in the Treasury would so much diminish the circulating medium as greatly to embarrass the business of the country.

What other disposition can be made of it with a view to get it into immediate circulation but to place it into the hands of the State authorities? So great is the amount, and so rapidly is it increasing, that it could not be expended for a very considerable time on the comparatively few objects to which it could be appropriated by the General Government; but the desired distribution amongst the People could be immediately effected by the States, from the infinite variety of ways in which it might be employed by them. By them it might be loaned to their own banking institutions, or even to individuals—a mode of distribution by the General Government which I sincerely hope is in the contemplation of no friend to his country.

2d. Whilst I have always broadly admitted that the public lands were the common property of all the States, I have been the advocate of that mode of disposing of them which would create the greatest number of freeholders, and I conceived that in this way the interests of all would be as well secured as by any other disposition;

but since, by the small size of the tracts in which the lands are now laid out, and the reduction of the price, this desirable situation is easily attainable by any person of tolerable industry, I am peculiarly reconciled to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales, provided the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay; the interest of all seems to be well provided for by this bill; and as from the opposition which has hitherto been made to the disposition of the lands heretofore contemplated by the representatives of the new States, there is no probability of its being adopted, I think it no longer to be insisted on.

3d. As I believe that no money should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on internal improvements but for those which are strictly national, the answer to this question would be easy but from the difficulty of determining which of those that are from time to time proposed would be of this description. This circumstance, the excitement which has already been produced by appropriations of this kind, and the jealousy which it will no doubt continue to produce if persisted in, give additional claims to the mode of appropriating all the surplus revenue of the United States in the manner above suggested. Each State will then have the means of accomplishing its own schemes of internal improvement. Still there will be particular cases when a contemplated improvement will be of greater benefit to a Union generally, and some particular States, than to that in which it is to be made. In such cases, as well as those in the new States, where the value of the public domain will be greatly enhanced by an improvement in the means of communication, the General Government should certainly largely contribute. To appropriate the surplus revenue of the United States to the new States, in the manner above suggested, is a very warm opinion, and I believe there is more probability of the surplus revenue amongst the States seems likely to move most, if not all, the causes of dissension of which the internal improvement system has been the fruitful source. There is nothing, in my opinion, more sacredly incumbent upon those who are concerned in the administration of our Government than that of preserving harmony between the States. From the construction of our system there has been, and probably ever will be, a great deal of jealousy between the General and State Governments; but there is nothing in the Constitution—nothing in the character of the relation which the States bear to each other—which can create any unfriendly feeling; if the common guardian administers its favors with an even and impartial hand. That this may be the case, all those to whom any portion of this money is entrusted, should always act upon the principles of forbearance and conciliation; and should never sacrifice the interests of their immediate constituents rather than violate the rights of the other members of the family. Those who pursue a different course, whose rule is never to stop short of the attainment of all which they may consider their due, will often be found to have trespassed upon the rights of their fellow citizens. The observations with which I shall close upon this subject of the veto power by the President will apply to this as well as to your other questions.

4th. I have before me a newspaper, in which I am designated by its distinguished editor "The Bank and Federal Candidate." I think it would puzzle the writer to adduce any act of my life which warrants him in identifying me with the interests of the Bank, or the politics of the latter. Having no means of ascertaining the names of the directors and stockholders of the Bank of the United States (which is the one, I presume, with which it was intended to associate me) I cannot say what their course is likely to be in relation to the ensuing election for President. Should they, however, give me their support, it will be evidence in favor of the position which I gave to their institution in my capacity of representative from Ohio to Congress proceeded, in their opinion, from a sense of duty which I could not disregard.

The journals of the second session of the thirteenth, and those of the fourteenth Congress, will show that my votes are recorded against them upon every question in which their interest was involved. I did, indeed, exert myself in the year 1819, in the prosecution of a bill of the law which had imposed an enormous tax upon the banks which had been located in its boundaries at the request of the citizens. The ground of those exertions was not the interest of the Bank; but to save what I considered the honor of the State, and to prevent a controversy between the State officers and those of the United States.

I have also had the honor to preside at a meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county, and of the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the removal of the public money from the custody of the Bank by the sole authority of the Executive. As president of the meeting, I explained at some length the object for which it was convened; but I advanced no opinion in relation to the re-chartering of the Bank.

A most respectful memorial to the President in relation to the removal of the deposits was adopted, as were also resolutions in favor of re-chartering the Bank; but, as I have already said, this was not the purpose for which the meeting was called, and not one upon which, as presiding officer, I was called upon to give an opinion, but in the event of an equal division of the votes.

Let me, however, be more entirely clear in my mind than I have been. I have more entirely clear of any motive, either for re-chartering the old institution, or creating a new one, under the authority of the United States. I never had a single share in the former, nor indeed in any bank, with one exception; and that many years ago failed, with the loss of the entire stock. I have no inclination again to venture in that way, even if I could ever possess the means to do so.

My interest in the Bank is the interest of a shareholder, and of a dollar at interest in my life. My interest being entirely identified with the cultivation of the soil, I am immediately and personally connected with none other.

I have made this statement to show you that I am not committed to any course in relation to the chartering of a Bank of the United States; and that I might, if so disposed, join in a similar course, and in an objection against the old institution, and upon its misconduct predicate an opposition to the chartering of another.

I shall not, however, take this course so opposite to that which I hope I have followed through life, but will give you my sentiments clearly and fully, not only with regard to the future conduct of the Government on the subject of a new bank, but in relation to the operations of that which is now defunct.

I was not in Congress when the late Bank was chartered, but was a member of the 13th Congress, after its first session, when the conduct of the bank, in its incipient measures, was examined into; and believing from the result of the investigation that the charter had been violated, I voted for the judicial investigation, with a view of annulling the charter. The result of the investigation, however, failed; and, shortly after, the management of its affairs was committed to the talents and integrity of Mr. Cheves. From that period to this final dissolution, (although I must confess I am not a very competent judge of such matters,) I have no idea that an institution could have been conducted with more ability, integrity, and public advantage than it has been.

Under these impressions, I agree with General Jackson in the opinion expressed in one of his messages to Congress, from which I make the following extract: "That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our delegated powers, or our reserved rights. The success of this experiment is a doubt." But the period for re-chartering the old institution has passed, as Pennsylvania has wisely taken care to appropriate to herself the benefits of its large capital.

The question, then, for me to answer, is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another bank. I answer, I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest in relation to the collection and distribution of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestation of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment would be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a national bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give to the Constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce. The measure, if adopted, must have for its object the carrying into effect (facilitating at least the exercise of) some one of the powers positively granted to the General Government. If others flow from it, producing equal or greater advantages to the community, so much the better; but these cannot be made the ground for justifying a recourse to it.

\* Niles's Register, Vol. 42, page 368.

question, the number and respectability of those who deny the right to Congress to charter one, strongly recommend the course above suggested.

5th. I distinctly answer to this question, that, in my opinion, neither House of Congress can constitutionally expunge the Record of the proceedings of their predecessors. The power to rescind certainly belongs to them; and is, for every public legitimate purpose, all that is necessary. The attempt to expunge a part of their Journal, now making its way through the Senate of the United States, I am satisfied could never have been made but in a spirit of the highest party excitement, and the voice of reason and generous feeling is stifled by long protracted and bitter controversy.

In relation to the exercise of the veto power by the President, there is, I think, an important difference of opinion between the present Chief Magistrate and myself. I express my opinion with less diffidence, because I believe mine is in strict accordance with those of all the previous Presidents to Gen. Jackson.

The veto power, or the control of the Executive over the enactment of laws by the legislative body, was not unknown in the United States previously to the formation of the present Federal Constitution. It does not appear, however, to have been in much favor. The principle was to be found in the States of Massachusetts and New York, and in one of them (Massachusetts) was the Executive Magistrate lodged in the hands of a single Chief Magistrate. In another State (South Carolina) had, indeed, not only adopted this principle, but had given its single Executive Magistrate an absolute negative upon the acts of the Legislature. In all other instances it has been a qualified negative, like that which is now in the hands of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. It has been, however, in the hands of our Chief Magistrate, since the year, in which it was first exercised, that there is more probability of power in their Governor, as it lasted but two years, having been adopted in 1776, and repealed in 1778; from which time the acts of the Legislature of that State have been entirely free from Executive control. Since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the veto principle has been exercised in every State, and, until very lately, it seemed to be rapidly gaining in favor.

Before we can form a correct opinion of the manner in which this power should be exercised, it is proper to understand the reasons which have induced its adoption. In its theory, it is manifestly an innovation upon the first principle of Republican Government—that the majority should control. Why should a single individual control the will of that majority? It would be to endow that individual with a probability of finding greater wisdom in the Executive chair than in the halls of the Legislature. Nor can it possibly be supposed that an individual residing in the centre of an extensive country can be as well acquainted with the wants and wishes of a numerous people, as those who come immediately from amongst them—the partakers, for a portion of the year, in their various labors and employments, and the witnesses of the effects of the laws in their more intimate, as well as general operations. As far, then, as it regards a knowledge of the wants and wishes of the People, wisdom to discover remedies for existing evils, and devising schemes for increasing the public prosperity, it would seem that the legislative bodies did not require the aid of an Executive Magistrate. But there is a principle, recognised by all the ancient and modern States, that the rights of the minority, which cannot rightfully be taken from them. Experience had shown that in large assemblies these rights were not always respected. It would be in vain that they should be enumerated, and respect for them enjoined in the Constitution. A popular assembly, under the influence of that spirit of party which is so easily discoverable in a greater or less degree in all republics, might, and would, as I am believed, sometimes disregard them. To guard against this danger, and to secure the rights of each individual, the expedient of creating a Department independent of the others, and amenable only to the laws, was adopted. Security was thus given against any palpable violation of the Constitution, to the injury of individuals, or of a minority party. But it was possible for laws, and executive magistrates to enact laws of the greatest injustice and tyranny, without violating the letter of their charter.

And this I take to be the origin of the veto power, as well in the State Governments as that of the United States. It appears to have been the intention to create an umpire between the contending factions which had existed, it was believed, at the time of the formation of the Government, in adopting this principle in the Government of a State, all the reasons in favor of it existed in a tenfold degree for incorporating it into that of the United States. The operations of the latter, extending over an immense tract of country, embracing the products of almost every climate, and that country divided too into a number of separate and independent States, made it necessary that the will of the common federal head, left but little hope that they could always be carried on in harmony. It could not be doubted that sectional interests would at times predominate in the bosoms of the immediate representatives of the People and the States, and combinations formed destructive of the public good, or unjust and oppressive to a minority. Where could a power be found to check these local feelings, and to destroy the effects of such combinations, but in the hands of the greatest justice and integrity, without violating the letter of their charter.

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In the former character, the interests of the whole community, and the rights of each member steadily maintained. The representation from the State authorities in the Electoral Colleges, I consider one of the most felicitous features in the Constitution. It serves as an eternal memento to the Chief Magistrate that it is his duty to guard the interests of the weak against the unjust aggressions of the strong and powerful. From these premises, you will conclude that I considered the qualified veto of the acts of the Legislature conferred by the Constitution upon the President, as a conservative power, intended only to be used to secure the instrument itself from violation, or, in times of high party excitement, to protect the rights of the minority, and the interests of the weaker members of the Union. Such, indeed, is my opinion, and such we must believe to be the opinion of those who are qualified to give a candid and disinterested opinion upon the subject. It is not to be used to derange the Executive Chair. If I were President of the United States, an act which did not involve either of the principles above enumerated, must have been passed under very peculiar circumstances of precipitancy or opposition to the known public will, to induce me to refuse to sign it.

If the opinion I have given of the motives of the framers of the Constitution, in giving the veto power to the President, is correct, it follows that he can never rightfully have a right to change its character, or to transfer it to another person. It is not to be used to derange the Executive Chair. If I were President of the United States, an act which did not involve either of the principles above enumerated, must have been passed under very peculiar circumstances of precipitancy or opposition to the known public will, to induce me to refuse to sign it.

The amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS, as amended by Mr. PORTER, in the course of his remarks, stated that forty-one STAMBOGS had passed through the canal in a single week. Mr. STAMBOGS spoke in high terms of the praiseworthy enterprise, industry, and perseverance of this canal company; of the many obstacles which they had surmounted; the discouragements which they had met with, and the risks which they had run during the progress of this work. He thought that it would hardly comport with the honor and dignity of this Government to do less than indemnify the company for the sacrifices which they had made, if not for the STAMBOGS more than 4 per cent upon the money which they had expended, though without the arbitrary and ungenerous interference of the General Government, in the manner threatened by the committee, the stock in the canal must become exceedingly valuable.

Mr. CLAY also advocated a high, just, and generous policy on the part of the United States; and some measures should be adopted to restrain the company from the further exercise of their alleged extortions.

frankly given, and recommendations upon such matters as come more immediately under his cognizance than theirs. But there it should end. If he should undertake to prepare the business of legislation for the action of Congress, or to assume the character of a code maker for the nation, the personal interest which he will take in the success of his measures will necessarily convert him into a partisan, and will totally incapacitate him from performing the part of that impartial umpire, which is the character that I have supposed the Constitution intends him to assume, when he acts passed by the Legislature are submitted to his decision. I do not think it by any means necessary that he should take the lead as a reformer, even when reformation is, in his opinion, necessary. Reformers will be reformed when it is well understood that the power which wields the whole patronage of the nation will not oppose the reformation.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, sir, your humble servant,  
**W. H. HARRISON.**

To the Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS.

### TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1836.

#### IN SENATE.

Some petitions were presented by Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. HUBBARD, and referred.

Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, on a bill for the relief of John Benet, with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. PRENTISS, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the trustees of schools and school lands in and for township sixteen, range three east, Mississippi, for a donation of lands for the use of schools.

Mr. PRENTISS offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Williston to Jericho, in Vermont.

Mr. BUCHANAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States in the State of Michigan, with an amendment.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of John Benet, with an amendment.

Mr. SOUTHWARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish and regulate the navy rates, and for other purposes; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Nathaniel Smith; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Several resolutions concerning post routes were offered by Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, Mr. SHEPLEY, and Mr. EWING, of Illinois, and were agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a set of standard weights and measures to be delivered to each State in the Union.

Mr. PRESTON, on leave, introduced a joint resolution concerning a contract for filling the four vacant niches in the Rotundo; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

The following bills were taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole:

A bill for the relief of the heirs, or their legal representatives, of William Conway, deceased. Ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to establish an armory in the West. Laid on the table.

A bill for the relief of Col. Daniel Newnam. Indefinitely postponed.

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Captain Robert White. Ordered to be engrossed.

**LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.**

On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to authorize the purchase of private stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal, in the Louisville and Portland Canal, which was lying on the table.

An amendment, offered when the bill was last under consideration, was withdrawn.

There was some short discussion on this bill, in which Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. HENDRICKS, participated.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the bill in the first clause, which reads: "Be it enacted, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, &c. by inserting after the word "That," these words:

"For the purpose of removing the obstructions in the Ohio river, at the Falls of Louisville, so as to render the passage of the same practicable, free from tolls."

The discussion was continued by Mr. NILES and Mr. WALKER, when the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS then moved another amendment, restricting the amount to be paid for the stock to "twelve and a half per cent above par."

Mr. NAUDAIN suggested a modification, so as to limit the maximum price to be paid "eighteen per cent above par."

Mr. EWING advocated at some length the purchase of the stock at a fair, reasonable, and practicable price, which in his opinion was above the par value.

Mr. PORTER, in the course of his remarks, stated that forty-one STAMBOGS had passed through the canal in a single week.

Mr. DAVIS spoke in high terms of the praiseworthy enterprise, industry, and perseverance of this canal company; of the many obstacles which they had surmounted; the discouragements which they had met with, and the risks which they had run during the progress of this work. He thought that it would hardly comport with the honor and dignity of this Government to do less than indemnify the company for the sacrifices which they had made, if not for the STAMBOGS more than 4 per cent upon the money which they had expended, though without the arbitrary and ungenerous interference of the General Government, in the manner threatened by the committee, the stock in the canal must become exceedingly valuable.

Mr. CLAY also advocated a high, just, and generous policy on the part of the United States; and some measures should be adopted to restrain the company from the further exercise of their alleged extortions.

The motion of Mr. NAUDAIN was then rejected—years 13, says 11.

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the maximum was then fixed at 16 per cent—years 18, says 11.

The amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS, as amended by Mr. PORTER, in the course of his remarks, stated that forty-one STAMBOGS had passed through the canal in a single week.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the third section, which was agreed to.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to strike out the second section, which provides that if the Secretary cannot purchase the stock on the terms prescribed, he shall sell the United States stock in said company; which was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to add a section appropriating a sum sufficient to carry this act into effect.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments being concurred in, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

#### INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, the unfinished business of





(Continued from the first page.)  
 He was opposed to the section, because he thought it would operate much injustice.

Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, went into statements to show that the salaries in several cities would be wholly inadequate to support a competent postmaster; and that some of the postmasters in minor offices, if deprived of their perquisites, would suffer severely in the public service.

Mr. BRIGGS, of the House, would not take up the subject of increasing salaries. It would be almost impossible to do it with justice, with the information now in possession of the House. He hoped the sections would be stricken out as a monstrous incumbency to the bill, and that the subject would be more deliberately acted upon hereafter.

Mr. EVERETT was opposed to the instructions, and was not willing to increase the salaries of postmasters. He thought, as all their clerks and office expenses were provided for by the Government, and as very small talents were required, and the postmaster was a mere supervisor, there would be an abundance of applications from competent persons to obtain the offices, even at \$20,000 salary. That was the thought, generally, at that time, and he wished the proposition to be tried at the present session, as the bill then stood. There was no office in the country which required so small a modicum of knowledge, and he thought \$20,000 per annum an ample compensation for the services.

Mr. GREENELL said he did not feel the alarm expressed by some gentlemen at the operation of this bill. He complained of the imperfect information frequently given to the House; and he hoped that the House have matured a measure of the kind, under some head of a Department, or of a bureau, would send in information to show that all had been wrong in the understanding of the House. He hoped, though he made no motion, that the operation of the bill, at least in regard to these sections, would be postponed, so as to enable the House to receive further information, and to examine the subject understandingly. He was opposed to going back to the old system.

Mr. REED moved an amendment to the instructions, providing that the bill shall be so amended that these sections shall take effect on the 4th of March next. He said that he would give time for proper reports to be made, and at the next session the subject of the salaries might be properly regarded, while this evil practice would be suppressed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD defended the sections. He thought the salaries were sufficiently large; but if they were not, they could be raised. He was opposed to having five and ten thousand dollars a year extorted from the People, more than is allowed by law; and he hoped the operation of the sections would not be postponed a moment, in order to continue the practice.

Mr. WISE rose to the floor, and said this practice came under the definition, and was clearly an indictable offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment and removal from office. It was extorting money from the People under color and by virtue of office; and when it was known to have existed to so monstrous an extent, he wanted to know why the Government had not instituted proceedings against it. He said these were bad times, but the sections were not merely tolerated, but when it came up with a bold front and demanded to be sanctioned by law. He referred to the example as well as the effect, and said, that while the salaries of collectors of the customs were less than these exorbitant receipts of postmasters, it would not be long before they would devise some mode of extortion equally efficacious and equally likely to be sanctioned by the Government. Receivers of money for public lands, clerks of the courts, and even legislators, would follow in the train of corruption to get their fees and rewards. After alluding to many corrupt practices, which, he said, were carried out, or begun to be carried out, by the present Administration, he said he wanted the whole understood and ripped up from the foundation. He contended that the salary of \$20,000, was sufficient in New York, but that the salary should be raised, rather than this crime should be allowed and sanctioned by law, and that the effect of the crime, and the example set by the crime, should be legalized. He examined the salaries of judges and officers in Maine, none of whom received so much as \$2,000, and said that the average of income of respectable lawyers in New York would not amount to that sum. He hoped the sections would not be stricken out, because, if some evils might arise, he knew of none that could be so great as those of the practice which they would correct.

Mr. LANE argued at length to show that this case was not analogous to cases of fraud and extortion; and defended the practice as one of equal convenience to the postmaster and the community. It was a matter of fair bargain and sale, and there was no compulsion, or extortion, or corruption involved in it.

Mr. JENIFER did not think the bill as it is, would operate justice to the postmasters, which some members anticipated. He thought the practice an abuse, and wished it discontinued, though he was willing to pay postmasters fair, adequate salaries, and let the People see that they did their duty.

Mr. SPEIGHT, after a few remarks, called for the previous question.

The SPEAKER said the main question will be "Shall the bill pass?" cutting off the motion to commit.

The previous question having been seconded—yeas 67, nays 57, the question Shall the bill pass? was put, and carried in the affirmative, without a division.

**INDIAN ANNUITIES.**  
 On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and (Mr. CUSHING in the chair) and took up the "bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian annuities, and for other similar objects, for the year 1836."

The three first amendments were agreed to.

The fourth amendment of the Senate, increasing the appropriation for locating reservations and certifying contracts under treaty with the Creeks, of the 24th March, 1832, \$7,000 in lieu of \$1,700, gave rise to a debate, in which Messrs. BELL, McKAY, GLASCOCK, ASHLEY, LAWLER, LEWIS, HAYNES, TOWNES, CAMBRELENG, HAWES, LYON, and OWENS took part.

Mr. LEWIS moved to amend the amendment so as to authorize the President to appoint additional agents, not exceeding six in number, for the certification and investigation of frauds; and the suggestion of Mr. BELL, that the amendment was passed over by the committee, and the committee proceeded to the remaining amendments, several of which were concurred in, and others passed over for the present.

The committee then rose.

Mr. ADAMS asked the consent of the House to take up, at this time, the resolution to print 5,000 extra copies of the report of the select committee on the subject of slavery.

A motion was made that the House adjourn.

Mr. ADAMS asked the yeas and nays, but they were not granted, and the House then adjourned.

**NORFOLK, MAY 30.**  
 The frigate Columbia was towed down by the steamers Chesapeake and Johnson, into Lynnhaven bay, where she is now at anchor, and two boats having left her yesterday morning, and come up to this port. We learn from Captain Sherman, of the Chesapeake, that in rounding the "Horse Shoe," the heavy swell caused by an easterly wind setting in from the Cape rendered it impracticable for the boats to remain alongside of the frigate any longer, without being stove to pieces; and that they had no other resource but to "cut and run," to keep from sinking. The Chesapeake had all her tenders crushed to splinters by the frigate's main chain-plates, and would have been "chewed up" herself by the mighty hulk, if she had remained much longer in its embrace. As it was, the Chesapeake sustained considerable damage to her upper deck. But her consort, the little Johnson, being on the weather side, fared much worse, having her starboard side completely wrecked, and the gun-torn to pieces forward, the wheel-loosened, and the upper deck riddled and stanchions carried away. This frigate has anchors and cables enough to keep her snug, "blow high or blow low," and we have steamboats here that can bring her up and place her alongside of the navy yard wharf. "In the twinkling of a bed-post," as Lord Dufferin says.

**JUNE 1.**  
 The United States frigate Columbia was towed up from Lynnhaven bay to the navy yard, on Monday, by the steamboats Patrick Henry and The Jefferson. They made quick work of it; started at 9 o'clock and returned at 3—Herald.

**FATAL CASUALTY.**—A son of Mr. Snaefler, aged about 18 years, residing near Blue-Spring Chapel, Adams county, Pa., was drowned in the Cheat creek, on Thursday last. The act of casting a net from a log being across the creek, he lost his balance and fell into the water, which being deep, and he was unable to swim, the unfortunate young man was drowned. A younger brother witnessed, without being able to prevent the catastrophe.

A child of Mr. Fredrick Aldinger, residing near Hanover, Pa., aged about 18 months, fell into a spring, near the dwelling, week before last, and was drowned.

**REMARKS OF MR. CUSHING, (or Mass.)**  
 On the resolution for supplying distressed families on the Alabama and Georgia frontier with rations.

Mr. CUSHING said that the object of this resolution, as expressed in the terms of it, and as explained by the gentleman who brought it forward, was to give bread to those distressed inhabitants of Alabama and Georgia, who might be driven from their homes by the hostile Creeks, and fly for temporary refuge to the military posts of the United States. In this understanding of its import, he was ready to vote for the measure.

Its constitutionality had been called in question. Mr. C. said if he entertained any doubts on that score, he certainly should have stated them at the time of its introduction. Congress clearly possessed the requisite power. The objections to the measure proceed upon the supposition that it is a *charity*. Not so. The Constitution empowers Congress to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. He would not rely upon the last expression "general welfare." It is very vague and extreme generality should inspire us with caution in the application of the power of Congress. What he had in mind was, the power, and the obligation of "common defence"; that is, in an especial manner, the protection of the citizens under the immediate exigencies of war, which was the primary object and paramount duty of the Union.

Analyze the facts in the case. A war exists; our citizens are assailed by armed enemies, seeking their destruction. It is, in the first instance, my duty to defend them against the power of the foe; and then, if he should attack them, against the endeavor of the foe to destroy them by starvation, when that endeavor is just as much a belligerent measure, an act of war, as it was to shoot them down in the field? Such a necessity is among the ordinary exigencies of war at all times. It would be strange, indeed, if when a war is raging in any part of the United States, and suffering families are entailed from their homes by the enemy, houseless, penniless, and without provision, and they take shelter under the guns and the flag of their country, they must be refused a pittance of the public rations for the time being, and left to starve, under pretence that the Constitution does not authorize Congress to afford them such relief? The power to defend the citizen under the actual exigencies of war, was the very last which he would consent to concede to the Government.

Of the propriety of the measure, supposing it to be constitutional, there was sufficient evidence in the facts before the House. The Creeks in Alabama and Georgia were emulating the example of the Seminoles in Florida. It was the bounden duty of Congress to extend to the inhabitants protection and relief, promptly, thoroughly, and suitably to the condition of the country, and the character of the foe. Whether the policy of the Government, in relation to individuals, were right or wrong, in the acts which had led to the present state of things, we must, at all events, defend the lives of our countrymen; and this resolution is one of the forms of relief and protection which had been called for in the similar case of Florida. Some gentlemen had objected to the introduction into these debates of a reference to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the Indian. Mr. C. said he did not feel the force of this objection. Can the horrors of border warfare, or of a warfare between a civilized and a savage race, be too vividly pictured to the understanding of the House?

There was another argument urged against the resolution, which (Mr. C. said) did not engage his concurrence. It is alleged that, if the people of the disturbed districts be allowed to depend on their military posts, they will be less likely to defend themselves, and their property. Mr. C. said he could not assent to this doctrine. Are we to abandon our people to their fate, and drive them to desperation, by refusing a refuge to their wives and children, in order to compel them to fight it out as a sort of *fortiori* hope, sacrificed for the public advantage? They fly to a frontier fort; they ask for shelter and sustenance there, until they may have had time to consider themselves, and bestow their wives and children on the care of their friends. Do we think we can go back to your scattered dwellings; fight single, each man for the defence of his own house, so long as a bushel of corn remains in it, regardless of all odds, and even with certain destruction to yourself, and those you hold most dear, before your eyes. Is this language for the United States to hold to our people, when the knife of the Indian Alabama and Georgia? While we proclaim to the inhabitants of Alabama and Georgia, "we extend to you our arms; we ourselves, to yield to no panic fears, and to maintain their own cause in arms, let us, at the same time, enable them to feel that they are forever under the broad eagle of the Government of the United States. Thus, and thus only, and not by forcing them to contend single-handed with the foe, shall we in thine into the whole country a spirit worthy of the name of freemen."

Mr. C. said, that for these considerations, and under the ample security to the Treasury afforded by the regulations of the War Department in the case of Florida, he should vote for the resolution.

**THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.**  
 Not far from Rimini, upon a high and steep hill, among savage rocks, overlooking the despotism and slavery of men all around; there, firmly and proudly enthroned, sits a little republic of an age of thirteen hundred years, one of the oldest, if not the oldest governments of the world; but, alas! "the last of the Romans," "the last of those glorious republics that once dotted and sparkled upon all the Italian plains." Liberty, that inspiring spirit, that animating principle, that Roman Forum, and no longer fought for on the isles of Venice, who, the very wisper of it, was death upon the banks of the Arno; even then found a refuge in the forbidding cliffs that overlook the Adriatic, and was proudly blazoned upon the portals of SAN MARINO.

The oldest Republics of the world are there in one little clump, as some people say, in her sky-built eyrie. The waves of despotism have for ages beat against this rock, but have never overtopped its summit. The invading armies of Rome, the Hun, the Austrian, and the Frank, have never clambered up its sides. Even the "thunder of the Earth," as the French once styled the last man-conqueror of theirs, who, by the noise and confusion he made, well deserved the name, hurled no bolts of wrath against this little Republic, nestled in the very heart of his achievements. Even when dashed with ruin, and being every thing but himself and France, with his own hand, he cemented the little miracle of a Government, and promised it an increase of territory, which the people had the wisdom to refuse, with thanks for the offer, but with the avowal that they had no ambition to aggrandize their territory, and thus to compromise their liberties. Even despots, then, and the subjects of despots, respect a Government thus consecrated by age, and the sanctity of its Republic; and extend from the frozen needles of the Alps to the burning mountains of Vesuvius.

**FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS.**  
 Official letters were yesterday received by the hands of Capt. HITCHCOCK, from Gen. GAINES, under date of the 10th of May, confirming the former account of General Houston's victory over the advanced army of the Mexicans.

We have now experienced, for six days in succession, six failures of the mail from New Orleans, owing to the interruption to its transportation caused by the hostilities on the part of the Creek Indians. Yesterday, however, we received, in the Louisiana Journal of the 26th instant, New Orleans dates of the 14th, one day later than any New Orleans papers that have reached this city.

We copy from the paper referred to, the following article, which is of painful interest. It is, we apprehend, but too genuine. It conflicts, indeed, directly, with the Mexican official account of the engagement of Colonel FANNIN with the Mexicans, in several particulars; especially as to the amount of the force of the Mexicans who were in the engagement, and the terms of the capitulation. These discrepancies may be the fault of the Mexican, and not of that which follows. The reader will decide for himself upon the testimony before him as to the accuracy of the accounts we publish, and which, at best, are yet so unsatisfactory as to matters of detail.

On the 12th of March, orders were issued by General Houston to destroy the town and fort of La Bahia, and the force to fall back to Gonzales, to unite with him and concentrate all the Texian forces.

Prior to the receipt of these orders, Captain King's company was ordered to the Mission, (a distance of about 25 miles) in order to relieve some families who were in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. Upon their arrival at the Mission they were met and attacked by a large body of the enemy, and after a gallant and successful fight, retreated in an orderly and judicious manner to the camp where they remained till the morning of the 13th inst. The loss sustained by them was a very superior number of Mexicans and Indians with but small loss to themselves, but a severe loss to the enemy, until relieved by the Georgia battalion under Colonel Ward, who had been sent to their aid.

The separation of our forces caused our retreat to the Mission. An order was issued for all our forces at the Mission, to fall back and join the forces of Galdo with all possible dispatch or should be cut off by the enemy, (of whose advance San Patricio we had intelligence), to make good our retreat through the Guadalupe bottom, and join the army at Victoria.

On the 16th, our scouts brought intelligence that a body of the enemy, 1,500 strong, were on the San Antonio road. Many of the cannon having been dismantled preparatory to a retreat, we immediately remounted them, as we anticipated an attack that night. About 12 o'clock the enemy attacked us, and retreated into the fort; it however proved to be only the enemy's spies reconnoitering.

On the 17th, the enemy fortified the San Antonio river, and showed themselves at the old Mission, a distance from our fort of four miles. This day we destroyed the old Mission, by the aid of a few batteries, and down all the ruined walls, so as to secure us a full sweep of the enemy, should they attack the fort.

March 18.—The enemy still hovering round the old Mission, a council of war was called, when it was decided, that inasmuch as our ammunition was fast about to sustain a siege, and as our provisions were short, and that we were well aware of the overwhelming force of the enemy, it was advisable to fall back to Victoria.

In the night we made every preparation for an early retreat in the morning, and by day-light every one in a marching order; before day a scouting party was despatched to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, who returned shortly after day-light, and reported the lower road being clear. Colonel Horton was then ordered by Colonel Fannin to post all advance, rear, right, and left, on the 18th of March. The advance and rear were ordered to retreat towards the lower ford, and about 9 A. M. got our baggage and cannon across; we had nine pieces of brass artillery, consisting of one six-inch howitzer, three short sixes, two long and two short fours, with several small pieces for throwing musket balls; we then commenced our march, and were directed to have advanced several miles without receiving any intelligence of the enemy by our videttes, and about 10 A. M. halted to graze our cattle and take some refreshment on the outskirts of some timber we had just passed; we tarried about three-fourths of an hour, when we again commenced our march, and had advanced about four miles into the prairie, when a heavy force of the enemy's approach. Colonel Horton's cavalry, who were ordered in the rear, had neglected to remain in that position, and in consequence, the enemy had advanced within the distance of from one to two miles, and were discovered by the infantry in the rear, and almost immediately they were ordered upon both flanks, evidently with the design of surrounding us. The enemy had now formed a semicircle on our right and left, and as we had no means of moving our artillery, we were surrounded on both sides, and were fast surrounded by the enemy. The artillery was ordered to open fire, and the infantry to charge after the manner of a bayonet charge. Our men behaved nobly; and although surrounded by overwhelming numbers, not a charge of countenance could be seen.

This was the battle kept up; and upon the repulse of each charge, columns upon columns of the enemy were seen to fill like bees before smoke. Here, would be seen horse, trying in every direction without riders; and there, dismounted cavalry making their escape on foot, while the field was literally covered with dead bodies. It was a sorry sight to see our small circle—its head bowing slightly from the N. E. and the smoke of our cannon covering the enemy, under which they made a desperate charge, but were repulsed with a very severe loss. Our cannon was loaded with canisters of musket balls, and the howitzer with grape. In this manner the action was kept up with great fury by the enemy's charge after charge, being made by cavalry, infantry, and always repelled with heavy loss by our brave men; but a change of countenance could be seen.

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**Dr. ALCOCK'S WORKS.**—The well-known author of the "Young Man's Guide," Dr. Alcott, a gentleman of science and extensive observation, has recently prepared a work entitled the "YOUNG MOTHER," which has just issued from the press of Light and Stearns, of Boston. It treats of the management of children in regard to health, and while it gives a great deal of sound and important advice to mothers of every age as well as those who are young, it exposes the folly of numerous practices calculated to ruin the constitutions and injure the morals of the rising generation. The work is so judiciously written, as to be as valuable to the young as to the old, and is so judiciously published, as to be as accessible to the reach of all classes. We are glad to learn that its sale is rapid at the North. It should be in every family.

The same publishers issue the "MORAL REFORMER, and Teacher on the Human Constitution," a monthly duodecimo, edited by Dr. ALCOCK. It takes the ground that moral and physical education are so intimately connected that they ought to go together, and contains a great deal of common sense, moral truth, and information, which will promote the health of their bodies as well as the tranquillity of their minds. The work has existed about a year and a half, and is recommended by GEORGE COMBE, the distinguished author of the "Constitution of Man," and by a considerable number of men of high standing in this country. The price is \$1 a year only.

**TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
 On NEW YORK, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.  
 Just as our Evening edition was going to press, we have received, by a special messenger from the ship Carroll of Carrollton, London papers to May 2d, and Liverpool to May 3d.

**London Money Market.**—The English department of the Stock Exchange does not present even the slightest change to break the monotony which has characterized it for many days past.

The Market for Railway Shares is inactive compared with the excitement lately manifested; but this inactivity is chiefly shown in the neglect of speculations of minor importance; there being little depreciation in the value of the shares, which are still of common transfer in the Market.

**Liverpool Cotton Market, May 2.**—The Cotton market on Saturday and to-day has been more active than for some days past, the sales to-day being 4,500 bales, and on Saturday 3,500. There is no alteration in prices since Friday, but all sorts of Cotton are inclining upwards.

**Dr. Howe, the philanthropist and superintendent of the blind institution at Boston, gave lately in New York, an interesting account of these institutions and of the employments made at Boston in the printing of raised characters. He computed the number of blind in the United States at 8,000, and thought the sum proposed would be amply sufficient to supply their wants. Three of the pupils of the Boston institution, between 10 and 13 years of age, were present, and read with facility the raised characters, and translated French. One of the girls wrote an excellent hand. A committee to solicit donations was appointed.—Star.**

**TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.**—The undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the next Sherriffalty, and most respectfully begs your suffrages for that office.

W. H. S. FAY, SR.  
 Upper Marlboro', Feb. 29—epf

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

SAMUEL FLOWLER.  
 May 10—ff

**\$100 DOLLARS REWARD.**—Run away from the Lodge farm of the subscriber, in Fauquier county, Virginia, on Cedar run, on Monday, the 17th instant, a negro man named MARKS, about 37 or 28 years of age, six feet high, with dark eyes, rather a bright countenance, with short, curly hair, some scars on the forehead, above the right eye, on the right hand, much scarred and mutilated, with the middle finger more crooked than the rest, and the nail off, occasioned by a severe hurt. He has also a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, from a cut, and a scar on the left leg, caused by a burn. This fellow was lately apprehended in Belair, Maryland, with five papers in his possession, and brought home; and it is very probable that he has obtained other free papers, and in his second trip is making his way to Pennsylvania or Ohio.

A reward of fifty dollars is offered to any one who will secure the negro named MARKS, and bring him to the subscriber, or to any of his agents in Virginia. A sum of one hundred dollars if secured in any free State, so that the subscriber can get him again.

JACOB WEAVER.  
 Warrington, ap 23—4cs

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**\$100 DOLLARS REWARD.**—Run away from the Lodge farm of the subscriber, in Fauquier county, Virginia, on Cedar run, on Monday, the 17th instant, a negro man named MARKS, about 37 or 28 years of age, six feet high, with dark eyes, rather a bright countenance, with short, curly hair, some scars on the forehead, above the right eye, on the right hand, much scarred and mutilated, with the middle finger more crooked than the rest, and the nail off, occasioned by a severe hurt. He has also a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, from a cut, and a scar on the left leg, caused by a burn. This fellow was lately apprehended in Belair, Maryland, with five papers in his possession, and brought home; and it is very probable that he has obtained other free papers, and in his second trip is making his way to Pennsylvania or Ohio.

A reward of fifty dollars is offered to any one who will secure the negro named MARKS, and bring him to the subscriber, or to any of his agents in Virginia. A sum of one hundred dollars if secured in any free State, so that the subscriber can get him again.

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