GALES & SEATON.

PRICE, FOR A YEAR, TEN DOLLARS; FOR SIX MONTHS, SIX DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly, at the option of the Editors.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Bousa, will sail as above about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to ship will please to make early application to

ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co.

FOR NORFOLK.—The Steamer CO-LUMBIA, Captain James Mitchell, having been placed permanently on the route between the District of Colum-bia and Norfolk, will leave Washington every Monday and Fri-day at 11 o'clock A.M. and, returning, will leave Norfolk every Wednesday and Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage and fare \$5.

Freight destined to Petersburg or Richmond must be paid for at the time of shipment. ap 14—tf TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVEL-

LERS.
Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad.
DAILY LINE.—The Public are in DALLY LINE.—The Public are informed that sixty miles of this road are completed and ready for the transportation of passengers and produce. A train of Cars leaves Portsmouth daily, at half-past seven boats not arrive in time, the cars will be delayed until nine o'clock,) and arrive at Margaretteville, the present termination of the road, to dinner. Thence, passengers will be conveyed in four-horse coaches to Halifax, North Carolina. At Halifax there are regular lines of stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville,

there are regular lines of stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c. will be taken from the cars at Blackwater bridge by the steamboat Fox Returning, the coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M., arrive at Margaretteville to breakfast; leave Margaretteville a So'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth, the same day, in time for the Washington and Baltimore steamboats. The advantages of this road are economy and despatch; the fare from Portsmout to Halifax being only \$5, and the whole distance (84 miles

to Haliax being only \$5, and the whole distance (84 miles) travelled by daylight.

Passengers will find this the cheapest, as well as the most pleasant, direct, and expeditious route. Leaving Halifax in the morning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia; or leaving Philadelphia in the morning, they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing evening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep.

In the course of the year, it is expected that the Railroad will be completed to Halifax.

TRAVELLERS from New Orleans.

TRAVELLERS from New Orleans, &c. to the Atlantic cities, who come to Petersburg in the mail railroad cars, can leave Petersburg every morning in the mail stage, at 2 o'clock, arrive at the mail railroad cars in Richmond before 6; arrive at Washington city, same day, by 10 o'clock P. M.; and arrive the next morning, with the mail, at Baltimore, by 5½ A. M., and at Philadelphia, the same day, by 2 o'clock P. M., and at New York by 11 P. M.

Thus, the traveller accompanies the mail to Philadelphia in thirty-six hours from Petersburg, and in thirty-two hours from Richmond; and he goes from Petersburg to Baltimore in twenty-seven hours, and from Richmond within twenty-four hours; and the traveller goes from Petersburg to New York city in forty-five hours, and from Richmond in forty-one hours.

There is no line that combines so much of certainty and expe-

There is no line that combines so much much of certainty and exp J. WOOLFOLK & CO. dition as this, both ways.

J. WO
may 17—dlm [Raleigh Register 1m]

VERRE HAUTE STEAM MILL FOR SALE The subscriber, desirous of quitting the business, offers his valuable Mill establishment for sale; with two engines, one for sawing, the other for flouring; two pairs of burrs, running, with power for four pairs; all in good repair and successful operation. The building is large and convenient, with two acres and a half of ground, and enjoying a custom not surpassed by any in the country. Terre Haute is a flourishing town, and is surrounded by one of the best wheat counties on the Wabash river. Two canals centre at this place, for which (with other works) ten millions of dollars were appropriated by the late Legislature be-

millions of dollars were appropriated by the late Legislature; be-sides which, it enjoys the advantages of the great national work, the Cumberland Road. Those wishing to purchase will, on examination, find it the most eligible situation on the Wabash for

may 24-d6w

PROOKVILLE ACADEMY.—The Trustees with pleasure announce that this institution, at the close of the present month, will be placed under the care and superintend at Cambridge, Eastern Shore, Maryland. A long acquaintance with Mr. Hall justifies the trustees in recommending him as a gentleman in an eminent degree qualified as an instructor of Their academy is situated in Brookville, Montgomery county

Maryland, twenty miles from Washington, twenty-eight miles from Baltimore and Frederick cities, and is now liberally patronized. A boarding-house has been lately connected with the institution, in which a large number of boarders can be mo branches of a complete English education are here taught. The academy is supplied with maps, globes, mathematical and philosophical instruments, &c. Pupils from abroad can board and lodge with the Principal, and their morals as well studies, will be duly supervised by him and his assistants.

The summer session will commence on the second Monday of The summer session will commence on the second Monday

July.

Terms: board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel, &c. per quarter of twelve weeks, \$33 75, in advance.

WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER, M. D. President.

REMUS RIGGS, Secretary.
THOMAS McCORMICK, Treasurer. HENRY HOWARD, M. D. THOMAS J. BOWIE, ALLEN B. DAVIS, IGNATIUS WATERS.

LISHA LEE, Coachmaker, Baltimore, keeps con stantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at the notice, FAMILY CARRIAGES of every description most fashionable, splendid, and superior manner. He will also design and execute fancy vehicles, of entire new patterns, in a style of taste and workmanship not surpassed.

mar 29—c&d

LEXANDRIA FOUNDRY and STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY.—Locomotive and Stationary Engines, heavy Iron and Brass Castings, Church Bells,
and Machinery of every kind. Gendlemen visiting Washington are invited to call and see the works.

THOMAS W. SMITH & Co. Alexandria, March

CASH FOR NEGROES.—We will at all times give the highest prices in each for likely young Negroes of both the highest prices in cash for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from ten to thirty years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on us, at our residence on 7th Street, immediately South of the Centre Market House, Washington, D. C.

Maria 14—3tawtf [Globe.]

500 DOLLARS REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me or my agen of two valuable young negro Men, about the ages of 22 and 2: if taken out of the State of Virginia, and two hundred for both, one hundred for either, if taken in this State. They left hom together in July last. The one is named STEPNEY, black and of awkward carriage, has a wide mouth, and nose raised in stead of being flattened, as is usually the case among negroes his arms are very long, and feet very large. The other name ELIAS, of more sturdy make, and of somewhat lighter comple ion, his face generally spotted, his countenance downcast, an speech faltering when accosted sharply, and has the habit looking much over his shoulder.

JAMES B. EWELL, Near Buckland P. O. Prince William county, Va.

ARSHALL HOUSE, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia This area and the delphia.—This splendid house is now open for the ac commodation of families or private gentlemen. It is situated it the most pleasant part of the city. The parlors are large an airy, and those ladies and gentlemen who desire a pleasant an arry, and those fairles and gentlement with a convenient resting-place will not be disappointed by stoppin at the Murshall House.

E. BADGER,
Late of the City Hotel.

Editors of newspapers who have sent their papers Heiskell & Badger, City Hotel, will please, hereafter, to direct E. Badger, Marshall House, Philad. ap 30—d&c6w

to E. Badger, Marshall House, Philad.

PIRANSPARENT SLATES, a new article.—Received this day at Stationers' Hall, a few Transparent Slates by the use of which children easily acquire a knowledge of W. FISCHER.

na, on the Roanoke, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a part of the great Daily Mail Route North and South, is now am

part of the great Daily Mail Route North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The cars leave each end of the road daily, on the arrival of the respective mails. Travellers with their own equipages can have their horses and carriages transported on this road with perfect safety and convenience; and thus perform, in five or six hours, while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish. The Blakely Hotel, at the southern termination of the Railroad, has been rebuilt of brick, on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of mail coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. there is a line via Tarborough three times a week, connected with the mail line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Railroad at Belfield to Clarksville, Milton, and Danville.

etteville, and also a line from the Railroad at Belfield to Clarksville, Milton, and Danville.

Another tri-weekly line from Blakely, passes through Warrenton, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Railroad at Blakely, to Wilkins' Ferry, at Gaston, on the Roanoke, from whence a Railroad, to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing the line is continued by steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the railroad is finished, and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg by a tumpike road—and thence by the Petersburg railroad to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

Office of the Petersburg Railroad Company, }

Office of the Petersburg Railroad Company, February 28, 1836. mar 15-3taw3mo

NOTICE. WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL-ROAD.

The Steamboat from Baltimore to Philadelphia having adopted an earlier hour of departure, it will be necessary that the train of Cars start from Washington at half after two in the morning instead of three, on and after Monday next, the 9th instant.

The evening train will, also, on and after that day, leave

The evening train will, also, on and after that day, leave Washington at four, instead of 20 minutes before five. may 7—d1w&wtf

leaves the office next to Gadshy's every day, passes through Alexandria, Warrenton, Culpeper Court-house, Orange Court-house, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, &c. and, when the season commences, will go by "Lee's White Sulphur Springs."

Great exertions are made to render the line comfortable and

Proprietors, Alexandria.
(Globe)

TON AND NEW ORLEANS.

On Tuesday, the 26th of April, the mail for Richmond and Petersburg, &c. will leave Bradley's wharf, in this city, by 3 A. M. and arrive at Richmond same day by 8½ P. M., and at Petersburg by 12 o'clock at night. The mail will leave Petersburg every day by 2 A. M., arrive at Richmond by 5½ A. M., and at Washington same day by 10 P. M., thus gaining half a day between this city and Richmond and Petersburg, and from thence it will be still further expedited to New Orleans.

Travellers passing between the several eastern Atlantic cities

MAIL EXPEDITED BETWEEN WASHING-

expedited to New Orleans.

Travellers passing between the several eastern Atlantic cities and Mobile and New Orleans, will find this line to be the most certain and expeditious, as there will be no interruption in their travel between the cities of N. York and New Orleans. They wil be carried over the railroads between Petersburg and Blakely, Richmond and Fredericksburg, Washington and Baltimore, &c. &c. and when on water, in first-rate low pressue steamboats.

J. WOOLFOLK & CO.

STEAMPACKET SOUTH CAROLINA. The Steampacket SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt.

Wm. Rollins, being in complete order, will resume her regular run between Norfolk and Charleston on Friday, the 4th March, and continue to ply between the above

places until f			ce, as follows:		
Leave Norfolk,					
	y, March		Friday, March	11	
	do		Do do		
Do	April	1	Thursday, April	7	
Thurs	day, do	14	Do do		
Do	do	28	Do May		
Do	May	12	Do do		
Do	do	26	Do June		
Do	June	9	Do do		
Do	do	23	Do do		
	July		Do July		
Do	do	21	Do do		
	August		Do August		
	do	18	Do do		
Apply to			DIXON & HUNTER,		
Or to			JAMES FERGUSSON, BE	lltimore	
feb 25-2a	w9m				

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
Between Washington City, Piney Point, Kinsale, &c.

THE Steamboat CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sherman, will leave Bradley's wharf every Sunday, (beginning next Sunday) at 6 o'clock A. M., arrive at Piney Point and Kinsale same day, calling at all intermediate landings, and visiting the landing at Leonardtown. The Chesapeake will return the same route from Piney Point on Monday.

On Thursday following, the steamboat SYDNEY, Captain Guy, will leave the same wharfat the same hour, visiting the same landings, and return on Friday to the city. And thus the two boats will go down the river alternately on Thursday and Sunday, returning the following days to the city of Washington.

may 5—eo6w (Alex. Gaz.)

Y EDWARD DYER.—Commissioners' sale of Valuable Property.—In virtue of a decree of the honorable Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, in the matter of the division of the real estate of

improvements thereon, belong to said estate, to wit:

Lot No. 20, in square 729; lot No. 21, in square 729; part of
lot No. 23, in square 729; lot No. 18, in square 652; lot No.
11 in square 665; lot No. 7, in square 667; and lot No. 9, in
square east of 667; all in the city of Washington, and according

square east of 667; all in the city of Washington, and according to the plan of said city.

The sale to take place at 4 o'clock P. M. upon lot No. 20, in square 729, on which John Lynch now resides.

Terms of sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give his or their note or notes, payable as aforesaid, with interest from date, with satisfactory endorsers, to the legal representatives of the deceased, or to their authorized attorney in fact.

The said property will be sold clear of all incumbrance. The said property will be sold clear of all incur

JOSEPH FOLLANSBEE, SIMEON BASSETT, J. W. BECK GEORGE PHILLIPS.

EDW'D DYER, Auct

DY COOPER, AUTHOR OF THE SPY, PIO-D NEERS, &c.—Sketches of Switzerland, by an Ameri-can, 2 vols. This day received, and for sale by may 23 F. TAYLOR.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Charles County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed at March term, 1836, in a cause wherein Sylvia Waters, administratrix of John Waters, was complainant, and Deborah Waters and others were defendants, the undersigned as trustee will offer at public sale at Mr. John Hughes's store, in Charles county, on Thursday, 30th day of June next, all those several tracts or parcels of land called Old Blandford Enlarged, and Charity, containing one hundred and pinety-one acres, more or less, and which was behundred and ninety-one acres, more or less, and which was be queathed by a certain John C. Waters to his grandsons Arthu and Richard S. Waters. This land lies about two miles fror Byantown, and near the road leading to Benedict. It produce Byantown, and hear the road reading to Beterect. It produces fine tobacco, and is very desirable as a residence on account of its healthy location. It will be sold subject to the life estate of Deborah Waters. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the land previous to the day of sale.

Terms of sale: One-tenth of the purchase money cash; on the balance a credit of two and three years will be given, to be seened by hood with approved security.

secured by bond with approved security.

On the payment of the purchase money the trustee is empowered to execute a deed to the purchaser.

PETER W. CRAIN, Trustee,

GREAT NORTHERN AND Southern Daily Mail Route.—The Petersburg Railroad Company inform the Public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolito the Department of State, will undertake, with his accustome zeal and diligence, the settlement of claims generally; an more particularly claims before Congress, against the Unite States, or the several Departments thereof, and before any boar arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800 with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archive of the Government.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners on the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. &c. and those requiring life insurance can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (pospaid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and incon-

ed to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents of the papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties un agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economind prompt attention shall be extended to all business confidence. and prompt attention shall be extended to an object of ohis care; and that, to enable him to render his services an acilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the course of office.

feb 26—1y

American Life Insurance and Trust Company.

American Life Insurance and Trust Company.
Offices—No. 136 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and corner
of Wall and Broad streets, New York.
Agency—At Elliott's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near
Four and a half street, Washington city.
Established by Act of the Legislature.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

WHIS COMPANY, from its large Capital and various
means of accommodation, affords ample security and great
facility to parties who transact their business with it: The terms
are as low as any office in the Union. They make
1. Insurance on Lives.
2. Grant Annuties
3. Execute Trusts.
4. Sell Endowments.

4. SELL ENDOWMENTS.

The Legislature having directed the manner in which the capital of this company must be secured, and the whole being under the immediate supervision of the Chancellor, to whom stated returns will be made, it becomes the secure depository for the moneys; property, and estates of all such as may desire the intervention of a permanent Trustee or Guardian; to such the intervention of a permanent Trustee or Guardian; to such as require a punctual payment of interest upon sums deposited, or such as may make deposites for the benefit of accumulation. Under the charter, real or personal property can be conveyed or devised to the Company in Trust, and they may execute any trust in the same manner, and to the same extent, as any Trustee; they may make all contracts in which the casualties of life or interest of money are involved.

or interest of money are involved.

Money will be received in Deposite by the Company, and held in trust, upon which interest will be allowed, payable semi-

annually. $Rai$	tes of Insurance for	r \$100, on a single	Life.	
Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For lif	
25	1.00	1.12	2.04	
30	1.31	1.36	2.36	
35	1.35	1.53	. 2.75	
40	1.69	1.84	3.20	
50	1.96	2.09	4.60	
	TRUS	STEES.		
Patrick Macaulay,		Joseph L. Joseph,		
		C D		

James Boorman, Charles A. Davis, Samuel Whetmore, Philip T. Dawson, Matthew L. Bevan, William E. Mayhew,
Frederick W. Brune,
Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK
MACAULAY, Esq. President, Baltimore; or MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq., Vice President, New York; to which immediate attention will be paid.

Applications may also be made personally, or by letter, pos

Applications may also be made personally, or by letter, posaid, to FRANCIS A. DICKINS, Agent for the Company in the City of Washington. His office is in Elliott's Row, Pen sylvania avenue, near Four and a half street.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

TH NSI	IRES	LIVES for one	or more vea	rs. or for life.				
			S.III.	DELIVER TO SET !				
		Rates for One	Hundred 1	Dollars.				
Age.		One year.	Seven	years.	For life			
25		1.00	1.1	2	2.04			
30		1.31	1.3	6	2.36			
35		1.36	1.5	3	2.75			
40		1.69	1.8	3	3.20			
45	大台灣。	1.91	1.9	6	3.73			
50		1.96	2.0	9	4.60			
55		2.32	3.2	1	5.78			
60		4.35	4.9		7.00			
GRANTS ANNUITIES.								
Rates for One Hundred Dollars.								
60 ye	ears of	age, 10.	55 per cent.	)				
65	do.			per annum.				
70	do.		19 do.	)				
SELLS ENDOWMENTS.								
For One Hundred Dollars deposited at birth of child, the Com-								
pany will pay, if he attain 21 years of age,					\$469			
	A	t six months,			408 375			
One year.								

The Company also executes trusts; receives money on dep I kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary.

AGENTS AGENTS.
James H. Causten, City of Washington,
Dr. B. R. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
John O. Lay, Richmond, Va.
D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.
A. S. Tidhall, Winchester, Va,
George Richards, Leesburg, Va.
Neilson Poe, Frederick, Md.
1, 22-14.

WALUABLE LEXICONS, &c. Totius Latinitat Lexicon pur Forcellinus et Facciolatus, new edition, revised by Dr. Bailey, 2 volumes, 4to., half Russia. \$35.
Joannis Scapulæ Lexicon Gracco-Latinum, new edition, with Dr. Askew's Appendix, 2 volumes, 4to. half Russia, \$35.
Nouveau Dictionnaire Espagnol, Francois et Latin, compiled from the Dictionaries of the Academies Royal of Madrid and Paris, by M. Sejournaut, 2 volumes 4to. \$10.
Dictionaire Lingues François et Latin, by R. P. Le Brun.

Dictionnaire Universel François et Latin, by R. P. Le Brun, Dictionnaire de L'Academie Francoise, 1786, 2 volumes, 4te

\$12.
Calepini Dictionarum Octo Lingua: Leyden, 1631, 2 volumes, folio, very fine copy, the best edition of Calepinus. \$20.
Stephanus Thesaurus Græca Linguæ, printed in Paris in 1572, 4 volumes, folio, with a-fifth volume, containing the extremely scarce and valuable appendix, in very fine condition, from Mr. Jefferson's library. \$50.
Stephanus, abridged by Scapula: Leyden, 1602, 4to. \$5.
Stephanus, abridged by Scapula: Vienna, 1816, 4to. \$4.
Hedericus Lexicon, new edition, 4to. half bound Russia. \$10.
Plato's Works, complete, Bipont edition, 1781, 12 volumes, 8vo., with Rhunken's Scholie in an additional volume, a very fine copy, from Mr. Jefferson's library, and very rare. \$35.
The above valuable books are offered at prices at least thirty per cent. lower than what they are worth, and would command in regular retail business. Many of them are of very rare occurrence, and there is not a similar collection to be found in the e, and there is not a similar collection to be found in the United States. On sale by

OTICE is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Jane Harrison, late of St. Mary's County, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are herey warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the abscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next; they may therwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1836. ZACHARIAH H. TIPPETT,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court for Charles county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benedict Burtles, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of November next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1836.

WILLIAM E. BURTLES, may 7—1aw4w

Administrator of Benedict Burtles.

Administrator of Benedict Burtles. NEW SONG.—Received, this day, a beautiful Song called "Nature's greatest beauty," written by Charles Olcott, Esq. of Ohio, and arranged for the piano forte by C. R. W. FISCHER.

facturers

1 do with 3 pairs extra jewels

Also, fine gold Earrings and Pins in sets, of fashionable patterns and best quality, with other jeweley.

The above will be sold great bargains, on early application

sing consigned for a limited period.

may 23—d3t

P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

ENNY MAGAZINE, &c.—The first number of the fifth volume of the Penny Magazine is this day received.

The Library of Useful Knowledge, No. 208.
The Saturday Magazine, the Penny Cyclopedia, Parley's Magazine, in parts and in volumes, always to be had, wholesale and retail, of KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, may 23—3t In the Athenseum, Penn. Avenue.

HAKSPEARE.—Shakspeare's Plays and Poems, wit a Life, glossarial notes, and 170 illustrations from plates i Boydell's edition, 15 vols. 12mo. London, 1832, fancy cloth Shakspeare, in one and two volumes, Dearborn's edition.

Do in one 12mo. volume, complete, with plates.
Shaksperian Dictionary, forming a general index to all the popular expressions, quotations, and most striking passages in his works, by Thomas Dolby, one vol. 12mo; price \$2.

This day received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, may 23—3t In the Athenaum, Penn. Avenue.

DURE AND VERY CHOICE SHERRY WINES.—The subscribers have been authorized to dispose of the stock remaining from their late extensive auction, (in order to make a final close of the concern,) by private sale, at the auction prices. That now on hand embraces three qualities of Sherry, acknowledged to be very superior by the numerous purchasers in attendance at the public sale, and other competent judges. They presume particulars are by this time well known. Samples may be examined. The wines are well packed, in cases of one and two dozens. ed, in cases of one and two dozens.

P. MAURO & SON,
Auctioneers, opposite Brown's Hotel. THE ODORIFEROUS COMPOUND, or Oriental Sweet Res. 4 June tal Sweet Bag, a delicate and pleasant perfume f wardrobes, drawers, &c. composed of herbs and flowers,

All the fragrance of summer, when summer is gone. Also a preventive against moth. Frequency Prepared by Dr. J. COOKE, Fredericksburg. In a neat satin bag, price 25 cents. For sale, wholesale etail, by retail, by
F. HOWARD,
may 20—3tif (Mir)
Near Seven Building

FOR RENT.—The pleasant dwelling-House the corner of Foxall's Row, south side of Bridge stree Georgetown. Also, the store under the dwelling.

Apply to SAM'L McKENNEY, Apply to may 23—3t (Glo) EW LATIN GRAMMAR.—WM. MARSHALL & Co., corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, have just published a new edition of Adam's Latin Grammar, by Professor C. D. Cleveland. In this edition, which contains nearly one hundred pages of matter not found in any other, the following are some of the principal additions and improvements:

1. Old lists of irregular, defective, and redundant Noons enlarged, and many, new ones added it marks on gender and on the principal additions.

rged, and many new ones added; remarks on gender and a e force of the different cases; on an alphabetical list of nou

anative singular, and of the noun, and gen. plural; lists of trie gular and unusual comparisons; observations on proper name and reciprocal pronouns, &c. &c.

2. The verbs are conjugated with the perfect participle which is generally used instead of the supine, which is rarely found, though Dr. Adam generally gives it (formed by analogy without authority. Whenever the supine, however, does occur classical authority is adduced, as it is for the participle and other than the participle and the participl respect peculiar. The classical citations are about three the

ly and in composition. The original import of each is given, and their secondary traced to their primary meaning.

4. In the Syntax, Dr. Adam's rules and observations are al preserved in their order, and about SEVENTY new paragraph (nearly 20 pages) are added. To facilitate reference, every pages and their order pages are added.

ragraph is numbered.
5. The Prosody has been much enlarged, and the Horatian metres fully elucidated.

Professors and Schoolmasters are invited to examine this edition, as it is believed they will find it far superior to any other edition of the same work. Copies of the Grammar will be furnished gramitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it. an 18—tf

MERICAN HISTORY, LAW, &c. -Salazar's Ob Debate in the House of Representatives in 1819 on the Semi

nole War, 12mo., \$1 50.
Select Speeches of John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, \$2.
Sketch of the Politics, &c. of the Western World, and of those characteristics of European Policy which affect its inter Smith's History of New York from its discovery to 1732, with

Smith's History of New York from its discovery to 1732, with a continuation to 1815, 8vo., \$2.

Snow's History of Boston, Massachusetts, engravings, \$4.

-Trial of British Soldiers at Boston, in 1770, \$1 25.

Rogers' American Biography, 12mo., 75 cents.

Sparks' American Biography, 5 volumes, each volume \$1 25.

Staughton, Memoirs of Dr. William, \$1.

Traits of the Boston Tea Party, 18mo., 75 cents.

Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the Reports of Alexander Hamilton, on Public Gredit, a National Bank, Manufactures, 2 vols. 8vo., \$8.

Trumbull's History of Connecticut, 2 vols. 8vo., \$5.

Annals of Tryon County and Border Warfare of New York, \$1 50.

Debates of the Convention of Virginia, 1788, \$2.
Debates of the Convention of Virginia, 1829 and '50, \$4.
Volney's View of the Soil and Climate of the United State

Natson's Annals of Philadelphia, 8vo., \$3 50. Washington, Marshall's life of General, new edition, \$6 5 may 18 On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON. STATE OF MARYLAND, Montgomery County March Term, 1836.-In Chancery. Lancelot W. Ray,

James M. Pope and Eliza his wife, Samuel McPherson and Rosetta his wife, Mr. Runnals and Louisa his wife, and Richard

HE bill in this case states that Richard Barrett, late of sa county, deceased, during his lifetime executed a deed mortgage unto the complainant, bearing date the 27th day February, 1828, which is recorded in liber B. S, folios 526, 52 523, and 529, one of the land records of Montgomery county, fi the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, current mone; with interest from date, with a condition thereunto annexed th the said Barrett should pay unto the said Ray or his legal representatives, on or before the 27th day of February, 1829, the sur of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, current money, wit terest from the date thereof.

Now the object of this bill is to toreclose the said mortgag Now the object of this bill is to to reclose the said mortgage, or secure the payment of the said sum of money, and the interest thereon, by the sale of a part of a tract of land lying and being in Montgomery county, State of Maryland, called "Friendship," containing six acres, more or less, the same being the real estate of which the said Barrett was seised of previous to his death, and the above mortgage having been given on the said land for the security of the payment of the abovementioned sum of money and it being suggested to this Court that the said Samuel Mc-Pherson, Rosetta his wife, Mr. Runnals and Louisa his wife, and Richard Jacobs reside out of this State, it is therefore, this 15th day of April, 1826, ordered that the said non-residents be and appear in this Court on or before the 31st day of August next. any of April, 1836, ordered that the said non-residents be an appear in this Court on or before the 31st day of August next and answer the premises, or otherwise the same shall be take. pro confesso: provided a copy of this order be published in on newspaper printed in Washington City and one in Rockvill once a week for three successive weeks, the first insertion being at least four months before the said day.

CHS. I. KILGOUR.

True copy. Test: BRICE SELBY, Clerk. ap 29—1aw3w

NEW MAPS OF WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, and of all the Western and Southern States, new and enlarged and very much improved editions, are this day opened and for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsbell Holling Circulating Library, immediately

by's Hotel.

Also, just published, Mitchell's Compendium of Canals and Railroads in the United States.

The Lands in Buncombe lie in the Gold Regrant gold patent Levers of superior quality, with double backs, gold dials, &c.

1 do Lepine, very superior also
3 silver patent Levers, of fine quality, by approved manufacturers
1 do with 3 pairs extra jewels

ARGE LANDED ESTATE in the Gold Region in North Carolina, for sale.—About 350,000 acres of Land, situated in the three countries of Buncombe, Rutherford, and Mecklenburg, in the State of North Carolina.

The Lands in Buncombe lie in the vicinity of the projected great railroad from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina.

Those in Rutherford and Mecklenburg are in the gold region, which are daily attracting the attention of the Public. Some of the richest developments of surface mines, in veins, have been already opened on the Lands in Mecklenburg, which lie in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Phifer Mine, known in the country as "The Mint;" and the purest gold found in the mining region has been discovered in the deposite mines in Rutherford.

erford.
These valuable Lands abound with hydraulic power; in a region of country unsurpassed in salubrity by any part of the United States, and are now offered for sale to close a concern; and it is believed that they afford great opportunities to gentlemen o capital and enterprise. The terms of sale will be liberal.

For further particulars as to the quality of the Lands and productiveness of the Mines, reference is made to Judge Forman, the agent of the proprietors, resident at Rutherfordton, Rutherford country North Carolina; and for terms of sale, personally or if by letter, post-paid, to or if by letter, post-paid, to FREDERICK BRONSON,

No. 34, Wall street, in the city of New York. ap 5--eo2m

ARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS—WARE.—R. H. MILLER has just received, per ship John Marshall, Captain Crandell, from Liverpool, 129 crates and hogsheads of Earthenware and China, compri ing a complete assortment, which he will sell upon accommedating terms, and at prices lower than can be found elsewhere.

Blue and green edged Plate, C. C. and iron and stone Washbasins and Pitchers, colored and printed Pitchers, Urns, Basins, &c. in the original package, can be furnished by him at prices which will compete with any of the Northern markets.

Goods packed by him will compare favorably, as to packing, quality, or prices, with any that can be purchased in the Union. A very handsome assortment of rich Cut Glass, plain, moulded, and pressed Glassware, English and French Tea China, plain and gilt, always on hand for retailing.

ad, and pressed Glassware, English and French Fea China, plantand gilt, always on hand for retailing.

Pipes, in boxes, Window-glass of the ordinary sizes, pressed and cut glass Bureau Knobs (for the supply of cabinet-makers and for retail) always on hand. Orders will be received for any sizes of Window-glass, or any description of Glassware, and forwarded to manufactories with which he corresponds.

Alexandria, 4 mo. 28.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber hat but obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's country, Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Thoma icewman, late of said country, deceased. All persons havin laims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereto, to the subscriber, reciding in Washington, D.C. on or before the 14th day of November next; they will otherwise, by law, be excluded from all be

personal estate of James Friend, late of washington county, District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims agains said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1836.

ELENOR FRIEND,

may 3—w3w

Administratrix.

Circuit Court of Washington County.

IN EQUITY.

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States and others, complainants,

vs.
Richard Smith and others, defendants. Richard Smith and others, defendants.

\*\*HE Auditor having, to wit, on the 25th day of January 1836, filed in this Court his report upon the matters refered to him in this cause, it is this 29th day of April, 1836, order ed by the Court, that the same be, in all things, confirmed, unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before the 2d Monday in June 1811, provided a copy of this order be published in the National Intelligencer once a week for at least three weeks before the said second Monday in June 1811.

By order of the Court: ap 30-law3w WM. BRENT, PRINCEGEORGE'S COUNTY COURT .-- April

PRINCEGEORGE'S COUNTY COURT. --April
Term, 1836.

RDERED by the Court this 25th day of April, 1836, that
the creditors of Nelson Davidson, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear
before Prince George's County Court, to be held at Upper
Marlborough town, on the third Monday in November next, to
file interrogatories and allegations (if any they have) against
said petitioner.

True copy—test:

ADILLA REALL True copy—test:
may 4—law4m AQUILA BEALL,

THINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. HUGH SMITH & CO. have just received per shi ohn Marshall, direct from Liverpool, and per ship Ganges, vi ames river, 194 crates and hds. China and Earthenware. These with their previous large stock on hand, comprising a very fund general assortment, having been selected from the bes

Dinner sets, a great variety India China Dining set English and French fancy and plain gilt Tea China

Glass, cut, plain pressed
Window Glass of every size
Boston Crown Glass, procured at factory prices
Britannia Tea sets, best English

Castors, silver mounted, e.c.
Pipes in boxes
Stone Ware, an excellent quality
Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
Daily expected per ship Potomac, from Liverpool, a still fin

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

MENRY W. THOMAS.

Fortan V, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.—Tourne fort's Hortus Romanus, cum Linnæanis Characteribus, vols. folio, 500 finely colored folio plates, equal to drawings very rare. Rome, 1776, \$45.

ery rare. Rome, 1776, \$45. Barton's American Flora, 3 volumes quarto, finely colored 's Medical Botany, 2 volumes quarto, finely colore Flora Conspicua, by Richard Morris, F.L.S., 60 finely color

Godman's Natural History of the United States, 3 volume Andubon's Ornithological Biography, 1 vol. 8vo., \$3 50.

Bewick's General History of Quadrupeds, the figures graved on wood, \$5.

Elliott's Botany of South Carolina and Georgia, 2 vols., \$4 Sylva Americana, a description of the forest trees, by D. J

Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, with plates, 7th dition, 4 vols. 8vo. \$14.
Buffon's Natural History of the Globe, Man, Birds, Beasts,

Elimin's Natural History of the Clove, Mail, Blids, Beass, ic. in 5 vols. 12mo. 500 engravings, \$4.

Flora and Pomona, with richly colored plates of fruits and owers, by Charles McIntosh, 8vo., \$12.

Sny's American Entomology, 3 vols. 8vo., plates, \$9.

The Classes and Orders of the Linnean System of Botany, with plates, 3 vols. 8vo., calf, \$14.

Thirty-eight Colored Plates, illustrative of Botany, 8vo. \$450.

Charled Pagina, Pagmantic, and Dussiany sur la Calling de

Chaptal, Rozier, Parmentier, and Dussieux sur la Culture de la Vigne, 2 vols. 8vo., calf, \$4.

All the introductory works on Botany, Natural History, &c and practical works on Gardening, Horticulture, Agriculture on sale by

DIACK AND RED INK.—Just received at Stationers' Hall, by the schooner President, a large quantity of best black and red Ink, in quart, pint, 8, 6, 4, and 2 onnee bottles. Also by the gallon, which will be furnished at New York wholesale prices.

W. FISCHER.

THEAP GLOBES.—Seven-inch Globes, mounted of mahogany stands, engraved, colored, and varnished, in the best style of the art, with Zodiac, Brass Meridian, Aralema, &c (in every way a first-rate article.) Price only \$3 50. For sale by GUARD AND NECK CHAINS.--Just received a good assortment of handsome Guard and Neck Chains, for sale at Stationers' Hall.

may 2 (Tel) W. FISCHER.

The Spring Meeting, over this Course, will commence on the fourth Tuesday in May, (the 24th,) and continue four days the fourth Tuesday in May, (the 24th,) and continue four days First day, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, mile heats, 300 dollars entrance, 100 dollars forfeit. Five subscribers, and closed, viz.

1. James M. Selden's ch. c. by Sir Charles, dam by Sir Hal.
2. James B. Kendall's b. c. by Henry, dam by Eclipse.
3. R. Gilmor, jr.'s gr. c. Frederick, by Byron, dam Allikroka.

kroka.

4. W. L. White's ch. c. Cash, by Carolinian.

5. J. S. Garrison's b. c. Norwood, by Monsieur Tonson, dam (the dam of Hanslap) by Sir Archy.

Same day, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies; mile heats, 100 dollars entrance, h. f. Five subscribers, and

1. James M. Selden's b. f. by Sussex, dam Brunette, raised 2. James B. Kendall's b. f. by Spring Hill, dam by imported Jack Andrews.

ack Andrews.

3. R. Gilmor, jr.'s ch. c. Howard, by Sir Charles, dam Sally Valker, by Timoleon.

4. Levi Hoffman's b. f. by James Cropper, dam by Popgal-Walker

5. G. L. Stockett's b. f. by Sussex, dam by Bay Richmond. Second day, Jockey Club purse, 500 dollars, three mile heats; see for all ages; entrance 20 dollars.

Third day, Jockey Club purse, 700 dollars, four mile heats; free for all ages; entrance 30 dollars.

Fourth day, proprietor's purse, 250 dollars, two mile heats; free only for nags bred or owned in Maryland and the District of Columbia; entrance 15 dollars. Same day, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies.

mile heats; 100 dollars entrance, h. f. Three subscribers, and closed, viz.

1. James B. Kendall names b. f. by Spring Hill, dam by im-. W. L. White names ch. c. by Carolinian, dam by Sir

3. Y. N. Oliver names br. c. Richard of York, by Star, dam

by Shylock.

On Monday, the 23d, (the day previous to the regular races,) an interesting MATCH RACE for I,200 dollars, will come off, between two celebrated geldings belonging to Jefferson county, Virginia, mile heats.

Virginia, mile heats.

Sweepstakes now open:

1. A sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, two mile heats, free only for Maryland bred and owned, and as far South as the Rappahannock; to run fall meeting, 1836; entrance 200 dollars, h. f. To name and close the 1st day of September, 1836.

2. A sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, two mile heats; to run fall meeting, 1836; entrance 300 dollars, 100 dollars forfeit. To name and close by the 1st day of Sept. 1836, to be run spring of 1839, mile heats; entrance 1,000 dollars, 250 dollars forfeit. Now six subscribers, and many more promised.

The proprietor, in offering the above list of races, hopes it is such as will give general satisfaction. The great number of fine horses in training this spring, he has been induced, by the advice of his friends, to give a purse of 500 dollars, three mile leats; to do which, he has taken 300 dollars from the four mile day, and added 200 dollars more, which make up the 500 dollars. Several improvements in the course and fixtures, suggested at the last meeting, are now being made, and, when completed, will render the Kendall Course second to none in the country.

J. B. KENDALL,

A sweepstake for colts and fillies found in the country.

J. B. KENDALL,

Treasurer and Proprietor.

EW SPRING GOODS.—C. ECKLOFF, MERCHANT TAILOR, Pennsylvania Avenue, has the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public, that he has just received his supply of elegant and fashionable Spring Goods, which he will make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable teacher.

He likewise continues to keep on hand a handsome and fashionable stock of Ready-made Clothing, equal in every respect to bespeke work, together with a large and splendid assortment of Francy Articles. To all of which he respectfully calls their attention and assures them there is no doubt they can be suited in any and every article belonging to gentleman's wardrobe.

ICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his The sustances and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on at the Corner of 4½ and C Street, the Coachmaking business in all its various branches, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Family Carriages, Barouches, vehicles, Buggies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c. made of the best materials, and by selected workmen. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. For sale, a first-rate six passenger Stage, made of the best materials, and finished in the best style.

NINE ENGLISH TWINE.—Received this day at

(Tel) JOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, New Ha-by ven, Coun. G. A. DE WITT, Principal, (late Princi-pal of Providence High School.) ference in Washington to Hon. John Forsyth and Hon.

Win. J. Grayson.

In New York: to Rev. Drs. Berrian and Anthon; Rev. Mr. Schroeder; Swords, Stanford & Co. Booksellers; Hon. Henry Meigs, and Meigs D. Benjamin, Esq. Importer of French Goods.

In Charleston, S. C. to Hon. Geo. W. Cross, and Rev. Pre-South Carolina, the Principal would be glad to add to their number from the Southern States. And he pledges himself that they shall be subject to no influence which would not be in perfect accordance with the wishes of Southern parents. Having lived at the South, he thinks he can duly appreciate Southern feelings.

New Haven, April. UPERIOR CUTLERY, direct from Joseph Rodgers and Sons.—W. FISCHER has received the residue of his fine Cutlery from the above highly celebrated manufacturers, consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bladed Penknives, in buck, ivory, pearl, and tortoise shell handles, Desk Knives, Erasers, Razors, and Soissors. Many of the Knives have been made expressly for the several Evecutive Departments and are insertiled according to the several Evecutive Departments and are insertiled according. and Scissors. Many of the Knives have been made expressly for the several Executive Departments, and are inscribed accordingly on one of the blades. This Cutlery will prove on trial to excel any other for sale here. He intends to import regularly articles of this description, and also Whatman's Drawing Paper, Bristof Boards, Quarto Post and Note Paper, Tissue and Tracing Paper, Terry's Parchment, and Brookman & Langdon's Drawing Pencils, direct from the manufacturers, and will thus he analysed to sumply the same at the very lowest prices.

be enabled to supply the same at the very lowest prices. OR SALE.—United States Telegraph 1829, 1830, 1831

ISAAC BEERS 6th street, under National Hotel.

THITTY'S PRACTICE, Vol. 3.—The Practice of the Law in all its departments, with a view of Rights, Remedies, and Injuries, as ameliorated by recent Statutes, Rules, and Decisions, showing the best modes of Creating, Perfecting, Securing, and Transmitting Rights, &c. &c. may 13 For sale by P. THOMPSON.

WORD'S Pocket Atmanac, and The Churchman's Almanac, both for 1836, for sale by ap 15 The Books.—Paris and the Parisians in 1835, by Frances Trollope, in 1 vol. Price \$2.

The Self-Condemned, a romance, by the author of "The Lollards," &c. &c. Price 62½ cents. For sale by may 9

P. THOMPSON.

may 9

\*\*ARMER'S Map of Michigan, and Farmer's Map of Ouisconsin, on a very large scale, (quite new,) exhibiting the land sections, &c. This morning received. For

OARD CASES.—Just received at Stationers' Hall, from New York, a large assortment of handsome Pearl, Shell, and Morocco (tipped with steel) Card Cases, with many other

useful and fancy articles.

may 6 (Tel.) W. FISCHER. EW BOOKS.—Just published and for sale by F. TAY-

LOR.
Irving's Knickerbocker, in two volumes, handsomely printed and bound; being the first of a series (complete and uniform) of the works of Washington Irving, for which the advertiser will Ben Brace, a Sea Story, 2 vols. price \$1 25. Herschel's Astronomy, new and improved edition, with plates;

price \$1 25.
Mitchell's Compendium of the Canals, Railroads, and Internal Improvements in the United States and Territories, and in Canada and Nova Scionary, by P. J. Kunst, just published (1836) and very much improved.

ap 20

NEW BOOK ON PHRENOLOGY.-Practical Phrenology, by Silas Jones, plates, 12 mo. price \$1 25ct sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

Columbian Star, from 3d January, 1824, to May 26, 1827,

Debate on Incendiary Publications-CONTINUED.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

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

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

nough to set himself right on that point.

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

had been anticipated by many.

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

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

a power fatal to the rights of the States.

He thought the second objection the most extraordinary of the two, but would notice them in the order in which they had been treated in the report.

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

It would be admitted that the Government of the Union

was a Government of limited powers. It was established by the People of the United States, in part, and principal-ly for the control and enjoyment of such rights and interests as experience had taught them they could best enjoy in common. But whilst established in part for this pur pose, it was, to a certain extent, as much the object of the national association to add additional securities to the independent enjoyment of the separate rights of the States a to concentrate the powers of the whole fo

certain national purposes.

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

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

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

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

action under another.

The President, then, had recommended Congress to pass a law so regulating the action of the Government under the Post Office power as to withhold the agency of the mail in the transmission of vertain matter, the acknow-ledged object and evident design of which was the destruction of an interest recognised in the Constitution, and Constitution secured to the States.

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

Mr. K. then asked if the existing laws, which author ized the transmission by mail of abolition papers from the non-slaveholding to the slaveholding States, were laws "necessary and proper" for the maintenance of harmony, and a proper intercourse among the States?" Were they necessary and proper for the preservation of an interest they were intended and obviously calculated to destroy? No; they were unnecessary and improper for this or any other constitutional purpose. And yet it was said by the Senator from Carolina that we had no independent power to modify or repeal them; we were under the strange necessity of doing wrong, until the States might meet, and legislate, and compel us to do right; thereby creating a fundamental necessity for a collision between the two Go-Why, (said Mr. K.) so far from being com pelled to carry these abolition papers, in the spirit of th sulted (he said) from the acknowledged right of the State All admitted this right in the States; and upon what principle was it? It was simply on the principle that the circulation of such matter was not necessary for national purposes, and was inconsistent with the rights which belonged exclusively to the slaveholding States. I we had a right to send them, the States had no right to we had a right to send them, the States had no right to stop them. In sending these papers by our laws, we as-sumed the right to send them. This assumption was either right, or it was wrong. If right, the States had no right to interfere with us; and if wrong, we should give them no occasion to do so. Rights (he said) might be co-existent and concurrent; but they could never be co-existent and inconsistent. Having no right, then, to use any meaninconsistent with the acknowledged rights of the States power, which was limited by the purposes of the grant and should be carried into effect by laws "necessary and proper" to effect the purposes for which the power was granted, and not to effect purposes for which the power was not granted. If these positions were true, it was plain that Congress had a right to regulate its own action under its

own power, with a due regard to those rights of the States I crty of the citizen, by denying to him the means of doing sed in the Constitution, and it was the duty of Con-

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

They claimed it under the amendment of the Constitu They claimed it under the amendment of the Constitu-tion, which provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the People peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievences." Now, (said Mr. K.) those who have been her ances." Now, (said Mr. K.) those who have been here during the session must feel somewhat astonished at the awful respect which is paid by the Senator from Carolina to one right secured by this amendment, when they recollect the unceremonious manner in which he treated another, expressly secured in the same article. It would be seen, (he said,) that this was the same article in which the right of petition was expressly secured to the worst as well as the best citizens, and to petition for the worst as well as the best objects. And yet the Senator had refused to receive petitions on the subject of slavery, and had agitated the country for months, by making war on a parcel of wo nen and children, disappointed old maids, and boarding chool misses; the former class having perhaps lost al ympathies with the world, and the latter not having learnt ny thing about it. These petitioners, such as they were not permitted, under an express right, to ask Congress in its discretion to abolish slavery in the District of poked beyond the Constitution for a remote implication, to ecure to the same persons the active and efficient agenc of the Government to abolish slavery in all the slaveholding

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

on this same amendment of the Constitution.

By petitioning Congress (he said) the petitioners could do no harm, unless Congress did it for them. They gave us notice of their existence and designs in the least dangernated that to refuse to receive these petitions would di-ninish the number of abolitionists; on the contrary, it was well known it would increase them; and whilst they were they were, where they were, and what were their views and designs. All insisted this was important information for the South; and as a Southern man, if he had his wishfor the South; and as a Southern man, if he had his wishes, he would like for every abolitionist, man, woman, and child, in the United States, to petition Congress on the subject, if he could only be assured that their petitions would be prudently treated. These petitions not only gave us the sentiments and designs of these people, and showed us where they lived, but kept the South advised of the feelings of Congress on the subject, which was all-important to that seeing of courty. With such admonition ant to that section of country. With such admonition, the South could never be taken by surprise. In every view of the subject, even on the score of expediency, the more he had reflected, the better was he satisfied with the course te had proposed on the right of petition. Something was ained by receiving, and certainly nothing lost by it. He was led to this short digression, (he said,) upon a motion long since disposed of, in consequence of the subject hav-ing been revived by the Senator, (Mr. Calhoun,) who

motion not to receive petitions.

Mr. K. then returned to the first position in the report. and asked, what was the freedom of the press? How was For what purposes, and to whom? The s curity provided for the freedom of the press was, by a re-striction on the National Legislature, intended to prevent any active interference with that right, as it existed in the tates at the time the Constitution was adopted. vision was only declaratory of a pre-existing right, accompanied by an engagement not to disturb it. That freedom consisted in the right to print and publish whatever might be permitted by the laws of the State, whose citizens insisted upon the right. The privilege was a reserved one and could not be disturbed within the jurisdictional limit. of any State, by any active interference of the General Gov ernment whatever. But as the right was a State right, the privilege was a local one, (and so acknowledged in the report,) it could not be extended by expression or implica-tion, or by State or national agency, unless some paramoun constitutional purpose required it. Did any such paramount constitutional purpose require the extension here? He thought not. The right, like every other constitutional right, must be reconciled with other constitutional rights. secured to the citizen in the same instrument. Most of the States, he believed, had similar provisions in their own constitutions for the protection of the freedom of the press And yet it had never been seriously, or at any rate succes And yet it had never been seriously, or at any face successfully, contended that such provision was a protection to the libeller or slanderer; and why? It was because such an extension of the privilege would be inconsistent with other private rights, secured to the citizens under the same Constitution, and was not at all necessary to the reasonable and useful enjoyment of the right. Each provision could and useful enjoyment of the light. Each provision count be made effectual, and answer all its useful purposes with out any conflict between them. Any claim, then, (said Mr. K.) which the freedom of the press has to our attention in this place, especially when the claim is an implied reconciled with other claims secured to the citizen under the same Constitution. The rights of domestic slavery were State rights: the freedom of the press the principle that they did not necessarily interfere with each other, and should not be permitted to do so. The edom of the press in the State of Maine should not in erfere with the rights of slavery in the State of Mississipp As domestic slavery in Mississippi should not interfere with the freedom of the press in Maine, and as the States could not interfere with each other in these State rights how could they ask the General Government to lend them its agency to do so, when that Government was, by it Constitution, bound to protect and respect both rights?

How, then, did we abridge the freedom of the press b withholding the national agency from all means calculated to abolish slavery in the slaveholding States, when the Na tional Government had no power for this purpose, either ex-pressed or implied? We do not (said he) propose to pre ent the printing and publishing, or even the circulation f any matter permitted by the laws of the respective State vithin the limits of the States where printed and publish d; and as the right was acknowledged to be a State right it could not be further insisted on, except for purpose purely national, and therefore not conflicting with th ights of other States. The power was given to keep up social, friendly, and commercial intercourse among the People of the States; and so far as it extended an inter reature of the Constitution, must be confined to its ob ects, and could not be used to destroy an interest which we had no right to touch, and which, on the contrary, by

he Constitution, we were bound to secure.
Further, (Mr. K. said,) it was admitted that if the freedom of the press was intringed by such modification of our laws as proposed by the President, it was done by implica-tion. Was there then any implied right in the citizen to claim an involuntary agency of the General Governmen in the circulation of any matter boyond the limits of hi own State, which by the laws of that State might be the printed and published? If so, from what source was suc a right derived? It could only attach, as a necessary and proper means to some constitutional end. What was tha constitutional end here? The Senator from Carolina in sisted that the right to print and publish implied the righ to circulate; and as the Post Office power was surrendered o the General Government, there was an implied right t laim the agency of that Government in the circulation whatever a State might permit to be printed and published As the right to print and publish was acknowledged by the Senator to be a local and State right, it was a little strange how the *incident* could be extended beyond the principal power. The truth was, that the Post Office power was it self a distinct power, and could only be called on to execute its own proper purposes, or by implication as necessa ry and proper to some other constitutional end. And hagain asked, what was that constitutional end here? The bolition of slavery in the slaveholding States? It could be none other. And was that the constitutional end which o irresistibly drew after it, as an incident, the involuntar gency of the Government in the circulation of matter cal to abolish slavery in the slaveholding States When the question of connexion between means and end was proposed to us, we must decide it; and we here sa plainly an unconstitutional mean insisted on because proposed an unconstitutional end. But the Senator from Carolina most strongly insisted (he said) that an implied he exercise of an express power, when that exercise was pr posed for a purpose acknowledged to be constitutional. H. would ask the Senator how it was possible to abridge a lib

hat which he had no liberty to do?

He thought, then, that it was perfectly plain that the freedom of the press could not, by implication, be made to control an expressly delegated power for purposes inconsistent with the objects of that power, and the general purposes of the national compact. It could not, in this case, be made the cloak for any such unauthorized mischief as hat which was placed under its protection.

Mr. K. said the construction put upon another law and been referred to in the report as authority; but it was plain there was no analogy whatever; for in that law states, and that by the assumption of a power nowher ranted. Unauthorized power was assumed to violate rights expressly reserved to the States, whilst here we ex-precise a power expressly granted in such way as to respect the rights of the States. Mr. K. took leave of this branch of the subject, and proceeded to notice the secon that such a regulation would assert a power fatal to the rights of the States.

Mr. K. said that he had already stated that he though this a most extraordinary position; and, when considere in reference to the subject, he still thought so. The Sent tor had stated that it was perfectly plain that if we coul say what we would not carry, we might say what we would carry, and enforce its circulation. This might be would carry, and enforce its circulation. This might be very plain to the chairman of the committee, but it was very far from being plain to him (Mr. K.) Propositions, the identity of which depended on easy conditions, were very convenient and popular with popular reasoners, from the great latitude which they gave to the speaker, and the inexhaustible material for argument which they usually afford. By the use of them the orator could frequently let himself off into a train of easy reasoning without any as signable limitation whatever. He had the advantages of the theory of the Northern diver, (whose name he has forgotten,) whose theory was, that it was just as easy t do one thing as another. He believed, however, that had furnished a practical refutation of his own theory is the end; for he had found it perfectly easy to leap down below, but did not find it so easy to leap back again. error of the chairman of the committee, he said, (if it b one, and he believed it to be, with all due respect,) seem to him to have arisen from a misapprehension of the nature of the question he was deciding. The question was one on the affirmation of power under a limited constitution. We could run with the current of constitutional author ty, but we could not run against it; and the Senator migh just as well say that, if a man had power to swim down the falls of Niagara, it was perfectly plain that he had power to swim up them. We never asserted a right to ex ecd a limited power by acting strictly within it my (he said) was confided to the General Government but a protection was also provided to the citizen in th Constitution against the quartering of soldiers on him in time of peace. According to the doctrine of the report, it we were to pass a law to make that protection efficient, and as a matter of discipline punish the officer for a violation of it, we would thereby assert the power to violate the right at pleasure in face of the Constitution. As a fur ther illustration of the docrine of the report, he instance the proprietor of a freehold, who had full authority on hi own estate, but had no power to cross the line and trespas on the land of his neighbor; and yet, if he wished to re pect his neighbor's rights, and forbid his servants to com-nit trespasses, and punished their disobedience, he there-ny, according to this doctrine, asserted a right to trespass on his neighbor at pleasure. The plain difference in all these cases (Mr. K. said) was, that we had power in the one case and had no power in the other.

The power here was limited by the purposes for which it was to be exercised; we could go with the Constitution, but could not go against it. We could act within our constitutional limits, but could not go beyond them. Whether We could act within our con stitutional limits, but could not go beyond them. Whether we could enforce the circulation of a paper through the mail in the slaveholding States, would depend on its character. If it were a commercial letter, a bill of exchange, a bill of lading, a war despatch, or any other paper fairly connected with the granted powers and social relations, as established by the Constitution, and not inconsistent with he reserved rights of the States, in that case its circulation night be enforced. If of a different character, it could no ne enforced, and the States whose acknowledged rights night be affected could interfere and arrest the circulation.

Each Government should act within its own powers, and, in doing so, asserted no right to go beyond them.

But (Mr. K. said) it was a waste of time to dwell longer upon this report, as the bill reported by the chairman of amittee was a practical refutation of every principl laid down in the report up to that part of it which recom-mended the bill. The bill proposed to Congress to do that which the report said Congress has no power to do.

The position assumed in the report was, that the over the subject, because "it was the object of this provision to place the freedom of the press beyond the possible interference of Congress," &c. "It withdraws from Con press all right of interference with the press in any form or shape whatever." This, he said, was the language of he report, and as the right to circulate was assumed as a ncident to this freedom of the press, any interference with might permit to be published, was considered a violation of the right. Now, (said Mr. K.) what are the provisions of the bill? If it does not interfere "in some form or shape" with the circulation of matter the printing and publishing of which is perfectly lawful in the State where published, care nothing for it. Mr. K. read the bill, and said it would be seen that it prevented the transmission, by mail, of pa pers, &c. on the subject of slavery, from one State to an other, when by the laws of the State to which the same wa directed, the circulation of such papers was prohibited Here was an "interference" by Congress with circulation and he thought a very strong and extensive interference and how did the Senator reconcile this interference with the principles of his report? Why, the constitutional diffi culty was removed by the co-operation of the State. Co-peration with the State! and how could the General Gov ernment co-operate in an act, which, according to the report, it is deprived of "all right of interference in, in an anner or shape whatever?" How could this Gover ment act in conjunction with another agent, when it was under a constitutional restriction not to act at all? But thi dom of the press, as acknowledged in the report, is strictly a State right; and as a State right implies a right to circu late through the mail whatever the State may permit to be printed and published, it is the press of the non-slave holding States, then, that is affected by the law.

Is this sacred constitutional right released by the co

operation of the State? The co-operation of what State The State whose rights are to be affected? Not at all According to this doctrine, the sacred reserved right of the reedom of the press in the State of Maine may be abolish ed in an instant by the action of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi. The People of Maine, though secur d by the sacred guaranties of the Constitution, in a reser d right beyond "any possible interference whatever the General Government, may be capitally punished that same Government for the exercise of this right, by consent of the State of Mississippi. Why, what a jumb of inconsistent political powers and inefficient constitution. That the constitutional power of the General Government could be enlarged by the actio f a single State, and enlarged, too, in its operation over the rights of States that do not co-operate or consent, was one of the strangest doctrines that had ever grown out of the heresics of modern times.

The truth is, (said Mr. K.) we have the power to act in this matter under the Constitution, or we have no power at all. We cannot derive any power from the laws of one State to act upon the citizens of another. We derive ou power here under the Constitution, which gives us excluive charge of the Post Office Department. Under this power we can pass all proper laws, and punish their infra ion which carry into effect the objects of the power, and said) the source from which we derived our power; an he hoped gentlemen would not refuse to vote because they could not agree to the principles of the report or reconcile it with the bill.

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

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

\* Alien and sedition law.

Office Department, which was designed to foster an amic: ble intercourse and correspondence between all the mer bers of the Confederacy, from being used as an instrume of an opposite character. The General Government, to which the great trust is confided of preserving inviolate the relations created among the States by the Constitution, is especially bound to avoid, in its own action, any thing the tention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully sugge the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern State

instigate the slaves to insurrection. No new power was asserted here. On the contrary, th power of the States over the whole subject of slavery is admitted. The Post Office power is asserted to be in the General Government, and we are only recommended to us it in such way as not to disturb the rights we acknowled These are precisely the principles of the bil in the States. ledge their right to pass them, without deriving any author rity from them. In placing this confidence in the States where we wish them to aid us in respecting their rights it he exercise of ours, we had only to see that the law to b adopted was such as they had a right to pass. This was done in the bill which confined the laws to be adopted to the subject of domestic slavery, which all acknowledged to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the slaveholding States

Mr. K. next proceeded to notice the arguments of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis) who had attacked the bill principally on the ground of expediency. He had stated that "it took the whole Post Office power from the General Government, and gave it to the States." Not at all—not a particle of Post Office power was claimed by, or given to, the States by the bill. The General Government was only so regulating that power in itself, as to respec the rights of the States. But the Senator further objected (Mr. K. said) because it would be establishing an inquisi torial power in the Post Office Department. And did the Senator from Massachusetts propose any thing better? I was certainly unfortunate that any of our citizens shoul league themselves with foreigners, and engage in a specie of mischief that makes any extraordinary measures neces sary, either by the State or General Government.

But when men were disposed (he said) to trouble the peace of society, they could only be counteracted by laws Laws could not be administered without officers, and officers must have some discretion, and it was poss uch discretion might be abused. But it was difficult for any honest officer to mistake the character of these papers The power had been some time exercised by the Depart ment, and no difficulty had grown out of it. Unless th papers were strongly marked, they were not calculated t answer their object. Their very title generally condemn ed them. They were "anti-slavery records," "Emanci-pators," &c. These were easily known when sent in oper pamphlet form, and it was not expected that we would I able to prevent any thing that should be sealed up and sub jected to letter postage. With this charge on them, they would circulate them not in such quantities as to produce excitement. The only hope was to break up the extensive establishments on Nassau street, from which this inflamm tory matter was sent—not in bags and baskets, but by carl loads, to be shipped off to Charleston and other Southern cities, there to produce excitement, and be destroyed.

The dangers of this inquisitorial power (he said) were

greatly magnified; but admit them, and what better wa proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts? Why, h proposed that the States should legislate. He acknow ledged that the States had full authority over the subject, an proposed that they should legislate, and that we should avoid this inquisitorial power "in the Post Office Depart ment." Did it escape the Senator that the legislation of the States on the subject was precisely the same with as without this law? We only proposed to co-operate with the slave States. And did the Senator suppose that this "inquisitorial power" he complained of would be more rigorously exercised by the cool reasoning postmasters of the North than by a Southern postmaster, a Committee of Vigilance, and an excited mob? He presumed not. Why nd these papers from one end of the Union to th other, at the public expense, to trouble and excite the com munity, endanger the whole mail, weaken the national sympathies of the People, and threaten our institutions, when it was admitted they would be destroyed before they came into the hands of those to whom they were directed? There could be no possible object in this useless agency on ou part, except it be to gratify the pride and ambition of the disturbers of the quiet of the country. They (the aboli-tionists) knew perfectly well that these papers would be destroyed in the Southern post offices by virtue of the State laws, and yet they insisted on sending them, and had the effrontery to avow that their only object was "to keep up

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

The Senator from Massachusetts had further complained that a monopoly of the Post Office power was granted to the General Government, and this increased its obligations to carry whatever might have been carried by the opoly was it, and what was its injurious operation? A mo appoly, to be complained of, must have surrendered some re-existing right which the party complaining previously injoyed and had surrendered. Had the States any right o push their post office power beyond their own limits, bore the adoption of the Constitution? Not at all. The had still the use of the Post Office for all purposes within their own limits; and had, by the Constitution, acquired its use all over the Union, for all national, social, and constitutional purposes. By this monopoly, then, they had

great deal, and lost nothing. Senator was apprehensive that the principles this bill would recognise the right of the States to pass any law they pleased, breaking up all intercourse among the States, and that Congress would be bound to adopt it.

Here the Senator had fallen into the same error, in rela

olina had in relation to the General Government. powers of each had their limits; and as we did not assurunlimited power in the General Government, by exercisi its powers within their limits, so we did not give unlimite power to the States, by recognising that which all acknow ledged they properly had. If the States were to legislate beyond their own rights, and attack the Post Office power their acts would be void. It was unnecessary here, h stated, to inquire what the States might properly stop from circulation within their limits, and what they could not. He could only say to the Senator that when the proposed any thing improper, it would be time enough to consider whether he would co-operate; and he would fur ther state that, whenever any State might think proper t prevent the circulation of any matter within its limits, and their right to do so was clearly acknowledged, as in this case it would be very useless, unprofitable, and improper for the General Government to carry such forbidden matter to them, to be destroyed in their post offices before distribu Whenever we acknowledge a right, we ought to re

He hoped the bill would pass. It would, doubtless, d some good; and it would, at any rate, show to the South a disposition in Congress to co-operate, as far as the Consti ution will allow, to prevent these unwarrantable interfe agitators all their constitutional rights, however mischiev ous their intentions, but he was willing to give them no thing more, and would not consent to lend them the agenc of the Government for the purposes of pure and unmixed

[DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.]

OMMISSIONERS' SALE.—In pursuance of an o der of Charles County Court, we, the subscribers, will of fer at public sale in the village of Bryantown, on the 28th de of May instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, lying and beng in Charles County, called Boarman's Manor, and Hagan's
Addition, containing two hundred and nineteen acres, more or
ess, it being part of the real estate whereof Alexander Johnson,
ate of Charles County, died seized.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are, a credit of
ity, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchases or numbers

the terms of all as presented by the court are, a cream, the terms of the court are, a cream in the court are, a cream in the court are a cream in the cream in the court are a cream in the cream giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the strof January, 1837, when possession of the property will liven; and upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, are upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and nuclore, the Commissioners shall, by a good and sufficient deer deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, their heirs or assigns, the property to him, her, or them sold. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. BOWLING. WILLIAM F. BOWLING, HENRY BOWLING, GEORGE L. BOARMAN, THOMAS B. DYER, TOBIAS BOARMAN,

TARSHALL HOUSE, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia delphia.—This splendid house is now open for the dation of families or private gentlemen. It is situated the most pleasant part of the city. The parlors are large a airy, and those ladies and gentlemen who desire a pleasant a convenient resting-place will not be disappointed by stoppi at the Marshall House. E. BADGER,

at the Marshall House.

E. BADGER,
Late of the City Hotel.

Et ditors of newspapers who have sent their papers theiskell & Badger, City Hotel, will please, hereafter, to direct to E. Badger, Marshall House, Philad.

ap 30—d&c6w

DERATEINTHE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMARKS OF MR. CUSHING, (OF MASS.) On the bill to carry into effect the treaty of limits with Mexico .- Monday, May 16.

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

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

Mississippi shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the wes ern bank of that river, to the thirty-second degree of latitud irn dark of that river, to the during-second degree of actitude where trikes the Rio Rovo of Natchitoches, or Red river; then, fo owing the course of the Rio Rovo westward, to the degree ongitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington hen, crossing the said Red river, and running thence by the due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the arthress to its course. South sea; the whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st of January, 1818."

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

"To fix this line with more precision, and to place the land "To fix this line with more precision, and to place the land marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner ansurveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and from the Receiver to the river Arkanese in conformity to what is absorbed. iver to the river Arkansas, in conformity to what is above ag ipon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the South They shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if re inserted therein

To carry into execution this treaty, an act was passed o the 3d of March, 1821, the third section of which provide for the appointment of a commissioner and surveyor

Owing to the progress of the revolutionary war wagi in Spain, this treaty remained without execution, so far regarded the question of limits, until after the United State had acknowledged the independence of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican Republic succeeded, as a matter of course, to the rights and the obligations in this respect possessed by and due to Spain. And, to remove all doul ry, 1828, a treaty of limits between the United States America and the United Mexican States, continued an additional article concluded on the 5th of Apr 1831, recognising the boundary line of the two Republic and the mode of settling it by commissioners, in the precise words of the treaty of 1819. In pursuance of which an act was passed on the 3d of July, 1832, repeating, substance, the provisions of the expired act of the 3d March, 1821.

These treaties, for causes which do not distinctly as pear, still remaining without execution, another additional article to the treaty of limits was concluded on the 3d of April, 1835, which, briefly referring to the treaty of 1828 tipulates once more for the appointment of a commissi and surveyor within one year from the exchange of rat fications.

The bill before the committee was passed in the Senate

and is now reported to the House, in conformity with very recent message of the President recommending the 'faithful execution" of the treaty on the part of the United

Such are the facts upon which the committee is called

Now, in the first place, the gentleman from Virgini (Mr. Wiss) alleges that doubt exists concerning the tru boundary between the United States and the Mexican Re public, especially as to what is the river Sabine, spoken of in the treaty of limits; and he inquires whether this point is to be settled by the commissioners, or whether it admits solution of this difficulty was apparent on the face of the treaty. A geographical line is described on paper; commissioners, appointed by the two Governments, are to run the line from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and so on to the river Arkansas. They are to trace the boundary geographically, set up land-marks, and make out plans of the line run; and the result agreed upon by them is to be considered as part of the treaty. If they agree, the faith of the nation is pledged to the maintenance of the boundary so ascertained, and there is nothing left for the United States to do in the matter; nothing for Congress. If they do not agree, then, indeed, there must be further negotiation between the two Republics. But we are not to anticipate any such issue. We cannot deal with it in advance. When it comes, then it will be time enough to determine

Next, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. PEYTON) calls pon us to delay this bill, in order to run the line in conction with the new State of Texas. To this Mr. C s, deliberately contracted with the Mexican States, which eaties defined and established the boundary between t wo Republics. Our obligations towards the Mexica. States, in this matter, are no wise changed by the fact of civil war existing in Texas. It is the duty of the United tates to continue neutral in this controversy. We are pledged to this by every consideration of honor and publication. The declaration of independence, issued by the i surgent inhabitants of Texas, does not absolve us fror our engagements to Mexico. Repeatedly, since the Tex ians took up arms, the United States, as it was their dut to do, have avowed and proclaimed their determination t observe a studied neutrality, taking no part either for Te as or Mexico. The ratifications of this very additional a ticle were but recently exchanged. It is little more than week since the President asked of Congress to enact the law now before us, in execution of the treaty of limi And in the documents from the Executive on the subj of our relations with Mexico, just communicated to t House, embracing the correspondence between Mr. Fo syth and Mr. Gorostiza, the new Mexican Minister, a ne instructions given to the civil and military officers the United States in regard to the war in Texas, there is continual declaration of the duty and the intent of the United States to remain wholly neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected. The readiness to run this boundary line is one of the particulars, in which the Pr sident has signified his wish to indicate the neutral pu poses and the good faith of the United States. Has the Mexican Republic ceased to exist? Does the revolt of one of her provinces absolve us from our treaties with her Clearly not. And it is preposterous to imagine that the line fraudulently, to the injury of Texas. There is no danger of error on that side. And if the Texians achieve their independence, they will succeed to all the rights of the Mexican Republic, in the matter of her north rights of the Mexican Kepholic, in the matter of her hord eastern frontier, precisely as Mexico succeeded, in th identical case, to the rights of Spain. This is a princip of international law, too well settled to admit of disput The honor of the United States requires that they shou pass this law, in execution of the treaty of limits, and i obedience to its conditions; and if, meantime, Texa should become independent, either in fact or by expr recognition, that possible state of things can be met wh it arrives, without the United States having subjected thei faith to question by Mexico, or any other foreign Power as they would do in refusing to comply with the stipula tions of the treaty.

Mr. C. deprecated the untimely and precipitate agitation

of the all-important subject of the future destinies of Tex as. He was aware that the acknowledgment of its independence, or the annexation of it to the United States vas a possible, not to say probable question, which this Congress, and at the present session, might be called upon o determine. Perhaps at this very moment the revol selves independent in fact, by a conclusive triumph. But of this we have no certain knowledge. And it does not become us to decide now, in this incidental way, what we will do in the possible future event, and in reference to a point of such vast importance to the United States. It is a question replete with consequences, both of principle

and of policy, enduring to the end of time. No question has arisen so momentous to the whole United States, and to every part of it, since the period of the cession of Lou-Give us time to think of it, to weigh it deliberately in all its bearings, and with a full knowledge of facts, ir stead of embarrassing the ordinary legislation of the House, by rashly plunging into this controversy, with premature and idle haste, unbecoming statesmen or men of siness, and in violation of the good faith of the United States.

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

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

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

covet thy neighbor's goods."

Secondly, he wished to prove to the world that we could Secondly, he wished to prove to the world that we could and would live in peace with our neighbors, whatever might be their Government, despotic or otherwise

These (he said) were the reasons which induced him to prefer passing this bill immediately, especially as we had been informed, and he hoped truly, that Santa Ana was taken, with his whole army, and was either in captivity or was slain; which it was, he cared not a farthing. If we were to believe the accounts, which seemed but too well established in truth, this man must be a monster, disgrad that we would have been true to our engagements even

with him.

Should he still be living, and in power, we will settle the line with him, and stickle for the breadth of a hair, to object the still be read to be should Santa. tain our utmost limit, but settle it rightly. Should Santa Ana have fallen, and Texas have obtained her independence, then he would acknowledge it, and greet her as a he would delight in receiving her. He was against the amendments. He did not wish any supposititions question or cases in relation to it. Whenever it should become proper to acknowledge the independence of Texas, he was willing to do so with all his heart. But let us keep clear of all suspicion of interfering directly or indirectly with this quarrel, or a design to violate our faith in regard to this

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

be misunderstood by his friends over the way, but he would stop to assure them that their feelings in regard to the strugstop to assure them that their feelings in regard to the struggles and the sufferings of these people, and his hopes, however he might differ with them in opinion, should he find himself differing with them in feeling, he would know that his feelings were wrong, and endeavor to amend them.

In relation to certain objections suggested in debate some days since, in regard to its being projected to add Texas to the United States, in order to extend the bounds of negree clearer. Mr. B. would viel to exclude all such all.

gro slavery, Mr. B. would wish to exclude all such allusions and such feelings. Such considerations had no weight whatever with him in giving his vote on this bill.

Some gentlemen (he said) had queer notions about slavery. It seemed to him that some people were horror-struck at the very idea, the name of black slavery, black oppression, black suffering; yet thought little or nothing of these when operating on white people. This, he supposed, was owing to a habit—what a man was accustomed to see. A black man who has his dog, and catches his game of a night, and visits his friends and his neighbors, does a moderate day's labor in the day; and if he gate disordarks rate day's labor in the day; and, if he gets disorderly roguish, or misbehaves in any way, he gets a flogging and goes on; his wite and children provided for in health, and nursed in sickness by others as well as himself. This pic

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

I have no great desire to extend slavery of any kind. Negro slavery and its extension had nothing to do with the propriety of the passage of this bill, or the adjustment of our rights with Mexico. The bill ought to pass in combliance with the law and the treaty; and pass immediately o sustain the faith and credit of the nation, and because it right that every nation as well as every individual should avoid interfering, nay, even the appearance of interfering, with the quarrels, and especially the domestic quarrels, of their neighbors. Our relations with Texas and Mexico hould be preserved, settled, and kept in good faith, without regard to negro slavery; and the measures of the Federal Government debated, adopted, and taken, without any such unworthy distrust of each member or section tovards the other; and more especially without any taunting from one section towards the other in regard to any isfortune, peculiarity, or impropriety, which the one may conceive to exist in the other. Such a course would al f all our skirts were examined closely and uncharitably. nility. When we came into this Union, we took each other for better or for worse, with a full knowledge on all hands of this institution of negro slavery. Let us not, then, (said Mr. B.) be told or hinted at, that our territorial limits or privileges in any way are to be circumscribed on

AND FOR SALE.—I am authorized to dispose of the Farm in the County of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of John Dulin, D. F. Dulaney, and W. Ball, containing three hundred and twelve acres. The buildings are indifferent, but there is a sufficiency of timber of the best quality, and the land much petter than the unimproved land in the neighborhood. Should the aforesaid farm be not disposed of by the 20th June, it will then be offered at public sale at Fairfax Court House on that day, it being the time of holding Court. For terms and other particulars, apply to the subscriber, may 7—lawt20j HENRY W. THOMAS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1836. Mr. McKEAN presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia against the admission of Arkansas into the

ference to slavery.

Mr. TALLMADGE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, without amendment, a bill from the House for the relief of Henry Keefer.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, report

ed, without amendment, a bill for the relief of James Taylor, and a bill for the relief of John Dahl. On motion of Mr. NAUDAIN, the Committee o

Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Elias D. Langum.

Mr. ROBBINS asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution to authorize the officers of the marin corps, while engaged in actual service, to receive the allowances to which they are entitled by the act of June 30, 1834; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution concerning pos

roads; which was adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution concerning post

roads; which was adopted.

Mr. WALKER offered the following resolution; which

was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instruct. ed to inquire into the expediency of establishing ports of entry at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, in the State of Mis

sissippi.

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

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

Mr. CRITTENDEN then moved to amend the bill by striking out the proviso in the first section, which is in the following words: ' Provided. That so much of said stock can be procur

ed at par value within the present year, as will give the United States the control of the company."

And also the second and third sections of the bill, which read as follows . Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if it be found

impracticable to purchase the stock agreeably to the fore going section of this act, then the Secretary of the Trea sury is hereby authorized to sell the United States stock in said company at market price, not below par value. "Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of

said company, according to such number of shares as shal belong to the United States at the time of giving such vote and to receive, upon said stock, the proportion of the tol which shall from time to time be due to the United States And to insert at the end of the first a proviso that the price of the stock shall not be more than 12½ per cent. above the par value.

Mr. HENDRICKS proposed to modify the amendment

so as to strike out nothing, but merely to introduce the amendment into the first section.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. WALKER, and the question on the adoption of the amendment was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Linn, Morris, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Robinson, Webster—15

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

Mr. WALKER asked for the yeas and nays; which

Some discussion took place, in which Mr. EWING, o Ohio, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BENTON Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr. CRITTEN DEN took part; when Mr. EWING, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the ta-

ble, stating that he should call it up again to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was laid on the The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication

from the Treasury Department, in reply to a call from Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, requiring from the Department a statement of the transfers to and from certain banks in Ohio; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRESTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to impresse the medical staff of the

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

The Senate resumed the consideration of the billmaking appropriations for the collection of materials, the erection of forts, and the purchase of sites.

The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr.

Benton, to strike out the appropriation as reported for the fortifications at Salem and to insert an appropriation of Salem, and to insert an appropriation o

\$75,000 a year for two years, Mr. WEBSTER asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered. The question was then taken on the amendment, and decided as follows :

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

NAYS—Messrs, Black, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio Collaboration, Hondrick Most Kert, Ewing, and China Ch

Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ga., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—21.

The other prospective amendments were then successive. sively negatived

An amendment to increase the appropriation for the redoubt at Federal hill from \$12,000 to \$18,000, was agreed to.

An amendment to increase the appropriation for Fort St.

Philip from \$77,800 to \$100,000, was agreed to.

The bill was then reported, with the amendments.

On the motion to concur in the amendment making a prospective appropriation for the fortifications at Penobscot, the yeas and nays were taken, and the Senate refused to

concur, by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert,
Ewing, of Ill. Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala. Linn,
Morris, Nicholas, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles,
Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—20.1 Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—20.]
NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis
Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, King
of Georgia, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain
Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster

So the Senate refused to concur. The Senate refused to concur in any of the prospective

appropriations. The other amendments were concurred in and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a thir

DEPOSITE BILL.
On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, the Senate took up the bill to regulate the deposites of the public money.
The amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun to this bill beginning. having been read,
Mr. CALHOUN moved to fill the blank for the sum t be left in the Treasury before any division is made of th

surplus revenue among the several States of the Union with the sum of "three millions."

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

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

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

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

The amendments were agreed to.
Mr. KING moved that the bill, as amended, be printed, and that the bill be postponed and made the special order for Friday; which was agreed to.

The Senate proceeded to consider a bill in addition to an

act providing for the admission of Arkansas into the Union.
The bill was amended by filling the blank, at the motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, with the words "first day of July."

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

After a few words from Mr. PORTER and Mr.

The bill was reported as amended, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, May 24-In conclusion. The question being upon the proposed amendment to the fortification appropriation bill to add \$700,000 for arming the fortifications, &c.

Messrs. HALL, of Vermont, BEAUMONT, THO MAS, and JENIFER continued to address the committee till near 10 o'clock.

Mr. EVERETT then moved to amend the amendment proposing to appropriate \$700,000 for the arming of fortifications, by reducing the sum to \$300,000; which, after ome remarks by Messrs. CAMBRELENG, WISE, and PHILLIPS was lost.

Mr. GRANGER moved to strike out \$700,000 and in sert \$500,000; which was lost-ayes 51, noes 76. The original amendment was then adopted.

Various amendments were then proposed by the chai nan of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by other gentlemen, appropriating large sums for defences and armanents at various places, the details of which will be given when they come to undergo final action in the House.

At about half past twelve o'clock (at night) the commit tee rose, and reported the bill, with the amendments to the House, and they were ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. JOHNSON, of La. on leave, presented a petition. Mr. OWENS, by consent, offered the following resolu-Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary inquir into the expediency of reviving the act of Congress confirming the act of Georgia, passed in 1804, so far as the port of St. Mary's is concerned, allowing the health officer to col-

ect certain tonnage duties in that port.
On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed o inquire into the expediency of providing for the pay-

gent of the claim of Theodore Lewis for the loss of a l while acting as an officer of the Louisiana militia, during the recent war in Florida The HOUSE again took up the unfinished business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the report of the select committee, to whom were referred the petitions and

memorials on the subject of slavery.

Mr. ROBERTSON resumed his argument in favor o is motion, which was to recommit the report with instruc-ons to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no right to interfere in the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States; and after speaking at length upon the various subjects connect ed with the report, concluded his remarks.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ky. called for the Orders of the Day.

Mr.GRENNELL asked if it was competent for the gen eman from Georgia to make any motion without leave of the House, after the morning hour had expired, and if the

Orders would not come up, of course.

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

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

Mr. ADAMS expressed his desire to say a few words on the subject of the report and resolutions. If the House wished to proceed to the Orders of the Day, he would be

willing to postpone his remarks to to-morrow; but he hoped the previous question would not be pressed.

Mr. WISE asked if the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Owens) was in order. It was made after the expiration of the morning hour, and before the House refused to proceed to the Orders of the Day; and before the man from Georgia had a chance to renew it, the man from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) had obtained

CHAIR decided that the motion was in order Mr. ADAMS requested the gentleman from Georgia to withdraw the motion, and not call for the previous ques tion without giving any one an opportunity to discuss th

Mr. OWENS said he had made the motion after much deliberation, and would not withdraw it.
Mr. ADAMS was about to make some remarks, but

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

able.
Mr. ADAMS appealed from the decision of the Chair; that the motion was in order, on the ground that the gen-tleman from Georgia, at the time he made the motion, was The CHAIR called upon Mr. Adams to reduce his ap-

peal to writing.
Mr. ADAMS, after a moment, said he perceived that majority of the House was determined to stifle discussion and he would withdraw his appeal, and consent that the

Mr. PATTON rose to appeal to the gentleman from orgia to withdraw his motion.
Mr. OWENS repeated that he would not withdraw it. Mr. PATTON hoped he would not denounce every nan who should not vote for his motion.

The question was then taken, and the motion for the previous question was seconded by the House—yeas 95,

ays 82. Mr. WISE then demanded the yeas and nays on the evious question, and they were ordered.

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

ot on the motion to recommit or print the report.

Mr. ADAMS appealed from that decision.

The CHAIR said it was what he would decide if the

main question should be ordered.

Mr. ADAMS said, then I will appeal, when the decision is made. I am aware that there is a slaveholder in Messrs. WISE and EVERETT simultaneously moved

a call of the House. Mr. WISE asked for the yeas and nays on the call, which were ordered; and being taken, tood ayes 97, noes 108

Mr. STORER moved to lay the subject on the table, and that motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. ADAMS asked if there was then time to ascertain what the decision of the Chair will be upon what is the

nain question?
The CHAIR said he had, stated, for the information of the House, what the decision would be; but the time to

make a decision had not arrived Mr. ADAMS demanded that it should be decided what was the main question, that the House might know upon what they were voting, and that it might be entered on the

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

be then put.

Mr. ADAMS said he could not, and was proceeding to how the difference in the points of time, when Mr. BOON called him to order.

Mr. ADAMS said he was speaking to order. He would ask the Chair to decide what the main question is, in or-der that the House might have an opportunity to decide, before they were obliged to vote for the putting of the main uestion, whether the decision of the Speaker was correct Mr. PATTON thought the decision ought to be made

then, for the Chair might decide the main question to be one which the House would not desire to have put, and which they would not vote for; and it might influence their votes upon the main question.

The CHAIR then decided that the main question would

be on the resolutions, and would cut off all other questions r motions to amend or commit.

Mr. HUNTSMAN said he would object to having the lecision made out of order.

The CHAIR said that upon the suggestion that the decision might affect the votes of the House upon the main

question, he would entertain the appeal then.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that the committee had been charged with instructions to report two resolutions; one had been reported in the words directed by the House; the

The CHAIR said to both, but they were capable of dion; and he announced the question then pending to "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment Mr. ADAMS said he understood that question to be

The CHAIR said it had been decided that an appeal

while the previous question was pending was not debatable, by an express vote of the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved the previous question on the appeal, and said he was sure that would Mr. WISE rose to a question of order. He said the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was proceeding to argue the

subject, when the Chair decided it was not debatable then wished to know to what the previous question would

apply.
As the CHAIR was stating the question that would

mrise,
Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his motion Mr. ADAMS asked if he was gagged or not. The CHAIR said he had decided, according to a pre rious decision of the House, that the motion was not de-

Mr. ADAMS was going on with some remarks, but was interrupted by leud calls to order. He stated that he wanted the decision of the Chair in writing, that it might entered on the journal.

The CHAIR said he had no right to make such a de-Mr. ADAMS appealed from that decision.

The CHAIR decided the appeal to be out of order. He

said one appeal was then pending, and another appear could not be piled upon it. The question was then taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by the House.

The question "Shall the main question be now put?" was then taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 109

The yeas and nays upon the several questions could no be obtained in season for this day's paper, but they shall be bublished hereafter.] Mr. HEISTER called for a division of the question nd as the question was about to be stated by the Chair, on

nays 89.

Mr. ADAMS requested leave to address the House Mi. ADAMS requested leave to address the House He said, if they would allow him five minutes' time, he would pledge himself to prove that the resolution was utterly false and unconstitutional.

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

During the call, Mr. GLASCOCK said he had constitutional.

ntional scruples, and asked to be excused from voting.

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

The CHAIR said the subject was not debatable.

Mr. ADAMS asked for the yeas and nays upon the

uestion of excusing the gentleman from Georgia.

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

ROBERTSON, when their names were called, severally asked to be excused; and the question was postponed. Mr. WISE said he should positively refuse to vote upor

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

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

ournal according to the rule.
The CHAIR requested Mr. Glascock to reduce his Mr. GLASCOCK said his reasons had been given on a ormer occasion, and would be found in the protest he had igned, entered on the journal.

Mr. ADAMS said the rule required that "special reasons" should be given—the gentleman could not be excused but upon "special reasons;" and he asked to have those special reasons entered on the journal.

pecial reasons entered on the journal.

The CHAIR said the rule was silent as to whether the easons should be entered on the journal or not.

Mr. ADAMS said the House and the country were in situation unprecedented upon this subject. He called or the execution of the rule in such a way as to have th reasons of the gentleman appear upon the journal. He made the call by right as a member of the House; by his right as a representative of the People; and he would set

der the operation of the previous question.

Mr. ADAMS asked if the Chair undertook to decide that no possible question could arise which would be de-The CHAIR said he decided no supposable cases. It was soon enough to decided upon each case as it occurred Mr. ADAMS read the rule, and was remarking upon

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

The CHAIR said that he did not know that this ques ion had ever been pressed to a decision; and by the con-urrence of the House, he had been willing to hear the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) with a view that the hour of one had arrived, and as these resolution would come up at the next morning hour, he would announce the Orders of the day; and, in the mean time, would take the opportunity to deliberate upon the very delicate

The bill from the Senate to carry into effect, in Alabama and Mississippi, the compact in regard to the five percent. fund, and the school reservations; and The bill from the Senate, for the appointment of additional paymasters, were severally read twice, and commit-

The joint resolution to authorize the President to fur-

nish rations to certain inhabitants of Alabama, was refer-red to a Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS, the House then resolved If into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of onsidering that resolution.

Mr. LEWIS stated the necessity for the expenditure

and the distressed state of the people of that portion of the country. He said that in consequence of being new settlers upon their farms, and having been now driven out by the Indian warfare, without resources, without any eans of subsistence, the Government was called upon to

The resolution was amended on motion, of Mr. HEIS-TER, so as to include certain inhabitants of Georgia in A long debate took place on the constitutionality and ex-

A long debate took place on the constitutionality and expediency of making such appropriations, which was continued by Messrs. PARKER, HAWES, WHITE, HUNTSMAN, HOLSEY, HOWARD, LANE, GLASCOCK, CUSHING, WADDY THOMPSON, WISE, ADAMS, LAWLER, HAYNES, EVERETT, UNDERWOOD, and MILLER.
On motion of Mr. BOYD, the committee rose.
On motion of Mr. LANE, the Committee of the Whole

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

and void by the discharge,
Mr. MILLER moved to amend by inserting the words and Georgia," after the word Alabama.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON called for the previous que

tion; which was seconded by the House—yeas 88, nays 34.
The main question was then put, and the resolution was ordered to a third reading.
The resolution was then read a third time by general

consent, and passed without a count.

The SPEAKER presented several executive commu ications: after which The House adjourned.

> THROCKMORTON & EVERETT. LOUISVILLE KY

GALT HOUSE,

LISHA LEE, Coachmaker, Baltimore, keeps con stantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortes of every description, in the most fashionable, splendid, and superior manner. He will also design and execute fancy vehicles, of entire new patterns, in style of taste and workmanship not surpassed.

## WASHINGTON.

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

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

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

We cannot condescend to repel the gross slanders of the Globe, which can only be regarded as evidence equally of malignant purpose and corrupted taste. The Official paper, however, has gravely put

forth one misrepresentation, which we cannot permit to pass unnoticed. In alluding, in our paper of Tuesday last, to the doctrine, once authoritatively announced by our Government, that he who takes arms against

a country at peace with his own "becomes an

outlaw and a pirate," we remarked upon it as follows: "We never did approve of this doctrine a the time, and we see no reason to approve it now we are so many years older, more than we approved it then. We refer to it only to show that the course which the Government paper. in our opinion with great justice, condemns as contrary to all the laws of civilized warfare, is

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

not without a shew of precedent in our own

Government."

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

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

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

When the official Editor shall acknowledge and apologize for this gross perversion of our language, as well as our meaning, we may perhaps advert to some other topics embraced in the official article of yesterday.

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

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

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

my people have been denied the pleasure.

My friendship for you is so great that I cannot refrain from saying that I hope you will all look above for happiness; and while you have a place on earth, may you never neglect doing every thing in your power which is calculated to benefit the rising generation. I, for one, am determined to leave nothing undone which may conduce to the welfare of my People, and I would hope that I am not

alone in this resolution in the Chippewa nation.

I have visited our father the President of the United States; I have given him my hand, and I have told him that I and my people would always consider him ou regard him as your friend.

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

children; they know not what is good for them.

Allow me to add, I am of the opinion that the best thing we could do for the good of our children is to turn our attention to the cultivation of our lands. I am your friend, and the friend of your nation,

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 23, 1836.

MACOONSE, or ES-TON-A-QUET.

Towanda, (PA.) May 21.

Narrow Escape.—On Wednesday last, a little before night, as Mr. John M. Fox and his lady were riding in a gig through the narrows between this place and Ulster, they were precipitated together with the horse and gig off the narrows, a distance of nearly fifty feet, at an almost perpendicular descent, and, strange to say, escaped without the loss of life, although we understand Mrs. Fox was considerably hurt. The accident occurred, as we are informed, in consequence of the breaking of the spring of the gig on the lower side, which caused the body to sway so far as to suddenly overturn the carriage, which drawing the horse after it, all went to the bottom together. We are happy to state that Mrs. Fox is likely to recover without, serious injury. TOWANDA, (PA.) MAY 21.

A clergyman took for his text the following words: "Yow, and pay unto the Lord thy vows." An Indian heard him very attentively, and stepping up to the parson, thus accosted him, "I vow I'll go home with you, Mr. Minister." "You must go, then," replied the parson. The Indian afterwards vowed to have supper, and then stay all night. "You may," replied the clergyman, "but I vow you shall go in the morning." PAR KEEPER WANTED.—A young man who i acquainted with attending bar and keeping books will hear of a situation by making immediate application to Thomas Lloyd, proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel. None need apply without bringing good recommendations as to character, may 26—3t FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MAY 18.

We have seen a passenger in the steamboat

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

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

FROM THE SAME.

blished.

of by Gen. Gaines as having been found secret-

ed in a tree, was supposed to be Santa Ana, but

that his identity had not been satisfactorily esta-

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

THE GEORGIA AND ALABAMA FRONTIER. We have been allowed to peruse a letter of late date from a gentleman in Georgia, of which

"COLUMBUS, (GA.) MAY 16, 1836.

the following is an extract:

"I have troubled you before in regard to our Indian massacres; but the half has not been told. Roanoke was taken yesterday morning, its inhabitants butchered. The steamboat Georgian, lying there, was also attacked, and her crew massacred; and yesterday evening, about two o'clock, the Hyperion, another boat, was attacked at Woolfolk's sand-bar, only six miles from Columbus, the pilot shot down, and several others killed and wounded. The steamboat Columbus is deserted at Uchee shoals. All the boats have valuable cargoes on board, and are now at the mercy of the Indians. An express reached here on last night that the town of Tallassee [not Tallahassee] on the Tal lapoosa was destroyed. The work of murder goes on in Chambers county: four white men and a negro were killed there on last Thursday morning. Two men were killed this side of Tuskeegee, and yesterday morning the stagehorses broke across the bridge here and ran bleeding into town, two being badly shot. Two men were killed in the stage, one made his escape, who got in last night, after being pursued by the Indians all day. The stage had been stopped for several days; but the contractors thought they would venture again, and the result of the rash attempt was as I have related. The man who escaped was one of the stage-agents. Many persons are missing, and many, we presume, are killed. The amount of property destroyed is immense, and that fair portion of Alabama, included in the late treaty, will never be occupied again as long as an Indian resides within the Territory. Very few friendly Indians have come in. Alabama has no troops in the ield. Georgia is doing all she can for her own safety,

MARRIAGES.

for her defence."

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday evening, the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Brooke, B. F. WILLIAMS, M. D. of Ohio, to Miss SALLY DULANY. At the same time, by the same, EDMUND F. LEE to Miss MELIORA ELLEN, daughter of the late Thomas G. Addison, of Maryland. DEATHS. On the evening of the 21st instant, at his residence on Capitol hill, in the 52d year of his age, MOSES TABBS, Esq. for many years a distinguished member of the Bar

Esq. for many years a distinguished mer and Senate of Maryland, his native State. In Prince George's county, Maryland, a few days ago DENNIS MAGRUDER, senior, Esq. MPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE at Harper's Ferry, Va. - On the 1st day of June next, the

in the town of Harper's Ferry, in the County of Jefferson and State of Virginia, part of the real estate of James B. Wage Foq. viz.

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

lepth of about 60 feet.

No. 3. A lot on the same street, 43½ feet front, and same depth No. 3. A for the same sates, 25 feet front, and same depin as 1 and 2, with a good dwelling-house of stone.

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

No. 4. A lot fronting the U. S. Arsenal, 90 feet by about 150 feet, binding on a cross street. On this lot are erected the spacious frame buildings occupied and known as a hotel for the last 30 ways.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, vacant lots on the aforesaid cross from 120 to 200 feet, to alleys.

No. 12. The new mansion-house, with a large garden lot abou 120 by 140 feet.

Nos. 13 & 14. Vacant lots on Shenandoah street, 38½ feet and

40 feet by about 70 feet. Nos. 15 & 16. Two lots 48 by 34, and 54 by 20, with two com-

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

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

The sale will be made on the premises, on the day above The sale will be made on the premises, on the day above named, and will be continued from day to day, until completed The terms are, one-third in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal payments, in nine and eighteen months, the purchaser to give bonds for the deferred payments, to be secured by withholding the title until all the purchase money shall have been paid.

ANDREW KENNEDY,

JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,

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

on St. John's Gospel, translated from the German, l

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

may 26-3t RESH CONGRESS WATER—Just received, an CHARLES STOTT, may 25—3t Corner Penn. Avenue and 7th street. CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.-MAY 24, 1836

Mr. Key, after announcing the death of MOSES TABBS, Esq. late a member of this Bar, moved the Court that the following proceedings of a meeting of the Bar, held this day, be entered upon the minutes of the Court; which were ordered accordingly, and are as follows.

Test:

WM. BRENT, Clerk.

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

The following resolutions were proposed by Philip R. Fendall, Esq. and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the members of this Bar and officers

of this Court have learned, with emotions of deep regret, the unexpected decease of Moses Tabes, Esq. a practising

Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

2. Resolved, That, in testimony of their respect for the great professional learning and abilities of the deceased, of their esteem for his highly meritorious conduct and manners, the members of this Bar and officers of this Court will wear crape on their left arm for thirty days. 3. Resolved, That, on behalf of this meeting, the chair-

man be requested to move the Court that these proceedings be entered upon its minutes.
4. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the

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

FRANCIS S. KEY, Chairman. WM. L. BRENT, Secretary.

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

E. B. ROBINSON,
T. B. REILEY,
Committee who waited upon the President.

J. A. McDuell, See'y to Committee.

J. A. McDuell, Sec'y to Committee.

Major REILEY,

NATHAN EDMONSTON, OWEN HAMILL, G. HOWARD, SILAS MOORE, W. MORIN, E. B. ROBINSON.

may 26 THE POTOMAC PAVILION, Piney Point.

They Fount.

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

Piney Point, on which the Pavilion is situated, is a clear, open cape, (though wooded in the rear on the north and east,) jutting into the Potomac, near its mouth, where the river is eight or ten miles wide, in full view of the Chesapeake bay. The bathing is very fine, the water being nearly as salt as that of the ocean, s very fine, the water being nearly as salt as that of the ocean, and the air as pure. It possesses the advantage of the greatest sbundance of the largest oysters, of soft and hard crabs, and all he varieties of excellent fish with which the waters of the Chesapeake abound.

Since the last season, the proprietors have made very extensive improvements for the accommodation and convenience of visiters. They have added fifty new Lodging Rooms, a spacious Visites. They have added they new boughing knowns, a spacetous Ball Room, Billiard Room, Bowling All-ys, &c. all fronting the river to the south, within a hundred yards of the clean white beach. New bathing-honses have been erected for those who beach. New bathing-houses have been erected for those who prefer them to the open surf; also, a substantial wharf for the steamboats to come up to, instead of landing and taking off passengers in the small boats, as heretofore; which, moreover, enables visiters to bring carriages and horses, if they choose. Besides the salt water luxuries above named, every thing will be supplied for the table which the markets of the District and of Norfolk can afford, to which the steamboat lines furnish regnof Norfolk can afford, to which the steamboat lines furnish regn-lar access; and the house will be amply provided with the best wines and other liquors.

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

Besides the steamers which will ply exclusively on the river, the lines between the District and Baltimore and Norfolk fur-nish to the inhabitants of those cities regular opportunities for viciling and departing from the Pavilion

nish to the inhabitants of those cities regular opportunities for visiting and departing from the Pavilion.

Last, though not least, it is determined that moderate charges shall constitute one of the advantages of the establishment; to this shall be added the most realous efforts to please, and the subscriber trusts that these efforts, united to the experience ac-

though not a single company has arrived in Columbus yet uired by him as keeper for several years of the Mansion-house dotel in Philadelphia, will enable him to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. may 26—eo2m CHESTER BAILEY. WOOL CARDING AND MANUFACTURING in all its Branches.—The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto met with in his line of business, informs his friends and the public generally that he still carries on the business at his old stand, near Colesville, Montgomery county, Maryland, and that he is now fully prepared to Manufacture, Full, Dye, and Finish, all kinds of Woollen goods, in the best manner, and at moderate prices. He trusts he has made such arrangements that no one shall be disappointed in getting their Cloth in time, when the Wool is sent early. The following agencies have been established for the accommodation of those living at a distance viv.

dation of those living at a distance, viz.

Mesers. Jones and Clayton, Queen Anne, where the subscriber will attend on Wednesday, June 15; Messrs. H. C. & P. E. Scott, Upper Marlborough, where he will attend on Wednesday, June 22d, to receive wool; Mr. Z. W. McKnew, Bladensburg, and Mr. Thos. C. Duvall, Vansville, all of Prince George's county, Maryland; and Messrs. Middleton and Beall, Pennsyl-gania Avenue, Washington City. At the three last places wool. Washington City. At the three last places, wool will be received at all times, and he will attend every two weeks.

All work will be delivered at the agencies where the wool is eccived, free of expense, and due notice will be given of the

ne. In consequence of the high price of Cotton yarn, a small adrance will be made on the price of goods composed of Cotton and Wool, which shall not, in any case, exceed the actual extra cost of Warps over what they were when his prices were originally established. It will be but a trifle to the Farmer and Planter, but to the subscriber it is of vital importance: he therefore topes that no one will complain. All goods composed altogenher of wool will be manufactured at the usual prices. He always keeps on hand a general assortment of Woollen Goods, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for wool or produce on liberal terms. THOS. FAWCETT.

SALE OF FURNITURE. Plano Forte, Globes, Sec.—On Saturday afternoon, 28th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. shall sell in front of the auction store a great variety of excelent household furniture, the property of a deceased gentleman, Piano Forte, of good tone

Piano Forte, of good tone
Card and dining and tea tables
Sideboard, rush and Windsor chairs
Mantef and other lamps
Cut glassware, new and second hand carpet and rug
Mantel and foilet glasses
High and French post bedsteads
Settees, good beds, hair mattresses
Light stand, bureau, workstand
Handsome hair sofa, fenders, andirons, &c. &c.
A variety of kitchen articles. Handsome hair sola, lengers, and Avariety of kitchen articles.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under 25 dollars cash, over 25 dollars, sixty days' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed EDW. DYER,

In Prince George's county Court as a Court of Equity—April term, 1834. Robert Beall and Ellen Berry et al.

Eugenia Amanda Berry and Lucia Rosalie Berry.

RDERED by the Court, this 6th day of May, 1836, that the sale made and reported by John B. Brooke and C. C. Magruder, the trustees in this cause, be ratified and confirmed on the second Monday of July next, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before that day: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia once a week for four successive weeks prior to the last day of June next. day of June next.

The report states the lands in the proceedings mentioned, estimated to contain 680 acres, were sold to Thomas W. Clagett, for thirty-four dollars per acre.

C. DORSEY, EDMUND KEY. True copy-Test:

AQUILA BEALL, Cterk.

WALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO RENT. For Rent, all that valuable Tavern and Livery Stable property of the late George Holtzman, in Beall street, in Georget town, D. C.—This property is so well known as having the bestun of custom in the town for many years, that a description of it is not considered necessary. The business has been conducted, since the death of George Holtzman, by his widow, who, for the Commission of the properties of retaining of the properties of the street of th purpose of affording her successor an opportunity of retaining the boarders and horses at livery, as well as the transient custom, will continue the same until about the ist of June next, at which time possession may be had of the property. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. For terms, apply to ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN,

ap 20—lawd&o Now occupying the establishment

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling ass ant applications, which the circumstances of the case will die tate; but, for a general remedy or purificator, to remove the cause, the Indian's Panacea will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC. How true it is that modern physicians, in their ambition to excel in their profession, explore the vast fields of science by the aid of Chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of art alone, and entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime. And how much more true it is that whilst the American physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles, perpetually changing, as they are, at the dictate of fashion and countries for many of his most common and necessary articles, perpetually changing, as they are, at the dictate of fashion and folly, he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants sufficient to answer any indication in disease, and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their healing on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicines upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemifally upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The greater congeniality, efficiency, and safety of vegetable

che constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The greater congeniality, efficiency, and safety of vegetable tremedies, compared with mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the white man. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepit, unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astenishing cures, after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the almost total absence of chronic diseases among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined most total absence of chronic discases among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill treatment? And can a doubt exist that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children over those which the pride and the art of man have invented.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the Public with the onsciousness that he is placing within its reach a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow-beings who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and, in many cases, the only means of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy that may, perchance, be equally good with many others now in use but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme case when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been

It is only a few years since this preparation was first presented to the Public, but in that time some thousands of persons might be found who would solemnly declare that they believed their lives were saved by it, and in many cases after they had tried most and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known, it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of this Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitie and scrotulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In rheumatisms and ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

and well. In rheumatisms and ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief. This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a spring and fall purifier, by those who are subject to various complaints, and whose constitutions require invigorating. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a diet drink is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in small doses, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effects of the Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit, in the most satisfactory manner, its superiority over

and, from the peculiar exposure at that time, I have had pains about me at intervals, which have since increased to a regular and severe rheumatism. You know, I saw you in Charleston very bad off, and told you I had heard of the surprising qual ties of the Indian's Panacea, when you told me where to get it. Well, I got six bottles, which have cured me for seven or eight months, and from being free from pain so long, although expressed I believe my case a cured one and write this to say exposed, I believe my case a cured one, and write this to st so. AARON GILBERTS.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY, 1834. I have had a disease in my head, which more recently be came very painful and alarming, in consequence of taking colorepeatedly. A large gathering was formed in the cavily be tween the ears, discharging prodigiously; and from the renewed accumulation at times, it seemed as if my head would burst accumulation at times, it seemed as if my head would burst, when the running would increase at the ears, and would also appear at the nose and eyes. I applied to the best physicians, but found no permanent relief; I also tried Swaim's Panacea, but found it useless. By request of a friend I tried the Indian's Panacea, which soon gave me relief; and after taking twelve bottles, I was made as well as ever. The opinion of one so much indebted to it may be of little weight; but the reputation this Panacea has earned in this vicinity will give it the pre-

ference over any other remedy for abscesses, sores, &c.

JOHN McMULLEN. JOHN McMullen.

The proprietors of this article have received many proofs of its value on plantations. The negro who is subject to any diseases peculiar to him, or peculiar to his exposing employment, feels most readily its healing influence. Rheumatism, debility, swellings, loss of appetite, and the nameless evils he complains of, may all be removed by the use of a few bottles of the Indian's Panacea. Many a useful scremt has been restored by its effects; and it is confidently recommended to the planter as a safe and invaluable medicine.

Erysipelas is one of those severe cutaneous affections which is removed by this Indian practice more effectually and speedily than in any other mode. There is strong evidence at hand to show that no case can withstand its effect.

St. Augustine, (E. F.) July, 1835.

show that no case can withstand its effect.

St. Augustine, (E. F.) July, 1835.

D. G. Haviland & Co. Agents: I am induced to write, to inform you of the happy results I have experienced from taking the Indian's Panacea. For the last ten years I have been severely afflicted with the rheumatism in both legs, and sores covering a large proportion of the body; and during this time I have tried almost every thing that I heard recommended, but without relationships and the last the land given means. In this state I had given up myself as incurable lief from any. In this state, I had given up myself as incurable and made up my mind to drag out my life in exeruciating pain for I can safely say that I had not known a day, in that time during which I had been free from pain, and most of the tim I was in the greatest agony. I was in this fix when in you city, at which time I bought a dozen bottles of your Panaces which I took as directed in the paper, and am now happy to the paper. which I took as directed in the paper, and am now happy state to you, and to the community, that I am a perfectly we man. This change I attribute to this invaluable Medicine alon Yours, very respectfully,
T. H. POWERS.

CHARLESTON, JULY 12, 1831. I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg, occasion ally accompanied with erysipeletous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ankle joint. Several eminent physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit In this state, five bottles of the Indian's Panacca made a perfecture.

MARGARET A. WEST,

121. Meeting street.

HAVILAND, HARRAL, & ALLEN,
Agents, 304, King street, Charleston
For sale in Washington, by TODD & Co.
In Alexandria, by WM. STABLER.

OTICE.—All the accounts due to the subscriber, as well as those due to the estate of THOMPSON & HOMANS have this day been placed in the hands of a collector; and as is intended that the affairs of the establishment lately carried or by Thompson & Homans should be forthwith settled, all per sons indebted thereto are informed that the collector has an thority to place all accounts which are not settled on presenta-tion under immediate legal process.

ap 6 P. THOMPSON, Agent. Its various branches. I am now manufacturing, and purpose keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Seasonable Ready-made Clothing, embracing almost every article in the line of business, and which I am determined to sell for a small advance on actual cost, for cash. Gentlemen waited on at the stores. Measures taken and clothes made up to order, at shortest notice, which, for beauty of cut and elegance of make, cannot be surpassed by any in the District.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

N. B. Clothes of every description neatly repaired.

WERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUC-TION-BY T. C. WRIGHT, Georgetown.—On Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., I shall offer for sale, at public auction, the following very valuable pro-

perty, belonging to a gentleman about to remove from this District, viz.

A large lot of ground fronting on the south side of Water street 95 feet, with the use of a 20 foot alley, adjoining the property of Mr. Barker; on this lot is a good 3 story brick warehouse, well built and in good repair, 30 feet front by 45 in depth, together with large 1 story brick warehouses in the rear; this lot extends back 210 feet to the front of the wharf, which is large and in good repair, most of the New York packets frequenting the same. The above is in possession of Messrs. Mumby & White.

Also, a lot of ground on West street, 75 feet front by 220 feet in depth; on this lot are an excellent 3 story brick dwelling-house 25 feet frontby 40 feet in depth, a very convenient brick kitchen, with a pump of excellent water thereon, and a brick stable in rear of the lot; the house has been put in complete repair within the last year, fitted up with marble mantels and grates of the most modern style; it is altogether a very desirable residence, and now occupied by Mr. Robert Mumby.

Also, another lot of ground on the same street, fronting 52 feet and extending back 220 feet, more or less; on this lot are two 2 story frame houses, in the occupation of good tenants, at \$120 per annum rent; these houses are convenient and in good receive.

\$120 per annum rent; these houses are convenient and in good

ing on 2d street, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Nowland The sale will commence at the property on Water street; par of the purchase money may remain under mortgage on the perty. Terms at sale. THOS. C. WRIGHT,

MERICAN HISTORY, LAW, TRAVELS, &c. Watterston & Van Zandt's Tabular Statistical Views of Watkins, Trial of Tobias, 1829, 75 cents.

Speeches and Forensic Arguments of Daniel Webster, \$3.

A Winter in the West, by a New Yorker, 2 vols. 12mo. \$2.

Sparks's edition of the Writings of George Washington, 8v per vol. \$3.
Williams's History of Vermont, 2d ed. 2 vols. 8vo. \$5.

Williams, Memeirs of Roger, 12mo. \$1 25. Abbot's Letters on Cuba in 1828, \$2. Atwater's Tour to Prairie du Chien in 1829, 75 cents. Bonnycastle's Account of South America, 8vo. \$2 50. Columbus's First Foyage to America, 8vo. \$1 75. Yoyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columb aport's Gazetteer of North America and the West In-

Darby's Historical, Geographical, and Statistical Views of the United States, \$2.
Darby and Dwight's Gazetteer of the United States, 8vo. \$4.
Cox's Adventures on the Columbia River and Journey across the American Continent, \$1 50.

Flint's History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley,

ols. \$3. Flint's Travels and Residence in Mississippi, 8vo. \$2. Hall's, Basil, Voyage to Chili, Peru, and Mexico, 1820, '21, and '22, 81 75.

Hall's, James, Sketches of History, Life, and Manners, in the West, 2 vols. \$1 75.

Nest, 2 vols. \$1 79.

Hunter's Manners and Customs of the Indian Tribes, 8vo. \$2.

Hamilton's Travels in the Interior of Columbia, 2 vols. \$6.

On sale by
P. THOMPSON. may 20

TATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.—Numbers 25 to 30, inclusive, are this day received by F. TAYLOR, containing portraits and biography of Gen. Morgan, Marion, Decatur, Bainbridge, Felix Grundy, Van Rensselaer, Lindley Murray, Benjamin Rush, Fulton, Rufus King, Monroe, Judge Story, and many others; for sale by the set or single number at the publishers' lowest prices, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, where the Public are invited to call and examine into the character and execution of the work.

MERICAN HISTORY, LAWS, &c.—Reports of the Convention on the Constitution of the State of New York, 1821. \$3 50.

New England's Memorial, by Nathaniel Morton, 5th ediion. \$2.
Adams (J. Q.) on Weights and Measures. \$1.2
Adams's (J. Q.) Duplicate Letters, the Fisher

Mississippi, 8vo. \$2 25.

Life of James Otis, of Massachusetts, by W. Tudor. \$2 25.

Review of the Constitution, &c. of Pennsylvania, from its origin, by Dr. Franklin, London, 1759. \$5.

National Calendar, by P. Force, for 1836. \$1 50.

Moses's Digest of the Commercial Regulations of the United

Atkins's Statistics of the United States, Commerce, &c. 2d edition, just published. 83 50. Life, Writings, and Speeches of William Pinkney, by H.

Speech. \$8.2 Addresses, and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, 8vo. \$3.

Prince's Chronological History of New England. \$2 50. Proud's History of Pennsylvania, from 1681 to 1742, 2 vols.

8vo. \$5.
 History of the great Indian war under King Philip, in 1675 and 1676, by Thomas Church, second edition, plates. \$1 50.
 The Politician's Register, containing the Constitutions, &c

50 cents.

Memoir of Josiah Quincy, jr. by his son. \$2.

Letters of John Randolph to a young relative. \$1 25.

Ramsay's Life of George Washington, &ro. \$3.

Ragnet's Principles of Free Trade, 8vo. \$2 50.

Sketch of the internal condition of the United States of Ame-

, and of their political relations with Europe, by a Russian Poletica. \$1. PISHEY THOMPSON. On sale by

PUBLIC OFFICES. FISCHER would respectfully mention to the Heads of Departments, that he has opened and for sale at Sta 500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American manu

500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American manu
fficture
300 do Cap do
100 reams large Writing Paper, embracing Folio Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Superroyal,
100 reams best Envelope Paper
200 pounds do American Premium Wax
30 do do Irish
20 do do Irish
50 gross do Lead Pencils, English and American

50 gross do Lead Pencils, English and American 400 dozen pieces best Office Tape 60 do bottles Felt's Black Ink 20 do do do Red do

20 do do do Red do
30 gallons Fischer's Jet do
80,000 Quills, from No. 10 to 80
15,000 Large Office Wafers
W. F. being the sole agent for the most extensive manufacturers in this country for Sealing Wax, Inks, Wafers, and Quills, he will sell these at their wholesale prices, and all other activities in his lies will he seld at the levest mine. articles in his line will be sold at the lowest prices.

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for County of Washington.—In Chancery.

Eliza Clark, Frances Clark, Elizabeth Clark, John F. Clark,
Letitia Clark, and Francis Clark Meigs, complainants, against
Ellen Morton Bailey, John Appleton Bailey, and Laura Bailey,

Ellen Morton Bailey, John Appleton Bailey, and Laura Bailey, defendants.

\*\*HE bill in this cause states in substance that Francis Clark, deceased, mortgaged lots Nos. 26 and 27, in square No. 252, in the city of Washington, to Moses Young, deceased, to secure the payment of \$1000 and interest; that the same were fully paid to said Young in his lifetime; that the said defendants are his heirs at law, that the complainants are the widow and heirs at law of the said Francis Clark; that on partition between them of the real estate of said Francis Clark, said lot No. 26 was assigned to the complainant, Lettia Clark, as a part of her share, and said lot No. 27 to said Francis Clark Meigs as a part of his share, and that the said defendants reside out of this District and in the State of Massachusetts; and the object of the said bill is to obtain a conveyance from said defendants of said lots to the said complainants last named respectively. It is therefore ordered, this 15th day of March, 1836, that notice of the substance and object of the said bill be given to the said absent defendants, by publishing a copy of this order once a week for six successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in this county, warning the said defendants to be and appear at the rules to be held for this Court in the Clerk's office of this county, on the first Monday in September next, and to answer the said this of the said

rules to be need for this court in the Clerk's once of this country, on the first Monday in September next, and to answer the said bill; otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against the said defendants; the first advertisement to be published at least four months before the said day.

JAMES S. MORSELL.

Copy—Test:

WM. BRENT, Clerk Copy—Test: mar 26—w6w

District of Columbia, Washington County.

OHN H. SMITH has applied to the Honorable William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the last Monday in May instant, at nine o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend.

WM. BRENT, Clerk, quested to attend. may 21-3t

OHN M. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, most respectfully informs the citizens of Washington, and the Public generally, that he has taken a store on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, where he purposes conducting the above business in all its various branches. I am now manufacturing, and purpose its various branches. I am now manufacturing, and purpose selected with the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Seasonable and the state of the subscriber will expose at public selected with the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Seasonable and the subscriber will expose at public for the transaction of business in either character of the above caption.

WALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, By Thos. C. Wright, Georgetown.—Trustee's CY.—I offer my services to the Public for the transaction of business in either character of the above caption.

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.—As agent for Thomas Fair-3d day of June next, all that valuable real estate situ wn and Washington, of which the late Thomas Con oran died seized, viz. Part of Lot No. 5, old Georgetown, about 17 feet front on Cor

Part of Lot No. 9, on Georgetown, about 17 reet front on Con-gress street, with a two story brick house.

Part of Lots No. 7 and 8, do 40 feet front do
Part of Lot No. 9, old Georgetown, 24 feet front on Bridge treet, with a three story brick house, including garden spot, his

Part of Lot No. 63, do. 25 do. on Jefferson street, with Lot No. 4 and half of Lot No. 5, do. 56 feet 6 in. on Water reet, wharf property.

Part of Lot No. 2, Beatty and Hawkins's addition, 26 feet from

Lot No. 38, do. 105 feet front on do. Lot No. 39, do. 105 do. do. Part of Lot No. 75, do. 46 feet 8 in. on First street, with 2

wo story brick houses.
Part of Lot No. 93, do. 50 feet on High street, 91 feet 6 in First street, with 3 three story brick houses.
Lot No. 95, do 70 feet First street.
Lot No. 96, do 70 feet do.

Lot No. 96, do 70 feet do.

Lot No. 139, do 70 feet Second street.

Part of Lot No. 150, do 125 feet on Market street.

Part of Lot No. 151, do 30 feet on Third street.

Part of Lot No. 152, do 56 do do

Part of Lots No. 163 and 164, do. 26 feet 8 inches on Market street.

Part of Lots No. 163 and 164, do. 60 feet on Market street with 3 two story brick houses.

Part of Lot No. 165, do. 25 feet do. with a two story bric

Part of Lot No. 178, do. 21 do: do.
Lot No. 182, do. 70 feet Fourth street, with a brick stable.
Part of Lot No. 228, do. 37 feet 6 inches Frederick street.
Part of Lot No. 229, do. 8 do do.
Part of Lot No. 229, do. 27 feet 9 inches do. 96 feet

Lot No. 230, do. 70 feet Seventh street.

Part of Lot No. 232, do. 35 do with a brick house.

Lot No. 244, do. 160 feet High street.

Lot No. 245, do. 75 do Frederick street, 140

eet Eighth street.

Lot No. 246,

do. 75 do do.

Lot No. 247,

do. 80 do High street.

All of Lot No. 257,

do. 11½ poles do except (
y 100 feet north part.)

Lot No. 263, do. on High and Back streets, (2½ acres.)

Lot No. 272, do. on do (2 acres.)

Lot No. 300, do. on Back street,

The No. 272 and All Archiver's appropriate and Hardwine's app except (30

Lot No. 49, Beatty and Hawkins's amended addition, 50 fe n Frederick street. Lot No. 104, Beall's addition, 60 feet on Beall street, with

ame and brick house. Part of Lot No. 125, do. 30 feet on Dunbarton street, with Lot No. 211, do. 60 feet on West street, 90 feet on Mont

omery street.

Lot No. 212, do. 60 feet on do.

Part of Lot No. 1, Peter, Beatty, Threlkeld, and Deakin's ad Lot do. 34 feet on Water street, with a brick house.

Lot do. 34 feet Water street, (south side.)

Lot No. 5, do. 63 feet 4 inches on Water street, with a

41 feet on Bridge street, 128 feet on Green street with 2 two story brick houses.

Lot 60 feet on Olive street, 99 feet 6 inches on Montgome street, with a two story frame house.

Lot No. 9 or 10, Deakins and Baley's addition, north side of

Bridge street.

Part of Lot No. 13, do. 30 feet on Prospect street.

The following property in the city of Washington will be sold at the Auction Rooms in Georgetown, after the sale of the above Square No. 63, Lots No. 10 and 11.

Square No. 96, the entire square.

Square No. 691, part of Lot No. 12.

Terms of sale are, one-fitth cash, and the balance of purchase money upon a credit of one, two, three, and four years, with interest from the day of sale on the whole sum due, to be paid annually, the payments to be secured by the purchaser's bonds, with surety to be approved by the trustee; and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Court, and not before, the said Burnett, trustee, will convey the said real estate so sold, the title of which is believed to be unquestionable.

If the terms of sale be not complied with in seven days afte he sale, the subscriber reserves to himself the right to resell, t the risk and cost of each defaulting purchaser. The sale will commence at the Frame House at the corner of Dive and Montgomery streets, and will be continued, in repa-

r order, until the whole is disposed of.

CHAS. A. BURNETT, Trustee. THOS. C. WRIGHT, Auctioneer, may 23—Mon&Wedis Georgetown

DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber will sell, to the highest hidder, all the personal estate of Thomas Newman, deceased, late of said county, consisting of—Horses, Cow, one pair young Oxen, Hogs

Farming utensils, such as Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

2 lots Tobacco
Carpenter and Millwrights' Tools of various kinds
Beds and Furniture, Quantity of old Iron
Saddles, Mill-sieve, Crockery, &c.

1 large eight-day Clock, an excellent article
And man useful articles too tedious to enumerate.

And many useful articles too tedious to enumerate And many useful articles too tenous to enumerate.

Sale to take place on the premises, about one mile from Bladensburg, on Thursday, the 16th of June next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Terms of sale: on all sums of ten dollars and under, for cash; and above that sum, six months' credit will be given. The purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WILLIAM LLOYD,

Administrator. may 21-eo3w

All persons indebted to said estate are required to mak numediate payment to WM. LLOYD, Adm'r. ediate payment to

TRUSTEES' SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 11th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at Willett's Tavern, in the village of Bladensburg, Prince George's county, several valuable lots of land, being parcels of "Chillum Castle Manor," late the residence of William D. Digges, deceased, and now in possession of his widow, Mrs. Norah Digges. Amongst others, will be sold the reversion expectant on the life estate of Mrs. Digges, in several lots which have been assigned to her for her dower; and another lot, adjacent to the village of Bladensburg, upon which there is a small grist mill, and a mill seat of considerable which there is a small grist mill, and a mill seat of considerable

The terms of sale are : that one-third of the purchase money shall be paid in three months, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale; the purchasers giving bonds, with good security, to the Trustees for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN JOHNSON,
TH. S. ALEXANDER,
TRUSTON

may 20-dtllthJune

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in St. Louis.—Will be exposed for sale, at public auction, in the 1st day of June next, by the subscriber, 100 BUILDING LOTS in the eastern end of Christy's Meadow, adjoining and west of 9th street, being that beautiful and commanding situation lying between the Catholic College and Col. O'Fallon's residence. The Lots will be sold on a credit of ten years. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

ap 2—tm31

WM. CHRISTY, St. Louis.

ESSONS ON SHELLS.—Just published, and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR—
A popular treatise on Conchology, 1 vol. bound, with nearly 100 engravings; price only \$1 12½.
The Conchologist, by Warren, quarto volume, with very numerous, large-sized engravings; price \$4 75.
Lea's Contributions to Geology, containing several hundred colored engravings of Shells; 1 vol.
Pinkerton on Rocks, and various others of the most esteemed

Pinkerton on Rocks, and various others of the most esteemen works on Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology, &c. for sale in all ases at the lowest prices, at the Waverly Circulating Library, mmediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. may 20

IFE OF GENERAL HARRISON.—A Memoin of the public services of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, by James Hall: price 75 cents.

On sale by

PISHEY THOMPSON. On sale by

WARREN'S LAW STUDIES, &c. &c.-A Po pular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies, by Sa-uel Warren, Esq. 1 volume, \$4.

The Actress of Padua, and other Tales, by the author of The

Forsaken, 2 volumes, 1 37½.

Tactics and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States, by Captain S. Cooper, under the supervision of Major General Alexander Macomb, in one volume. Price \$1 25. may 16

For sale by

P. THOMPSON. TNAUGURAL ADDRESS .- W. FISCHER has jus received from the publishers a large supply of Presiden Jackson's Inaugural Address, with a correct likeness of him, and

cidents of his life, neatly engraved on a handsome enamelled Members of Congress, and others, can be furnished by the lozen or hundred, at the publisher's wholesale price, at Station-ors' Hall only.

may 16

DOUQUET GLASSES, etc.—Just received, a few pairs of handsome Bouquet Stands and Optical Glasses, with twenty beautiful views; an amusing article, suitable for a centre table. For sale at Stationers' Hall, ap 25 (Tel) W. FISCHER.

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.—As agent for Thomas Fairfax, Esq. the subscriber will sell a tract of land lying in the county of Alexandria; the Columbian turnpike road leading from the Potomac bridge, intersecting the Little River turnpike road, forms the southern boundary to within 150 or 200 yards of

a new mill now being crected on Four Mile run, and near the "old factory," situated lower down the run.

This land is distant from Alexandria five miles, and from This land is distant from Alexandria five miles, and from Washington City and Georgetown three to three and a half miles. It contains, by recent survey, rising 225 acres; a large proportion of which is covered with heavy timber, such as white, black, and chestnut oak, hickory, maple, &c. There are several acres of natural meadow, through which runs a fine stream of never-failing water, known by the name of "the Doctor's Branch," flowing from excellent springs rising up on the land. It is supposed that from 190 to 200 acres of this tract would average from 20 to 25 cords of wood to the acre. Its proximity to Washington, where wood during the winter season commands four to five and six dollars per cord, renders it doubly valuable. The goodness of the soil for arable purposes is unquestionable, when taken in connexion with the growth of timber.

Terms: one-fourth cash, and the balance in two annual in-

Terms: one-fourth cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, with interest, to be secured by approved bonds, and a deed of trust on the property. The subscriber having the exclusive discovery of the contract of the c clusive disposal of this property, it is requested that all applica-tions on the subject be made to him alone.

ISAAC ROBBINS,

The number of murils in limit. The number of murils in limit. The number of pupils is limited. The plan of the School requires that the pupils be entirely secluded from other boys. No

and his assistants at all hours; eating with them at the same table; sleeping under the same roof; and in all respects constituting one family. The government is strictly parental.

Moral and religious instructions are sedulously imparted, but none of the peculiarities of any one sect are inculcated. The hoys attend the Presbyterian or Episcopal church, at the option of their parents; always, however, accompanied by one or more teachers.

The studies embraced in the plan of this school are, the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish Languages; Mental and Elementary Arithmetic, Book Keeping, and Mathematics; History, Anciea, and Modern Geography, Grammar, English Composition on a system of progressive exercises; Jewish, Roman, and Grecian Antiquities; Mythology; Reading, Spelling, and Definitions; Penmanship; Singing; simple instructions by lectures on Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy, and on Greek and Roman Literature; and in the department of Religion, the Parables of our Saviour, the four Gospels and the Acts, Sacred Geography and History, the Evidences of Christianity, and the present state of Religion throughout the world.

and History, the Evidences of Christianity, and the present state of Religion throughout the world.

The pupils are required to write from memory sketches of the sermons they hear on the Sabbath. The older boys hear four lectures weekly, viz. one on Greek and another on Roman Literature, a third on Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and a fourth on History or Political Economy; of all which they are obliged to write full sketches. These exercises have been found to be attended with signal advantage in a variety of particulars. A monthly report of the standing of each pupil, in studies and behavior, is sent to his perents or guardian.

chavior, is sent to his parents or guardian.

The year is divided into two sessions and two vacations. The acations are the months of April and October. The year is divided into two sessions and two reactions are the months of April and October.

Terms.—The charge for each pupil is \$300 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. The sum is in full for all the tuition, of whatever character, which the plan of the school embraces: for board, washing, lodging, mending, fuel, lights; including also the use of bedding, books, stationary, maps, globes, libraries, and other privileges.

All letters of business or inquiry, relating to the School, must be addressed (postage paid) to the subscriber, at Princeton, New Jersey.

E. C. WINES, Principal.

Gentlemen wishing for information respecting the character of the Institution, are referred to the following persons, all of

of the Institution, are referred to the following persons, all of whom either are at present, or have been, patrons:

Lexington, Ky.—Hon. Henry Clay.
Trenton, N. J.—Hon. S. L. Southard.
Chambersburg, Pa.—Hon. Geo. Chambers.
Wilmington, Del.—Hon. J. J. Milligan.
Athens, Geo.—Henry Jackson, LL. D.
Lexington do.—Joseph H. Lumpkin, Esq.
Savannah, do.—Joseph Cumming and Jacob Waldburg, Esqs.
Natchez, Miss.—Dr. Wm. Dunbar, and Henry W. Huntington, Esq.

on, Esq.
Donaldsville, La.—Henry McCall, Esq. Lynchburg, Va.—Ino. M. Otey, Esq.
Baltimore, Md.—F. W. Brune and Richard Stockton, Esqrs.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Wade, Esq.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Margaret Helm. New Bedford, Mass.—Joseph R. Anthony and Wm. Rotch

Esgrs.

Islip, L. I.—Mrs. Sarah Nicoll.

New York City.—Rev. G. Stewart, U. S. N., Rev. Wm. Patton, and R. B. Patton and H. Maxwell, Esgrs.

Philadelphia.—N. Biddle, J. Randall, A. Henry, A. M. Howell, J. McAllister, Winthrop Sargent, B. P. Smith, G. D. Blaikie, John Stille, J. P. Wetherill, M. D. Lewis, Richard Morris, Jas. Glentworth, W. Jackson, P. N. Patrullo, and Matthew Arrison, Esgrs.; Rev. John Chambers, Mrs. James Coleman, and Mrs. George Blight.

10 Patrollogy 10 Patrollogy 11 Patrollogy 12 Patrollogy 12 Patrollogy 13 Patrollogy 12 Patrollogy 14 Patrollogy 14 Patrollogy 14 Patrollogy 15 Patrollogy 15 Patrollogy 16 Patrollogy 16

TIMIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscribe
L has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charle
County, Maryland, letters of administration on the persona County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ignatius Wills, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1836.

ZACHARIAH LLOYD, ap 9—w4w

Administrator of Ignatius Wills, dec'd.

CASH FOR 400 NEGROES, including both sexes, from twelve to twenty-five years of age. Persons having servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me a

I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, now kept by B. O. Sheckle, and formerly kept by Isaac Beers, or Seventh street, a few doors below Lloyd's Tavern, opposite th Centre market. All communications promptly attended JAMES H. BIRCH,

OCTOR MEADE'S FAMILY PRAYERS, and Sermon on Confirmation, by the same author, (Assistant Bishop of Virginia,) are just received, for sale by F.

OLDERS of Virginia Military Land Warrants are informed that 'he subscriber will pay, in cash, the market price for Land Warrants, and for the Scrip, when issued.

JOHN F. W 3B, oct 30—d3twtf Opposite Gadsby's, Washington City. NRE BOARDS.—A few beautiful designs for Fire Boards, suitable for the approaching season, just receive KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,

19—1aw3w In the Athenæum, Penn. Avenue.

EW METALLIC PENS.—W. FISCHER has just received from New York a large supply of the ne plus ultra Bank and Office Pens.

Imperial and Spring-regulating Steel Pens.
Also, an additional supply of Perry's, Gillott's, Skinner's,
Jones's, Heely and Sons' elongated, engrossing, copying, diamend, ladies' ruby, rhadiographic three slit Pens, &c. &c. constantly kept for sale at Stationers' Hall, by the dezen or gross, on the very best terms.

TO LET.—Two convenient two story brick Houses in the immediate vicinity of the West Market. To punctual tenants the rent will be very low, and the courses put in complete repair.

Apply to Mrs. Patterson, on I street, between 19th and 20th streets, or the subscriber, on 7th street, near the General Post J. C. McKELDEN. mar 14-2awtf

SAMUEL W. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, late of Baltimore, Md., having removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care, in any part of the State of Mississippi. Alvarez Fisk, Esq.

Messrs. Watt, Burke & Co. Natchez.
Messrs. Martin Pleasant & Co.
J. W. Zachrie & Co. New Orleans. R. Strawbridge, Esq. W. G. Hewes, Esq. Hon. R. B. Taney,
Messrs. A. Brown & Sons,
Philip E. Thomas, Esq.
John Glenn, Esq. Baltimore David Stewart, Esq.

STRAW MATTING.—We have received to day— 3,000 yards superior Straw Matting, which we offer unusu ally low 1,500 yards colored Matting

200 pieces Irish Linens, warranted to be pure Linen and grass bleached

150 pieces Grass Cloth for gentlemen's wear

21 do superior French Bombasins

36 do black Cashmerets

150 do Drillings various colors

39 do super Summer Cloths

30 do black English Florentine

Gentlemen's clothes of every kind made up in the best man
tea and at the shortest patics.

nee, and at the shortest notice, 25 per cent. lower than customar prices.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

may 9—3taw3w (Globe)

GALT HOUSE,

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT.

GOOD SITUATION AND BUSINESS ES TABLISHMENT FOR SALE, in the village Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland.—From considerations of family preference, I am desirous to change my reference.

I invite persons disposed to purchase, to view for themselves, r write me on the subject, to whom I will promptly reply, and ive the information that may be desired as to the terms, and ner considerations connected with the proposed sale.
may 3—lawd&ctf J. W. WARD, Piscataway.

EESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGI-NIA, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mrs. M. L. Edwards, Principal.—This institution has the experience of a seven years' test to prove that young ladies here enjoy every facility for acquiring a complete English education, with the accomplishments of French, Music, Drawing, Painting, and the ornamental branches of Shell and Fancy Work; and as human knowledge alone is a doubtful benefit, the moral and religious culture of the pupils is strictly attended to, in connexion with their intellectual and literary studies.

terary studies.

Leesburg is pleasantly situated on the turnpike, equi-distan etween Washington city and Winchester, and enjoys in an emient degree the advantages of health, society, and retirement.

English, do
Music, per quarter, extra, French, do Drawing, do -No deduction made after entrance for absence, except in cas

Each boarder must be provided with a silver tumbler, a table and tea spoon, and towels.

may 19—w2m SUMBER FOR SALE .- Twelve to fifteen hundred

first-rate WHITE OAK TREES, several hundred of which are suitable for crooked timbers for shipbuilding, the baance very large, long, and straight body. 1,000 to 1,500 YELlance very large, long, and straight body. 1,000 to 1,500 YELL-LOW LOCUST TREES, of good size and quality. Also, from 5,000 to 6,000 cords prime upland OAK WOOD. The above timber is on Grove Point, part of which is on the Chesapeake bay, and part on Sassafras river, it is 10 or 12 miles from the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and 40 miles from Baltimore. No part of the above timber is beyond a mile from either of the landings and a greater part of it but a few bundred wards. Persons

gs, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons is posed to purchase the whole or a portion of the above timer, will please apply to

BENSON & CATTS, Smyrna, Del. or

CHARLES E. BENSON,

Ap 22—20t

No. 5 Baltimore street, Baltimore. WALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The subscribe ro' to Queen Anne, and three miles from the latter place,) cor aining about 360 acres, a large proportion of which is heavily imbered. The quality of the soil in this vicinity is too well known to require any further description, particularly as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will examine for homeological.

Another tract, in the same neighborhood, bordering on the Patuxent river, and containing between two and three hundred acres. These two tracts of land will be offered at private sale until the first day of June next; and if not sold before that time they will be offered at public sale on that day at the —— tavern

Queen Anne. The terms will be liberal and accommodating to purchasers, by communication addressed to the subscriber, at Bladensburg, vill be promptly attended to.
may 3—eots
CHARLES B. CALVERT. CTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to pur chase, or in any manner negotiate certain certificate issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United State

issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to Nehemiah Rogers, as surviving executor of Archibald Gracie, deceased, for certain claims allowed by the commissioners under the late treaty with the United States and the King of France, as a suit in chancery is now pending on behalf of the creditors of the late A. Gracie, concerning the same, and an injunction has been granted restraining the said Nehemiah Rogers from receiving or in any way interfering with the said certificates, which will be served upon him immediately upon his return to this city.

Solicitor for the Executors of A. Hossek deceased urn to this city.

Solicitor for the Executors of A. Hosack, deceased.

may 23-3t NCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Per sons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to the interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices, ome into the market. FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD, mar 8—d&ctf. Alexandri

OUSES AND LOTS.—For sale a block of house iberal. These houses are built of the best materials, by first

may 10—saw2w

ATIONAL DRESSING ROOM, under the National Hotel, 2d door, 6th street.—SELBY PARK-ER having taken the establishment of the late Evan Hopkins, Hair Dresser, at the National Hotel, is now ready to wait upon strangers at, and citizens of Washington in the most finished style. The room has been fitted up in a style superior to any thing ever offered to the Public heretofore. The Dressing Room at Gadsby's has been universally admitted to be one of the best in this country being spacious airy and having an inaxhapsible.

it Gaussy's has been universally admitted to be one of the best in this country, being spacious, airy, and having an inexhaustible ountain of pure water flowing into it at all times.

As a hair cutter, the proprietor stands unrivalled, as all those who have placed their locks at his disposal can testify. His havers are of the first order. I have in my employ a first-rate centlemen's Hair Curler, from New York. Gentlemen attending halls navies &c. would find it to their advantage to give

nomemen's hair Curier, from New York. Gentlemen attend mg balls, parties, &c., would find it to their advantage to give him a trial at curling their locks.

S. P. keeps constantly on hand for sale a supply of shaving oap, washing soap, Cologne water, of the best quality, hair brush s, tooth brushes, stocks, handkerchiefs, suspenders, bosoms

N. B. Razors honed and ground in the best manner.
may 3—3tdw6w (Glo. & Mir.) DMINISTRATION NOTICE.—The subscriber h obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sta of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of Dr. George W. Stuart, and Edward E. Stuart, deceased. All per sons having claims against their estates are hereby warned to exhibit them, properly authenticated, by the 7th of October, 1836 or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit in the said estates. All those indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment. CHARLES B. STUART, ap 9—w6w Haymarket, Prince William, Va.

Gaymarket, Frince William, Va. male, without incumbrance, is desirous to procure a sitution in the country to take charge of a dairy, &c. Testimonia as to qualifications, &c. will be produced, if required. A lin dressed C. D. and left at this office, will reach the advertis may 21-3t

IME.—The Washington Lime Kilns are now in operation. Fresh Lime may be had at \$1 12½ per barrel. Sma Lime for manure will be furnished to farmers and others at 1 cents per bushel. The Lime is said by judges to be equal tany ever before used in this city. Limestone wanted, for which a fair price will be given,
mar 19—2awtf [Glo&Met]

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

T an Orphans' Court for St. Mary's County, held at il Court House in Leonardtown, on the 6th day of April, the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, present C. Combs, R. Thomas, Esquires.
GEO. H. Morgan, Sheriff. G. Combs, Register. Among other proceedings were the following, viz.

In the case of Anna Adams, late of St. Mary's County, Mary

Ordered, By the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, t th day of April, 1836, that notice be given to the next of kin he said deceased by advertising once a week for three mont his order in the National Intelligencer, that, unless cause to t ntrary is shown on or before the 2d Tuesday in July next, lers of administration will be granted on said deceased's estat the discretion of the Orphans' Court. The estate is stated worth several hundred dollars.

In testimenty that the aforegoing is a true copy taken from one of the records of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of St Mary's County, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affix ed the seal of the said Court this 8th day of April, 1336.

G. COMBS,

ap 12—w3m Register of Wills for St. Mary's County.

EMOIRS OF COUNT GRAMMONT.—This day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, a single copy of the "Flowers of Loveliness."
The Man of Honor, 1 vol.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

O article of the kind has ever been offered the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has met with more general favor.

The ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, bowels, liver, and spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructutions, nausea, head-ach, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhora, colic, jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart-burn, and meny of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who include too freely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, will vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are highly efficacious and safe anti-bilious medicine. They seldom or ne ver produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

From the mass of testimony accompanying each box, the fol-lowing certificates are extracted:

lowing certificates are extracted:

From the Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

RALLIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having for the last three years been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian, gentleman, and experienced physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his anti-dyspeptic pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and wardnent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of calomel or blue pill. But since my acquaintance with the anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

From Governor Iredell
August 21st, 1834. August 21st, 1834.

Dr. Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely. on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELLI.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ach, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects when used for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain; that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and that their operation is attended by no nausea or other disagreeable effects whatever; and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And, upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public. cacious remety in Gyspey...

to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the pure G. E. BADGER.

From the Hon. Richard Hines, late Member of Congress from the Tarboro' District. HERMITAGE, NEAR SPARTA, EDGECOMB COUNTY, ?

Hermitage, near Sparta, Edgecome County, November 10, 1834.

I was severely afflicted for several years with dyspepsia, jaundice, and general ill-health. I called in the aid of eminent physicians, and visited most of the mineral springs of celebrity in the United States, without any material benefit, until my case was thought to be hopeless. Being compelled in the winter of 1824 to spend some weeks in Raleigh, I consulted Dr. Beckwith, when he prescribed what is now known as "Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills," by the use of which I soon became much better. I continued to take them for some months, until my health was entirely restored, to which they mainly contributed. Another member of my family subsequently used them with like benefit and success.

like benefit and success. RICHARD HINES.

have mentioned.

These Pills are prepared solely by Thomas L. Jump, general agent at Raleigh, N. C., and sold by appointment by the following persons, and in most of the towns in the United States. TODD & CO. Washington.
WM. GUNTON, do.
O. M. LINTHICUM, Georgetown.

WILLIAM STABLER, Alexandria. have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bonthon, late of Washington county, D. C. deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under our hands, this 11th day of May, 1836.

GRACE BONTHON,

may 12-w3w THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph L. Kuhn, late of Washington county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 11th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of May, 1836.

J. B. H. SMITH, Adm'r.

of May, 1836. may 12-law3w EEPSAKE FOR 1836.—Just received a few copies of this splendid Annual, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, richly bound in satin, and embellished with nineteen ex-

quisite engravings, \$7 00.

\*\*\* All the Souvenirs, Christmas and New Years' Gifts, slendidly bound and illustrated Books, richly bound Miniature editions, and a yery large collection of Children's and Juvenile Books, comprising every variety and price, on sale at very reduced prices.

PISHEY THOMPSON.

UPERIOR WATER COLORS.—Just received by Osbourn's superior water colors, comprising every shade and size, in cakes and boxes, which will be sold at the manufacturer's prices at Stationers' Hall, by ap 20 (Tel)

EN. ARMSTONG'S NOTICES OF THE LATE WAR.—Additional supplies of Notices of the War of 1812, by John Armstrong, Secretary of War at that period, are this day opened by F. TAYLOR.

Also, of Drake's "Culprit Fay," and other Poems, splendidly bound, and of the new edition of Halleck's Poems. Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, ? ORDERED BY THE COURT, that Geo. W. Mar-

riott, administrator of Thomas W. Hyde, late of said coun-y, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's preditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks, in some public newspaper published Test: P. CHEW, Register.

Notice to Creditors.—In pursuance of the above order, the subscriber hereby gives notice that he has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thos. W. Hyde, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of October next.

GEO. W. MARRIOTT,

Administrator of W. Hyde. Administrator of W . Hyde. Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, May 3, 1836.

RDERED by the Court, that Walter A. Edelen, executor of John B. Edelen, late of Prince George's county, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims properly authenticated, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks, in some news-paper published in the District of Columbia. PHIL. CHEW, Register. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are here-y warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or beby warned to exhibit an fore the 6th day of November next.

WALTER A. EDELEN,

In pursuance of the above order, the subscriber hereby gives office to the creditors of said deceased, that he has obtained steters of administration on the said deceased's personal estate, om the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county. All per-