Daily Rational Intelligencer,



WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1836.

PUBLISHED BY 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

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Boush, will sail as above about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to

ship will please to make early application to

ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co.

GENCY AT WASHINGTON.—JAMESH. CAUS-TEN, (late of Baltimore,) having made this city his perma-nent residence, and located his dwelling and office directly opposite nentresidence, and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the settlement of claims generally; and more particularly claims before Congress, against the United States, or the several Departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French 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 archives of the Government. of the Government.

of the Government.

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

venient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepar Having obtained a commission of Notary rubile, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

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 Baildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Four and a half street, Washington city,

Established by Act of the Legislature.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY, from its large Capital and various means of 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 ANNUTTIES

2. Grant Annuities
3. Execute Trusts. 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 cuardian; 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 or money are involved.

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

	Rates of Insuran	urance for \$100, on a single Life				
Age.	One yea	r. Seven years.	For life.			
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			

TRUSTEES. Joseph L. Joseph, Gorham Brooks, Samuel Whetmore, Patrick Macaulay, Morris Robinson, James Boorman, Gharles A. Davis, William E. Mayhew, Frederick W. Brune,

William E. Maynew,
Frederick W. Brune,
Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK
MACAULAY, Esq., President,
BINSON, Esq., Vice President, New York; to which immediate attention will be paid.

Applications may also be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to FRANCIS A. DICKINS, Agent for the Company in the City of Washington. His office is in Elliott's Row, Penn-

sylvania avenue, near Four and a half street, oct 16—dly

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY JOHN J. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT,
M NSURES LIVES for one or more years, or for life

		A PALDESIA			
	7	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		1.91	1.9	6	3.73
50		1.96	2.09	9	4.60
55		2.32	3.2	1	5.78
60		4.35	4.9	1	7.00
		GRANTS	ANNUITI	ES.	
	1	Rates for One	Hundred 1	Dollars.	
60 y	ears of a	ge, 10.55 12.25	per cent.) sagara	
65	do.	12.2	do.	per annum.	
70	do.		9 do.		
		SELLS EN	DOWMEN	TTS	

For One Handred Dellars deposited at birth of child, the Cor pany will pay, if he attain 21 years of age, At six months,

The Company also executes trusts; receives money on depo-site paying interest semi-annually, or compounding it, and makes all kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money is

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary. AGENTS

James H. Causten, City of Washington,
Dr. B. R. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
John O. Lay, Richmond, Va.
D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.
A. S. Tidball, Winchester, Va.
George Richards, Leesburg, Va.
Neilson Pac. Frederick, Md.

RUSTEES' SALE of valuable Land and Fish ed as trustees, will expose to public sale, on Wednesday, the 25th of May, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, all that tract of land situated in Charles county, Maryland, on the Potomac river, about thirty-five miles below Alexandria, and known by the name of SANDY POINT, containing 427 acres. This farm possesses very great advantage over most of the farms on the river; there are two valuable borning following acressing the statement of the state herring fisheries on it, which are rarely surpassed, and are herring fisheries on it, which are rarely surpassed, and are a this time under rent, which pays good interest on the principal Steamboats pass every day, and it is one of their regular stop ping places. Small vessels can come within thirty yards of the shore, to take in their load or discharge it. The soil is highly improved by fish manure, and is well adapted to the growth o corn, wheat, and fine tobacco. There is a large and commodious dwelling-house, in good repair, and all other necessary outbuildings, some of which are new. We deem it unnecessary to say more of this valuable farm and fisheries; but we invite fishermen, and those who would make good investments, to come and

more of this valuable farm and fisheries; but we invite lishermen, and those who would make good investments, to come and view the place before the day of sale, as such a chance as this for valuable property may not offer shortly again.

Terms of sale: A credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale, the interest to be paid annually, and to be secured by bonds with approved security. On the payment of the purchase money, we, the undersigned, as trustees, are empowered to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed for the same. sufficient deed for the same.

FRANCIS E. DUNNINGTON,

ALEXANDER GRAY, JOSEPHUS BRUMMETT,

ROBERT GRAY,
RICHARD B. POSEY,
Port Tobacco, April 21, 1836.
Trustees.
The Baltimore American will insert the above twice a week till sale.

ap 26—2awts

Neilson Poe, Frederick, Md.

ther notice, the morning train from Washington to Baltimore, will depart AT THREE O'CLOCK A. M. instead of 9 A. M. as heretofore. This arrangement will enable travellers to take the Steamboat rom Baltimore for Philadelphia at $6\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. From the afternoon train will depart, as heretofore, at 20 minutes efore 5 o'clock P. M. ap 25-d6t&wtf (Globe, Tel. Mir. Metrop. & Alexa. Gaz.) DIEDMON'T STAGES .- The mail, by this line, which 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.

ap 14-d3t&w6t 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.

Passage and tare \$5.
Freight destined to Petersburg or Richmond must be paid for the time of shipment.

ap 14—tf Canal eLin between Washington and the West.

PACKET OFFICE,

Georgetown, March 28, 1836. }

FINE Canal Packet Company announce to the Public that
their line of Packet Boats between Georgetown and Shepherdstown is now in full operation. Hour of starting from each place, 4 o'clock A. M. Fare through \$3, intermediate distances

in proportion.

This line connects at Conrad's Ferry with Leesburg, by a line of Stages; at the Point of Rocks with Frederick, by the Railroad; at Harper's Ferry with Winchester and Western Virginia, by the Railroad; at Shepherdstown, with the great Western Tutnpike; at Boonsborough, 10 miles distant, by a line of Stages.

For passage apply on board, or at Von Essen's Refectory, in Georgetown, or of A. Humrickhouse, at Shepherdstown.

J. I. STULL, See'y.

NAMILY FLOUR, WHISKEY, SHORTS, &c.

White Wheat Family Flour, superior article
Superfine Flour, best brands
18 bbls. aged Whiskey, very fine
500 bush. heavy Shorts
500 do. do. bright Oats, got out on plank floor
Ship-stuff, Bacon, Lard, Potatoes, &c. &c.
In store and for sale by HOGMIRE & COMPTON,

N. B. We have for sale two well built Canal Boats, of 400

AURY'S NAVIGATION, in one volume, by M. F. Maury, Passed Midshipman U.S. Navy, is just published and this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor and Clooth M. JOHNSON, Merchant Tatior and Clotter, 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 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, can est notice, which, for beauty of cut and elegance of make, can not be surpassed by any in the District.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

N. B. Clothes of every description neatly repaired

IME.—300 barrels Potomac Lime of superior quality, landing this day from the caual boat Miss Martha, at 12th street, which will be sold low.

Apply to WALTER WARDER & CO. (Gl&Mir)

OR RENT.—House No. 1, Franklin Row, being the or corner of 12th and K streets. Possession given immediately. Inquire of G. C. Cooper, at Mrs. Peyton's, Pennsylvan Avenue, or of P. Mauro & Son, Auctioneers. ap 28—d3tif

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—A great variety of Catholic Books, (prayer and other kinds,) many of them in extra and gilt bindings, is this day received, in addition to the supply before on hand, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediate y east of Gadsby's hotel, and for sale at the lowest j

CENES, &c. IN GEORGIA.—Georgia Scene Characters, Incidents, &c. in the first half Century of the Republic, by a native Georgian, just published, price \$1 25.

For a high character of the book, see the last No. of the South iterary Messenger. On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

UPERIOR WATER COLORS.—Just received be the schooner Ann Maria, a very extensive assortment osbourn's superior water colors, comprising every shade an size, in cakes and boxes, which will be sold at the manufacturer was the color of the col 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.

WORD'S Pocket Almanac, and The Churchman's Almanac, both for 1836, for sale by

UDDARD'S BRITISH PULPIT.—The Britis Pulpit, consisting of Discourses by the most eminent living Divines in England, Scotland, and Ireland, accompanied with Pulpit Sketches, by the Rev. W. Suddard.
For sale by
P. THOMPSON.

ortany, 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. very rare. Rome, 1776, \$45.

Barton's American Flora, 3 volumes quarto, finely colored

n's Medical Botany, 2 volumes quarto, finely colored Flora Conspicua, by Richard Morris, F.L.S., 60 finely color-

Godman's Natural History of the United States, 3 volume

Audubon's Ornithological Biography, 1 vol. 8vo., \$3 50.

Bewick's General History of Quadrupeds, the figures engraved 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. Browne, \$2 50.

Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, with plates, 7th dition, 4 vols. 8vo. \$14.

edition, 4 vols. 8vo. \$14.

Buffon's Natural History of the Globe, Man, Birds, Beasts, &c. in 5 vols. 12mo. 500 engravings, \$4.

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

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

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

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

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, &c. on sale by

ap 29

PISHEY THOMPSON.

EW BOOKS.—Slavery at the South. The South vindicated from the treason and fanaticism of the Northern abilitionists; 12mo. 1 dollar.

Didactics, social, literary, and political; by Robert Walsh, 2 vols. 12mo. 2 dollars.

The Empress, a novel, by G. Bennett, 2 vols. 1 dollar.
The Naturalist's Own Book; plates; 12mo. \$1 25.
The Book of Pleasures, containing the Pleasures of Hope, the

easures of Memory, and the Pleasures of Imagination; 18me Pinnock's edition of Goldsmith's Greece. 1 dollar week till sale.

ap 26—2awts

Outlines of Sacred History, from the creation to the destruction of Jerusalem; 30 engravings. 75 cents.

The attention of teachers is particularly called to the two last books. On sale by

P. THOMPSON.

this market; consisting, in part, of viz.

20 pieces heavy ribbed Russia Drills
10 do do Cantoon Cords
25 do Erminetts, Cashmeretts, and Angolas do Ermnetts, Cashmeretts, and Angolas
do plain Summer Cloths
do twilled and ribbed Summer Cloths
do super cloth finished Merino Cassimeres
do 5-4 black Bombasins, and Bombasin Summ

Cloths do Honey-comb and Crape Drillings

do heavy corded and plain Marseilles do rich Silk Vestings do assorted brown, invisible green, Alclaide, dahlia mulberry, black, and blue Cloths
do Gentlemen's Summer Cloths
do corded, plain, and buckskin Cassimeres
dodocn black Satin Stocks

10 do black Bombasin do
10 do plaid Silk do
And a large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery.

The above consist in part of their assortment, which they invite entlemen to call and examine, and which will be sold low, and ade up by the best tailors, at very reduced prices.

may 2—d6t BRADLEY & CATLETT. FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW SPRING

A GOODS-Is just received, which, in addit 10 pieces black Italian Lustrings and Gro de Swiss do. black and blue-black Poult de Soi do. rich colored Poult de Soi and Gro de Naps

do. black and colored Shalleys
do. French Chintzes and painted Lawns
do. Muslins and Ginghams

10 do. new style printed Lawns 150 dozen Ladies' white cotton and silk Hosiery 50 do. linen cambric Hdks. do. Filoche Linen Cambric do.

5 do. Filoche Linen Cambric do,
10 do. Fancy Shawls and Hdkfs,
50 pieces plaid and plain Cambrics
10 do. Bishops Lawn
5 do. figured Thule, for Veils
100 do. patent black Bombasins, very cheap
100 do. French and English Ginghams
100 do. pawstyll Caligore 100 do. new style Calicoes 10 dozen open worked silk Gloves 25 Kid do.

20 pieces bird's eye Diapers
25 do. Linen Diapers and Sheetings
20 dozen Damask Napkins

50 pieces rich furniture Muslins 50 do. do. do. Calicoes 100 do. Irish Linens, very cheap 200 dozen Corded Skirts The above have been selected with great care, and many o nem at auction, and will be sold very low.
may 2-d6t
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

TEW SPRING GOODS.—WALTER W. BER-RY has just received by the sloop Calwell, from Phila elphia, the balance of his Spring purchases, making a complet sortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the fol

20 pieces splendid new style figured Silks 15 do plain light colored Poult de Soie 1 case superfine Irish Linens

do common do do do French needle worked Muslin Capes and Collar 1 do do Bobinett do 75 dozen white and colored Cotton Hose 10 do do French and English Silk 10 do do French and English Silk 25 do plain, hemstitched, and embroidered Linen Cam

bric Hdkfs. 20 do Fancy Crape and Gauze Shawls
50 do Ladies' Hoskin, Silk, and Thread Gloves

do Garles Hoskin, Silk, and Thread Gioves
 do do
 do do
 do
 do do
 do Super Paris Muslins
 do do Jaconet and small figured Lawns
 do do Jaconet and small figured Lawns
 do do small figured Chintzes and Calicoes
 do plain plaid and striped Ginghams
 do do 5-4 black Bombasins, Shalleys, and Cashmeres
 Lease Parasole

10 do 5-4 black bundled...,
1 case Parasols
1 do gentlemen's Summer Umbrellas
Also, a great variety of Goods suitable for gentlemen's and loys' wear, with a large supply of domestics and Linens, which will be sold on accommodating terms by
WALTER W. BERRY,
Georgetown.

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the

County of Washington.—In Chancery, March term, 1836. Henry Leyland, William Leyland and others,

Stephen Leyland and others.

Stephen Leyland and others.

HE Trustee in this case having reported to the Court that he made sale of parts of Lots Nos. 9 and 10, in square 430, to Charles F. Wood for \$575, it is ordered and decreed by the Court that said report be, and the same is hereby, ratified nd confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown to the Court on or before the 3d Monday in May. next: Provided a opy of this order be published in the National Intelligencer hree times at least two weeks before that day.

WM. BRENT, Clerk.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Montgomery County, March Term. 1836 .-- In Chancerv. Lancelot W. Ray,

James M. Pope and Eliza his wife, Samuel McPherson and Ro setta his wife, Mr. Runnals and Louisa his wife, and Richard Jacobs.

Jacobs.

PHE bill in this case states that Richard Barrett, late of said county, deceased, during his lifetime executed a deed of mortgage unto the complainant, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1828, which is recorded in liber B. S, folios 526, 527, 528, and 529, one of the land records of Montgomery county, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, current money, with interest from date, with a condition thereunto annexed that the said Barrett should pay unto the said Ray or his legal representatives, on or before the 27th day of February, 1829, the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, current money, with interest from the date thereof.

Now the object of this bill is to toreclose 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

containing six acres, more or less, the same being the real estate of which the said Barrett was soised 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, 1836, ordered that the said non-residents be and appear in this Court on or before the 31st day of August next, and answer the premises, or otherwise the same shall be taken pro confesso: provided a copy of this order be published in one newspaper printed in Washington City and one in Rockville once a week for three successive weeks, the first insertion being at least four months before the said day.

once a week for unfee successful day.

CHS. I. KILGOUR. True copy. Test: ap 29—1aw3w

EW MEDICAL WORKS.—Principles of Pathology and Practice of Physic, by John Mackintosh, M. D. with notes and additions by S. G. Morton, M. D. two volumes, diseases of the Urinary Organs, by Joseph Parrish, M. D.

Gerhard on the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest, octavo, A Treatise on Special and General Anatomy, by William E. Horner, M. D. 4th edition, 2 volumes, price \$6. Just received by

Circuit Court of Washington County.

IN EQUITY.

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

28.

Richard Smith and others, defendants.

**PIHE 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, ordered by the Court, that the same be, in all things, confirmed, unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before the 2d Monday in June next, 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.

By order of the Court:

By order of the Court:

By 3d -- law3w

Clerk.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—Hours of Departure changed,—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, until further notice, the morning train from Washther notice, the morning train from Washaddition, comprises one of the best assortments ever offered in addition, some some of the best assortments ever offered in addition, some some of the best assortments ever offered in addition, some some of the best assortments ever offered in addition, some some of the best assortments ever offered in addition, some some of the best assortments ever offered in addition.

Certificate of Dr. TH. P. JONES, late Superintendent of the Patent Office, and Editor of the Franklin Journal.

Washington, April 6, 100 I.

I have carefully examined the new plan for constructing and propelling steamboats by means of water-tight revolving eylinders armed with paddles, invented by Dr. A. Plantou for the navigation of canals without injuring the banks. I consider t worthy of public patronage, and deserving to be tested by actual experiments.

TH. P. JONES.

Certificate of G. DUTTON, U. S. Engineer. PITTSBURG, DEC. 28, 1835.

Yaving been made acquainted with the principle which Mr Planton proposes to apply in the propelling of boats upon canals and shallow streams, and having had an opportunity of witnessing the operation of the model which he has constructed in illustration of his plan, I have no hesitation in stating that I consider it well worthy of being tested by experiment, as adding to the stock of experimental knowledge on an interesting and investigation. stock of experimental knowledge on an interesting and import

stock of experimental knowledge on an interesting and important subject.

It is worthy of consideration that the form of his boat is the best adapted to secure lightness of draught, and that the paddles, being placed upon and acting in the direction of the axis of the boat, derive many advantages therefrom not possessed in the present customary arrangement of the same at the sides.

As it is desirable to encourage and promote all inventions having for their object to introduce improvements in the mode of transportation upon canals and shallow rapid streams, I am of opinion such favorable notice should be taken of Mr. Plantou's mode as shall result in establishing beyond a doubt its merits to be considered an improvement.

be considered an improvement.

G. DUTTON, Lt. U. S. Eng'rs.

PITTSBURG, DEC. 29, 1835. Having seen Mr. Plantou's model in operation, I fully conc n the foregoing recommendation. F. A. BEMIS. in the foregoing recommendation.

James Burns, jr.,

John Piper,

John Alexander,

Wm. Curling,

J. B. Gubble H. Smyser, Thomas Linford, J. B. Gubble, jr.,

Charles Avery, John M'Farlane Dr. Trautwein A. W. Butler, David Leech, M. Dubbs, jr., N. P. Cooper, J. P. Corbyn, S. W. Fullerton, David Myerle, James Irwin,
John Chillett,
Capt. John King,
John D. Davis,
L. Miles Green, Jos. Higgins, Charles Von Bonnhorzt, I. Beelen, R. W. Poindexter, Jacob Forsyth, jr., Dewis Hutchison, J. W. Kelly, J. K. Moorhead, Wm. F. Irvin, George Ogden, Silas Moore. John Bouly, Ship-builder,

Certificate of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania. We, the undersigned, have examined the patent model of teamboat for Canals, and think, with some improvements, which it may be susceptible, it is worthy the attention of all wheinterested in canal navigation.

MOSES SULLIVAN. J. D. PAXTON, JOSEPH SMITH. HARRISBURG, FEB. 19, 1836.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1836. model of your steamboat for navigating canals and shallow rivers, as recently improved by placing a single wheel at the bow of the boat, I have been desirous of ascertaining whether the form of prow and stern selected by you be in conformity with the results of experiments directed to this point. Not having access to the experiments of Assessor Logerjelin, I have contented myself with those of Messrs, Bossuet, D'Alembert, and Condorst (nouvelles experiments up a registance des fluides). Condorcet, (nouvelles experience sur la resistance des fluides, as i those of Col. Beaufoy. From both these sets of experi ments, it appears that the scow-shaped boat, even when drawn by a force exterior to the water, is among the best forms for diminishing the resistance, especially at high velocities. In the first volume of Beaufoy, p. 139, will be found the results of ex-periments on a boat with a vertical cutwater and wedge-shaped

periments on a boat with a vertical cutwater and wedge-shaped prow and stern, making the angle of incidence to the direction of motion 9 deg. 35 min. 40 sec. The force required to give this boat a velocity of four feet per second, was eight pounds; to give it a velocity of twelve feet per second, 98 3-10 pounds. At page 155 of the same volume are the results of experiments on a boat with scow-shaped prow and stern, with the same angle of incidence, and otherwise of the same dimensions as the preceding. In the latter boat a velocity of four feet per second required a motive weight of 8 pounds 6 ounces; but at 12 feet per second the force was only 85 1-5 pounds, instead of 98 3-10, as before. On pages 124 & 159 will be found other experiments on wedge-shaped and scow-shaped boats, a comparison of which leads to a similar result in regard to the advantage of the latter. Its speed is not the most important object in a steamboat for shal-Its speed is not the most important object in a steamboat for shallow streams and narrow canals; your boat ought to be judged chiefly by those features which may be found to adapt it to the peculiar purpose of your invention. To operate with the greatest effect within the smallest practicable space, upon the least depth of water, and with the least injury to the canal, are the depth of water, and with the least injury to the canal, are the grand desiderata which it seems to me you have aimed to supply. It may perhaps seem to some persons rather singular to attempt to draw forward by means of a paddle-wheel, against a current which that wheel produces, a beat which must seem to encounter a great resistance in thus meeting the current. But when it is recollected that your plan is designed to obviate the swell, and cause the resistance thence generally experienced to be substituted by the friction of water beneath the boat, and that the latter is much less than the former, and that its rate compared with the velocity is a decreasing one, * we have no difficulty in conceiving that the requisite velocity for canal navigation might be obtained by the method which you propose. If it be found that the water projected upwards by the action of your paddles tends in any degree to elevate the boat, it will doubtless be so much gained over the common paddle-wheels, which, in projecting water upward, by the rising paddles, lose that portion of force which such projection requires.

Yours, respectfully,

W. R. JOHNSON.

KENSINGTON, APRIL 2, 1836. Sir: An examination of your model of steamboats for cana or shoal water navigation, has convinced me that the presupposed difficulties in the application of steam power to those purposes, has been owing almost entirely to the want of such arrangements in the construction of boats and application of propelling power as your model combines within itself. Nor have I any doubt, from some considerable experience as a builder, but that the peculiar form of prow, together with the absence of such currents as side wheels necessarily produce, will very much lessen the side attrition and general resistance of any vessel in its passage through the water. I have also remarked, with reference to our river navigation, that vessels of a given beam and tennaga with secursional process.

reterence to our river navigation, that vessels of a given beam and tonnage, with scow-shaped prows, were fully equal in speed, when sailing, to those of the ordinary construction.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BIRETY,

Of the firm of Birety & Van Dusen,
Shipwrights, Kensington.

Dr. A. Plantou, 110 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

* Beaufoy, Vol. I. p. 159. Nouvelles Experience, p. 144

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th instant, a Negro Man named NED, about six feet high, dark copper color, high cheek bones, the left one conspicuously darker than the other, has a sear on the right side of his head, from a wound recently healed, and another on the left shin, from the cut of an axe; his bady is short for his other proportions; walks with his toes transneated, and another on the left shift, from the cut of an Aze; his body is short for his other proportions; walks with his toes turned out; speaks quick generally, sometimes a little confused in his articulation; is four or five and twenty years of age, is a good wagoner, and first-rate farm hand; took with him nothing but a drab great coat besides the clothes he wore, which consisted of a dark easinet short coat, domestic pantaloons, and colored vest.

I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said negro to me, if taken in Virginia or within the District of Columbia, or one hundred dollars if taken beyond those limits, THOS. AP C. JONES

ap 28-d&ctf Near Prospect Hill, Fairfax county, Va.

FENO CONCHOLOGISTS.—Messrs. WYATT & AC-EL KERMAN have received a Cabinet of Marine Shells, of nearly 4,000 specimens of the most rare and valuable descrip-tion, collected from Africa, China, the Red Sea, Japan, Chili, Ladrones, Macoa, Greece, Brazil, and every island of the world. Lovers of Conchology have for a few days an oppor-tunity of adding to their collections at a moderate expense, at their Room of Paintings, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. and 10th streets. ap 28-d1w

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 31, 1836. Sir: In answer to so much of the resolutions of the Senate of the United States of the 18th ultimo, as required information as to the probable amount of appropriations that may be necessary to supply the United States with ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand, and the probable amount that would be necessary to place th naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the Navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union, I have the honor to lay before you a report of the Board of Navy Commissioners, of the 2d instant, which contains the best information upon the subjects referred to in the possession of this Department; which is respectfully submitted.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

To the PRESIDENT of the U. S. NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, March 2, 1836.

Sm: The Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor o acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting a "report on the probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, (so far as may be wanted for the purposes of the Navy,) which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand; and on e probable amount that would be necessary to place th naval defences of the United States (including theincreas of the Navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union.

Milen is due to the security and welfare of the Union.

In conformity to these instructions, the Board respectfully state, with respect to the ordnance for the Navy, that, after a careful examination of the subject, taking into consideration the ordnance and ordnance stores now on hand, and the extent of force, for which it may be expedient to make early provision, they are of opinion that the sum of one million eight hundred thousand two hundred and fifty dollars will be required to supply the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war which may be wanted for the arms, and munitions of war which may be wanted for thuse of the Navy, and which a proper regard to self-defenc would require to have prepared ready for use. (See pape A, annexed, for the detail.)

A, annexed, for the detail.)

The Board beg leave respectfully to observe, that, for the ressels which are now built, or have been specially authoressels. rized, armaments may be provided, with some partial exceptions, from the cannon and carronades already provided eeptions, from the cannon and carronades already provided, and the deficient ordnance, arms, and other ordnance stores will be principally required for the vessels which are yet to be authorized or built. It is therefore respectfully recommended that any appropriation for this purpose, instead of being special or separate, should be included in an appropriation for "building and repairing vessels, and for the purchase of materials and stores for the Navy."

The second object of inquiry, as to "the probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the Navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the

yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union," embraces a wide range, requires an examination of several subjects of great imrequires an examination of several subjects of great importance, and the expression of opinions upon which differences of opinion may and probably will exist. Before any estimate can be formed of the probable amount that would be necessary for the purposes proposed, an examination must be had, and an opinion formed, of the nature and extent of the naval force which is "necessary to place the naval defences of the United States upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union," and the time within which it ought to be, or might be, advantageously prepared.

to be, or might be, advantageously prepared.

Taking into view the geographical position of the United States, with reference to other nations with whom we are most likely to be brought into future collision; the greatextent of our maritime frontier, and the extreme import ance of securing the communications of the whole valley of the Mississippi, through the Gulf of Mexico, and the intercourse between all parts of the coast; the efficient protection of our widely-extended and extremely valuable commerce, under all circumstances; and the great naval and fiscal resources of the country, the Board consider the proper limit for the extent of the naval force to be that which can be properly manned, when the country may be involved.

In estimating this extent, it is assumed that about ninety thousand seamen are employed in the foreign and coasting trade and fisheries. As the navigation has been generally increasing, there is little reason to apprehend any immediate diminution during peace. In any war which would require the employment of all our naval force, it is believed that such interruptions would occur to our commerce as would enable the Navy to obtain, without difficulty, at least thirt thousand seamen and ordinary seamen; and if it shoul

engaged. The number of thirty thousand, with the landsmen who may be safely combined with them, will therefore be assumed as the number for which vessels ought to be prepared, for the commencement of a state of hostilities.

With respect to the nature of the force which it would be most advantageous to prepare, there will undoubtedly be differences of opinion. The materials for the larger vessels, as ships of the line and frigates, would be obtained with great difficulty, under circumstances which should interfere with our coasting trade, whilst sloops of war and smaller vessels could be built with greater comparative facility, under such circumstances. ility, under such circumstances.

The preparation of a considerable number of steam ves-els, ready to defend our great estuaries, to aid the opera-

sels, ready to defend our great estuaries, to aid the operations of our other naval force, and in the concentration or
movements of the military force, as circumstances might
require, is believed to demand serious and early attention.
Having due regard to these and other considerations, the
Board propose that the force to be prepared, ready for use
when circumstances may require it, shall consist of 15
ships of the line, 25 frigates, 25 sloops of war, 25 steamers,
and 25 smaller vessels; and that the frames and other timher the copper ordinance tanks and chain cables shall also

ber, the copper, ordinance, tanks, and chain cables shall also be prepared for 10 ships of the line and 10 frigates.

The force proposed to be prepared, ready for use, will employ, and can be manned by, the 30,000 seamen and others which have been considered available in a state of war. The materials for the 10 ships of the line and 10 frigates, will constitute a necessary reserve for increasing the number of those vessels, should they be required, or for supplying become free deep or consulties.

applying losses from decay or casualties.

To estimate the amount necessary to prepare this force. it is proposed to ascertain the whole probable cost, including ordnance, by the average cost of similar vessels already built, (steam vessels excepted,) and of materials already procured, and then to deduct the value of the present force, and all other present available means. Total cost of 15 ships of the line -

25 steamers 25 smaller vessels	5,625,000 1,250,000
Total for vessels	27,000,000 3,315,000
Total amount required - Deduct from this sum the value of the present force and available means, as follows:	\$30,315,000
In vessels afloat, valued at sixty one-hundredths of original val-	
In vessels building, at actual cost 2,455,000 In materials collected for build-	
ing do 2,945,000 In treasury for these purposes, 1st October, 1835 1,215,000	
For three years' appropriation	

Total of present value and available means - 12,555,000 Leaves still to be provided for vessels,

situation, the Board can do no more than give very general opinions, as the objects of expenditure are foreign to their own professional pursuits, and they have no civil engineer to whom they can refer for the necessary detailed inform-

From a knowledge of the cost of works hitherto completed, or in progress, and of the wants at the respective yards for the proper preservation of materials, and for extending the means for building, preserving, repairing, and equipping vessels, they are satisfied, however, that the public interests would be greatly promoted, and, in fact, absolutely reyears to come, upon the different yards.

In New York, the necessity for a dry dock is severely felt In New-York, the necessity for a dry dock is severely felt already, and its importance will increase with an increase of the Navy. This, with its dependencies, will require nearly a million of dollars. At Pensacola, which Nature has designated as one of the naval keys of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the immense commerce of the valley of the Mississippi, large expenditures will be necessary to secure adequate means for repairing and subsisting a naval force upon that station, and thus prevent the many evils which would be severely felt in a state of war, if the vessels were obliged to resort to the Atlantic ports for ordinary repairs or supplies of any kind. In other yards, there are objects of great and urgent importance.

Generally, the proposed arrangements for the preserva-

Generally, the proposed arrangements for the preserva-tion of all materials and vessels should precede their collec-tion or construction. Whilst, therefore, the Board propose \$500,000 as the average annual appropriation until the yards should be placed in proper order, they would also state, that appropriations of \$700,000 annually for the next four or five years, and a less sum than \$500,000 afterwards, would, in their opinion, be most judicious.

The next subject for consideration is, the nature and extent of force proper to be kept employed in a time of peace, for the protection of our consideration.

the protection of our commercial interests, and to the officers and others for the efficient management of the

force proposed for a state of war.

Our commerce is spread over every ocean; our tonnage is second only to that of Great Britain, and the value of articles embarked is believed by many to be fully equal to those transported by the ships of that nation. In the safe-ty and prosperity of this commerce all the other interests of the United States are deeply interested. It is liable to be disturbed and injured in various modes, unless the power of the country, exerted through its naval force, is ready to protect it. It is, therefore, proposed that small squadrons should be employed upon different stations, subject, at all times, however, to such modifications as circumstances

may require.

Of these squadrons, one might be employed in the *Medi*terranean, and attend to our interests on the west coasts of Spain and Portugal, and southward to the western coast of Morocco and Madeira.

One in the Indian Ocean, to visit, successively, the most important commercial points east of the Cape of Good Hope, to China, then to cross the Pacific, visit the northcrn whaling stations and islands, cruise some time upon the west coast of America, and return by way of Cape Horn, the coast of Brazil, and the windward West India One in the Pacific Ocean, to attend to our interests upon

the west coast of America; keeping one or more vessels at or near the Sandwich and other islands which are frequentby our whale ships and other vessels, and, in succession, cross the Pacific, visiting the islands and southern whalng stations, China, and other commercial places, and reurn, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, to the United A squadron upon the coast of Brazil, or east coast of South America, might be charged with attention to our interests on the whole of that coast, and upon the north coast,

so far as to include the Oronoco. If a ship of the line should be employed on this station, it might be occasionally sent round to the Pacific.

A squadron in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico will be necessary for, and may be charged with attention to the protection of our commerce amongst the West India islands and along the coast of South America, from the Oronoco,

round to the Gulf of Mexico.

A small coast squadron upon cur Atlantic coast might he very advantageously employed in making our officers familiarly and thoroughly acquainted with all our ports and harbors, which would be very useful in a state of war. The vessels would also be ready for any unexpected service, either to transmit information or orders; to reinforce other squadrons, or to visit our eastern fisheries. Besides this equipment of the service of the this cruising force, it is recommended that a ship of the line be kept in a state of readiness for service, men excepted, at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, and used as receiving-ships for the recruits as they are collected. This would

give the means of furnishing a considerable increase of force, with a very small addition to the current expense.

d	ing is proposed:						
y d e e e	To the second se	Line.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Steamers.	Smaller.	Total.
d e s-	Mediterranean, - Indian ocean, - Pacific, - Brazil, - West Indies, - Home, -	1 - 1 - 3*	2 1 2 1 1	2 2 3 2 4 2	- - - - 1 3	- 2 1 2 2 2 2	7 4 7 6 8 10
1- d		- 5	8	15	4	10	42

* As receiving-ships * As receiving-ships.

Considering this force with reference to its power of giving experience to the officers, and qualifying them for the management of the force proposed for war, it appears that, for the force proposed to be actually employed at sea, in peace and in war, the peace force will require and employ about two-thirds the number of commanders of squadrons; about one-third the captains and ferty one-hundredths of the commanders and lieutenants and masters, which the proposed war force would demand, and midshipmen sufficient to supply the additional number of these last classes which a change to a state of war would require.

which a change to a state of war would require.

Supposing the foregoing force to be that which is to be kept in commission, the next question is, what force will be necessary to keep afloat, to provide the necessary reliefs? The Board believe that this force should be the least which will answer the object proposed, as every vessel when launched is exposed to a decay which is much more rapid than when left under the cover of a tight ship-house.

We have already six ships of the line afloat, which will be fully equal to our present wants, when they are repaired. A reserve of three frigates may be required, but only to be launched when the necessity for it shall arise; for the sloops of war and smaller vessels, it will probably be sufficient to or war and sintaler vessels, it will probably be sufficient to merely keep up the cruising force as proposed, except some extraordinary demand should arise. The force of steam vessels proposed, when distributed at Boston, New York, Norfolk, and Pensacola, would probably meet all the demands of a state of peace, and furnish useful schools for officers, to prepare them for the proper management of others, when they are required. The force to be kept affoat, then, will be assumed at 6 ships of the line, 11 frigates, 15 sloops of war, 4 steamers, and 10 smaller vessels. The annual amount necessary to keep this force in a state of repair, and to supply the wear and tear of stores of cruising vessels, is estimated at \$950,000.

The estimated expense of the force which is proposed to be kept in commission, exclusive of the repairs as above stated, and for the pay of the officers of the navy yards, renewalth. dezvous, receiving vessels, of superintendents and civil offi-cers, at all the shore establishments, and at the present cost of those establishments, is-

For pay of officers and seamen in commiss superintendents, and civil officers, and all others, at all the establishments, about \$2,500,000

For medicines and hospital stores, For ordnance stores, powder, &c. For contingencies of all kinds, 60,000 390,000 Total for the Navy branch, - \$3,850,000

If the marines are continued as a part of the naval estab-ishment, instead of substituting ordinary seamen and lands-nen for them in vessels, and watchmen in navy yards, and In presenting any estimate for the amounts which may be necessary to place the different navy yards in a proper transferring the marines to the Army as artillery, as has

nually, will be required for that corps.

To determine the annual amount which it may be ne-To determine the annual amount which it may be necessary to appropriate to prepare the vessels and reserve frames and other materials which have been proposed, some time must be assumed within which they shall be prepared. Believing that reference to the ability of the Treasury to meet the probable demands upon it, for all the purposes of the Government, must necessarily be considered in determining what amount may be allotted to the Navy, the Board have examined the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and respectfully propose to establish the ordinary annual appropriations for the Navy, including the ordnance, at seven millions of dollars.

The operation of such annual appropriations may be

The operation of such annual appropriations may be seen by the following recapitulation of the proposed heads

of expenditure: For the force in commission, and its dependen-- \$3,850,000 cies, as before stated,
The average appropriation for navy yards, 500,000 950,000 For the repairs and wear and tear of vessels. For building vessels and purchase of materials, 1,300,000 - 6.600,000

Total for the Navy proper, For the marine corps,

400.000 \$7.000,000

By the adoption of this gross sum for the Navy and its By the adoption of this gross sum for the Navy and its dependencies, and the other items as proposed, \$1,300,000 would be annually applied to increasing the number of our vessels and the purchase of materials; and, with this annual expenditure, the deficiency of \$17,760,000 would not be supplied sooner than between thirteen and fourteen years, or at about the year 1850. The Board consider this as the most remote period at which the proposed force ought to be ready, and are of opinion that it might be prepared much sooner, should Congress deem it necessary or advisable to make larger appropriations than have been or advisable to make larger appropriations than have been

suggested.

The Board have expressed the opinion that no more vessels should be launched than are absolutely necessary to meet the demands for the force to be kept in commistoned that the community of the commu sion; but, as a necessary consequence, they recommen that the other additional force should be in such a state of readiness, that it may be launched and equipped by the time that men could be obtained for it. This arrangement renders an early attention to the completion of all the building-slips, ship-houses, and launching-ways, at the dif-ferent yards, so that the ships may be built, and that our docks, wharves, workshops, and storchouses should be finished; that our ships may be equipped with the greates

economy and despatch, whenever they may be required.

Before concluding this report, the Board would respect fully offer some remarks upon the form of the appropria-tions, and suggest some attention to existing acts of Con-

By the separate acts for the gradual increase of the Naby the separate acts for the gradual increase of the Navy; for the gradual improvement of the Navy; for building and rebuilding different vessels, altogether seven in number, each appropriation is rendered separate and distinct, although the general object is the same, and requires the use of the same kinds of materials. It is necessary in conformity to the law of the 3d of March, 1809, the the vouchers, receipts, expenditures, and accounts of each should be kept separately; and, in strictness, no article purchased for one can be applied to the use of another however desirable or economical such use may be.

It is suggested, therefore, for consideration, whether it might not be very advantageous for Congress to determine, by some general act or resolution, the number and classes of vessels which the President might be authorized to have built, or for which materials might be procured; and then appropriate specially the amounts which might be devoted to those objects, and for keeping the force affoat in repair, under the general head of "For building and repairing vessels, and for purchase of materials and stores."

The adoption of some such plan, and removing the spe-

The adoption of some such plan, and removing the special restrictions which now exist, and requiring, as at present, detailed estimates for the current repairs, and reports of proceedings in building vessels and for purchase of materials, would, it is believed, greatly simplify and diminish the number of accounts at the Treasury Department, and in all the navy yards, without infringing in any degree the principle of special appropriations; would furnish to Congress all the information they now receive, and would enable us at all times to use these materials which are best prepared, and most appropriate for the different objects for which they might be wanted.

The Board beg leave, also, respectfully to state their opi-

Which they might be wanted.

The Board beg leave, also, respectfully to state their opinion of the necessity for the services of a competent civil engineer for the Navy, to furnish plans and estimates for all hydraulic and civil objects, and to have a general super intendence of their construction, under the direction of the Department. The particular character of these works requires the supervision of such a person, not less from mo-tives of economy in the ordinary expenditures, than from the more important consideration of their proper arrange ment, solidity of construction, and durability.

All which is respectfully submitted. JNO. RODGERS. To the honorable M. DICKERSON

Secretary of the Navy.

Upon the supposition that the naval force to be so prepare Upon the supposition that the naval force to be so preparet that it might be equipped for sea at short notice, shall consist of15 ships of the fine, 25 frigates, 25 sloops of war, 25 steamers
25 smaller ressels, and that the frames and other durable materials shall be provided for 10 ships of the line and 10 frigates as a reserve, the following statement shows the total number and character of the armaments which the whole force will require; the number which can be furnished from the ordnance of hand; and the number which will be still required; Ships of line. Frigates. Sloops, Steamers, S, V.
Total number required, 25 35 25 25 25
On hand, for 11 22 16 00 12

Deficient, 1	4	13	9	25	13	
Besides the bomb-canno	n, guns	and o	arrona	des. for	these ar-	
maments, there would be						
tols, and cutlasses, and as						
ping a strong force, in case					or equip	
The cost of these objects					A CONTRACTOR	
Armaments for 14 ships of						
				acil,		
13 frigates,			6,500		214,500	
9 sloops,			6,000		54,000	
25 steamer			3,000		75,000	
13 smaller	vessels	,	1,500		19,500	
				_		
For guns, bomb-cannon, a	nd carr	onades	,		993,000	
100 shot to each gun, and 200 shells to each bomb-						
cannon, and shells for					427,000	
8,000 muskets		-			100,000	
3,500 pairs of pistols,	STATE OF THE PARTY	SALE			43,750	
8,000 cutlasses					34,000	
9,000 barrels of powder,			DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T		202,500	
store participations of boarder?			100		202,000	
				0	1 000 050	
				0	1,800,250	
				Per Car	-	

A LATER REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

NAVY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 27, 1836.
Size: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, requiring of this Department "to inform the Senate what is the maximum amount which can be benefecially expended, annually, towards completing the naval defences of the country; embracing, 1st, ordnance and ordnance stores; 2d, gradual increase of the Navy, and colection of materials; 3d, repairs; 4th, navy yards and doeks and other incidental heads of expenditure; provided the appropriations for the expenditures be made at once, for a series of years, to be drawn from the Treasury annually as needed," I have the honor to state that the subject was referred to the Board of Navy Commissioners, whose re-

port is herewith submitted. In this report they present estimates of much larger amount than those contained in their report of the 2d of March last, as the maximum which, in their opinion might be beneficially expended, annually, towards complet ing the naval defences of the country, " without any limit in reference to the means.

It will be perceived that these estimates are based upon the supposition that our naval preparations shall have no limit, except that imposed by a due regard to the public revenues, and by the probable condition of other maritime nations; and that the fixed, immovable fortifications of our country are to be kept within prescribed limits; and also upon the supposition that we shall erect six dry docks in addition to those already completed, to wit: one at Portsmouth, one at Boston, two at New York, one at Norfolk, and one at Pensacola.

Should it not be deemed expedient by Congress to increase our naval preparations to the extent contemplated by amissioners; or should the estimates for immovable fortifications, now submitted, be adopted; or should it not be deemed expedient to provide, at this time, for the construction of six dry docks, a corresponding reduction in the

amount of the estimates of the Commissioners should be made.

It must also be observed, that the estimates of expenditures are made without regard to the effect they may have upon the commercial shipping interest of the country.

An expenditure of more than a million and a half of dollars annually, for the "gradual increase of the Navy, and prices now asked for such articles are as low as they have

the expense of ship-building, which could not fail to giv nterests an advantage over our own ommissioners of the Navy Board, to make the foregoing I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
MAHLON DICKERSON.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN, President of the Senate.

of materials; third, repairs; fourth, navy yards and docks, and other incidental heads of expenditure; provided the appropriations for the expenditure be made at once, for a series of years, to be drawn from the Treasury annually, as

In the report which the Commissioners had the honor of presenting to you on the 2d ultimo, it was proposed "that the force to be prepared ready for use when circumstances may require it, shall consist of fifteen ships of the line, twenty-five frigates, twenty-five sloops of war, twenty-five

steamers, and twenty-five smaller vessels; and that the frames and other timber, the copper, ordnance, tanks, and chain-cables shall also be prepared for ten ships of the line and ten frigates." It was further observed that "the

force to be ready for use would employ thirty thousand seamen; the number assumed as that for which vessels ought to be prepared, for the commencement of a state of hostilities." In preparing that report, the Board, unapprized of your views or those of the Government upon the subject, looked to the then fiscal condition of the country,

as exhibited in the Treasury reports, and thence drew th inferences expressed as to the sums which might annual

and conveniently be applied towards completing our naval defences; confining their views to the supposed conve-nience of the Treasury, and indicating rather the minimum

of the amount of money necessary to place the naval defences of the United States upon the footing of strengt

and respectability due to the security and welfare of th

But the resolution of the Senate calls for the maximum

amount which can be beneficially expended, annually, to wards completing the naval defences of the country, with

out any limit in reference to the means. The question thus presented appears to be unfettered with any restriction, or any consideration, other than that which refers ex

clusively to the completion of the naval defences of th

Country.

Had the resolution given any intimation as to the amount of the naval force, or, in other words, as to the nature and the naval pages ary for the defence of the

extent of the force deemed necessary for the defence of the country, a satisfactory reply might more easily and with

more certainty come within the professional ability of the Board. Uninformed upon this material point as to the views of the honorable body by whom the resolution was passed, the Board must of necessity express their own, to

show the basis of their calculations upon the subject.

If it be the settled policy of our Government to con-

the Navy as "our first and best fortification:" if it be d

the Navy as "our first and best forthfication;" If it be of termined that our naval preparations shall have no lim except that imposed by a due regard to public revenue; and by the probable condition of other maritime nations; the fixed, immovable fortifications of our country are to be kept within prescribed limits, that the naval defences, deem

ed more important because more efficient, may be enlarge to an extent necessary to defend our coast on the ocean

and guard it against invasion, the Commissioners would, with great deference, though with entire confidence in its cor rectness, express the opinion that an increase of naval pr parations beyond that proposed in their letter of the

ultimo may become a measure of wise precaution in refe ence to the high interests thus committed to the protection

of the Navy, and the solemn duties and responsibilities im posed upon it. Our means of naval defence and annoy

ance should surely be such as, when exerted against thos possessed by other maritime nations with whom we may

come in conflict, would fairly promise, if not secure, success Leaving, however, the nature and extent of our nava

Leaving, however, the nature and extent of our naval preparations to be decided by those with whom the decision rests, the Commissioners will suppose that fifteen ships of the line, twenty-five frigates, twenty-five sloops of war, twenty-five steamers, and twenty-five smaller vessels, with the frames and other timber, the copper, ordnance, tanks, and chain-cables for ten ships of the line and ten frigates, as a reserve force, may be considered as the amount of force which it may be the pleasure of Congress to provide; and upon this hungthesis they have the result to the result.

and upon this hypothesis they base the reply to the resolu-tion which they have now the honor to submit, observin

here that, if a greater force be adjudged expedient, the mean necessary to provide it must be proportionately increased.

In the opinion of the Board, every ship belonging to the Navy should be kept in such a state of preparation that he full equipment and readiness for actual service, on an emergency, may be secured by the time a crew can be collected for the service.

lected for her. The hulls of those not in service at second condition should be frequently examined and kept in good condition

their armament, masts, spars, boats, tanks, chain-cable and imperishable stores of every description, should be pro-

curred, and carefully preserved in a state of readiness for immediate use; and there should be always kept on hand

minediate use; and there should be always keps a full supply of seasoned timber, of all kinds used in the construction of ships of war, and a full supply of spare

ready-made masts and spars, of sizes and dimensions adapted to each of the various classes of our ships.

Our navy yards should possess all the conveniences and

imple means of seasoning and preserving timber, and o

keeping in a state of perfect security and preservation, read

keeping in a state of perfect security and preservation, ready for immediate use, all the stores and munitions of every description essential in the equipment and armament of our ships. To place the yards in this condition, preparations involving large expenditures are indispensable. Dry docks, timber docks, seasoning sheds, building slips, launching ways, ship-houses, store-houses, smitheries, workshops, wharves, etc., must be possessed to an extent proportionate to the number and size of our ships, and the quantity of materials to be kept on hand. We cannot, in a state of peace, secure the services of our ships as promptly as would be desirable, without these conveniences. In war, when time is all-important, when celerity of movement and vigorous action are alike in constant requisition, the want of

gorous action are alike in constant requisition, the want of them would paralyze every exertion, and be felt as a heavy

national calamity. Suppose a squadron coming into por after a long cruise, or after a scrious engagement at sea, o

after encountering usual storms, the ships composing would require repairs, some of them probably very exter

sive; many might require docking, and they arrive at port where there is but one dock; while one is in dock, the

months, at least, may clapse before the squadron (possibly wanted for *immediate service*) can be repaired and put in condition for further service. Golden opportunities of sus

taining the honor of our flag and advancing the highest in

But, without supposing a case, the present actual condition of our ships at New York may be cited as affording ample illustration of the value of these facilities and conveniences, and particularly in reference to docks. If we

possessed them at that yard, the ships now there, particularly those of the line, which require extensive repairs might be put in a condition for service in a much shorte space of time, more effectually, at far less expense, and

without incurring any of the risks attending the process

With these considerations in view, the Commissioner

would observe that, in their opinion, the sum of one mil-lion and eight hundred thousand dollars might be "bene-ficially expended" in procuring ordnance and ordnance

ed in the *first year*, from the date of an appropriatio would probably not exceed \$300,000, but in the second

and subsequent years at least \$500,000 might be benef cially expended in providing cannon, carronades, bombs shot, bomb-shells, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, boarding pikes, boarding-axes, powder or the materials for making

and all the other various articles necessary to the arm

nd collection of materials," the sum of sixteen millions collars might be beneficially expended; that during the

rst year the expenditure for timber could not be very conderable. It might be contracted for in the course of

w months, but the trees should not be felled before the

onth of October next, and the contractors would no

obably commence delivering the timber at the yards be re April or May, 1837; and possibly such interruption

nt of the ships. That for "the increase of the Nav

s; that the maximum amount which could be expend

terests of our country may thus be lost.

esidue must wait and take their turn to be docked

The probable inability to expend any considerable sur during the first year, for timber, is a circumstance not the regretted, because we have not the means of scasoning NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, April 21, 1836. and preserving it. The preparation of such means, which consist of timber-docks and seasoning-sheds, should precede the reception of timber. They may be prepared by the time the timber will be delivered; and when they shall be ready for the reception of the timber, the timber should be preceded as early as may he precipally in order to size Sir: The Commissioners of the Navy have had the he or of receiving from your hands the resolution of the Ser te of the 19th instant, with directions, given personally nd by endorsement on the resolution, to report thereon.

The resolution requires that the Senate be inform the longest time possible for seasoning, before it shall be actually used in the construction or repair of ships.

As to "repairs," the operations under this head would necessarily be protracted and limited, until we can have a what is the maximum amount which can be beneficial pended, annually, towards completing the naval defend f the country; embracing, first, ordnance and ordnanc tores; second, gradual increase of the Navy, and collection

ever been known to be. This observation is grounded

pon the latest contracts made for copper and iron.
Under all circumstances, the Commissioners believe that

the sum of one million and a half of dellars might be judiciously expended "for the gradual increase of the Navy, and collection of materials," during the first year after an appropriation, and that, in the six subsequent years, the residue of the \$16,000,000 (viz. \$14,500,000) might be

ed; making, in these years, an average expenditure

recessarily be protracted and immed, unto we can have a sufficient number of dry-docks, and other conveniences for repairing ships of war. We have now only two dry-docks, one at Norfolk, the other at Boston; so that only one vessel can be taken into dock at a time at either of those plawould probably be advisable rather to wait the construction

would probably be advisable rather to wait the construction of docks, before commencing any repairs which their bottoms may require. The Commissioners, however, believe that, under this head, nine hundred thousand to a million of dollars may be annually and judiciously expended.

Upon the subject of "navy yards, docks, and other incidental heads of expenditure," the Board would respectfully observe, that the plans for improving the yards, adopted under the act of Congress of 1827, and approved by the President of the United States, contemplate expenditures to a large amount, the means of estimating which are not in the possession of the Board. It is certain, however, that it will require a series of years to complete the improvet will require a series of years to complete the improve-nents, and it is equally certain that the expense will un ments, and it is equally certain that the expense will unavoidably be very large. But, to confine our views at present to a portion of those improvements, say a dry-dock at Portsmouth; an additional dry-dock at Boston; two dry-docks at New York; an additional dry-dock at Norfolk; and a dry-dock at Pensacola; with the number of timber-docks, timber-sheds, ship-houses, slips, wharves, storehouses, &c. required for these and other yards, and adapted to sirable preparation for service: one million and a half of lollars may be considered as the maximum amount which could be "beneficially expended" during the first year; out for each succeeding year, two millions and a half may be expended, and very beneficially, until the necessary im-

e expended, and very beneficially, until the necessary in-rovements shall be completed.

These views present the following results; showing the naximum amounts which, in the opinion of the Navy commissioners, might be beneficially expended, annually, Ist. "Ordnance and ordnance stores," during the first

ear \$300,000, and during the second year \$500,000; the 2d. "Gradual increase of the Nary and collection of materials," during the first year, \$1,500,000, and each of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh years, about \$2,417,000.

"Repairs," about \$1,000,000, say one million of dol-4th. Navy yards and docks, and other incidental head of expenditure, \$1,500,000 during the first year, and two millions and a half of dollars during the second year, and

the like sum annually, till the necessary improvements be If an appropriation adopting these views were made, and the number and description of vessels recommended in our letter of the 2d ultimo were kept in commission without diminution or increase, then the annual naval expenditure exclusive of the expenditure under "gradual improvement," but including \$400,000 annually for the corps of marines,

would be-For the first year For the 2d, 3d, and 4th years, each For the 5th, 6th, and 7th years, each 10,167,000 For subsequent years, each 7,750,000 until the improvements in the navy yards should be completed to the extent desirable and necessary.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. RODGERS. The resolution of the Senate is herewith returned. Hon. M. DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy.

TILBERT'S PIANO FORTES.—Just received by the brig Casket, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the cele-prated factory of Messrs. Gilbert & Co., which will be sold at factory prices. All instruments consigned to the subscriber from his Company are warranted, and sold on such terms as will in-sure to purchasers good and permanent instruments. Second-

this Company are warranted, and sold on such terms as will insure to purchasers good and permanent instruments. Second-hand Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Musical instruments repaired, Piano Fortes tuned, Music bound at short notice. No extra charge made for package, packing and porterage to any part of the District.

Orders for Gilbert's Piano Fortes will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL CARUSI,
may 4—eo3t

Sole Agent for the District of Columbia.

AND FOR SALE.—Military Land Warrant No. 6,4331

situated in Marion county, Ohio, northwest of said river and north of the Indian boundary line established by the freaty of Grenville, and between the Scioto river and the line rue by Charles Roberts, under the authority of the United States Concerning of the United Sta missioners in the year 1812, containing one hundred acres This land is represented to be of a very superior quality by those ms and is represented to be of a very superior quanty by those the have examined it.

Any further information that may be wanting respecting said

land can be had on application to the subscriber, in Washingto city.

MICHAEL LARNER. ty.
The Ohio State Journal will give the above three insertion may 3—3t facilities of building and repairing ships of every class, with the greatest despatch and economy. They should possess

FOR RENT, the three-story Brick Dwelling-

Thouse on Kernet, the three-story Brick Dwellingthouse on Kstreet, nearly opposite the residence of the
Secretary of State. The house is in good ordar, having just
been repaired, and possession may be had immediately.

may 4—3td ROBERT P. DUNLOP, Georgetown.

ISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

I LAWS, FINANCES, &c.—American State Paperand Public Documents, from the adoption of the Pederal Co n
stitution to April, 1818, 12 vols. 8vo. 820.

Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, concerning the foreign relations of the United States, during the
whole period of the Revolution, edited by Jared Sparks, 10 vols.
8vo. 820.

The Laws of the United States, from the commencement of the Government to the 4th of March, 1833, 8 vols. 8vo. with Birch's Index to the first seven volumes, handsomely bound,

price \$35.

Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress, from the first meeting thereof to the adoption of the Constitution, 4 vols. 8vo. very scarce, \$15.

Journal of the Senate of the United States, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 4th of March, 1815, 5 volumes, half bound,

The each. American Annual Register, 6 vols. The Federalist, by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay; various edi

The History and Topography of the United States, edited by John Howard Hinton, with a series of fine engravings, 2 vols Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to the end of the year 1783, 4 vols. 4to. very rare, \$25.

Ellicott's Journal for determining the boundary of the United States, with six Maps and an appendix, 4to. \$5.

Historical Collections, consisting of State Papers, collected by

Ebenezer Hazard, 2 vols. 4to. \$16.

The Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies, from the Spanish of Alcedo, 5 vols. 4to. \$20.

om the Spanish of Arctin,

[List to be continued.]

P. THOMPSON. On sale by

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY COURT.

Term, 1836.

ORDERED 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 EDMUND KEY.

AOUILA BEALL,

True copy—test:
may 4—law4m AQUILA BEALL, DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from Mr walker's, near Darnstown, in Montgomery county on the 22d instant, negro man Nace, calls himself NACE HAW-KINS. Nace is five feet six or eight inches high, rather dark color; Nace had on when he left Mr. Walker's gray casinet pantaloons and jacket. I will give twenty-five dollars if he shall be taken in the District, Maryland, or Virginia, and one hundred and fifty dollars if he shall be taken in any free State

and safely secured so that I get him again, and all reasonabl charges if delivered to me in Georgetown, D. C.
MILICUT WARING, may 4—w3w Executor of Her PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY, by Silas Jones. is just published, and this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR, in one volume, illustrated by numerous engravings of celebrated historical characters, and other scientific and analysis. mical engravings, handsomely printed and bound.

Also, a few cheap copies of Marshall's Washington, the latest

and best edition, printed and bound in the best style, with a mi-itary, geographical, and historical atlas. Price only \$5 25. may 4

COMMUNICATIONS

REPORT of the committee appointed at a monthly meeting of the Washington Benevolent Society of Journeymen Cordwainers of the city of Washington, by a resolution passed before said society, empowering the president to appoint a committee of three to examine a document read before the society, purporting to be a late decision delivered by Chief Justice SAV-AGE, of the State of New York, in the case of the People vs. certain journeymen cordwainers of said State.

Your committee, agreeably to the above resolution, have examined the decument in question, and beg leave respectfully to report: That, from an attentive perusal and examination of the same, they feel convinced that it contains principles and dectrines which, if disseminated through this country, and adopted as law and justice, are calculated to an alarming extent to counteract those privileges which under the liberal form of our Government, we have an in-disputable right to enjoy with impunity. Before, however, entering into an examination of the subject before us, we beg leave, for a few moments, to explain the circumstan-ces, as your committee understand them, which led to this portant decision.

It appears that the journeymen cordwainers of the town

eneva, in the State of New York, some time since ask ed for an advance of pay on some certain kinds of work and refused to do such work until they obtained it, or, in This, on the part of the employers, was refused for some time. Finding it inconvenient, and operating against their interest, from a press of business, to stand out any longer against the journeymen, they at length acquiesced to the wages demanded by the latter, and told them to go to work. This, on the part of the journeymen, was refused in one particular shop, unless the employer, a Mr. Lum, would give all in the shop an equality of wages, or discharge those that underworked them, there being one in said shop (Pennock by name) working for twenty-five per cent, less than the wages just obtained: it was optional with Lum either to give Pennock the wages and keep him in his employ.

the wages just obtained. It was optional with Eddir either to give Pennock the wages, and keep him in his employment or discharge him; but it appears that Lum discharged him for the preconcerted purpose, as it subsequently turned out, of precuring an opportunity to prosecute the journeymen for conspiracy. They were accordingly indicated before the court of sessions for Ontario county, before when court they were acquitted for want of law at the work acquired for want of law at the size want. court they were acquitted for want of law, not having committed any crime against the laws of said State, in the opinion of said court; the decision of this court was not satisfactory on the part of the People, and the case was considered of sufficient importance to be referred to a higher tribunal. It was accordingly carried to the Supreme Court of said State, where Judge Savage had the honor to preside: he did not condemnthe defendants to punishment, as was at first approach among up to be only savaged that, as was at first supposed among us; he only reversed the deci was at first supposed among us, he only reversed the defend-sion of the court of sessions, thereby placing the defend-ants in a situation in which they could be reprosecuted. These are the circumstances of the case as they appear to your committee, from what information they have been able to obtain from the different newspapers that have given

it a notice.

We may possibly be misinformed in some particulars but that is a matter of little importance in comparison with the fundamental principles upon which the decision of

We do not consider it necessary to enter into an examination of all the remarks made use of in his document, as him. the report of the committee of the Trades' Union of New and York, before your society has efficiently replied at large. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to those which seem

ore directly pointed to our privileges as mechanics.

The Judge says: "It is important to the best interests of society that the price of labor be left to regulate itself, or, rather, be limited by the demand there is for it. Combinations and confederacies to enhance or reduce the prices of labor, or any article of trade or commerce, are injurious. They may be oppressive, by compelling the Public to give more for an article of necessity than it is worth, or, on the other hand, by compelling the labor of the mechanic for less than its value." "Without any officious and improper interference on the subject the price of labor or the wages of mechanics will be regulated by the demand for the manufactured article, and the value of that which is paid for it." "But the right does not exist, either to enhance the price of the article, or the wages of the mechanic, by any forced and artificial means. The man who owns an article of trade or commerce is not obliged to sell it for any particular price; nor is the mechanic obliged by law to work for any particular price. He may say that he will not make coarse boots for less than one dollar per pair; but he has no right to say that no other mechanic shall not make them

We will now proceed. "It is important to the best in terests of society that the price of labor be left to regulate itself." Of this remark we agree that, if all the va rious classes of society would preserve a due and just ob-servance in their dealings one with another with regard to servance in their dealings one with another with regard to the value of labor, the price of labor might be left to re-gulate itself, and there would be no necessity on the part of mechanics to resort to confederacies; but it is an incon-trovertible fact, that the natural disposition of man in traf-fic is such, that he is always devising what means to em-ploy to buy cheapest and sell highest. This disposition on the part of those engaged in mercantile life, our learned judge ought to know, does by no means lay dormant, but s brought into efficient action by formal and simultaneous agreements between capitalists, and by such regulations among themselves as they may see proper to devise: they can, with the influence of their capital, buy and sell at their own option, consequently at their own price. Against the influence of this current the methanic has to labor the terminal that their own option. e influence of this current the m without money for his defence; he has no other support but the labor of his hands; and, as those combinations are for the avowed end of regulating the prices of the various commodities and necessities of life, to suit their own purposes, tending in their result to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, we, as mechanics, shall forever contend that we have a right to set the price upon our own labor, and individually or collectively to support ourselves under such circumstances; for, without the adoption of these means for our own protection, we have only to glance our eyes to the oppressed operatives of Europe to see what would be our condition, particularly if the late decision of our learned judge should be adopted as sound logic and whole-

In continuation of the above sentence, he says: "or ra ther be limited by the demand there is for it;" that is, the price of labor be limited, &c. Now, if the price of labor be limited by the demand there is for it, and regulated by nothing else but that demand, leaving all other considerations out of the question, your committee beg leave to inquire, how can we live when almost every necessary article of provisions has advanced from 30 to 50 per cent? The demand for boots and shoes has not increased at a corresponding rate with pork and flour; consequently, if we have confine ourselves to the price we set for making boots and shoes, when provisions were from 30 to 50 per cent. less than they are now, knowing at the same time that the demand for boots and shoes has not increased in the same ratio of pork and flour, we are aware that we should fall sadly in the back ground, if we, with these palpable facts staring us in the face, still left the "demand to govern the price" of our labor, when every article of living requires an advance of money. If the price of labor be limited by the demand there is for it, it will at once subject labor to the same fluctuations that attend trade, viz. supply and demand. If the supply of labor were great in a city, the demand would be less; consequently, the prices or wages would be low, and vice versa; and as there is always more or less travelling among mechanics, from town to town, such as do travel would neve know what wages they were sure to get in any place, nor could the mechanics of any city ever have a regular price for their labor; if, for instance, there should be a hundred men employed at any particular branch of trade in our city, or any other, and within a month we should receive an additional supply of 20 or 30 mechanics of the same branch of trade, this, according to the acceptation of the word, would be a supply of labor; the demand would therefore be less; consequently, if the "labor be limited by the demand," there would follow, as a matter of course, a reduction in the prices of our labor, in proportion to the supply in exactly the same manner, that swicks of trade supply, in exactly the same manner that articles of trade rise or fall, as there is a supply or demand.

He continues: "Combinations and confederacies to enhance or reduce the prices of labor, or any article of trade

or commerce, are injurious. They may be oppressive, be compelling the Public to give more for an article of necessi ty than it is worth, or, on the other hand, by compelling the labor of the mechanic for less than its value." Your committee are full well aware of the importance of this remark, and would state, in reply to the hon, Judge, that combination tions admit of an important distinction, viz. offensive and combinations are altogether of a defensive nature. Com-

inations of an offensive character were the first that sprung nto existence: among them, and belonging to them, we enumerate the learned and more influential part of the comnunity—lawyers, merchants, capitalists, &c. combining them selves for the better purpose of more successfully pursuing their various avocations—lending money, buying and selling bank stock, merchandise, and all the necessary article of trade and commerce, to enhance their own interests: and of trade and confinerce, to enhance their own interests and as the laboring men compose a large majority of the popu-lation of our country, it must be evident that their labor bears no small proportion to the accumulated wealth that flows in the coffers of the combined rich. Under these circumstances, we are compelled, for our own defence, to use such means as will support us while contending with so powerful an engine; therefore, we act only on the defensive; and until such associations and permicious combinations as are, by law and otherwise, established among he wealthy, are annihilated, we shall be compelled to ex the weating, are annihilated, we shall be compened to ex-ercise such pacific regulations as lay in our power, to coun-teract the avaricious spirit of the rich so far as to insure us a liberal return for our labor. If our learned judge had studied less the old, tyrannical, and abrogated laws of England, and turned his attention but for a moment to the rights of man, he would then have seen that "self-defence is the

of man, he would then have seen that "self-defence is the first law of nature;" and he who neglects to exercise it is unworthy of the privilege, and a fit subject for tyranny and oppression; and he who attempts to wrest it from him is a tyrant and an unworthy lawgiver.

The Judge says: "The price of labor or the wages of mechanics will be regulated by the demand for the manufactured article, and the value of that which is paid for it, without any officious and improper interference on the subject." From any officious and improper interference on the subject." From the drift of this remark, it appears to us that the Judge would have us perfect tools, placed at the exclusive dicta-tion of the employer; for if he (the employer) said the ma-nufactured article only brought such a price, and he could not give but such a price for manufacturing it, we must submit, and take what price the employers we proper to affix, without any interference on our part, which he has seen proper to deem officious. But this is in just accordance with the spirit which pervades the aristocracy of all countries, and we are surprised that we have found one in our enlightened country bold enough to assert it in the capacita of a Judge.

city of a Judge.

"But the right does not exist, either to enhance the price."

But the right does not exist, either to enhance the price. of the article, or the wages of the mechanic, by any forced and artificial means." Whether the right does or does not exist, it is sufficient for us to know that the price of articles exist, it is sufficient for us to know that the price of articles is enhanced by forced and artificial means; first, by capitalists, which necessarily compels the mechanic to raise his wages to meet the enhanced price; and what is the issue? The mechanic is arraigned and condemned for combination and conspiracy, while the capitalist, with the influence of his money, evades that punishment which the mechanic must endure because of his poverty. This, indeed, reminds us of Shakspeare's delineation of justice—"Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks; clothe it in rags, and a pigmy straw doth pierce it."

it in rags, and a pigmy straw doth pierce it."

We know that the mechanic is not obliged by law to work for any particular price, and sorry should we be if it should ever be the case; but, from the general features of his decision, one would be led to the conclusion that, if he did not desire it, he at least favored such principles as would e equally injurious in their effects to the interests of me

"He may say that he will not make coarse boots for less than one dollar per pair; but he has no right to say that no other mechanic shall not make them for less." We do not pretend to use any forced means to prevent men from underworking us; but we consider that we have an indisputable right to work with and for whom we please, and if any man does underwork us, we have the right to him. These are the only means we use to carry our po and if any judge can make this a crime, he has, in the or ion of your committee, a very erroneous and dangerous ide of justice. These were the only means employed by the jour neymen of Geneva; and, in the opinion of the Judge, they were guilty of a crime. If the refusing to work in a shop with a man they did not wish to work with, because the employer desired it, be a crime, then the time has come in this imagined land of freedom when liberty is but a name.

We might say much more on this subject, but we pre-sume these remarks are sufficient to show that there is a spirit abroad in the land, hostile and subversive to the best interests and rights of mechanics. In conclusion, your committee cannot refrain from saying that they are seriously impressed with the belief that this country is on the eve a serious and important struggle between capital and la for; and, as we believe this to be the case, it becomes us, as mechanics of a free Government, to watch every movement that may be made to impose upon our rights in the distribution of justice. Thanks to the founders of our Government that a system of universal knowledge and education was recommended and adopted; that we, although we have to labor for our daily bread, know our rights, and, knowing, dare and will maintain them. We are mechanwe are aware that it not unfrequently is the case that the word mechanic is mentioned by some with contempt; but

such as do it, lack even the preface of good breeding.

As the key is to the arch, so are the mechanics to the support of any nation; this cannot be questioned. at your towns and cities: from whence came they? abor reared those stately edifices in architectural magnif cence, metamorphosed from a formless clay to useful dwellcence, metamorphosed from a formless clay to useful dwelling places, to shield mankind from the vicissitudes of a climate otherwise insupportable? By whose labor is it that we are enabled to circumnavigate the world, penetrate every sea, and return home laden with the products and luxuries of the four quarters of the globe? By whose labor is it that we are enabled to send our flag afar, establish our is it that we are enabled to send our flag afar, establish our honor abroad, and command that respect due to us as a n echanic has to labor, I to brave a current that otherwise would fast hurry you to

JAMES M. KILER, A
WALTER PENN, Com'te e WILLIAM BOND,

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On a proposed change in the Plan of the City of

Washington.

It is understood that Committees of Congress have it in view to, change the location of the Public Offices from the President's Square to the small reservation No. 8, in the rear of the General Post Office, with a view of bringing all the Public Offices together on that spot. Now, nust be evident to every one acquainted with this ground

that it is altogether inadequate for this purpose. It is only 498 feet long by 363 feet wide, including half of F and half of G streets. The Treasury and State Departments and General Land Office alone will require a building that would nearly cover this area, after deducting the op-courts required for light and air, leaving no room for e tension as the business of the Government increases. Be-sides, to change the location of the Public Offices, the plan of the city would be changed, which would be a violatio of public faith; for this plan was adopted by Presider Washington, and sanctioned by Congress, and on the faith of which individuals have purchased and improved property around the public grounds. To alter the plan now would, therefore, be a practical infraction of private righ if not a legal one. Such a change would, in fact, be ru ous to the western portion of the city, which has be purchased and improved almost exclusively by persons employed in the Public Offices, but whose property would be rendered comparatively worthless by the revolution which the removal of the Public Offices would produce in the value of real estate in the city. Moreover, there is no site be longing to the Public possessing so many advantages, and every way so suitable for the Public Offices as the present one. Reservation No. 8, however, is well adapted for the Patent Office, and is none too large for that purpose. contemplated buildings for its present accommodation, with room for thirty years increase, will occupy one-fourth of it; and in less than a century the whole of the square would be required for this great and growing museum of American genius.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Messrs. Editors: Various are the losses which a com-

munity can suffer by being deprived of a valuable member. We have now to regret the departure from our city of the Rev. Timoleon Figeac, who has resided among us for a considerable time. His labors and benefactions as a clergyman have been so various and so numerous that it would be endless to enumerate them. His exertions to wards the afflicted, during the prevalence of the Cholera and the many acts of kindness rendered to the helpless, ir general, will perpetuate his memory in the affections of a wast circle of friends and acquaintances; but his highest sulogium is found in the grateful hearts of the poor! whosest wishes will follow him to his native country, or whi hersoever his duty may call. It is fondly hoped that, after defensive. Combinations of an offensive character, without a doubt, are highly injurious to the working community; but on our part we contend that our confederacies or find himself among his admiring friends again. TO THE EDITORS

Having reason to believe that the effort made in the House of Representatives, a week ago, to obtain the reading of a letter from the Faculty of Bristol Cellege (reported in your paper) has created the impression abroad that I made a representation, on offering the petition from citizens of that place, which called for the disavowal contained in the letter, I have to request that you republish the following, which appeared in the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Daily Courier of the 28th ultime.

W. SLADE. Respectfully,

May 3, 1836.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25, 1836.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer: Sin: I have just seen a letter addressed by the Faculty of Bristol College to Mr. Wise, of Virginia, stating that it appears Bristol College to Mr. Wise, of virginia, stating that it appears by a letter from your correspondent in this city that, in presenting the remonstrance of citizens of Bristol against the admission of Arkausas into the Union with its present Constitution, I said it was signed by the "President of the College and its studies." dents;" to which statement there is added a request that "Mr. Wise will, on the floor of Congress, make, for Bristol College, a full and complete denial of the groundless and gratuitous calumny referred to, and of all approbation on their part of such proceedings."

proceedings."
I very much regret that the Faculty of Bristol College should have troubled Mr. Wise with a request to repel "the groundless and gratuitous calumny" before taking measures to ascertain whether it had been uttered. The truth is, I said no such thing as your correspondent has insputed to ne. In offering the memorial in question, I said, and only said, that it was "a memorial of citizens of Bristol, Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union with a Constitution sanctioning the existence, and prohibiting the abolition of slavery."

Immediately before presenting it, however, I offered one from citizens of Vermont, praying for the abelition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; which I stated to be signed, among others, by the Faculty of Middlebury College, in state. After the annunciation and reference to a committee of this memorial, I offered the one in question in the manner I have stated. Your correspondent mistook Bristol, for Middle-bury College, and a remonstrance against the Constitution of Arkansas, for a petition praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. ae slave trade in the District of Schaller,
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WHLIAM SLADE.

WATTERSTON'S GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

I have just read, with much pleasure, the last (3d edition) of Mr. Watterston's "Gallery of American Portraits," published by F. Taylor, of this city. Many of these sketches first appeared, I think, in a work published in 1818, entitled Letters from Washington, which were extensively read and admired. The present edition contains a number of new sketches. tains a number of new sketches, which are executed with great spirit and accuracy. These are the sketches of Messrs. Southard, Ewing, of Ohio, Preston, Leight, Cass, Woodbury, and Van Buren. It is very difficult, without an intimate acquaintance with individuals, to delineate the peculiarities of their minds and characters. A physical object can be sketched by a painter of ordinary talents with accuracy; but it requires more skill, closer observation, and intenser thought to give what may be pronounced a true delineation of the intellectual operations and mental peculiarities of men. In this, I think, Mr. W. has succeeded. His sketches are, in almost every instance, marked by the reset in initiation of the intellectual operations. marked by great insight into character, penetration, just-ness of conception, and impartiality. A stranger to the distinguished men he has portrayed, will form a very just estimate of their powers, by a perusal of this little volume; estimate of their powers, by a perusal of this little volume; and those who know them cannot but admit their accuracy. It is probable he has, in some cases, mistaken their character, from the want of a sufficient opportunity to analyze their respective powers; but the whole is distinguished by truth of coloring and great general accuracy. The foreigner will be able to form a just conception of the talents and genius of the men Mr. W. has so well described in this volume, and the American must feel a pride in being able to boast of them as his countrymen.

being able to boast of them as his countrymen.

Before I conclude, I would suggest to Mr. W. the propriety of publishing another edition of his valuable little work entitled "A Course of Study Preparatory to the Bar and the Senate," which seems to be entirely out of print. It is a work which, I think, should be in the hands of every young man in the country. PHILADELPHUS.

TO THE EDITORS.

What may not be done by that useful agent Steam, besides propelling all kinds of machinery, and even renovating the luman system? We stepped into a house a few days ago, and saw, near the City Hall, Mr. Topp's newly invented engine for any drawing and drawing the agent by the saw the saw in the control of the same and drawing the same that the same and drawing the same and the s saw, near the City Hall. Mr. Tom's newly invented engine for purifying and dressing Feathers, which not only appears to be a new, but a useful application. We saw hira take a feather bed that had become heavy and matted by use, empty the feathers into his machine, and let the steam into them a few minutes until the feathers became moist and hot, and sufficiently so to cleanse and purify them from the smell of perspiration, &c. and to destroy the moths, &c.; then turn the steam out of the feathers, and pass it through them in a large tin pipe, which soon dried them entirely. The machine was all the time kept in motion, which was so constructed as to leave them light, buoyant, and elastic, and had all the appearance of new feathers. By the above process we are of opinion that feathers that are impregnated with fevers, and even the Cholera, may be completely restored.

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS. A NUMBER OF CITIZENS

UST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE-Fresh burnt Potomac river and Thomaston Lime, of superior J. MUDD & Co.

(Globe) SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's Wear.

10 pieces colored Linen Corded Drilling, new article 15 do. colored striped Cantoons 10 do. Satin-striped colored Linen Brilling 20 do. black and colored Summer Cloth, superfine black Bombasin

5 do. superime black Bombasins
5 do. green and brown do.
50 do. new style quilted Marseilles
10 do. striped silk Vestings, colored;
20 do. black twilled English Merimo.
50 dozen thread, silk, and cotton Gloves. do. English silk half Hose 50 do. brown, white, and colored cotton half Hose

SUPERFINE IRISH LANENS. 100 pieces Gahon's bleached Linens 50 do. low-priced do.

All of the above goods can be made up at the shortest notice may 4—3t DARIUS CLAGETT & Co. O RENT.—A two story Brick Dwelling House, at the corner of G and Twelfth Streets, in the second ward, and very convenient to the Public Offices. It is perfectly new, and inished in handsome and fashionable style. Inquire of Mr.

CHARLES WOOD, on Twelfih Street, near the premises. OATS, SHIP STUFF, BRAN, etc. Just received

1,000 bushels Richmond Bran 500 do good clean Oats 200 do Ship Stuff. Expected, hourly, a lot of prime Bale Hay.

JNO. RADCLIFF,

may 4—3t Seventh Street, opposite Patriotic Bank 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

The sapeake and Ohio Canal, in the First Ward of this city, known as the Washington Lime and Cement Kilns.

R. BURDINE.

R. BURDINE.

R. BURDINE.

R. BURDINE.

R. BURDINE. P. MAURO & SON, ap 14—2awts (Glo & Met) Auctione

The place of sale not having been designated in the above, the sale was postponed, and will positively take place on Thursday, 5th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises. may 3 P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

EW BOOKS.—Paris and the Parisians, by Mrs. Trollope.

The Self Condemned, a novel, in one volume Sallust, a new edition, with commentary and other additions.

Sallust, a new equion, what Sp. Professor Anthon.

By Professor Anthon.

Marryati's complete Works, handsomely printed and bound, with portrait; the whole eight volumes complete, for \$3 50.

F. TAYLOR.

PRADLEY & CATLETT have this day received 250 packages of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, which, together with their Stock before on hand, makes their stock at this time, in amount, more than ninety thousand dollars. Goods will be sold by the piece, or cut to suit customers, at a small advance.

BRADLEY & CATLETT,

ap 8—d3w (Glo.) Opposite the Market.

PATENT INDIA RUBBER. -800 pieces superior India rubber, prepared expressly for office use, just received by the schooner Washington, and for sale at Stationers Hall.

W. FISCHER,

(Tel)

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the House of Repres tives, announcing the death of the Hon. Richard J. Man ning, a representative from the State of South Carolina.

The message having been read, Mr. PRESTON rose, and addressed the Senate, in sub

stance, as follows:

Mr. President: The message just read imposes upon m the customary duty of moving for the usual testimony respect to the memory of my deceased colleague, the honor able RICHARD J. MANNING, of the House of Representatives and never, sir, has such an official act been performed with deeper emotions than those under whose melancholy influ ence I rise on this occasion.

It is not fit that I should obtrude my private griefs upon the Senate, although I am well assured that its kindness would extend some indulgence to a friendship of a mos intimate character, which, commencing in college compa nionship, has been unimpaired by the chances and change of life, and undiminished even by party spirit, whose re-pulsive energy so often breaks as under the strongest bone of affection. For, although, sir, it has so happened that we have been much and long opposed in politics, and although I have had much occasion to feel the adverse influ ence of his high character, there is not that man who love

him living, or mourned him dead, more than I do. He was, indeed, Mr. President, of very noble nature Endowed with all high and generous qualities; cool, bold just, patient, and resolute; magnanimous in his whole ton of feeling and tenor of thought; totally exempt from al sordid or selfish propensities; of that prompt and patien benevolence to do or to suffer, which comes of natural im pulse; educated into principle; unflinching in the performance of duty, but too kind in his nature to be stern; serv pulous in self-regulation, but generously indulgent to others His father, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, deep ly inscribed upon his son's character the impress of that h roic period. Honor, courage, and devotion to country we hereditary and native to him; and these manly virtues we softened and made amiable by the kindliest affections of th heart, while over his whole character presided an exalte

For many years, in various ways, he received distinguished testimonies of the affection and confidence of his native State. He served frequently in either branch of the Legislature, was Governor, and, at length, a representative in Congress.

In the prime of life, and in the vigor of manhood, he hadied, as he lived—in the midst of his duties. Never, Mr President, have the honors of the Senate been more worthily bestowed than upon the memory of Richard J. Manning, for which I invoke them, by offering the following

[The usual resolution, to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, was then adopted.]
On motion of Mr. PRESTON, as an additional testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. pur

suant to a resolution passed some days since.

After the journal of Friday had been read, Mr. PINCKNEY rose, and addressed the House to the following effect: Mr. Speaker: Often as Death has already been amongst us this session, he has again entered within these walls, and taken another, and one of the most excel-lent members, of this honorable body. Yes, sir, Death has again been amongst us; and it is in consequence of one or those sudden and awful dispensations of Divine Provi-dence, to which, however painfully we may feel them, it is our duty to submit, that I now rise to announce to this House the decease of my late honored and lamented colleague, RICHARD J.MANNING. He left this city on Friday last, on a visit to Philadelphia, and died, as I an informed, at that place, on Sunday evening, of a hemorrhage, produced by the rupture of a blood-vessel in his Surely, if ever there was an event which coul teach us "what poor shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue," this is one which should impress that lesson deeply on our minds. But a few days ago he was here, in hiplace upon this floor, in the pride of intellect and vigor of manhood, mingling freely with his fellow-members, partaking the cares and honors of legislation, and discharging the high duties of a representative of the People in the councils of the nation. Now he is numbered with the silen

dead. I know that it is customary, upon occasions of this kind, to deliver eulogies upon the characters of departer members. But I shall make no such attempt upon the present occasion. I could not do justice to such a character as his. To say that he was a man of sound judgment and as his. To say that he was a man of sound Judgment and extensive information—a gentleman, in the strictest signification of the term—a man of sterling honor and integrity—a devoted husband and most tender parent—pure and irreproachable in all the relations of life—all this is true, perfectly true, and yet it conveys but a poor idea of the beautiful cluster of noble and estimable qualities that were concentred in him. He was more than all this. He was, emphatically, a patriot, who discharged all his duties to his country with ardor and fidelity; and he was a sincere and consistent Christian, who adorned the doctrine of his Lord and Saviour. He died, like a patriot, in the service of his country; and his life as a Christian' assures me that he is now reposing in the bosom of his God.

As an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by the People of his native State, it will suffice to observe that he was repeatedly elected to the Legislature of South Carolina, once unanimously chosen Governor of that State, and twice elevated to a seat in Congress. on in South Caroli he retained the unqualified respect of his political opponents, nor do I believe he had a personal enemy. But all his talents, all his virtues, all his noble qualities of head and heart, could not save him from the grasp of the dewith his friendship—gone from me, whom he honored with his friendship—gone from this House, which he adorned by his virtues. His place here will know him no more. He cannot listen to the poor tribute I throw upon his tomb. He cannot witness the deep and respectful sympathy manifested by this honorable body. No, sir, he is pathy manifested by this honorable body. No, sir, he is gone; and all that we can do is, to lament his loss, and im tate his virtues, and pay to his memory the unavailing hor ors of the dead.

I now beg leave to offer the following resolutions for adoption by the House:
1. Resolved, unanimously, That this House has received.

ed with deep regret the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. RICHARD J. MANNING, a representative from the State of South Carolina.

2. Resolved, unanimously, That this House tender the expression of their sympathy to the relatives of the deceased, upon this mournful event; and in testimony of regre for his loss and respect for his memory, the members wi wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted,
Mr. PINCKNEY moved that a message be sent to the
Senate, informing that body of the death of the Hon. RICHARD J. MANNING.

The SPEAKER said that such a message would be

ent to the Senate as a matter of course.
On motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, the House then ad-

The following resolution, adopted on Monday, on motion of Mr. Moore, was omitted in the report of the proceedings, because it could not be obtained from the Secretary.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate whether the debt due the Government by the late General Brahan, as receiver of public moneys in the landflied in Huntsville, has been liquidated. If any part there remains unpaid, what amount. If any portion of the money du upon notes or bonds transferred to the Treasury Department, the secure said debt, has not been collected, what amount, and the reasons why such amount has not been valid. If partial new reasons why such amount has not been paid. If partial pay ments have been made, either by the late General Brahan, in his lifetime, or his legal representatives since, at the Treasury Department, or of the District Attorney to the United States fo the horizont district of Abbania, the absolute district which payments may have been made.

"If any portion of said money has been paid over by the said

District Atorney into the hands of any person other than the Treasury Department, what amount; and, if upon a loan, for what length of time, and at what rate per cent. interest, and

'And if any portion of said debt has been transferred from the legal representatives of the said late General Brahan to any other person, what amount, and the reasons for such transfer; to gether with a copy of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Secretary of the Treasury and the District Attorney, or the heir or heirs or legal representatives of the sal late General Brahan, or any other person, touching, or in an manner connected with, the subject-matter of this resolution And also a copy of any instructions that may have been issue to the said District Attorney relative to either the loan of the money, or transfer of the debt referred to by this resolution."

JEW BOOK ON PHRENOLOGY.—Practi Phrenology, by Silas Jones, plates, 12 mo. price \$1 25.
On sale by
PISHEY THOMPSON. WASHINGTON.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1836.

Owing to the lamented occurrence of the decease of another Member of Congress-the Hon. RICHARD J. MANNING. Representative from South Carolina-the House of Representatives adjourned yesterday, immediately after the eloquent and feeling annunciation of it by Mr. PINCKNEY. The Senate, on receiving the communication of it, on motion of Mr. Preston, after a few impressive observations from him, also adjourned without transacting any business.

We take the earliest opportunity we have had to comply with our engagement to insert in our columns the report of the Commissioners of the Navy Board on the national defences, with a report of subsequent date, showing the greatest rate at which the naval establishment can be annually enlarged, if adequate appropriations of money for the purpose be made. The Secretary of the Navy, it will be seen, thinks it necessary to express his dissent to the extent of the views taken by the Board. He would rather err, if at all, on the safe side. He cannot, so suddenly as some of his old colleagues who remain in Congress, renounce his Jeffersonian principlesprejudices, if you will-concerning economy in the public expenditures. He does not think, in a word, that spending ten millions a year upon the Navy because you have ten millions of dollars to spend, is exactly a wise provision for the permanent national defence. Nor do the Commissioners of the Navy, we dare swear, if their opinion on that point, isolated from other considerations, were asked. All they have done, in the document referred to, is to answer the questions presented to them.

The Paris Messenger of 23d of March says: 'It was yesterday reported on 'Change, says a ournal, that the Treasury had already paid the instalments of the indemnity to the United States, which are already due.'

[We understand that, on the 19th of March. the Messrs. Rothschild had applied to the agents of the Havre packets for the freight of specie, being the first two instalments under the French indemnity treaty.]

At the request of a friend in Virginia, we copy the annexed paragraph from the Richmond Com-

Use of Railroads by the Federal Government.—The Enquirer of Tuesday says: "We go against the new railroad bill, and for the States in their charter providing for a moderate and liberal transportation of the mail." It is certainly in the power of a Legislature of a State, in any future act incorporating the stockholders of a railroad com pany, to make any provision upon this subject that may seem to it wise and judicious. But it is equally clear tha where an act of incorporation has already been granted and the stock authorized to be taken has been subscribed a contract then exists between the State and the stock holders, which the General Assembly of the State canno

alter without the consent of the stockholders.
We take up this as a legal question, and one of propriety without regard to its political bearing. The charter of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company (and other charters are similar in this respect) authoriz ticular sum for each person; for the transportation of good produce, merchandise, and other articles, a particular sur per ton, and "for the transportation of the mail, such sun as they may agree for." At present the mail goes upon the railroad, under some temporary arrangement between the mail contractor and the Railroad Company; but if no ar rangement of the kind were made-if no agreement should e made in future—the mail would not be transported upon

the road, and passengers would go faster than the mail.

The Federal Government may agree to give a particular sum for the transportation of the mail per annum, or a larger sum for its transportation forever, but an agreemen of one kind or the other must be made, or the mail cannot of one kind or the other must be made, or the man cannot be carried in this way. And hence it seems obviously proper that some bill should be passed by Congress to authorize contracts for carrying the mail upon railroads.

The pretension which has been sometimes urged, that there

is a right to transport the mail on a railroad, paying by the ton as for the transportation of goods, produce, merchandis and other articles, has no ground to support it in those case in which the charter itself draws the distinction between the transportation of the mail and other articles, providing a definite sum for the latter, and allowing for whatever may be agreed upon. A pretension in any sucl case of a right to have the mail transported upon a railroad without making an agreement as to the price, and comply ing with that agreement, would be very certain to meet with resistance in this quarter.—Rich. Compiler.

The Enquirer of Tuesday came to us clad in mourning, in consequence of the death of John L. Cook, one of the partners, which event took place on Friday last, in the 53d year of his age Mr. RITCHIE pays a feeling, beautiful, and, we are assured, well-merited tribute to the great worth of his late associate. He was a man universally esteemed and respected, and his death is regretted by every one who knew him, regardless of party distinctions .- Arena.

Taunton vindicated .- We are glad to publish the fol lowing satisfactory vindication (better late than never) the town of Taunton (Mass.) from the slurs which we re member to have heard cast upon it by malicious person ver since we first heard the name of it:

FROM THE FALL RIVER MONITOR.
[Printer's Correspondence.]

Printer's Correspondence.]

TAUNTON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Earl: Taunton has been shamefully slandered. It is not true that every man, in order to be received into respectable society, must swallow a herring tail foremost. It is true that many persons begin every kind of business at the wrong end, eating as well as other things; and it is no wonder that herring bones are sometimes seen protruding through the jackets of such persons. But this is no more applicable to Taunton than to other river towns, where the finny tribe are generally used, not only as the staff of life for the inhabitants, but as the staple article with which they enrich their farms. It is not true that the cle with which they enrich their farms. It is not true that the water here will not run down hill; and the individual who ori-ginated the slander ought to be tied in a sack and thrust into the not true that the plenty or scarcity of herrings produces such an entire change in the language and address of the inhabitants as has sometimes been represented. It has been said that if you ask a Tauntonian where he lives when herrings are scarce, (a most impudent question,) his reply will be, "Taunton, good Lord." Put the same question when herrings are plenty, and, it is said, he looks inconceivably indignant, and his language exactly corresponds with the indignant frown which clouds his brow. But there is not one word of it true. What has given such general currency to these idle and absurd sayings, it is difficult to conceive. But, jesting aside, we have long been intimately acquainted with Taunton, and many of its inhabitants. The village is one of the pleasantest any where to be found, and the inhabitants are among the most courteous and intelligent of our race. ot true that the plenty or scarcity of herrings produces such a

A portrait of Queen ELIZABETH, at the age of seventeen vas recently discovered in an ancient mansion in York shire, which was erected in the early part of her reign. It is a highly finished and most characteristic likeness of that celebrated woman, and exhibits her under far more favora ble circumstances of feature and expression than any likeness of her that is known to exist.

LATEST FROM TEXAS

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, OF APRIL 30.

The subjoined details of Fannin's massacre present a tale of horror. [Horrible indeed, i all is true that is there told !- Nat. Intell.] The only additional intelligence that we have receiv ed, worthy of credit, is the attack of the Indians on the Texians in the northern parts; and the contemplated interference of General Gaines.

It is stated that the right wing of the invading army of Mexicans made a forced march on Na cogdoches, which was deserted in consequence of the double attack from Indians and Mexicans. The army of Houston may soon be therefore surrounded on all sides, and made the prey of the enemy; so that it will appear that the Texians had declared their independence, and lost their country and existence.

"Colonel Fannia evacuated Goliad on the 19th March, by order of General Houston, commander in chief; his force was between 209 and 340: about eight miles east of the fort they were surrounded by the enemy with 2,000 cavalry and infantry. The advance guard were cut off 28 in number. The attack was made by the enemy between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. Fannin fought them until late in the evening, and repulsed them with a small loss on his part, while that of the enemy was 190 killed, and many wounded. After the enemy had fallen back Colonel Fanning entrenched himself during the night. On the following morning the enemy showed a white flag. Fannin went out to meet the commanding General, who represented to Col. F. that he knew the force opposed to him that he was intrenched in an open prairie, with out water; that he was surrounded, and that his men must perish; that he wished to show him quarters, &c. A capitulation was made with the usual forms of honorable warfare; Colonel Fannin was to lay down his arms, and march back to Goliad, where they were to remain six or eight days as prisoners of war, to be shipped to New Orleans from Copano. They surrendered on these conditions, on the ninth day after their arrival at Goliad: they were as sured that a vessel was ready to receive them at Copano, to embark for New Orleans, and Colo nel F. marched out in file, the Mexicans each side of him. They were marched down about five miles, and the order was given to fire upon them. At the first fire nearly every man fell; a Mr. Hudden, of Texas, and three others succeeded in reaching some bushes about 100 yards distant. They were pursued by the enemy into the high grass, where they lost sight of them. H. remained in the grass all night; in the morning he succeeded in making his escape."

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

FORT JOSEPH, APRIL 14. DEAR SIR: Nacogdoches has been abandoned, and pro bably by this hour is in ruins. A detachment of the Mexi can army has, by an extraordinary movement, been unite with the Indians of the North, who it is reported are 1,500 strong; and unless timely succor is obtained, the country will be overrun; and the depredations and horrors which were lately enacted in Florida will now be removed to the western border of our happy land. Hundreds of families are rapidly fleeing before the ruthless savages who are has ening down upon them; and all is confusion between here and San Augustine. Governor QUITMAN, the noble and brave Quitman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, has heedlessly found him self and his handful of devoted adherents hemmed in hy the Mexicans on one side, and the cruel Indians on the other; and he is now rallying the scattered inhabitants and forming a rear guard, to protect the unfortunate women and children, who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. General Mason reached here by express last eve ning; and General GAINES, with just promptitude, has or dered eight or ten companies from his garrison to be on the line of march by three o'clock P. M. to reach the Sabine as early as possible. General GAINES commands this expe

"NATCHITOCHES, APRIL 16. "Since my last, I have been back to the Brassos. I escaped captivity, and perhaps the honor of being shot, by a desperate effort. The whole of Texas is broken up. The man misery I have seen cannot be described. The fugitives are now crossing the Sabine, but I fear many families in the rear must be cut off. Houston is encamped, b the latest intelligence, in the Brassos bottom, twenty miles above San Felipe. He has 2,500 men, and is daily receiv ing reinforcements. The feeling of the army is good, and no one doubts his success. General Gaines marched vesterday for the Sabine."

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 26. We heard it remarked yesterday, by passengers on board the Levant, that an American citizen, a resident of Nacog-doches, had been proffered, and it appears accepted, from Santa Ana, the command of a body of mixed troops, consisting of Mexicans and Indians.

A little negro boy in Virginia, it is said, the other day vas observed very busily engaged in "drawing black lines with a piece of charcoal over a grease spot on the carpel He had received orders from his mistress to "expunge" th grease .- Alex. Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 19. Unfortunate Rencontre.-By letters from Opelousas, w are informed that a rencontre, or what is commonly calle 'street fight,' took place in that town on the morning of the 1st inst., between Alston Youngblood, Esq., and Lieut, N. Tilton, formerly of the American Navy, in which the latter was mortally wounded. The wound was inflicted with a pistol ball, which entered the side, and passed through the body just above the kidney, causing death in

ALBANY, APRIL 30.

Acquittal of Hamilton.—The jury came into court last evening about nine o'clock with a verdict of acquittal for Mr. Hamilton, who was indicted for the murder of Mr. Duffy. The verdict was received by a numerous audience with loud and reiterated bursts of applause. The whole current of public opinion during his trial, underwent a change. The testimony, while i could not excuse the use of a murderous weapon, was calculated to excite a strong feeling of sympathy for the accused who, though sinning, was also "sinned against." It was unfortunate, and, in its consequences, a-most afflicting occurrence. The untimely death of poor Duffy was universally lamented but, under all the circumstances, we apprehend that most peraccident than of design. At any rate, Hamilton has had a fai trial, by an intelligent and impartial jury; and should stand acquitted, in the public estimation, of the high crime for which has arraigned.—Journal.

RAME HOUSE AND BILLIARD TABLE, &c. FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale Billiard Table, with all the fixtures usually belonging to or tial well-built one, with mahogany bed. A favorable opportunit is offered to any person wishing to purchase a table, or a club a gentlemen desirous of procuring a table for their private use if not disposed of before the first Wednesday of the next month (the 4th May) at private sale, it will be offered at auction on the premises, (next to the corner of F and 15th Streets, Washington) at 12 o'clock M.

The subscriber offers the

n) at 12 o'clock M.

The subscriber offers also for sale a Frame House, situated or
Street North, adjoining Dr. Laurie's church, together, wit
ables, fences enclosing a coal yard, and which, if not previous
disposed of, will be sold at auction on the same day, imme
ately after the sale of the Billiard Table.

For terms, &c. inquire of the subscriber, corner of F and 15th Streets, or of Mr. EDWARD DYER, Auction and Commission Merchant.

JAS. JOHNSON. ap 26-eots&ds

LATEST FROM TAMPA BAY.

Extract of a letter, dated " CAMP SHELTON, APRIL 12. " I had commenced this letter on a long and sultry day intending to while away the weariness of the camp, but Gen. Eustus has just sent to this post for some information which is to be communicated to him by express, and I have determined myself to give you the benefit of the news. The order is to march. Gen. Scorr, it is said, is to move with one wing, and on the day after to-morrow, the 14th inst we take up the line of march. Our mounted men have already left Tampa Bay for the purpose of going down to Charlotte harbor. The Louisiana forces have gone to the same point by water. Another portion have gone to the river Wythlacoochee, for the purpose of scouring the country. Our Regiment of Infantry, with some of the 1st Re giment U.S. Artillery, and some other troops, will take up the march towards Tolopkilugo, (I spell it as it is pro nounced) with the intention of burning it, and destroying all the settlements we may meet with.

There is a hope, but nothing like a sanguine expecta tion, of meeting the Indians. Information has been communicated to Gen. Scorr of the Indians having been col lected in great force at Charlotte harbor. Other sources of information promise that the Indians will be found in the path we will pursue. Other sources again pronounce tha the whole body of Indians have separated, and retired in small parties to the glades. The latter conjecture seem to be the one most generally received, and in my opinion the most probable. We calculate that about the latter en of this month we will return, and be at Volusia, and in very few days after at Picolata, from which place a few days will bring us home.

"Great hardships are anticipated in this march. Th heat is now fast becoming oppressive, and the men will no doubt suffer as much from the exhaustion of the sever heat, as they have hitherto done from the severe cold."-

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A distressing accident, with loss of life occurred in Sterling street, O. T. (Baltimore,) on Thursda morning last. A young female by the name of Amelia Sparks while engaged in whitewashing a chamber in company with another girl, attempted carelessly to remove a rifle from or corner of the room to another, by slowly dragging it across the floor; not being aware of its being charged, it went off, and the entire charge entered her head, carrying off the upper part of the cranium, and most horribly mangling her. She died immediately.

MARRIAGE.

At Greenwood Cottage, Prince George's county, Md. on Tuesday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Mackenheimer Dr. CHARLES G. WORTHINGTON, of Elkridge Anne Arundel county, Md., to Mrs. ANN D. BOWIE of the former place.

DEATH.

On Sunday evening last, of croup, after a few hours' illness; Julia, youngest child of Edward and Julia P. Ingle,

Washington National Monument Society will be held this day, (4th,) in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 12 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is required. G. WATTERSTON,

WARUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 24th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Fuller's Tavern, in the City of Washington, the subscriber, being fully authorized to do so, by the will of the late David Peter, and by a recent decision of t of Washington, of which the late David Peter died seized,

Square No. 1, Lots Nos. 1, 4, 17, 18, 21. Lotst being on the Basin.

Square north of No. 4, Lot No. 1.

Square No. 2, part of Lot No. 1, valuable water lot.

Square south of No. 17. The whole 8,151 sq are feet water

property.

Square No. 5, Lots Nos. 5, 13, 14, and part of 15, with the western of the two large three-story Brick Houses.

Square No. 6, Lot No. 6.

Square No. 6, Lot No. 6.

Square No. 9, part of Lot No. 2. Valuable water lot on the canal and river.

Square south of No. 12, Lot 3. Valuable corner and water lot.

Square No. 13, Lot No. 10.

Square No. 12, Lot No. 5.

Square No. 22, Lot No. 5.

Square No. 22, Lot No. 1. Water Let

Square No. 22, Lot No. 5.

Square west of Square No. 23, Lot No. 1. Water Lot.

Square No. 14, Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 17, 18. The first four
Lots fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Square No. 15, Lots Nos. 4, 7, 9, 10,

Square No. 16, Lots Nos. 1, 24, 25, 23,

Square No. 17, Lots Nos. 4, 10, 11.

Square No. 18, Lot No. 1.

Square No. 19, Lot No. 4.

Square No. 20, Lots Nos. 9, 10, 16.

Square No. 24, Lots Nos. 9, 16, 19, 21.

Square No. 40, Lots Nos.

quare No. 41, Lots Nos. 6, 11, 13. quare No. 42, Lots Nos. 4, 5. quare No. 51, Lots Nos. 6, 10, 12, 13.

Square No. 72, Lots Nos. 1, 65.
Square No. 72, Lots Nos. 1, 65.
Square No. 73, Lots Nos. 10, 15, 16, 19.
Square No. 100, Lots Nos. 5, 18, 19, 23, 24, 30, 31.
Square No. 149. The whole Square, being 3,308 square feet
Square No. 174. The whole Square, being 76,581 square feet
Square No. 188. The whole Square, being 76,581 square feet quare No. 202. The whole Square, being 74,853 square feet uare No. 205. East half, containing 134,738 square feet.

The terms of sale are, one-fifth of the purchase money

The terms of sale are, one-fifth of the purchase money in ask on the day of sale, the residue on a credit of one and twoyears, in equal sums, to be secured by bonds with surety approved by the subscriber, bearing-interest from the day of sale,
and a deed of first of the premises to the subscriber, authorizing
a re-sale of the same after reasonable notice, if the purchaser
aiis to pay his bonds, or either of them, and the interest accrued
hereon. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the
abscriber will convey to the purchaser all the estate, in
the simple, of which David Peter died seized, which is believed
to be unquestionable. The bonds and conveyances to be made
the cost of the purchasers. If the terms of sale be not complied with by the purchasers within three days after the sale,
the subscriber, at his option, may re-sell the Lot or Lots and
normises of each defaulting purchaser, at his risk and cost, on a
notice of not less than ten days in some newspaper of the county.

GEORGE PETTER,

Surviving Executor of David Peter.

ap 22-2awts Immediately after the above sale, and on the same day, and a the same place, the subscribers will sell at auction the eastern most of the two three-story Brick Houses, with the lots o ground and back buildings appurtenant thereto, in Square No. 3 being part of Lot No. 15 and Lot No. 16, in the City of Washing n, on K Street, near the Lower Bridge.
Terms 5 per cent. cash on the day of sale, and the balance of

Terms 5 per cent. cash on the day of sale, and the balance on a credit of two years, on bonds with surety approved by the subscribers, bearing interest from date, with a deed of trust of the tenor above mentioned. On the payment of the purchase money, the subscribers will convey the title they hold, believing it to be indisputable. Bonds and conveyances to be made at the purchaser's expense, and the same right to re-sell, for want of compliance with the terms of sale, as is reserved in the above sale by George Peter, executor of David Peter.

GEORGE PETER,
Surviving Executor of David Peter,
JNO. MARBURY,
Trustee of the heirs of Wm. H. Peter.

ap 22-2awts

Immediately after the sale of the above threestory brick house, and at the same place, the subscriber, by vir the of full power for that purpose, will offer for sale to the high est hidder, a LOT OF LAND, being part of a tract called Mount Pleasant, containing 24½ acres, in Washington county and District of Columbia. This lot lies on the west side of the road loading from Georgetown to the Race Ground, and mostly the road leading to Adams's or the Columbia Mills and the south of the road leading to Adams's or the Columbia Mills and the south of the road leading to Adams's or the Columbia Mills and the columbia M outh of the road leading to Adams's or the Columbia Mills, an great part is in wood. The terms of sale are the same ibove mentioned for the sale of the said three-story brick hous ap 23—2awts

JOHN MARBURY, Trustee. After the above sale, will be offered, the follow-

ing property in Washington city:

Lot 10, in square cast of square 87,

Lot 23, in square 70,

Lot 4, in square 70,

Lot 3, in square west of 23. Also, a small FARM, (a part of the mill-seat,) containing 97½ acres of land, mostly in wood, lying east of the Turnpike Road from Washington city to Rockville, adjoining the lands of Mrs. White, John Laird, and Dr. Worthington. Terms made known on day of sale.
may 4 GEORGE W. PETER, Trustee.

Despatches from Major General Scott, dated April 12, at Tampa Bay, have been received at ne Adjutant General's office, from which the

ollowing extracts are made: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, that I reached this place, with the greater part of the right wing under Brigadier General Clinch, on the 5th instant. Brigadier General Eustis came in with half of the left wing the sam day, and Colonel Lindsay, who commands the centre, the day before. This approximation of the greater parts of the three columns was the result of no particular instructions. Each found itself compelled to come in for subsistence

It will be seen that, although no general battle has been ought, many combats and sharp affairs have taken place. The report states that, so far from the enemy having een beaten, and compelled to sue for peace, on the contra y, "the small parties which have been met with, almost very where, have fiercely resisted until put in danger of the bayonet. The war, on our part, is, in fact, scarcely

The report further states that the horses, draught, pack, and saddle, were much reduced—many broke down on the and saddle, were much reduced—many broke down on the march, owing to the bad state of the roads, hot weather, great loads, and indifferent grazing. Sickness (the measles and mumps) has considerably reduced the effective force.

The General states that Colonel Smith, with his Louisi-

ana regiment, was about to proceed to Charlotte's harbor and Pear creek. There he is to be joined by a naval offiser, and, proceeding up the creek, land on the left bank. On the 14th April, Colonel Goodwin's mounted South arolina volunteers (five hundred strong) were to march rom Tampa Bay for the upper part of Pear creek, followed by the foot of General Eustis's wing. The object of ne combined movement is "to strike at the negroes, wo nen, children, and warriors, who have settlements on the apper and lower part of the creek, and who are now in security, supposed to be engaged in planting, fishing, and unting

Colonel Lindsay, with a battalion of United States artillery, a company of Georgia mounted men, the Alabama regiment, and an independent company of Louisiana volnteers, is, at the same time, to march northwardly in pur uit of the Indians, as also General Clinch, with his cor nand, both by different routes. Colonel Lindsay will en er the forks of the Wythlacoochee, and thence penetrate f practicable, as far as the head of the core, whilst Genera Clinch enters it below. Colonel Lindsay is to scour the country, and penetrate the cove further than has heretoford

Further operations, of course, will depend upon events

During the recent movement of the several columns, and the various operations of the troops, 13 were killed and 20 wounded. The number of Indians killed is supposed to The face of the country, interspersed with hammocks

ypress swamps and marshes, almost impenetrable to the white man, presents serious obstacles in the prosecution of campaign in Florida; and while these fastnesses consti natural defence of the wily Indians, they preser ifficulties almost insurmountable to their indefatioable

Three hundred and ninety-nine (399) friendly Indian third warriors) are reported to be on board the trans ports, for their destination in the West .- Globe.

NAVAL NOTICES.

Frigate Constitution, Com. Elliott, sailed from Gibraltar 1st February, and arrived at Tangiers the 5th, and off Lison the 11th; still at Lisbon the 8th of March Frigate Potomac, Capt. Nicholson, was at Gibraltar th

1st March, as was also the Sloop John Adams, Capt. Stringham, and the Schooner Shark, Lieut Commanding Boerum—all well Frigate Constellation, Com. Dallas, was still at Pensa-

Sloop St. Louis, Capt. Rousseau, sailed from Pensacola on the 5th of April for Vera Cruz. Sloop Vandalia, Capt. Webb, was at Tampa Bay the 6th

Sloop Warren, Capt. Taylor, arrived at Key West or the 1st of April, three days from Havana.

Sloop Concord, Capt. Mix, arrived off Havana the 17th of March, sailed thence the 18th for Key West, and arrived the 23d of March; sailed from that place the 26th nd arrived off Tampa Bay the 29th March, and came to nchor in the bay the 1st April. Left Tampa Bay the 6tl of April, and arrived at Pensacola the 8th of April. Sai and from Pensacola the 15th for Tampa Bay.

Schooner Grampus, Lieut. Commanding Boarman, sail I from Hampton Roads the 16th April, for the West In

Sloop Erie, Com. Renshaw, arrived at Rio the 21st Feb or St. Catharine's.

Sloop Ontario, Capt. Salter, from Montevideo for Rio, was spoken 20th February, lat. 25° S., lon. 42° 24′ W. Pacific.—No despatches from this station during the last Frigate United States, Capt. J. Wilkinson, is now in

Frigate United States, Capt. J. What New York, and on the eve of proceeding on a cruize.

[Globe.] Theatre this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have devoted the evening for their benefit. Mr. Knight, who has never yet failed in exciting the smile or the hearty laugh appears in the double character of author and actor; eithe of which is sufficient to procure for him many golden favors. But Mrs. Knight also adds her attractive talents and they who have been dengated will not fail in seeking this opportunity of showing their

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED, MAY 2. Brig Columbia, Ryder, Boston; plaster to Wm. Fowle & Co. nd general cargo for the District.

Schooner Lee, Simton, Thomaston; lime to Lambert & Schooner Enterprize, Greely, Eastport; plaster to Samue

SAILED, MAY 2. Brig Robert Bruce, Morrell, New York.
Schr. Pedestrinarian, Suel, New York.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Shoemaker, Norfolk. Schr. Odeon, Howes, cleared at New York for this port 30th

The Franklin Insurance Company have order la dividend offorty cents a share to be paid to the stock may 4-3t

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MAY 4, Will be presented an entirely new Drama, written by Mr.
Knight, called
THE HAWKS OF HAWK HOLLOW; Or, The Refugees of 1782.

After which a new patriotic Song, dedicated to the American People, entitled "Huzza for Liberty and Texas," written by J. Dickson, Esq. (himself a sufferer in the cause,) by the WHELD.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of CROSSING THE LINE; Or, Crowded Houses.

CONCERT for the Benefit of the Polish Settlement. The expatriated Poles who are desirous of form ag a settlement on the land conceded to them by the Congre the United States, are unable to do so for want of means of the United States, are unable to do so for want of means requisite to arrange the preliminaries of settlement. To aid in procuring funds for realizing said object, Signor FABJ, Mr DIEHLMAN, Senor PEREZ, and several other distinguished professors of music, have, in compliance with the wishes of the Polish Committee, kindly tendered their services for a Concert Polish Committee, kindly tendered their services for a Concert, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the purpose aforesaid.

The Committee of the Poles appeal with confidence to the generosity of the citizens of this common wealth who are friends of the Polish cause, in respectfully inviting to subscribe themselves for the Concert, on lists which are circulating in the city. As soon as the number of subscriptions shall have assured the success of the undertaking, tickets of admission and programmes will be sent to the subscribers.

Price of ticket, one dollar.

The day of performance and other particulars will be an-

The day of performance and other particulars will be an nounced in the daily papers.

instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Auction Store, I shall sell, for account of the General Post Office Department, a Lo of Envelope or Wrapping Paper, suitable for grocers, retailers &c. Also, the following, taken from dead letters: 2 Vests, Damask Table Cloth, 2 pairs Ladies' Gloves, 1 roll of Wire 1 Ivory Pipe, 1 set of handsome Instruments, in flat mahogany ase, After which, on account of whom it may concern, I excellen Soda Fountain, with copper reservoir, silver tabe, marble top &c. &c. barrels of Beef, hogsheads of Molasses, chests of Gun powder Tea, Crockery Ware, barrels of Peach Brandy an Cordial, 26 barrels of White and Brown Sugar, boxes of Prunes Oranges, &c. &c.

EDW. DYER,

that concern, as well as to the time employed and money expended thereupon. I intend to give you information substantially true, as distinctly and concisely as the absence of all information from the Board since May last will permit. By the results of past management, at the end of December last, you may judge of the future progress of the work, if the course heretofore pursued be persevered in hereafter; which I am warranted to believe is the fixed purpose of a prejective of these who fow the street is

the fixed purpose of a majority of those who form the present Board, and I am prepared to show such has been the intent of part of them from about the time you conferred upon them, as directors, the power to measure private interest with yours. My other employments permit me not time now to enter upon partiulars of the excessive waste of money at Four Mile Creek which, whensoever that work shall be properly valued, will be found to exceed \$20,000. The Aqueduct now is, as in fact it was from the first, the chief object in the whole undertaking; for pon its completion depended the whole work of the Canal. To the Aqueduct I confine my observations. I state to you what um the piers and the western abutment, when completed, were on the piers and the western annument, when the utmost cent paymputed to cost us if built by contract, and the utmost cent paymputed to cost us if built by contract, as it stood on the 31st ble by us to a contractor for the work, as it stood on the 3 is lay of December last. I state to you also, upon plain calcula-

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALEXANDRIA

CANAL.

ion, what sum has been actually, under the days'-work con xpended for the same portion of work. In the first place, The offer of Martineau & Bargy was computed, by ata now before me, for the piers and western abut

ent, at about -That of Le Baron, Burke & Co. amounted, by com-178,000 1 will call it the round sum of

I will call it the round sum of
The piers were to be, I think, eight, and the abutment
was included, if I am, as I believe, correct. But not to
be subject to the charge of undervaluing the work done
for the money, I will call the piers seven, and consider he abutment a separate thing. Then, if seven piers were computed to cost \$180,000, the cost of the one would be \$25,714. I add to that largely, and call it to

From which, as in our payments to the contractor

You here see, I believe, the full amount, payable to a I add, superfluously, I think, the amount paid, by account, to Roach & Co. for their work on the abutment, is if a separate charge from the piers -

This is, apparently, the full amount any contractor ould have demanded, for the work done to the 31st December last Account of the amount expended in the work, to which, as I nderstand, no important addition has been made since 31st De-

Of funds we received in the United States -The Common Council subscribed by issue of stock

N. B.—Of the said subscription there has been stock old and the proceeds paid to the Canal Company,

And partly to answer debts contracted and owing by he Company, and other purposes not defined, they have prevailed on the Common Council to withdraw from their commissioners, and place with the Canal Direction, the unsold balance Corporation stock, \$92,060; therefore I compute there may now remain of the said stock yet unexpended, which I deduct, about the sum of

So that the sum really expended, including some ma-terials on hand unused, will be found for the work done,

Now it is clear that if the Aqueduct had been put under conract, the piers, whether seven or eight, with the western abut-nent thereto added, were, according to engineer Fairfax's com-putation, to cost \$177,000; call it \$180,000 tation, to cost \$177,000; call it Resources.—You had funds from the Unit-\$100,000 \$180,000

d States, a grant of
You have had a second subscription from
the Common Council of
And you had the advance of capital expectd, from the contractor, for materials and work of the point of payment by us to him, and which advance stood in front of any payments o him by us, which capital was computed by he Board, of which I was a member, at \$25,000 to 30,000; and I shall call it

Thus, you here distinctly see that the funds you have already expended, to build one pier and part of the abutment, were competent to have built all the piers, and the western abutment, by petent to have built all the piers, and the western actument, by contract work; for the contractor's capital must have stood in ront of our expenditure, all through the work, leaving us at the end in his debt, at most, 30,000 dollars, which debt, I know, be Baron & Co. would have willingly taken in our Corporation tock, it needful, confident of turning it into cash in Pennsylvania. And, also, they would have subscribed \$10,000 in our

Therefore, instead of all the piers and western about ompleted for an advance of 150,000 dollars, you have now, for early the same sum, one pier erected, the western abutment artly made, one empty coffer-dam that cost about six months' 20,000 dollars or more for machinery stone to empty coffer-dams chiefly. You have the power to change the Direction; you ought to do it, so far at least as to secure the further prosecution of the work by contract, which those now in office from the first we had no intention to do. If you will be passive, you deserve be treated as they have treated you already—by setting at no lue the epinions and wishes of nine-tenths of the stockholders

assented to this great work with more zealous resolu on for its success than myself. I was always confident that, if eccessivy required it, Alexandria was able, with a moderate inancial capacity, to accomplish it of herself. You committed your interests to those who, however respectable otherwise, have shown theress to those wine, however respectate conceives, have shown themselves so miscrably defective as financiers, that instead of strengthening and defending their insufficient capital for that work, by placing in its from the resources of able contractors to the amount of 30,000 dollars, which I know they had the power to do, they have made war upon that capital incessantly, and with signal indiscretion expended a large part of it in more preparations for an important work, thereby destroying all lower to except it.

and with signal indiscretion expended a large part of it in mere preparations for an important work, thereby destroying all power to execute it.

I was at all times ready, for it is not the work, but those to whom yon committed its guidance, that I despair of, and I am now ready, so far as my deeply wounded fortune will warrant it, to exert myself as much as any one to accomplish this great and permanent object; upon which, I have seen from its origin, the value of all property in Alexandria, and its trade, the foundation of that value, entirely depends; but I do not advocate this Canal as a means of profit to any particular men; nor will I consent to devote one dollar more, either of my own or of the citizens of Alexandria, to a work where I do see and know that tens of thousands of dollars have been squandered without value for them, and where time most precious to us has been ruinously wasted near six years upon work of two to three years, unless I see a decided change in the management, from the preposterous, impracticable scheme of day's work, to the rational, practical course of contracts publicly made, no contracts privately formed, which always have on unpleasant aspect. With disappointed, yet not abandoned hopes for the final completion of that work, upon which the prosperity or the final ruin of Alexandria depends,

I am your fellow-sufferer and friend,

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

DY P. MAURO & SON.—Rare and beautiful Shells at anction. On The state of the state Shells at auction.—On Thursday afternoon, 5th May, at 4 o'clock, we shall sell, at the auction rooms opposite Brown's Hotel, second floor, a large and splendid collection of Marine Shells, the duplicates of an extensive cabinet. They will be sold without reserve, and embrace about 150 varieties.

Conchologists having a desire to enrich their cabinets with choice specimens, are invited to give their attention to the above. Catalogues may be had on the day of sale, and the Shells viewed

There are also 12 cases splendid small Shells, suitable for hell work, which will be sold with this collection.

May 2—d3t

P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

MERICAN HISTORY, LAW, etc.—Colden's History of the five Indian Nations of Canada, 1747, (very rare,) 2 vols. 8vo. in one, \$3 50; Clavigero's History of Mexico, 3 vols. 8vo., \$9; Flint's History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley, 2d edition, 2 vols. in one, \$3; Flint's Travels and Residence in the Valley of the Mississippi, 8vo. \$1 50; Belknap's History of New Hampshire, 3 vols. 8vo., \$5; Branan's Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States during 1812, '13, '14 and '15, \$2, Branan's of the Military and Naval Officers of the Military an nan's Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States during 1812, '13, '14, and '15, \$2; Bancroft's History of the United States, 1 vol., \$2 25; Baylie's Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth, 2 vols. 8vo., \$4; Dunlap's History of the American Theatre, 8vo., \$2; Legislative and Documentary History of the Bank of the United States, by Clarke and Hall, \$3 50; Dummer's Defence of the New England Charters, \$1 50; Dwight's History of the Hartford Convention, 8vo. \$2; Gordon's History of the Spanish Discoveries in America prior to 1820, 2 vols. 12mo. \$1; Gordon's History of Pennsylvania, from its first discovery by Europeans to the declaraor Ancient Mexico, 2 vois. 12mo. 31; Gordon's History of Pennsylvania, from its first discovery by Europeans to the declaration of independence in 1776, 34; Dawson's Life of General W. H. Harrison, 8vo. \$2; Graham's History, of the Rise and Progress of the United States of North America, till the British Revolution in 1688, \$4. On sale by

ANIFOLD WRITING BOOKS.—Just received from New York, and for sale at Stationers' Hall, several Manifold Writing Books, complete. They are calculated to give duplicates of letters, without incurring the additional trouble of writing them.

W. FISCHER.

The approach of the annual representation of the affairs, and the appointment of Directors of our Canal for another year, give ne occasion to call your serious attention to the actual state of

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

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 parents or guardian.

The year is divided into two sessions and two vacations. The vacations 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.

REFERENCES.

Gentlemen wishing for information respecting the character 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. Danbar, and Henry W. Huntington, Esq.

Natchez, Miss.—Dr. Wm. Dunbar, and Henry
ton, Esq.
Donaldsville, La.—Henry McCall, Esq.
Lynchburg, Va.—Jno. 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,

Psqrs.
Islip, L. I.—Mrs. Sarah Nicoll.
New York City.—Rev. C. Stewart, U. S. N., Rev. Wm. Patton, and R. B. Patton and H. Maxwell, Esqrs.
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, Esqrs.; Rov. John Chambers, Mrs. James Coleman, and Mrs. George Blight.

ap 26—25t

PUBLIC SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at Harmony Hall, near Broad creek, the late residence of Henry F. Thorn, deceased, on Wednesday, the 11th day of May next, all his personal estate, consisting of negroes, horses, and cattle, farming utensils, and household furniture, together with many other articles, among which is a small crop of tobacco, of good quality, on a credit of six months for all sums exceeding ten dollars, and for all sums of that amount and under, for cash. The purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ap 19—w?t RICH. L. JENKINS, Admin.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry F. Thorn, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the lat day of November next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1836.

ap 19—w?t RICH. L. JENKINS, Admin.

AND AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I wish to sell at private sale a Farm containing about seventy-five seres of Land, situate in Washington county, Maryland, six miles southwest of Hancock, and two and a half miles from Bath, or Warm Springs, (a good and healthy country,) adjoining the Potomac river and Chesapeake and Ohio canal. On said land is a comfortable dwelling-house, still-house, smokehouse, and other out-houses; also a mill of twenty-five feet fall, running one pair of stones, on a constant stream of water, supported by several never-failing springs; another mill-seat of twenty feet fall on the same stream of water as the former, and nearly joining the line of canal, and is calculated to erect a factory or other machinery. The above described premises are limestone land, and very productive. Any person wishing to purchase may obtain a great bargain by making early application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

HEZEKIAH WADE.

N. B. Any person wishing to buy a large tract of land, there are 300 or 400 acres joining the subscriber for sale. H. W. mar 19—2aw3w

**OTICE is hereby given that the subscriber hath ob-

mar 19—2awäw

NOTICE 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 hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Novembernext; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1836. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1836. ZACHARIAH H. TIPPETT,

THE STATE OF MARYLAND. THE STAVE OF MARYLAND.

T an Orphans' Court for St. Mary's County, held at the Court House in Leonardtown, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, present: C. Comps, R. Thomas, Esquires.

GEO. H. Morgan, Sheriff.

G. Combs, Register.

G. C. Combs, Register. Among other proceedings were the following, viz. In the case of Anna Adams, late of St. Mary's County, Mary-

land, deceased,

Ordered, By the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, this 6th day of April, 1836, that notice be given to the next of kin of the said deceased by advertising once a week for three months this order in the National Intelligencer, that, unless cause to the contrary is shown on or before the 2d Tuesday in July next, letters of administration will be granted on said deceased's estate, at the discretion of the Orphans' Court. The estate is stated to be worth several hundred dollars.

to the discretion of the Orphans' Court.

be worth several hundred dollars.

In testimony that the sforegoing 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 affixed the seal of the said Court this 8th day of April, 1836.

G. COMBS,

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

CHICAGO LOTS.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 20th day of June next, at the town of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, the following described property will be sold at public auction, viz. all the unsold town lots in the original town of Chicago; and also the town lots on fractional section unmber fifteen, in the township number thirty-nine, north of range fourteen, east of the third principal meridian, adjoining the said town of Chicago. The sale will commence on the said 20th day of June, and will be continued from day to day, until all the property has been offered for sale and disposed of. This property is held by the State of Illinois for canal purposes, and is offered for sale in conformity to the provision of a statute law of the said State, authorizing such a sale. The terms of sale are—one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in advance at the time of sale, and the residue in three annual instalments, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payaments, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, paya-

Those who are unacquainted with the situation of the above-mentioned property are informed that those lots which are de-scribed as belonging to the original town of Chicago are situated in the best built and business part of the town. Section fifteen is a dry ridge, commencing near the harbor, and extending south one mile along the shore of Lake Michigan, By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and

Michigan Canal:

JOEL MANNING, Treasurer to said Board, Chicago, March 17, 1836

interests of Wheeling, is no less calculated to advance the Columbia:

ation, advantages and future prospects of Wheeling are compared with those of either of the cities above named, no one can fail to perceive its perfect equality in some, and its superiority in other points.

DANIEL ZANE,

EBENEZER ZANE.

AND FOR SALE. The subscriber having determined to remove to some of the Western States, offers for sale the Farm on which he resides, containing about 400 acres, lying in the county of Fairfax, in the State of Virginia, on the south side of Difficult Run, between the Falls bridge and Middle turnpike road, not more than one mile from either; about two miles from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, twelve from Georgetown, liftcenfrom Washington, and seventeen from Alexandria.

The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, with hight rooms, a kitchen, a new hewed log house two stories high, with four rooms for servants, a large new barn, spring house, and other necessary buildings.

The farm is well watered with many constant springs of first

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the Lodge farm of the subscriber, in Fauquier county, Virginia, on Cedar run, on Monday, the 17th instant, a negro man named MARK, about 27 or 28 years of age, six feet high, of a thin visage, and rather a bright complexion, with short, curly hair, some scars on the forehead, above the right eye, and the right hand much scarred and mutilated, with the middle finger more crooked than the rest, and the nail off, occasioned by a severe hurt. He has also a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, from a cut, and a scar on the left leg, caused by a burn. This fellow was lately apprehended in Belair, Maryland, with free papers in his possession, and brought home; and it is very probable that he has obtained other free papers, and in his second trip is making his way to Pennsylvania or Ohio.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given to any one who will secure said negro in any jail in Virginia or Maryland, and one hundred dollars if secured in any free State, so that the subscriber can get him again.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 29th day of December last, a negro man slave named ALEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, smooth face, having but little if any beard, flat nose, thick lips, and white teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, home-made kersey pantaloons, dyed black after they were made; a pair of corded riding pantaloons with buttons up the legs; a white fur hat, and a pair of boots. The said negro is well acquainted with the colored people in Montgomery county, Maryland, having been two or three times to Brookeville, and several times to camp meeting in that county. He is also acquainted in Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and was seen near the latter town on the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion. There is some reason to believe that he has procured free pathe day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion. There is some reason to believe that he has procured free papers from some colored person in this county or in the District of Columbia, and that he has been induced to run off by or with a white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Philadelphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This woman is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed murder and escaped from Virginia 12 or 18 months ago. I will give the above reward provided the said negro slave is delivered in the jail of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.

MARCHINA OF FORMAN

WORTHY OF NOTICE. This land is situated near the river Potomac, on Blake creek, which empties into that river, by which he wood and timber may be readily conveyed the whole which entered the readily conversed the man of the river being the river.

which empties into that river, by which the wood and timber may be readily conveyed by scows to a ruilway extending into the river to ten feet water, affording, with two cars, carrying two cords of wood each, great facilities and despatch to vessels taking off wood at that place.

About 1,500 cords of wood cut, and now ready for market, will be sold at the same time.

This property must be disposed of to close the late concern, and the attention of steamboat companies and wood dealers is directed to it, as calculated to furnish large supplies for many years.

years.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on applica

Terms will be made known on the day trans, tion to the subscribers, near Leonardtown.

THOMAS W. GOUGH, Adm'r,
ELIZABETH GOUGH,
ap 25—2aw

Administratrix of S. Gough.

TIO CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, that the Board of Commissioners have determined to commence that work as early in the spring as circumstances will permit. The Engineers will commence their surveys about the 10th of March, and will have several sections ready for contract by the 1st of May. It is therefore expected that definite proposals will be received from that date to the 1st of June. In the mean time, the Board invite an early inspection of that part of the route to Chicago, and will afford any information that may be required of them.

All communications will be addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at Chicago."

missioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at Chicago."

By order of the Board:

JOEL MANNING,

Treasurer to said Board, Chicago, March 17, 1836.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, MASONS, AND STONE CUTTERS.—A contractor who could put fifty hands to work immediately would find liberal encouragement on the Greensville and Roanoke Railroad. The highest prices will be given for a few stone cutters; masons, also, will find abundant employment.

I will mention, as an additional inducement to persons to come on, that a large portion of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (which is also under my charge) will be placed under contract in a few months.

Letters addressed to me at Hicksford, Greenville county, Va. will be attended to, and all necessary information given.

CHARLES F. M. GARNETT, C. E.

The Globe and Telegraph will please insert the above twice a week for one inouth, and send their accounts to this office.

Tensurer to said Board, Chicago, March 17, 1836.

AN AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, with instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Bowie, and samp known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Bowie, and samp known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Bowie, and samp known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Bowie, and samp known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Bowie, and samp known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Bowie, and samp known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and samp known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and samp known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, w \$150 REWARD.

George's County Court as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Friday, the 6th day of May next, in front of the Court-House in Upper Martboro', the house

ap 7—w3w Upper Marlboro'.

**PASTHE ACE OF DIAMONDS—By Randolph's Rob Roy.—This very beautiful and high bred Horse will be let to mares the present season, commencing on the 25th of March, and ending on the 10th of July, at his owner's Mill Farm, about one mile above Tenally Town, and four from Georgetown, on the River road, at the very low rate of twenty dollars for bred mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fifteen dollars, if paid within the season. Fifteen dollars for all other mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid within the season. Thirty dollars for insurance in the first case, and twenty dollars in the second; and 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

There is no better bred horse than the Ace of Diamonds. For his pedigree in full see the Turf Register, vol. v, page 267. He ranks, too, among the best of our Race horses, combining speed with great endurance. He has been in the training stables of four respectable gentlemen. 1. Capt. Geo. H. Terrett, of Virginia, who first broke and trained him, and won many races with him, beating some capital horses. Among other things he says of him: "As a race-horse, at all distances, I consider him the best I ever had under my direction."

2. Dr. Duvall, in a letter to his owner, says, speaking of the Ace: "He is Lignum Vita—to be beaten by few horses, if any, in this country, when right." When with the Doctor, he won, at three heats, over the Central Course, beating some of the fleetest and best nags of the North and South. (See the Turf Register.)

3. Next he was trained and run by Mr. Richard Adams, proprietor of the Fairfield Course, near Richmond, who repeatedly ran him four mile heats. He contended with Trifle, Junette, and others; and although he was beaten by these celebrated marcs, Mr. Adams says the Ace was always "well up;" particularly in the second heat over the Fairfield Course, which, he says, "was

the subscriber, says: "Indeed, he is the best whip horse I ever saw."

4. Mr. Oliver, proprietor of the Washington Course, expresses a similar opinion of his game, and adds further: "While in my stable last Fall, (1835, I was convinced that he was a Racehorse at all distances; and with that belief I started him for the Jockey Club Purse of \$1000—4 mile heats. In this race he broke down in the second mile of the first heat."* For the information of those who are unacquainted with this horse, it may be proper to add, that he is believed to be a little under 15½ hands high; with short legs, and great muscular power. His blood is equal to that of any horse; and good judges pronounce him to be exquisitely beautiful—free from every kind of blemish. His color, a rich dappled chestnut.

A good blue grass pasture, at 50 cents each, per week, will be furnished for mares, if required, and particular care taken of all such; but there will be no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH,
Grassland, near Georgetown, D. C.

NOTE.—Any one owning a mare whose produce has won a race of four mile heats, may have her put to the Ace of Diamonds gratis.

* He was lame before starting, having been injured while in

* He was lame before starting, having been injured while raining the preceding Fall. mar 23-2td&w5tcp

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, a bright mulatto man who calls himself WASHINGTON HERBERT, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with hick lips, a scar on his forehead, bushy hair, large gray eyes, and rather a disagreeable countenance when spoken to. His clothing was a brown frock coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, and fur hat. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house.

I have no doubt Washington has gone castward, as he left home without cause, and has several brothers that have absconded in the same way. He rode a small Chickasaw mare from home, with a good saddle and bridle, which I suppose he left on the road.

the road.

I will give \$150 for him if taken in Maryland or the District of Columbia, and the above reward if taken elsewhere and lodged in Baltimore or Washington jail so that I get him again, and a liberal reward for the mare, saddle and bridle, if brought home to me.

WM. D. BOWIE, Near Queen Ann Post Office, Prince George's Co. Md. oct 20-tf

For Rent, all that valuable Tavern and Livery Stable property of the late George Holtzman, in Beall street, in Georgetown, D. C. This property is so well known as having the best run 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 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 1st 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&c Now occupying the establishment.

對于The Winchester Republican, Fredericktown Herald, and Chambersburg Franklin Repository will publish the above once a week till 1st June, send one copy of their paper containing the advertisement, and their bills as above for payment.

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.
Messrs. Martin Pleasant & Co. J. W. Zachrie & Co. Hon. R. B. Taney,
Messrs. A. Brown & Sons,
Philip E. Thomas, Esq.

Baltimore. John Glenn, Esc David Stewart, Esq.

BUBLIC SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court Prince George's county, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of May, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, in the village of Piscataway, at the late residence of John B. Edelen, deceased, all his household and kitchen furniture, with a lot of hogs, sheep, and cows. Terms of sale, are a credit of six months for all sums above ten dollars, and for that sum and under the cash, the purchaser to give bond with annovaved scenario, heaving interest from day of sale. Sale to pproved security, bearing interest from day of sale. Sale to

WALTER A. EDELEN,

600 DOLLARS REWARD. AN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Farrowsville, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the night of the 5th ult. the following Negroes: ELIAS, a stout well-made mulatto man, about 25 years

EPHRAIM, a likely mulatto man, about 6 feet high, well

DANIEL, a blackish man, about 6 feet high, well made, and about 27 years of age, with a scar on his forehead.

DANIEL, a blackish man, about 6 feet high, well made, with all pop eyes; is about 27 years of age.

DOCTOR, a stout well made fellow, rather homely, is about 6 years of age.

ROBROY, a stout well made tellow, rather homely, is about 6 years of age, and has a sleepy appearance.

ROBROY, a likely boy, is rather a copper color, about 21 ears of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, quite sprightly.

ALEX, a brother of Robroy, is also quite a likely fellow, bout the same color, and 20 years of age, has a down look

rhen spoken to.

If the above Negroes are taken and secured in jail, so that I get them again, one hundred dollars for each will be given.

The above Negroes are active and ingenious fellows, and ard to manage.

WM. GIBSON.

REMARKS.

DOCTOR, one of the above named fellows, was apprehended at Bedford, Pa., on the 16th ult. and on the 18th an attempt was made to take the other five at Young's Town, twenty-odd miles beyond Bedford. They then changed their direction and returned to Virginia; and in passing through Romney, one of the other fellows, supposed to be Alex, was taken. About the 21st or 22d ult. the other four negroes were at Harper's Ferry, but finding that they could not cross at that place, came up the 21st or 22d ult. the other four negroes were at Harper's Ferry, but finding that they could not cross at that place, came up the Shenandoah opposite the Shannondale Springs, where they remained until Sunday the 26th ult. when another attempt was made to apprehend them. They will likely cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, with a view of reaching Pennsylvania by the most direct route. John Edwards, a free man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a bright mulatto, blue eyes, black beard, with long bushy black hair, spare and straight, with thin visage, and quick spoken, and whose clothing (with the exception of a black broadcloth coat, about half worn) is not known, is suspected of aiding the above negroes in making their escape to the State of Pennsylvania. Au addition of FIFTY DOLLARS will be added to the reward for ELIAS, if taken in the State of Maryland, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS if taken in Pennsylvania.

SARAH S. GIBSON,
Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, deceased.

Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, deceased The Any information of the above Negroes, will be addressed one at Farroswville, Fauquier county, Va. oct 3—cptf S. S. G.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a TEACHER in his family, well qualified to teach the Latin and French Languages, and the higher branches of Mathanatics. None need apply unless they can produce satisfactory recommendate abral character. An elderly gentleman would be prefer JOHN B. MULLIKIN,

Queen Anne Post Office, Prince George's co. Maryland.

mar 12—w7wcp

ASHINGTON COLLEGE, Pa.—Washington College is in the town of Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the great national turnpike, at nearly an equal distance from Brownsville, Pittsburg, and Wheeling. The population of this county is large, and distinguished for temperence, industry, wealth, and intelligence.

The site of the Institution is in the eastern part of the borough, and has a very pleasant location. In addition to the original College buildings, which are of considerable extent, a large and handsome new edifice is now in an advanced state, and will be complete for occupation early in the ensuing summer. There are three libraries—the College library, and one belenging to each of the two literary societies of the Institution, affording ample opportunity for profitable reading. There is also a cabinet, containing already many curiosities and geological specimens, to which valuable additions are making continually.

The Faculty of this Institution consists of a principal and four Professors, also a tutor. The course of studies is very complete, including Ancient Language, an extended course of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Rhetoric, History, Natural and Civil, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity. These are indispensable parts of the course. The Hobrew language, though not a part of the required college course, is taught in the Institution to any who may wish to acquire a knowledge of it, without additional expense. The French and German, also, may be acquired in the town. Gentlemen well skilled in those languages teach them at a small extra expense. Lectures are delivered in the College to the Senior class grautiously, on Constitutional and Common Luav. In the English Department, (organized specially for the purpose of preparing Teachers for common schools,) are taught the higher branches of an English education. The attention of young men wishing to qualify themselves for teaching is nivited to t

reading compositions, subject to criticism by students and professors.

Punctual attendance on public worship on the Sabbath is required at such places and with such denominations as shall be signified by parents or guardians, or be preferred by students themselves. And, in general, all practicable care is employed in guarding and promoting their moral interest.

Students board in private families or in the college club. In the former the expense is one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, including room, bed, boarding. In the club and in respectable families in the vicinity of the town the expense little exceeds one dollar. Tuition is \$12 50 per session, or \$25 per annum, including all college charges. Expense of boarding, tuition, washing, and fuel, in private families, would little exceed \$100; in club it would be considerably less.

There are two regular vacations—April and October. The summer session commences on the 1st of May; the winter session on the 1st of November; each session 21 weeks.

In healthiness, pleasantness, and morality, Washington is inferior to few, if to any place in our country—and young gentlement desirous of taking a collegiate course may enjoy here as many advantages, and as cheaply, pleasantly, and safely, as at any atlant positivity.

many advantages, and as cheaply, pleasantly, and safely, as at any other Institution.

In compliance with a request of the Board of Trustees of this College, the foregoing summary statement is made by

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ap 2—1tdw3w

President of Washington College.

time not more than ten or twelve young men have been qualified for the field.

The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government. How short-sighted and unobservant of passing events must they be, who seem to fear that the market will be overstocked from these two schools! Take, for instance, the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of internal improvements. During the recent session of her Legislature there were incorporated within her limits 32 railroad, 11 turnpike, and 5 canal companies; requiring about 100 engineers—more than this school will supply in ten years at the present rate. Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement. Indiana has just appropriated ten millions of dollars to that object! The whole Mississippi Valley is catching the same spirit, and will soon bring all the resources of her wide-spread territory to bear on this subject.

The profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lucrative and honorable in America. What must it be in three years from this time? The harvest is abundant, the reapers are few. These views and prospects have induced the Professor to extend his course, making it thorough in theory and practice. To this end he will cause suitable drawings and models of railroads, canals, locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. &c. to be prepared without delay. And he will require the course to be so thoroughly studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not have made considerable progress in mathematics, natural philosophy, &c. previously to his entering the school. At the close of each session the Professor will attend the class on a practical tour, (that is to say, in the months of April and October,) when the principles of the science will be reduced fully to practice, locating railroads, turnpikes, canals, &c., observing the geological history, and developing the mineral resources of the country.

Drawing will henceforth be part

Board, Lodging, Washing, &c. Tuition (in advance) Books and Instruments -

One extra fee of \$5 in advance will be charged, for the purpose of increasing the Library, Models, Drawings, Minerals, and Instruments belonging to this Department exclusively.

One extra fee of \$20 will be charged for the services of the Professor during the vacation. These two extra fees will only be charged once for the same student, though he should remain in the school five assessions.

ISS E. MARCILLY'S ACADEMY for the instruction of Young Ladies, No. 11, South Charles street, Baltimore.—This Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities for instruction which may be derived from a numerous cilities for instruction which may be derived from a numerous and literary community. The patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the young ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the deportment of the pupils. To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French language, this institution offers peculiar advantages. It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Gram-

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Astronomy, History, Chronology, Mythology, Logic, Ethics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, French, Spanish, Music, Dancing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

The discipline of the Academy is mild, but firm and regular. The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means, and their success is rewarded by an annual distribution of premiums.

TERMS. Board and tuition, per annum, - - - - Half boarders, tuition not included, - -Day scholars, EXTRA CHARGES. French, per annum, -Spanish, Music, Drawing, and Dancing, at the Pro-

fees,
Each scholar must be provided with bed and bedding, or pay \$10, if furnished by the institution. Washing, per annum,
Boarders pay the current charges half yearly in advance

appoint a responsible agent in the city.

The vacation commences the Monday on or after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first Monday in September. REFERENCES .- The Most Rev. Dr. Eccleston, the Rev. Dr

Deluol, the Rev. John J. Chance, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the Hon. R. B. Taney, Philip E. Thomas, W. E. George, Richard Caton, L. Wethered, T. Ellicott, James Howard, W. Woodville, Esqs. Dr. Potter, Dr. Chatard, the Hon. B. Roman, and the Hon. Geo A. Waggaman, of Louisiana, the Hon. W. Gaston, of North Carolina, L. A. Petray, of Charleston, South Carolina.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and New Orleans Advertiser will insert the above advertisement once three months, and send their accounts to this office.

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen, and all other information obtained on application at the office, one week previous to the letting.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Chief Engineer.
Engineers' office, Augusta, Georgia, April 2, 1836.
ap 18—w1m

ALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in St. Louis.—Will be exposed for sale, at public auction, on 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.

AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to remove to the South next fall, offers for sale the FARM on which he resides, containing two hundred and eighty acres, and adjoining the flourishing village of Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county, Maryland. The soil of this farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, and susceptible of a high state of improvement by the application of clover and plaster. There are attached to it about eight acres of low ground, which, at an inconsiderable expense, may be made very profitable as a meadow. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling, with an entry leading to the kitchen, a corn-house, an excellent barn, stables, carriage-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. The terms will be liberal and accommodating.

G. N. CAUSIN.

THE Undersigned Commissioners, appointed by Charles County Court to value and divide the real estate of Edward Thomas, deceased, late of Charles county, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned that we shall meet at the late residence of Edward Thomas on the 22d June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. to proceed in the business to which we were appointed.

PHILIP J. FORD, THOMAS PERRY,

THOS. S. GARDINER, Commissioners.

THOS. S. GARDINER, Commissioners.

THOS. S. GARDINER, Commissioners.

THOS. S. GARDINER, Commissioners.

TALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., a tract or parcel of land, lying immediately at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, whereon the late Thomas Snowden resided at the time of his death. This estate is highly improved. The soil is equally well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco. The meadows are extensive, and it is believed the Farm, for grazing purposes, would be equal to any Farm in the county. The improvements consist of a large and commodious Dwelling House, in good repair; an excellent Stone House, occupied by the overseer, with extensive quarters for servants; Barns, Tobacco Houses, Stables, and other necessary out-houses. The estate contains about Twelve Hundred acres of Land. It will be sold, entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. For further particulars, reference may be made to the Overseer on the premises, or to Robert Welch, of Ben., Esq., of the city. of Annapolis.

On THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, a tract or parcel of land in Anne Arundel county, near Ellicott's Patuxent Forge, containing about Six Hundred Acres. This estate is in a tolerable state of improvement. It abounds in Timber. It will be sold entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers Persons disposed to purchase are referred for further information to Bushrod W. Marriott, or Benj. Brown, Esqrs.

At the time and place last mentioned, the subscribers will also offer at public sale another tract or parcel of land, lying in the Fork of Patuxent, and containing about Two Hundred Acres. For information in reference to this estate, application may be made to Mr. Samuel Bealmear, who resides near the premises. And on FRIDAY, the 3d day of June next, the subscribers will

THOMAS S. HERBERT,

ap 9—lawts

Tustees.

Tustees.

Tustees.

Tustees to fifteen hundred of first-rate WHITE OAK TREES, several hundred of which are suitable for crooked timbers for shipbuilding, the balance very large, long, and straight body. 1,000 to 1,500 YELLOW 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 hundred yards. Persons disposed to purchase the whole or a portion of the above timber, will please apply to

ber, will please apply to

BENSON & CATTS, Smyrna, Del. or

CHARLES E. BENSON,

ap 22—20t

No. 5 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

The DRUGGISTS.—A Retail Drug Store in Baltimore for sale.—The subscriber, wishing to make arrangements for going to the West, offers for sale the Stock, fixtures, and implements of every kind, attached to his Drug Store, which is centrally situated, and in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The Stock is of good quality, and comprehends a great variety of Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, and Patent Medicines, and is particularly adapted to the Prescription-business. All of the fixtures of the Store are new, and were put up with due regard to durability, strength, and beauty, and will stand in need of no repairs or alterations for a considerable length of time.

A lease on the Store for a few years can be had by the pur-

A lease on the Store for a few years can be had by the pur laser, if preferred. Address X. Y., Baltimore, through the

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away, on the DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away, on the 20th instant, from the subscriber, living near Good Luck post office, Prince George's county, Maryland, negro man WAT, who calls himself Wat Contee. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black complexion, thick and well made, about 26 years old, and has lost the bone of the first joint of the second finger on the left hand; also, a large scar on the same finger, produced by a whitlow; his clothing, when he ran away, consisted of a roundabout and pantaloons of dark gray home-made kersey cloth, osnaburg shirt, coarse shoes, and wool hat. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any jail in Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, no matter where taken, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home to me.

HARRIET H. DUCKETT. ap 23-2aw2m

THE FINE HORSE YOUNG WAVERLY the Fine Houses 100 NAV Laura for sale, and the second day of the Races, in the city of Washington, at Fuller's Stables, the valuable young Stud Horse WAVERLY, seven years old this spring; was raised at Winchester, Virginia, and kept for one or two years at Dawsonville, Montgomery county, Maryland, where he has been esteemed, by those who knew him well, a valuable and first-rate horse. The following is his pedigree: Wayerly by Sir Charles, dam Josephine, by Flying Dragon; g. dam by Hamiltonian; g. g. dam by imported horse St. George; g. g. g. dam by King Herod; g. g. g. g. dam by Old Yorick.

Flying Dragon was by Thornton's Flying Dragon, he by imported horse Punch, and he by King Herod. The dam of Flying Dragon was by Lamplighter, and he by Medley.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. Sale to take place at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT SHERRARD,
Administrator of the estate of John M. Brome, dec'd. ap 23-w3w

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Levirginia, near Alexandria, on the 27th June last, Negro TURNER, who is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well formed, black, and has a round smooth face and landsome features. He is a first rate farming hand and ostler, and a good brick moulder. It is supposed he will seek employment in one of those capacities. I have reason to believe that he has gone to the State of Ohio, by way of Uniontown and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, A reward of \$200 will be paid for apprehending and securing Turner, so that I recover him, if taken in the State of Virginia, or District of Columbia, and \$200 if taken elsewhere. \$200 if taken elsewhere.

an 12—2awtf

AN AWAY, on Sunday, the 3d of April, a Negro Man who calls himself PHIL JONES, supposed to be 25 years of age; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high; he is of a light color, or dark mulatto, with very small face, with thick lips; when spoken to speaks loud and strong; he has but little beard, and that on his upper lip. His clothing is a brown colored cloth coat, cassinet pantaloons of the same color, with stripes, dark waist-coat, with yellow flowers. It is likely he may change his cothing, and try to pass for a free man. I will give \$50 if taken in the State of Virginia or the District, or \$100 if taken in the State of Maryland, or any other State, and delivered to me or Henry McPherson, at either of our residences in Georgetown. ALLEN SCOTT.

FOR SALE, the Schooner Alligator, now lying at Blagden's Wharf, near the Navy Yard, Washington. This vessel is capable of carrying from fifty-five to sixty cords of Wood, and will be sold cheap, as her present owner has no use for her. Earlies to be furnished by the Company. The first ten miles to be commenced by the 10th of September, at the wharf aforesaid, where application for furlars can be made to her owner.

1 EORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF THE SALE.—The subscriber will pany to offer for sale, at public auction, on a credit of six months, will be received at this office between the 1st and 3d of June next, for laying the superstructure on fifty niles of the Georgia Railroad. All materials to be furnished by the Company.

The first ten miles to be commenced by the 10th of September, and completed by the 15th of January next. The remainder of the line must be finished on or before the 1st of May, 1837.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—This Farm lies on the road leading from Bladensburg to Upper Marlhorough, about three miles from the former place, adjacent to the farms of Thomas Harvey and Levi Sheriff, Esqs. and contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less; a sufficient quantity of wood for its support, and an improved meadow, which, with a little additional improvement, will produce a considerable quantity of hay. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out-houses; a good paled-in garden, and an orchard of different kinds of fruit, principally apples and peaches; a good spring of water near the house. The terms will be very liberal. Apply to the subscriber,

Z. W. McKNEW,

Bladensburg, Md.

IME.—The Washington Lime Kilns are now in operation. Fresh Lime may be had at \$1 12\frac{1}{2}\$ per barrel. Small Lime for manure will be furnished to farmers and others at 15 cents per bushel. The Lime is said by judges to be equal to any ever before used in this city.

Limestone wanted, for which a fair price will be given, mar 19—2awtf [Glo&Met]

GRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRASS Seeds, &c.—JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore, Light, near Pratt street, tenders his thanks to the agricultural community for the liberal patronage heretofore afforded to the "Maryland Agricultural Repository," and respectfully invites the attention of Farmers, and others interested in agriculture, to his stock of articles now on hand, comprising a large assortment of Ploughs of the most approved patterns, both wrought and cast shares, and of sizes adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. Also, hill-side and double-mould board Ploughs.

Corn Cultivators of different kinds—those with five wrought the most generally preferred. Harrows of various shapes and

Corn Shellers, the usefulness of which has been fully attested; and the increased sales of the past year, together with the many expressions of their utility by those who use them, give evidence of their excellence. Price \$20, subject to a discount of five per cent. for cash payment. Improved Wheat Fans, of different sizes—price from \$15 to \$30.

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, a superior article for cutting any kind of long forage, 20 in. box adapted to horse power, \$75; extra knives, per set, \$6.

14 inch do. adapted to manual power, \$45; extra knives, \$5.

15 do. do. which have some recent improvements, \$30.

Extra knives \$3 per set; common Dutch Straw Cutters from \$5 to \$7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shovels, hedge

Sto \$7 50.

Garden and Field Tools, such as spades, shovels, hedge shears, mattocks, grubbing hoes, pruning tools and hoes, in a variety of forms, &c. Cast steel axes, warranted; wove wire, for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c.

Cotton Gins made to order.

Grain Cradles and Harvest Tools in their season.

Machines for sowing Clover seed, which distribute the seed with regularity over a space of 13 feet at a time.

Having an Iron Foundry attached to this establishment, extra castings for ploughs of all kind, thrashing machines, horse powers, mill work, window weights, &c. can be furnished or made to order, of the best quality and at moderate prices.

FIELD SEEDS:

Orchard Grass, Herd Grass, Fall Meadow Oat Grass, Time.

Orchard Grass, Herd Grass, Fall Meadow Oat Grass, Timothy and Clover. Also, on hand, a lot of Ruffle Oats, Potato Oats, and Glade Oats; Buckwheat, Millet, &c.

Retail sales mostly confined to town acceptances, or to cash for which a discount will be made on implements.

mar 19—eo3w

able Dairy Farm, lying in Montgomery County, on the public road leading from Annapolis and Washington to Fredericktown, 18 miles from Washington, and 28 from Baltimore, one from Friends' Sandy Spring Meetinghouse, and one and a half from the Methodist Hopewell Meetinghouse. This land is divided into three farms. The one on which the subscriber lives contains 200 acres, 80 of which are in wood, all enclosed with good fences, divided into fourteen fields, with lasting springs, and running water in all but two; all well set with grass and grain. The buildings are situated near the centre, consisting of a two-story stone house and adjoining frame, with four rooms below, and six above, and a good barn, with cellar stables to hold 20 horses or cows, and granary, carriage, and wagon house, &c. all recently built. An excellent spring of water conveyed in pipes near the door, to supply the dairy, and a valuable young

all recently built. An excellent spring of water conveyed in pipes near the door, to supply the dairy, and a valuable young orchard of selected fruit.

No. 2.—75 acres, divided into seven fields, about 12 acres in wood, and a good orchard. The fields are all set with grass or grain; the house is two-story, with three rooms on each floor; barn, stables, &c. A good well of water in the yard. The main road runs close to the door.

No. 3.—75 acres, divided into five fields, and a thriving young orchard of selected fruit. The fields are all well set with grass. The house is frame, divided into four rooms, with stables, &c. Two good springs of water, which make all the place well watered, with a sufficiency of timber land.

All the above described land lays handsomely for farming, and will be sold together, or separately, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

Or to

E. G. EMACK,

The STORY FOR SALE.

CCOQUAN COTTON FACTORY FOR SALE OR RENT.—The copartnership between the subscribers being about to be dissolved, we offer for sale the abovenamed valuable property.

This Factory is situated at the head of sloop navigation, on the Occoquan river, in Prince William county, Va., 16 miles from Alexandria, and 22 from Washington City.

The house is substantially built of stone, and contains 1,088 Spindles, with a large proportion of Carding Machinery of the best kind and in good order. It has Twine Machinery, just completed, capable of converting nearly half the yarn into seine twine, and there is room in the building for looms and power to operate them.

The local advantages of this Factory are great, being in a neighborhood where white help can be had in abundance. The situation is healthy, the water-power very valuable, and the cost of transportation by water to the District of Columbia is mode-

rate.

Terms of sale will be made known by application to the subscribers, who may be addressed by letter directed to Occoquan, Prince William county, Va.

If not sold in a short time, we will rent it to a manufacturer

who can come well recommended.
ap 15—d3teo8t
S. M. & S. H. JANNEY.

ap 15—d3teo8t S. M. & S. H. JANNEY.

DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in this city, about the 1st instant, two negro men, WILLIS and HANSON.

Willis is a stout, able-bodied fellow, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a middling dark complexion, with large heavy eyebrows for a negro, and a very surly look when spoken to. His clothing is not known, but he is supposed to have a large pea jacket of dark bearskin cloth, nearly new.

Hanson is the brother of Willis, and not quite as tall, but stout in proportion. He is 20 years of age, of a darker complexion than Willis, tolerably black, with a small scar on the upper part of the forehead, near the hair; has rather an unpleasant countenance, and when questioned generally hangs his head. His clothing is probably the same as Willis's, and he may have an old gray great coat with a cape. It is probable these fellows may have obtained forged papers, and will endeavor to make their way north; but as no search has been made for them, they may still be incling in the neighborhead of the it.

north; but as no search has been made for them, they may still I will give \$50 a piece for them if taken within the District, \$100 each if taken in Maryland, or elsewhere, and secured in rany jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting these fellows, directed to W. H. Lowry, or Dr. John E. Craig, will be attended to.

Washington City, Jan 25—d&ctf

NLISHA LEE, Coachmaker, Baltimore, keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, FAMILY CARRIAGES of every description, in the 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.

DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near the Governor's Bridge, Prince George's County, on the 30th of November, a Negro lad named DAVY, 18 years old, very black complexion, his face full of small bumps, faint voice, and downcast and impolite when spoken to, very sluggish in his actions generally. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house. He ran off dressed in a dark roundabout and brown pantaloons a good deal worn, old shoes and stockings, and no hat. I will give for his apprehension, if taken over twenty miles from home, \$100; if taken under twenty miles from home, \$50; and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, and in every instance secured so that I get him again. every instance secured so that I get him again.
dec 22—3tawtf GRAFTON TYLER.

PLUS ULTRA STEEL PENS.—Just imported, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a supply of the above very peculiar and superior Metallic Pens. In size and other particulars they closely resemble the swan quill pen, and will e found by most writers preferable to any thing which has be-

fore been offered.

On this point the public are invited to call and judge for themselves, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, where public officers are invited to send for samples.

McPherson, at either of our residences in Georap 15-cp3w AL

ap 26—2awlm sept 21—cptf Near Nottingham, Prince George's co. Md. ap 12—cptf

Payment will be taken in cash, good paper, wood, or other mer-chandise. She will remain until the last of April, unless pre-viously sold, at the wharf aforesaid, where application for fur-ther particulars can be made to her owner.

mar 12—w7wcp

ment.

The number of students during the present session of 1835-'6 has been from 100 to 115; of these, 24 belong to the Senior, and 20 to the Junior class in college.

The conduct of the Students is orderly and studious; a large proportion of those in the higher classes is professedly pious. Among these is a society for inquiry on Missions.

Each student is required to recite at least twice on every day excepting Saturdays, when all the members of the regular college classes meet together for declamation, select reading, and reading compositions, subject to criticism by students and professors.

connected with the Georgetown College, Kentucky, will commence its summer session on the 2d of May.

This school has been in operation twelve months, in which time not more than ten or twelve young men have been qualified for the field.

Georgetown, (Ky.) March 30, 1836. ap 14-cp7td3t

The institution is provided with a good library. The pupils are not permitted to walk out unattended. Their visiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family. During recreation, they are under the superintendence of one of their teachers.

Ordinary infirmary charges, not including Doctor's

Day scholars quarterly.

Parents and guardians residing at a distance are required to

Post Office, with real name and address. mar 19—cp8t