





THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

IN SENATE.

Memorials were presented by Mr. KING, of Alabama, and Mr. CRITTENDEN. The memorials presented by Mr. CRITTENDEN were presented on behalf of Mr. CLAY, and had relation to the recognition of Texas.

Mr. CRITTENDEN made some remarks, which, from our position, we cannot make out, but in which he was understood to express his fervent hope that the time was at hand when we shall be able to recognise the independence of Texas.

Mr. PRESTON presented the proceedings of a meeting held in the city of Washington in relation to the same subject. He remarked on the gratifying desire which prevailed, that as soon as our Government can, without violation of its obligations, it shall recognise the independence of Texas.

These memorials were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed. Mr. EWING, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, moved the discharge of the committee from the further consideration of a memorial of the citizens of Prairie du Chien, praying for a grant of land with a view to secure to themselves pre-emption rights.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill from the House for the relief of Peter Cook, without amendment. Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, made an unfavorable report on the petition of George W. Howard.

Mr. TALLMADGE, from the same committee, reported a bill from the House for the relief of Theophilus E. Beekman, without amendment. Mr. LINN, from the same committee, made a similar report on a bill from the House for the relief of Bernard Pomplly.

Mr. TALLMADGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported with an amendment, a bill from the House for the relief of J. Randolph Clay. Mr. TALLMADGE, from the same committee, reported without amendment a bill from the House for the relief of Thomas G. Barton.

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Finance, to which had been referred a petition of the Union Bank of Maryland, reported with an amendment, a bill from the Secretary of the Treasury to correct a mistake, by which the sum of \$10,000 due to that bank under the treaty with France of 1831, had been distributed among other claimants.

The resolution was read, and ordered to a second reading, and with the memorial, was ordered to be printed. Mr. DAYIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for the erection of light-houses, &c. and a bill making appropriations for the purchase of land and completion of custom-houses; which were respectively read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. NICIOLAS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported without amendment a bill from the House to aid the Lexington and Ohio Railroad. Mr. WEBSTER offered the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State communicate to the Senate, so soon as they may be obtained, copies of all acts of the Territorial Legislatures of Florida, granting or creating banking charters, or any institutions with banking powers and privileges, within the last three years.

On introducing this resolution, Mr. WEBSTER reminded the Senate that, on the motion of a Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HUBBARD) a few days ago, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire whether it was necessary for Congress to disannul any of the acts of the Legislature of Florida, on the subject of the incorporation of banks.

The whole of the laws of the Territorial Legislatures ought to be returned to Congress every year, and which, perhaps, are sent, but never laid before Congress. It appeared to be very important, at a moment when the rage for the incorporation of banks is so alarming, to prevent these Territorial Legislatures should be restrained in their action on such questions, as the process of disannulling is sometimes attended with much inconvenience.

Mr. GLASCOCK claimed the floor, and proceeded to give his reasons for asking to be excused from voting on the first resolution. Mr. HAWES called the gentleman to order, and reduced to the point of order to be decided.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of enabling him to present his reasons for not voting on the abolition resolutions. Mr. LINCOLN moved to amend the motion by including the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union.

Mr. ROBERTSON appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. MANN, of New York, moved to lay the appeal on the table; which was agreed to. The motion to proceed to the Orders of the Day was then agreed to without a count.

Mr. WISE moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of taking up a resolution heretofore submitted by a league, (Mr. DROMMOND,) in relation to the deposit banks, and his amendment thereto; and thereupon he asked the yeas and nays; which were refused.

Mr. BELL moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of taking up the Indian Appropriation bill. Lost. Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend the motion by suspending the Rules for the purpose of enabling him to present his reasons for not voting on the abolition resolutions.

Mr. LINCOLN moved to amend the motion by including the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union. Lost. The motion to suspend was lost.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof.

The bill had been reported from the Committee of the Whole, with sundry amendments, and the question was on concurring with the committee in these proposed amendments. Various amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole were concurred in without a count.

Mr. MANN, of New York, moved to amend the clause by adding the following words: "except in cases wherein the lowest bidder shall hereafter fail to perform his contract for the transportation of the mail, or shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act."

After some discussion, in which Messrs. EVERETT, HAWES, HUNTSMAN, CONNOR, and BRIGGS took part. Mr. CLAY, of Ohio, moved that the House concur in the following amendment to the 23d clause: "and the contracts, in all cases, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder."

declared to be—yeas 182, nays 9. So the first resolution reported by the committee was agreed to, in the following terms:

Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy."

The second resolution was then read as follows: "Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia."

The question being taken on this resolution, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 182, nays 45. So the second resolution was agreed to.

While the above question was being taken, Mr. ADAMS asked to be excused from voting. Mr. GRANGER's name being called, he rose and said: "I decline voting on the second resolution, on the ground that it is not in conformity with the instructions to the committee."

The CHAIR said the gentleman had a right to ask to be excused. Mr. GRANGER. I do not ask to be excused; I decline voting, on the ground— Here Mr. G. was temporarily called to order by the Chair.

The question being next on the third resolution, it was read, as follows: "And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation on this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz:

Resolved, That all memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Mr. PHILLIPS rose to a question of order, and proceeded to state that the resolution was not in conformity with the special instructions to the committee. [Cries of "Order, order!"]

The CHAIR announced the special Order of the Day, it being now 11 o'clock. Mr. PINCKNEY moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of proceeding in the consideration of the subject before the Senate.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 136. So the Rules were suspended. Mr. PHILLIPS rose to a point of order, and submitted a paper to the Chair, objecting to the right of the committee to report the third resolution.

The CHAIR said no question of order could arise upon the grounds of objection taken by the gentleman. The Chair had no control over the proceedings of the committee; any question in regard to their jurisdiction must be settled by the House.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to lay the third resolution on the table; which motion the CHAIR decided to be in order. The question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative—yeas 69, nays 118.

The question recurring on agreeing to the third resolution, it was taken, and the name of John Quincy Adams having been called. Mr. ADAMS said the resolution was in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, and— [Cries of "Order, order!"]

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 117, nays 68. Mr. PINCKNEY moved, under instructions of the select committee on abolition, that 5,000 extra copies of the report and resolutions be printed.

The CHAIR stated that the motion must lie on the table. Mr. PHILLIPS moved to amend the motion, so that the question should be taken on the consideration of the report and resolutions having been suspended, under a decision of the Chair, sustained by the House, until the decision of the House was ascertained on the resolutions, upon which the previous question had been ordered, were now in order, and subject to the disposition of the House.

He also stated that he had received written communications from the members, stating their views on certain points of order, which were also subject to the disposition of the House. Mr. GLASCOCK rose, and proceeded to give his reasons for asking to be excused from voting on the first resolution.

Mr. HAWES called the gentleman to order, and reduced to the point of order to be decided. The CHAIR decided that the gentleman could give his reasons in support of his motion to be excused.

After much confusion and many motions and remarks and suggestions from different members. The CHAIR said the questions pending could be postponed until after the Orders of the Day, leaving the questions to be taken up at another time.

Mr. WISE appealed from this decision, and contended that the subject was before the House, and that it was not in order to proceed to the Orders of the Day. The question could not be considered as settled so long as a single member refused to vote upon it.

Mr. GLASCOCK claimed the floor, and proceeded to give his reasons for declining to vote. Mr. VINTON moved that the House proceed to the Orders of the Day.

Mr. HAWES having entertained the motion, Mr. ROBERTSON appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. MANN, of New York, moved to lay the appeal on the table; which was agreed to.

The motion to proceed to the Orders of the Day was then agreed to without a count. Mr. WISE moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of taking up a resolution heretofore submitted by a league, (Mr. DROMMOND,) in relation to the deposit banks, and his amendment thereto; and thereupon he asked the yeas and nays; which were refused.

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Mr. LINCOLN moved to amend the motion by including the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union. Lost. The motion to suspend was lost.

Mr. HALL, of Maine, moved a call of the House; which was lost—yeas 40, nays 15, no quorum.

Mr. MANN made some remarks in opposition to the second branch of the amendment. After a few remarks from Messrs. HUNTSMAN and BRIGGS, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANN, of N. Y. moved to amend the following amendment of the Committee of the Whole in the 34th section of the bill: "And no person shall be appointed; or hold the office of deputy postmaster, who shall not be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the office is situated;" by adding the following: "or the district of country usually supplied by said office."

After some remarks from Messrs. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, PARKER, EVERETT, REED, and ADAMS, the amendment was then agreed to, without division. Mr. McKAY moved to strike out the words "appointed, or," so as to require that the person who should hold the office should actually reside in the town, &c.; which was concurred in.

The amendment as amended was then concurred in. Mr. JOHNSON, of La. moved to strike out the clause providing for a rate of postage "over eight hundred miles thirty cents."

This proposition was discussed by Messrs. JOHNSON, of La. and MANN. Mr. MANN requested the gentleman to withdraw the motion, to allow him to make a motion; which being consented to, Mr. MANN moved to suspend the Rules, to make the post office and post route bills the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, which motion was carried in the affirmative—yeas 110, nays 21.

The House then adjourned. Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, did not, as reported in this paper of yesterday, ask to be excused from voting on Mr. PINCKNEY's report, but expressly said that he would not vote, nor would he ask to be excused.

In our report of the yeas and nays on the 24th instant, on the motion of Mr. ADAMS to suspend the Rules to enable him to offer two resolutions calling on the President for information in relation to Texas, the name of Mr. GARLAND, of Virginia, who voted in the negative on that question, was inadvertently omitted.

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

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1836.

The New York papers announce the death of the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, our late Minister to France. He died on Monday afternoon, at his seat at Red Hook, after a short illness, induced by drinking cold water, while heated on Sunday.

The American says—"Mr. LIVINGSTON was in his 72d year; and the last time we saw him, not many weeks ago, he talked with all the anticipations and apparent health of a youthful sportsman, about a trouting excursion he was contemplating to Long Island. His summons has been short and sudden for a more fearful journey."

Mr. LIVINGSTON had filled, during his life, many important and conspicuous public stations. We remember to have heard him, forty years ago, making a speech in the House of Representatives of the United States (of which he was then a member from the city of New York), against submission to the principle of impressment of American seamen.

Subsequently to this, Mr. LIVINGSTON filled, for a year or two, the highly responsible office of Mayor of the city of New York. Not long after filling that office, he removed to New Orleans, and engaged actively in the profession of the law, to which he was bred.

Some fourteen years ago, Mr. L. was elected a Member of the House of Representatives from the New Orleans district, and afterwards a Senator from the State of Louisiana, the duties of which station he continued to discharge until, on the resignation of the incumbent in 1831, he was appointed Secretary of State.

His late mission as the Diplomatic Representative of the United States to France, with its incidents, is fresh in the memory of all our readers. But the claims of Mr. LIVINGSTON to grateful recollection do not rest upon the services rendered by him in official stations. His Codes of Law and Practice, founded on justice, tempered by humanity, and bearing throughout the impress of their author's character for enlightened philanthropy, would suffice, alone, to clothe his memory with honor and respect for ages to come.

In private life, his urbanity, kindness of heart, and liberal hospitality were such as to adorn the high stations which he occupied, and to add grace to his more solid accomplishments.

THE NATIONAL. The National of to-day will contain, besides the current proceedings of Congress, and news of the week, the following speeches: Mr. LINCOLN on the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. GRANGER on the same subject. Mr. CUSHING on the Mexican boundary, and affairs of Texas. Mr. BOLDWIN on the same subject.

Orders for any number of copies can be supplied, if sent to the office in the course of to-day. MAY 27. GALT HOUSE, BY THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY. may 9-2 mos.

Office Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, Washington, May 27, 1836. NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be held in the City Hall in this city on Monday, the 6th day of June next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. INGLE, Clerk. SPLENDID PICTURES.—KENNEDY & ELLIOTT have this day received a pair of the finest colored Engravings ever offered for sale in this city. They can be seen during Friday at the Athenaeum, Pennsylvania Avenue.

THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION.—Just received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution, including a Narrative of the Expedition of General Mina, with Observations on the practicability of opening a commerce between the Pacific and Atlantic, through the Isthmus, and the lake of Nicaragua, and on the importance, present and prospective, of such a communication to the civilized world, and especially to the United States. 1 vol. 8vo. 316 printed pages; price only \$1.25.

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, OF NEW AND HANDSOME PATTERNS.—The subscribers have just received— 1,500 yds. Brussels carpetings, of superior quality. 5 cases 12-4 superfine Russia and Irish sheetings. 1 case 6-4 and 5-4. 1 do 8-4 and 10-4 Russia table diapers, of the best quality, warranted pure Danask napkins. Huckerback and Birdseye dispers. 3 cases 4-4 Irish lincens, very cheap.

Colored danask table cloths and napkins. Together with a large assortment of other staple and fancy goods, at reduced prices. DARRIS CLAGETT & CO. may 27-31 (Globe) BAR KEEPER WANTED.—A young man who is acquainted with attending bar and keeping books will hear of a situation by calling immediately on Thomas Lloyd, proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel. None need apply without bringing good recommendations as to character.

WASHINGTON ASSEMBLIES.—The 5th and 6th of the City Assemblies for the season, will be given at the National Theatre on Tuesday evening next, the 31st inst. may 27-31

LATEST FROM THE CREEK NATION. Extract of a letter from the Postmaster at Columbus, to the Postmaster General.

COLUMBUS, (Ga.) Monday evening, May 16, 1836.—At dark. Sir: Two drivers have this morning arrived, bringing the distressing intelligence that two stages containing five heavy leather mails, accompanied by a guard of six men, and several passengers, making in all fourteen persons, were attacked this day about noon, eighteen miles from this town, by a large body of Indians, and overpowered. The drivers have left the stages and reached town. They know nothing of the guard or the passengers. I have employed fifty friendly Indians at an expense of \$200, to go out to-night, and bring in the mails. They will start immediately, and by morning we shall know the fate of the mails.

Very respectfully, J. VAN NESS, P. M. TUESDAY, MAY 17—12 noon. The friendly Indians sent out last night have this morning returned, and report that on their arrival at the place where the mails were left, they discovered the stage in the road, and also the mail wagon, together with three dead men and two dead horses. They state that they saw in the wagon three large mail bags untouched, and a quantity of newspapers strewn on the ground; that they commenced collecting the newspapers, when an Indian made his appearance near them, and on ascertaining who they were, plunged into a cane brake near them, where these friendly Indians suppose a large party of the hostile band were concealed, and that they immediately fled. This statement emboldens the Indians to make a further attempt.

Very thing here is in utter confusion—no system, no organization, but perfect anarchy. Two hundred men could keep the road open from this to Montgomery, at least until troops are collected in the nation; but at present all command, and none obey. It is to be regretted that there is not on the spot some distinguished military officer of the Government, to assume the command, and give force and efficiency to the imperfect arrangements making to secure the safety of the frontier; for as to the property in the nation, that is all destroyed.

I regret exceedingly that it is not in my power to give more detailed and coherent statements in relation to affairs here. I shall make every effort to rescue the mails, but I now entertain no hope of their being saved.

Very respectfully, JAMES VAN NESS, P. M. Another letter from the postmaster at Columbus, dated 17th instant, states that James Green, the driver who left that place the day previous, was seen by the Indians who went out to bring in the mails, killed and half burnt: the stage was also burnt. The steamer Hyperion was brought up with all the wounded men, and Brockway, the engineer, who was killed, was buried that day at 12 o'clock.

FROM THE GEORGIA COURIER. The Governor of this State calls for three battalions of militia, to be raised by voluntary enlistment, to protect our Western frontier from the hostile incursions of the Creeks. These, with the one now under command of Major Howard, in service, will constitute two full regiments, who will be required to serve for three months. Four companies at least must be raised to man the fortifications, to be made principally from the Chattahoochee counties, but none will be declined from any quarter, who offer in time, and the volunteer companies already organized and commissioned are expected to rush forthwith to the scene of danger.

FROM THE MACON (GEO.) MESSENGER, MAY 19. A most fearful tragedy has been enacted at the village of Roonoke, on the Chattahoochee, about thirty-five miles below Columbus, within the limits of Georgia. On Sunday morning, at daylight, the place was attacked, it is supposed, by three or four hundred Indians; 15 men were killed, and 30 wounded. The place was stormed and burnt to ashes. The women and children, it is believed, escaped, as also the steamer Georgia, which was lying at the wharf. Among the killed was Col. Felix G. Gibson, a worthy citizen and brave man. Capt. Horne, the solicitor of the Chattahoochee circuit, is badly supposed to be mortally wounded. We are not fully in possession of all the facts, but the worst are true beyond any doubt. We have seen two expresses from the place, but did not learn any particulars.

Some apprehensions have been entertained for the safety of Irwinton; but the citizens have erected a fort, and organized a sufficient corps, it is believed, to defend it. FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman who has lately travelled up the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to his friend in Alexandria:

"On my way out, I came up the canal as far as Shepherdstown, and need not say that I was greatly pleased both with the scenery and the canal itself. It is, indeed, a splendid work, and, if I mistake not greatly, will soon begin to realize the best wishes of its friends and patrons. I have seen the principal canal in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; but never one that can enter into a comparison with this. Besides its breadth of water, and its beauty of construction, there is a beauty of location and an adaptiveness for business growing out of the vast sweep of fertile country stretching out on either side of it, and lying beyond it, such as is not to be found associated with any other work of the kind, from one extreme of our country to the other. I am only amazed that Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania exhibit so little practical interest concerning it. It cannot be so always, for its influence and importance are beginning to be felt already. The People are talking on the subject, and waking up; and another year may, and probably will, develop a state of feeling in relation to it, which, from the present aspect of things, those at a distance, can hardly be anticipated."

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CITY AFFAIRS. REDUCTION OF THE TAXES.

The bill for the relief of the several corporations of the District having become a law, it is important that, as the principal burden has been taken from our city, the taxes should be proportionally reduced. If this be not done, and done speedily, the friendly aid which Congress has afforded will have been useless, and the citizens will continue to remain in their present state of paralysis and depression. The charter makes the maximum rate of taxation 75 cents on each hundred dollars worth of property, and this has been made to exceed the maximum rate of 50 cents, by the vote of the Board of Aldermen at its last meeting, that this was not intended, and that the old system of procrastination and high taxation was to be pursued. I understand that Mr. Waterston introduced a bill on Monday last, to reduce the taxes to 75 cents, from the 1st of January, 1835, which was not only laid upon the table, but a motion was made to amend it up was negatived. The property holders of the city should be on the alert, and look to their own interests. They have much at stake, and it becomes the duty of every voter to send to the two Boards, at the ensuing election, only such will consent to the interests of the People. Fortunately, the charter will not allow a higher rate of taxation than 75 cents; and whether the present rates be amended or not, the People will not suffer themselves to be taxed any longer. It is important, however, that the fact should be known, that they may attend to their interests in time, and instruct their representatives on the subject. Two other important subjects were likewise, I understand, proposed in the Board of Aldermen, which should claim immediate attention, and which have not merely to amend the charter, but to transfer the power of contracting debts to an amount equal to the revenues of the Corporation. These are subjects to which the councils and the citizens should direct their attention as early as possible.

CIVIS. MAYORALTY. GENTLEMEN: I observe that meetings have been held in one or two wards for the nomination of a new Mayor, and am struck with the circumstance that they comprise some of the same old individuals who have mismanaged our affairs for about fifteen years. Now, I would respectfully inquire whether we are to be tied to this state of things for life, and not merely to suffer in ourselves, but to transmit these evils to our next generation? I do not believe that the property-holders, generally, will permit us to lose the further improvement of the advantages lately obtained from Congress; but that they will see the expediency and fitness of things in the support and election of Mr. HENRY M. MORFITT as the next Mayor.

A PROPERTY-HOLDER. This city is more interested in the approaching election than it has been at any former period. I believe, if Wm. A. Bradley had not been the last Mayor, we never should have obtained the relief that we lately received; and, I further believe, with very good reason, that, if we do not follow up this step by our own good acts, and elect Henry M. Morfitt, we shall probably remain covered with the balance of the debt that now overwhelms us.

AN OLD CITIZEN. FOURTH WARD. At a respectable meeting of the voters of the Fourth Ward, held, pursuant to public notice, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at the Engine-House, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the approaching city election, &c. Col. D. Butler was called to the Chair, and Jno. C. Fitzpatrick appointed Secretary.

The following ticket was then adopted by the meeting: For Mayor—Col. PETER FORCE. For Aldermen—GEORGE W. WATERSTON, Esq. Messrs. JAMES CARRBERRY, JAMES ADAMS, JNO. A. LYNCH.

The following resolutions were considered and adopted by the meeting: Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, all acts and laws now in force, which give or confer any special privilege or favor on any individual, or open space in the city of Washington, ought to be repealed.

Resolved further, That the Representatives from this Ward in Council be instructed to use their best endeavors to have the meaning and intent of the above resolution carried into effect. Resolved, That the said resolutions be recommended to the favorable consideration of the citizens of the other Wards of this city.

Resolved, That the result of the proceedings of this meeting be published. The meeting then adjourned. Attest: JNO. C. FITZPATRICK, Sec.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON will please to announce JOHN PURDY as a candidate for the Common Council, of the Third Ward. MAY 26. CITY ORDINANCES. AN ACT making an appropriation for a brick wall in the fourth ward, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That, for the purpose of forming a brick wall and culverts to conduct the water from the Chesapeake Avenue, at the southeast corner of 24 street east and said avenue, the sum of thirty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of the funds of the fourth ward. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any unappropriated funds standing to the credit of the fourth ward, for the purpose of making a gravel foot-walk along Second street east, from the north side of Chesapeake Avenue, to the Chesapeake Avenue, which walk shall be made under the direction of the acting commissioners of the ward, and two assistant commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor.

ALEX. MCINTIRE, President of the Board of Aldermen. W. M. BRENT, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen. APPROVED: May 20, 1836. W. A. BRADLEY, Mayor.

AN ACT making an appropriation for repairing Tennessee Avenue. Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of thirty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of the funds of the sixth ward, for repairing Tennessee Avenue, to be expended under the direction of the police officer of the said ward, and two assistant commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor. APPROVED: May 20, 1836.

AN ACT in relation to moneys received by the officers of this Corporation. Be it enacted, &c. That after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any officer of this corporation to receive in payment for taxes, licenses, rents, wharfage, or other dues, the notes of any bank or corporation of a less denomination than five dollars, except the due bills of this corporation. APPROVED: May 20, 1836.

CARD.—The Exhibition at the Columbian Academy will commence on the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Persons who frequent public meetings, for the purpose of setting order and decorum, shall be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, at the gates, as they will not, if known to be such, be admitted. Any persons attempting to be disorderly within the enclosure, will be immediately expelled from it. McLEOD & SMITH, Principals. may 27-1

SALE OF FURNITURE.—Piano Forte, Globes, &c. On Saturday afternoon, 25th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. I shall sell in front of the auction store a great variety of excellent household furniture, the property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of, viz. Piano Forte, of good tone. Grand and French post bedsteads. Sideboard, rush and Windsor chairs. Mantel and other lamps. Cut glassware, new and second hand carpet and rug. Mantel and toilet glasses. High and French post bedsteads. Seetees, good beds, hair mattresses. Light stand, bureau, workstand. Handsome hair sofa, fenders, andirons, &c. &c. A variety of Kitchen articles.

Terms of sale: All sums advanced under \$25 dollars each, over 25 dollars, sixty days' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed bearing interest. EDW. DYER, Auctioneer. may 26-dts

COMMUNICATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON, AND OTHERS, IN FAVOR OF TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 24, 1836. The meeting of the citizens of Washington, and others, which was adjourned over from Saturday evening last to this day, was one of the largest and most respectable that ever assembled in the city upon any occasion.

After the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, at about eight o'clock, the minutes of the former meeting were read. Mr. WHARTON, one of the Commissioners from Texas, was presented to the meeting, who immediately greeted him with three hearty rounds of applause.

Mr. WHARTON expressed his high gratification to find before him a meeting of such numbers and enthusiasm. He said that the sympathy of America for struggling freedom, wherever it arose, whether in Poland, Greece, Ireland, or elsewhere, was more ennobling than the attacks of the people of these happy States, than all her proud triumphs in arts, arms, agriculture, and commerce. He depicted with touching warmth the barbarous cruelties which Mexico had practised upon the citizens of Texas. He showed how the free constitution of his country had been cloven asunder by the unprincipled and unscrupulous tyrannical drive driven from their halls by the tyrannical military usurpation at the bayonet point. He adverted to the imprisonment of Austin; drew, to the life, the cruelties inflicted on Milan, the lion hearted and the noble hearted—his romantic history of suffering from Mexican tyranny, and his gallant and most heroic conquest of San Antonio, where he had fallen in the arms of the tyrant, and in the advantage of munition and arms, and the military defence of houses, walls, and fortifications. He adverted to a most feeling and impressive tone to the memory of those who had fallen in the contest—Travis, Crockett, Milam, Fanning! He declared that the contest was only for the blessing of a constitution of civil and religious freedom.

Mr. WHARTON further declared that Mexico never could conquer Texas; that she was prepared for any fate but

