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 of the Editors.

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.

ap 5—tf Alexandria.

GENCY AT WASHINGTON.—JAMES H. CAUSTEN, (late of Baltimore,) having made this city his permanent residence, 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

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.

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 inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, 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 Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Four and a half street, Washington city.

Established by Act of the Legislature.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

TINIS 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 Annuttes
3. Execute Trusts.
4. Sell Endowments.

4. Sell Endowments.

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

or interest of money are involved.

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

Age.	One year.	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

James Boorman,
Charles A. Davis,
William E. Mayhew,
Frederick W. Brune,
Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK
MACAULAY, Esq., President,
BINSON, Esq., Vice President,
Applications may also be made personally, or by letter, post

diate 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, Pennsylvania avenue. near Four and a half street.

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

	Rates for One	Hundred Dollars.	
Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For life
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.36	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.83	3.20
45	1.91	1.96	3.73
50	1.96	2.09	4.60
55	2,32	3.21	5.78
60	4.35	4.91	7.00
00		ANNUITIES.	
	Rates for One	Hundred Dollars.	
60 v	ears of age, 10.55		
65		do. > per ann	um.

14.19 do. SELLS ENDOWMENTS. For One Hundred Dollars deposited at birth of child, the Company will pay, if he attain 21 years of age,
At six months,
408

One year, 375

The Company also executes trusts; receives money on deposite 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 Poe, Frederick, Md. Oct. 22-ly

VALUABLE LEXICONS, &c.—Totius Latinitatis
Lexicon par Forcellinus et Facciolatus, newedition, revised
by Dr. Bailey, 2 volumes, 4to., half Russia. \$35.
Joannis Scapulæ Lexicon Græco-Latinum, new edition, with
Dr. Askew's Appendix, 2 volumes, 4to. half Russia, \$35.
Nouveau Dictionnaire Espagnol, Francois et Latin, compiled
from the Dictionaries of the Academies Royal of Madrid and
Paris, by M. Sejournaut, 2 volumes 4to. \$10.
Dictionnaire Universel Francois et Latin, by R. P. Le Brun,
Large volume, 4to. \$6.

I large volume, 4to. \$6. Dictionnaire de L'Academie Francoise, 1786, 2 volumes, 4to Calepini Dictionarum Octo Lingua: Leyden, 1681, 2 volumes

Calepini Dictionarum Octo Lingua: Leyden, 1681, 2 volumes, folio, very fine copy, the best edition of Calepinus. \$20.

Stephanus Thesaurus Græca Linguæ, printed in Paris in 1572, 4 volumes, folio, with a fifth volume, containing the extremely scarce and valuable appendix, in very fine condition, from Mr. Jefferson's library. \$50.

Stephanus, abridged by Scapula: Leyden, 1602, 4to. \$5.

Stephanus, abridged by Scapula: Vienua, 1816, 4to. \$4.

Hedericus Lexicon, new edition, 4to. half bound Russia. \$10.

Plato's Works, complete, Bipont edition, 1781, 12 volumes, 8vo., with Rhunken's Scholia in an additional volume, a very fine copy, from Mr. Jefferson's library, and very rare. \$35.

The above valuable books are offered at prices at least thirty per cent. lower than what they are worth, and would command

per cent. lower than what they are worth, and would command in regular retail business. Many of them are of very rare oc-currence, and there is not a similar collection to be found in the United States. On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

ap 25

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

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

ZACHARIAH H. TIPPETT,

an 18—ways

may 10—lawtds Port Tobacco.

INE ENGLISH TWINE.—Received this day at Stationers' Hall, a large quantity of superior Englis
Twine, white, red, and yellow, suitable for office or bookbinder
use. For sale by
W. FISCHER.

Twine, white, red, and yellow, suntable ...

W. FISCHER.

may 18

District of Columbia, Washington County.

PENEDICT RANDOM has applied to the Hon.

William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the last Monday in May instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend.

WM. BRENT,

Clerk.

MERICAN HISTORY, LAW, &c. -Salazar's Observations on the Political Reforms of Colombia, 8vo., 25

Debate in the House of Representatives in 1819 on the Semi-Debate in the House of Kepresentatives in 1819 on the Semi-nole War, 12mo., \$1 50.

Select Speeches of John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, \$2.

Sketch of the Politics, &c. of the Western World, and of those characteristics of European Policy which affect its inter-

Smith's History of New York from its discovery to 1732, with

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annals of Tryon County and Border Warfare of New York,

Debates of the Convention of Virginia, 1788, \$2.
Debates of the Convention of Virginia, 1829 and '30, \$4.
Volney's View of the Soil and Climate of the United States

Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, 8vo., \$3 50.
Washington, Marshall's life of General, new edition, \$6 50 may 18 On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

WARREN'S LAW STUDIES, &c. &c.—A Popular and Practical Introduction.

ARRENS LAW STUDIES, &c. &c. A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies, by Samuel Warren, Esq. 1 volume, \$4.

The Actress of Padua, and other Tales, by the author of The Forsaken, 2 volumes, 1 37½.

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

may 16

For sale by

P. THOMPSON.

NAUGURAL ADDRESS.-W. FISCHER has jus Jackson's Inaugural Address, with a correct likeness of him, and incidents of his life, neatly engraved on a handsome enamelled Card. Members of Congress, and others, can be furnished by the dozen or hundred, at the publisher's wholesale price, at Station ers' Hall only.

may 16

SPAIN REVISITED, BY THE AUTHOR OF "A YEAR IN SPAIN," in two volumes, with en-"A YEAR IN SPAIN," in two volumes, with en gravings, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, Ovid, translated by Dryden, Pope, Congreve, Addisor and others, complete in two volumes, bound. Price 62½ cents.

Harry Calverley, by the author of Cecil Hyde, 2 volumes.

Will be received at the Garage Sealed proposa WAALL CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals in will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, from the 25th of May to the 6th of June next, for the construction of eight miles of the summit division of said Canal, extending from the point of commencement on Chicago river, to the Des Plaines.

The work consists principally of deep excavation, a considerable portion of which is rock, and is well worthy the attention of contractors.

Plans, profiles, and specifications, giving all the necessary in

formation to those wishing to obtain contracts on this line, may be examined at the office of the Canal Commissioners, after the 25th of May next; and contractors are respectfully solicited to make a minute personal examination of the work, previous to sending

order of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Cana ttest: JOEL MANNING, Secretary to said Board. N. B. Any person wishing to procure copies of the above detter sheets, can obtain them by applying at the Canal Office.

Chicago, April 19, 1836. The Detroit Journal; Buffalo Journal and Commerc Advertiser; Oswego Palladium; Albany Argus; New York American, Spectator, Times, and Rail Road Journal; National Intelligencer and Globe; Cincinnati Gazette; Cleveland Whig; Boston Atlas; Philadelphia Commercial Advertiser; Yandalia Advocate; Sangamo Journal; Missouri Republican; Louisville Advertiser, and Mount Carmel Sentinel, will each please publish the Advertiser and Mount Carmel Sentinel, will each please publish the Advertiser and Mount Carmel Sentinel, will each please publish the Advertiser and Mount Carmel Sentinel, will each please publish the Advertiser and Mount Carmel Sentinel, will each please publish the Advertiser and Mount Carmel Sentinel, will each please publish the Advertiser and Mount Carmel Sentinel. lish the above till the 25th of May, and send their bills to the of-

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

W. FISCHER,

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

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

ZACHARIAH LLOYD,
ap 9—w4w Administrator of Ignatius Wills, dec'd. STATE OF MARYLAND, Montgomery County, March Term, 1836 .- In Chancery. Lancelot W. Ray,

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

setta his wife, Mr. Runnals and Louisa his wife, and Richard Jacobs.

"HE 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 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. Rumals 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.

CHS. I. KILGOUR.

True copy. Test:

BRICE SELBY, Clerk.

BRICE SELBY, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Charles
County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed at March
John Waters, was complainant, and Deborah Waters and others
were defendants, the undersigned as trustee will offer at public
and called Old Blandford Enlarged, and Charity, containing one
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land called Old Blandford Enlarged, and Charity, containing one
land called Old Blandford Enlarged, and Enlarged and Enlarged

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

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

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

TRAVELLERS from New Orleans

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

Thus, the traveller accompanies the mail to Philadelphia in

y 2 o clock P. M., and at New York by 11 P. M.

Thus, the traveller accompanies the mail to Philadelphia in

iirty-six hours from Petersburg, and in thirty-two hours from

iichmond; and he goes from Petersburg to Baltimore in twen

r-seven hours, and from Richmond within twenty-four hours; and he traveller goes from Petersburg to New York city in forty ive hours, and from Richmond in forty-one hours. There is no line that combines so much of certainty and expe dition as this, both ways.

__may 17—dlm [Raleigh Register 1m] J. WOOLFOLK & CO.

GREAT NORTHERN AND Southern Daily Mail Route.—The Petersburg Railroad Company inform the Public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolitersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a part of the great Daily Mail Route North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The cars leave each end of the road daily, on the arrival of the respective mails. Travelers with their own equipages can have their horses and carriages transported on this road with perfect safety and convenience; and thus perform, in five or six hours, while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish. The Blakely Hotel, at the southern termination of the Ra'lroad, has been rebuilt of brick, on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will

road, has been rebuilt of brick, on an enlarged scale, and he pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

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

ville, Milton, and Danville.

Another tri-weekly line from Blakely, passes through Warrenfon, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C. In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Railroad at Blakely, to Wilkins' Ferry, a Gaston, on the Roanoke, from whence a Railroad, to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in opera

tion, thence to Potomac landing the line is continued be steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the railroad is finished, and the remain er is in a rapid course to completion. The line of ichmond to Petersburg by a turnpike road—and etersburg railroad to Blakely, as before ment

nain and only DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOS
ON AND NEW ORLEANS.
Office of the Petersburg Railroad Company,
February 28, 1836.

mar 15-3taw3mo

NOTICE.-WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL-

ROAD.

The Steamboat from Baltimore to Phila delphia having adopted an earlier hour of departure, it will be necessary that the train of Cars start from Washington at half after or Cars start from Washington at half after after Monday next, the 9th instant.

The evening train will, also, on and after that day, leave Washington at four, instead of 20 minutes before five.

may 7—dlw&wtf

OR SALE, two thorough bred Mares, by Tariff and Go

hanns, of superior beauty and action. They may be seen at the stables of Mr. Woodruff, who has their pedigrees, and i authorized to dispose of them. They will remain in Washing ton until the 16th of May. Also, a sorrel Mare, 5 years old, by Victor, out of a half-blood mare, trots fast, and is a good saddle horse; to be sold cheap.

horse; to be sold cheap. may 10—1wd

CANCER FARM FOR SALE.—The above farm contains about 1,200 acres of land, and lies on Bull Run, Prince William county, eight miles from Brentsville, the county town, and twenty-five from Alexandria. This land is enclosed with a good fence, and is divided into eight fields, six of which are used for agricultural purposes, and two as sheep-walks, a stock of upwards of three hundred having been profitably grazed on said fields. Clover has been successfully grown for ten years past on this farm, and but partially grazed, from which circumstance the seed has become so completely incorporated with the soil that the expense of seed, and labor of sowing the same, have been almost entirely saved for several years past; only two bushels have been sown the present year, and yet there are about two hundred acres well set in clover of this spring's growth. More than two hundred acres of this tract are well adapted to the timothy, seventy of which are well set, and are particularly beautiful and productive. The annual crop of grass will more than pay the interest of the purchase money for the whole tract. Lest it may appear from the above paragraph that the balance of the tract is worth nothing, I will state that there is a fair prospect for 1,500 bushels of wheat from the growing crop, and that the field now planting in corn is good for 400 barrels. The truth is, that the field for speculation in this section of country is wider than any other part of Virginia, and that lands may be had at lower prices.

The dwelling and other houses on the premises are calculated

than any other part of Virginia, and that lands may be had at lower prices.

The dwelling and other houses on the premises are calculated to make a family comfortable. Orchards of well-selected fruit trees are now in a bearing state, producing a good supply for family purposes. It is confidently believed that grazing cattle may be successfully pursued on this land. Mr. John Carter fattens annually from one to two hundred on land immediately in the neighborhood, whose character as grass or grain land is certainly not in higher repute than this farm. Southwestern lands will be taken in payment for this land.

certainly not in higher repute than this tarm. Southwestern lands will be taken in payment for this land.

The terms of sale will be made liberal; five years will be given to pay the money in, if required.

If this land be not disposed of before the month of August, it will be offered at public sale at Brentsville, on the first Monday of that month, that being court day.

R. T. MITCHELL.

R. T. MITCHELL.

WANTED—In a small private family, a female hous servant. Inquire at this office.

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

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

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

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

FREDERICK BRONSON,

No. 34. Wall street, in the city of New York.

No. 34, Wall street, in the city of New York.

LEXANDRIA FOUNDRY and STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY.—Locomotive and Stationary Engines, heavy Iron and Brass Castings, Church Bells, and Machinery of every kind. Gen lemen visiting Washington are invited to call and see the works. mar 4 voly THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.

Alexandria, March

CHITTY'S PRACTICE, Vol. 3.—The Practice of the Law in all its departments, with a view of Rights, Remedies, and Injuries, as ameliorated by recent Statutes, Rules and Decisions, showing the best modes of Creating, Perfecting Securing, and Transmitting Rights, &c. &c.
may 18 For sale by P. THOMPSON.

may 13 For sale by P. THOMPSON.

RUSTEES' SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date sixth day of May, 1836, in a cause wherein Thomas S. Alexander is complainant, and Edward L. Nicholson and others, defendants, the subscribers will expose at public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 30th day of May instant—

1. All that valuable Farm called Mary's Mount, &c. the estate of the late General Richard Harwood, of the city of Annapolis, containing about 408 acres, more or less, lying on West river, in Anne Arundel county, adjoining the Farms of Osborn S. Harwood, Henry H. Harwood, Jacob Bird, and the Tavern stand well known as Rawling's, or Butler's Tavern.

There are on the premises a dwelling-house, kitchen, and suitable out-houses, a quarter, four tobacco houses, (three of which are new,) two windmills, stables, &c. The soil is esteemed equal to that of the best of this fertile section of the country. About 265 acres are arable, and contain a garden, a valuable young bearing orchard of various choice fruits, and a fine timothy meadow of about eight acres: the residue of the arable land containing a fine crop of wheat, and fields prepared for corn, tobacco, &c. The whole is, and has for many years been, under the most judicious and improved state of cultivation. The remainder of the land, about 145 acres, is covered with a large growth of chestnut and other valuable timber, more than adequate for the supply of the farm.

The subscribers will also sell, in the city of Annapolis, on the

The subscribers will also sell, in the city of Annapolis, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, 2d of June next, as aforesaid— 2. The large two-story brick house, the late residence of Gen.

Harwood, in Annapolis, with the lot, garden, out-houses, &c. thereto attached. 3. The lot opposite the mansion house, with the frame dwelling, kitchen, &c thereto attached.

Also, the following unimproved lots, also lying in the said

4. The corner lot opposite the mansion house.
5. The lot adjoining the mansion house lot, on the southeast de thereof, and adjoining the lot now owned by John Randall.

The corner lot adjoining the lots of Mrs. Pinkney and Nicholson, and opposite the Government house.

The large lot, bounded by the water and King George's

7. The large lot, bounded by the water and King George's street, and adjoining the Government house; and the lot of the devisee of John Randall, deceased, comprehending the Governor's Pond, the uninclosed lands adjoining, and the inclosed part thereof; the same containing in all about five and a quarter acres, according to the patent thereof granted by the State of Maryland to the said Harwood, bearing date 29th May, 1821.

All this property will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, on the following terms: one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the final ratification of the sale, and the balance in four equal sami-annual austalments from the days of sale; the whole to be secured by bond or notes, bearing interest from the days of sale; to be executed by the purchasers and surgeties, to be approved of

recured by bond or notes, bearing interest from the days of sale, to be executed by the purchasers and sureties, to be approved of by the subscribers. On the payment of the purchase money the Trustees are authorized to execute deeds conveying to the purchasers the property sold, free and clear of all claim of the parties to this cause, and those claiming under them.

The subscribers are, by the said decree, directed to give notice to the creditors late of the General Richard Harwood to file their claims in the Chancery office within four months from the day of sale.

A. RANDALL,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, may 12-ts

CASH FOR 300 NEGROES.—The highest cash price will be given by the subscriber for Negroes of both sexes, from the ages of 12 to 28. Those wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, at my residence, or at A. Lee's Lottery Office, five doors east of Gadsby's Hotel. Letters addressed to me, through the Post Office, shall receive the earliest attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS.

Seneca creek, near Dawsonville, Montgomery county, Mding divisions of a tract of land called SENECA FARM, lat the property of Thomas Cramphin, deceased, containing about fourteen hundred acres. This property is too well known to require a particular description. It contains some of the best and most fertile land on the creek, has much valuable timber, and very extensive meadows. It has been recently surveyed and divided into four Farms, each containing a fair proportion of wood, &c. Plats of the same will be exhibited on the day of sale showing the divisional lines.

wood, &c. Plats of the same will be exhibited on the day of sale, showing the divisional lines.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand on the day of sale; the balance in equalannual payments of one and two years, to be secured by bond or bonds with approved security, bearing inderest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before conveyances of the property will be made by the trustee.

GEORGE CALVERT,

Trustee. may II—ts

ABIN BRANCH FARM FOR SALE.—The ABIN BRANCH FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public auction on Friday, 20th inst. on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. two farms, situate on Cabin Branch, in Montgomery County, Md. being divisions of a tract of land called CABIN BRANCH FARM, late the property of Thomas Cramphin, deceased, containing about 1,000 acres. This property has been surveyed within the last 10 days, and divided into two farms, each amply supplied with wood. Plats of the same will be shown on the day of sale.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale the balance in equal annual payments of one

or the day of sale, the balance in equal annual payments of one and two years, to be secured by bond or bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, conveyances of this property will be made by the trustee.

GEORGE CALVERT, Trustee,

TEW LATIN GRAMMAR.—WM. MARSHALL & Co., corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia have just published a new edition of Adam's Latin Grammar, by Professor C. D.Cleveland. In this edition, which contains near

Professor C. D. Cleveland. In this edition, which contains nearly one hundred pages of matter not found in any other, the following are some of the principal additions and improvements:

1. Old lists of irregular, defective, and redundant Nouns enlarged, and many new ones added; remarks on gender and on the force of the different cases; on an alphabetical list of nouns of the third declension that are irregular in the formation of the ablative singular, and of the noun, and gen. plural; lists of irregular and unusual comparisons; observations on proper names and reciprocal pronouns, &c. &c.

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

3. The prepositions are treated of fully, both as used separate-

3. The prepositions are treated of fully, both as used separately and in composition. The original import of each is given, and their secondary traced to their primary meaning.

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

ragraph is numbered.

5. The Prosody has been much enlarged, and the Horatian Professors and Schoolmasters are invited to examine this edi tion, as it is believed they will find it far superior to any other edition of the same work. Copies of the Grammar will be furnished gratuitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD. POLITICAL DEJECTION .- We frequently hear

from some of our good men discouraging remarks concerning our public measures, and even concerning the permanency of our political institutions, from which we hold ourselves bound in conscience and expediency to withhold our assent. Indeed, despair seems to be more grateful to some minds than hope, and they prefer the most wintry prospect, with all its desolations and snows, to the budding tree, the reviving grass and all the smiles and promises of the returning spring. We will not say, by any means, that every thing in our political horizon is as promising as a sensitive heart and a sanguine mind could wish. There are some spreading clouds which threaten storms; some agitating questions before the Public. Our leaders have too little principle, and our people too little discernment. The South is too irritable, and the North too pragmatic; Congress has neither the dignity nor the wisdom which one would wish to find in that high assembly; and every where we find proof that our country is peopled by beings-to say the least-not quite angels. But what then Shall we sit down and despair because we cannot exalt the world to our own theories of perfection? No; let us rather adopt the old Roman maxim, never to despair of the republic. We bought our liberties by our blood, and let us now strive to preserve them by our perseverance and wisdom. Let us remember that these gloomy prophecies have a tendency to work out their own accomplishment. He that predicts destruction will only be half awake when we struggle for success.

What is our present state? We have just escaped the nonage of our national existence. Our country resembles a giddy young man who has just come to the possession of a large estate. We have grown beyond all example in the history of nations; our ships cover almost every ocean, and wealth flows in on every gale. The renown of our liberty has gone out to Europe and brought in a host of foreigners to our shores; we invite them to equal privileges, and universal suffrage soon brings them to the polls. Under such circumstances, that the People should sometimes be the dupes of demagogues, excites no wonder. Perhaps the present age is the most critical juncture. Perhaps it is the very ferment by which our discordant materials are to settle into some consistency. Perhaps, at the very next Presidential election, Webster may reach his reluctant elevation, and Van Buren be dismissed to his beloved retirement. At any rate, we may yet have a hundred storms, and some bad steersmen, and yet the ship survive.

The truth is, we have no sympathy with this groaning wisdom; and we abominate the prophetic inspiration which foresees nothing but calamities. Of all croakers, a genuine political croaker is the worst. An excitement can hardly pass over the land; a mob can hardly occur in one of our great cities, but some of these moping Solomons are ready to cry out, "Alas! it is all over with us; our nation is rotten, and liberty is dead; and we may as well go to sleep-

Farewell, a long farewell, to all our greatness.' Now this is a wrong spirit. Go to work to counteract the evils of the times; gird on your armor like a man; always come out at every election, and vote according to your conscience for the best men; labor to enlighten the comfeb 25—dtf Washington.

Feb 25 munity, and breathe the spirit of liberty into its rit, even in the minority of our citizens, our COUNTRY IS YET SAFE. There is a wisdom in hope when it is false, which cannot be found in despair when it is true.

MARCH OF INTELLECT. THE MORMONS .- A gentleman living in Lo-

raine county, Ohio, writes that a more extraordinary sect has not sprung up since the days of Mahomet In the town of Kirtland they have erected a stone templo In the town of Kirtland they have erected a stone temple at an expense of \$40,000. It is sixty by eighty feet broad, and fifty feet high. It has two rows of Gothic windows. The floor is the place of worship, with four rows of pulpits at each end, having three pulpits in a row. These twelve pulpits rise behind and above one another, and are designed, the uppermost row for the bishop and his counsellors, the second for the priest and his counsellors, the third for the teachers, and the fourth or lowest for the deacons. Over the division between each of the rows of pulpits, is a painted canvass, rolled up to the ceiling, and to be let down at pleasure, so as to conceal the dignitaries from the audience. The area can be divided into four apartments so dience. The area can be divided into four apartments so as to carry on the objects of imposture. The second and attic stories are for a theological and literary seminary, which is expected to have the manual labor system attached to it. The Mormons are very eager to acquire an education. Men, women, and children are studying Hebrew. Some of the men, in the middle age, pursue their Hebrew till 12 o'clock at night, and attend nothing else. They extend to have remerk able revelations work miracles heal retend to have remarkable revelations, work miracles, hear he sick, &c. &c.

Mr. Adams, and other members of the House of Repre sentatives, complain of the inaccuracy of the reports of the debates in the House. For ourselves, under the circumstances, we are only surprised that they can be made half so accurate as they really are. The Reporters, in the midst of noise, bustle, and confusion—" speaking," talking laughing, coughing and walking, contrive to give much more of what is said and done, than a casual observer could think possible.—Alex. Gaz. VANDALIA, (ILL.) APRIL 22.

Vandalia, (Ill.) April 22.

Melancholy Event.—On Sunday last, the 17th instant, Mr. Thomas Woolsey, his wife and daughter, a young woman about seventeen years of age, named Elizabeth Ann, together with a young man named Robert Nesbit, and his two sisters, Emeline and Caroline, both young women, embarked in a small cance on the mill dam near this place, with the intention of crossing over. In turning the cance round, it dipped water, and, in endeavoring to right the cance, it suddenly overset, and the whole party were precipitated into the river, the water being here about ten feet deep. A person who observed the scene went to their assistance in a small flat. He succeeded in getting four on board the flat, and, in the act of rescuing the fifth, the flat sunk with them in water between ten and fifteen feet deep, and (horrible to relate) three of the women, Mrs. Woolsey, her daughter, and Caroline Nesbit, were drowned. Every exertion was made to rescue them in vain. There was no cance or flat daughter, and Caroline Nesbit, were drowned. Every exertion was made to rescue them in vain. There was no canoe or flat within reach: a raft was made of saw logs lashed together, by which means the bodies of the unfortunate females were obtained from the river, but the vital spark had fled; they had been under the water near an hour and a half. Mr. Wooisey and Robert Nesbit escaped by swimming, and Emeline Nesbit by clinging to the canoe in which they first entered.—State Reg.

GREAT FIRE AT NANTUCKET.

We regret to learn that the enterprising town of Nantucket has been visited by a calamitous fire-said to be the most destructive one that ever occurred in that town. The loss of property is estimated at over a hundred thousand dollars! The subjoined slip from the Enquirer of-

fice gives the particulars: Nantucket, Wednesday morning, 3 o'clock.

Fire!—We delay the press to announce the occurrence of one of the most calamitous fires which it has ever been the fate of this community to experience. Three large and very valuable buildings on Main street and two on Union street, besides several barns and out-houses, have fallen before the devouring element. The fire commenced at about half past 11 o'clock last night, in rear of the premises of Mr. E. Starbuck, known as the Washington House, and appeared to proceed from the outside of the kitchen chimney. In a very few minutes after its discovery, the whole of that extensive establishment was enveloped in flames, and its numerous inmates fleeing for their lives. ENQUIRER OFFICE, flames, and its numerous inmates fleeing for their lives. The fire next communicated to the adjoining building, the residence of Mr. Francis F. Hussey, thence, eastward, to a store owned by the same gentleman; thence, to a hard-ware store of William C. Swain, corner of Union street; and from this to the next building on Union street, occupiand from the text tuilding on Union street, occupied by Mr. Cowen as a tailor's shop—the two last buildings also belonging to Mr. Hussey. So rapid was the conflagration, the wind being fresh from southwest, that time was not afforded to save a tenth part of the contents of the stores and houses destroyed. Nearly all the furniture of the Washington House, and the dwelling-house of Mr. Hussey, together with a great portion of the steek in trade Hussey, together with a great portion of the stock in trade of Mr. Swain, was consumed. Incalculable damage was also sustained by Messrs. J. & F. Lawrence & Co. in the removal of their extensive stock; and much injury resulted from the same cause to many others in this exceedingly compact neighborhood. The buildings on every side were often on fire, particularly that of Messrs. Lawrence, and nothing but the most incredible exertions of the firemen and citizens generally saved this portion of the town from one wide and common desolation. The loss already suffered cannot fall short of \$100,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GREENBUSH.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL, MAY 13. A most destructive fire broke out in Greenbush about 11 o'clock to-day. Nearly one-third of the village is now in ruins. The wind blew fresh from the northeast, and, though our engine companies repaired with alacrity to the scene, thirty buildings were consumed before the flames could be subdued.

The fire originated from a portable furnace on the premises of Mr. I. Fly, whose loss is estimated at \$17,000, only \$7,000 of which was insured. Twelve of the buildings burnt were owned by Mr. Fly. The whole loss must be about \$25,000.

Some idea may be formed of the rapidly increasing importance of the commerce of our inland seas, by the fact, announced in the Buffalo papers, of the launch of an elegant ship of three hundred tons, from Grand Island, on Tuesday last. She is designed for a regular trader between Buffalo and Lake Michigan. Another ship of 350 tons is on the stocks at Buffalo.

on the stocks at Buffalo. on the stocks at Buffalo.

The contemplated extension of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the West would open the shortest and best medium of communication between the commercial capital of Maryland and those inland seas, and yet, incredible as it may seem, there are members of the State Legislature who, while they admit the vital importance of the work, and are assured that it will command the travel and trade of the West to its full capacity, yet hesitate to appropriate dollar West to its full capacity, yet hesitate to appropriate dollar for dollar with Baltimore in securing its completion !—Balt.

Breach of Promise-Extra.-The Bangor Commercial Advertiser tells us of a young fellow who, having been for some two or three years "engaged" to a young lady of that neighborhood, became suddenly chambered of her elder sister, and shortly after made her honorable procedured to making the procedure of matrices. her elder sister, and shortly after made her honorable proposals of matrimony; not, however, without much hesitation as te which was his "true lover," nor perhaps not without many regrets that the laws of the State would not permit him to act the part of Laban's son-in-law. His proposals having been accepted, the contract was soon consummated by the kind intervention of the village parson, who pronounced them "husband and wife, married according to the laws of the State." Meantime the younger and aggrieved sister gave her former lover to understand that he had entirely mistaken her if he presumed to suppose that she should sacrifice her love for him, unless she was paid for it. Whereupon the lover proposed to leave

CARLISLE, MAY 5. Fatal Accident .- We learn that a Mr. Shaw, residing upon the banks of Conodoguinet creek, about three miles from this borough, carried home with him on Monday evening last, from-a militia training, a loaded gun, and whilst in the act of adjusting a cap for the purpose of firing it off, it was accidentally discharged, lodging the contents in the head of his wife, who was standing near at hand, producing instantaneous death. This is another warning the thousands we have already had, for the greatest caution in handling of fire-arms in the presence of oth dividuals. We hope it may prove salutary.—Herald

An unfortunate family.—Drowned in the basin of the Lehigh, at Allentown, on Monday evening last, Mr. Abraham Moser, of Easton, Pennsylvania, aged about 22 years. He was a hand on board one of the canal boats of Mr. Jacob Able; and in attempting to wash himself, it is supposed he fell from the boat into the water. No assistance being at hand, and unable to swim, he was drowned. He was not missed until the next morning, when, on searching, his lifeless body was found and conveyed to the residence of his mother, who is a widow.

Of a truth has it been said that this family has experienced more misery than any other in the country. The father and one of the sons, a few years since, in midwinter, were driven in a boat on a sand-bar in the Delaware. Without fire they passed the dreary night. In the morning the father was a corpse,

a boat on a sand-bar in the Delaware. Without fire they passed the dreary night. In the morning the father was a corpse,
and the son so badly frozen that to save his life both feet were
amputated at the ancies. Another of the sons fell into the Delaware during the late high water and was drowned; his body has
not yet heen recovered. And now, to cap the climax of misery
and distress, a third son is suddenly taken from the widowed
mother—Euston Argues.

BROOMS, etc.—The subscriber has on hand two re-frigerators of the latest and most approved pattern and best workmanship, lined throughout with zine, which are offered at

ALSO,
50 dozen Brushes of all the different kinds in use

20 do Baskets, fancy and common 50 do Corn Brooms 40 kegs of Nails

A general assartment of Codar Ware, and housekeepers'
Hardware Hardware
Together with a great variety of fancy and useful articles, all if which are offered on as good terms as they can be had for in GEO. SAVAGE,

Between 9th and 10th streets, Penn. Avenue.

(Globe) he city.

CARD.—In retiring from the practical superintendence of the F street Seminary, I take leave to return to its patrons and friends my most sincere thanks for the support which it has hitherto received at their hands. I must respectfully add, it has hitherto received at their hands. I must respectfully add, that my place as assistant principal is efficiently occupied by Mr. John Devlin, who is so long and advantageously known in the District as a teacher of high talents and ability, and that the seminary, will in future be conducted by Messrs. P. J. McLaughlin and John Devlin, Principals, with the occasional application of a few hours on my part, which the nature of my present avocations will easily admit of,

Mul. C. McLAUGHLIN,

May 17—31

(Mot&AlexGaz)

ANTEL CLOCKS—Bronze, Marble, and Alabaster of beautiful patterns and superior finish. Just received and on sale by E. LINDSLEY.

FRANCE AND THE CONTINENT Having secured for ourselves the reception of regular files of Galignani's Messenger, (a Daily Evening Journal published at Paris in the English language,) we shall be enabled to keep our readers advised more systematically of the affairs of France and of the Continent generally, than we have heretofore done. Though the enterprise and assiduity of our contemporaries in New York have always supplied us so bountifully with extracts from the Parisian journals as to leave us little to desire on that score, perhaps the regular re-publication here of Galignani's Summary of the political speculations of the press at Paris will serve to give our readers a more distinct impression of things on the Continent, and opinions at Paris, than they have derived from the occasional extracts which we have hitherto made from the compilations of the New York journals. We begin, therefore, by way of experiment, with the following extracts from the files of the Mes-

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS. [FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.]

senger received at this office yesterday.

[FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.]

PARIS, APRIL 2.

The QUOTIDIENNE remarks that the three Royalist Journals have been seized in three days; and, in so doing, the Ministry has employed against them the most rigorous of the rights attributed to it by the law of September. In all this it is difficult to perceive that M. Sauzet has degenerated from M. Persil, and in fact the latter was not a little less conciliating than the former. It is to be observed that all this time the dynastic opposition, with M. Odilon Barrof at its head, says not a word of the rigors used against the Royalist Journals, thus affording a pretty convincing proof of how sincerely they are devoted to the liberty of the press.

convincing proof of how sincerely they are devoted to the liberty of the press.

The Constitutionnel remarks that among the petitions about to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies, is one for the repedl of the law that proscribes the family of Napoleon. For the last twenty-one years that family has supported with admirable resignation all the woes of exile; political necessity is the only excuse that has been alleged for the continuance of their proscription, but it is at least a great consolation to them to know that no act of which the French People can complain, no abuse of the immense power which they used to enjoy, has ever justified, in the eyes of the nation, the exceptional measure with which they have been affected. Is not the hour come when justice can be done to them? Can political reasons still exist, when the flag of Napoleon is buried beneath the walls of Vienna? Is it not time to restore to the brothers and nephews of the conqueror of Marengo the title of French citizens, which they knew how to bear so nobly? The Ministers should reflect upon this; among the measures of conciliation preparing by them, this one will be sure to count for them; none offers less danger, none would be more pepular.

The Couppuls France of the property of the same conjuging in

The COURRIER FRANCAIS expresses the same opinion in

The GAZETTE DE FRANCE observes that, by dissolving the Cortes [of Spain] M. Mendizabal has succeeded in driving off the Doctrinaires, Messrs. Toreno and Martinez de la Rosa, from

Cortes [of Spain] M. Mendizabal has succeeded in driving off the Doctrinaires, Messrs. Toreno and Martinez de la Rosa, from the Chamber, and in getting rid of the presidency of M. Isturiz. This is an encouragement to M. Thiers to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, in order to disembarrass himself of Messrs. Guizot and Duchatel, and to avoid M. Odilon Barrot.

The JOURNAL DES DEBAYS contains a long article, in which it reviews the operations of the contending armies in the north of Spain during the last three months. A fourth campaign is on the point of opening, it observes, and it cannot but have for both parties consequences more important than any of the preceding ones. The party of the insurrection has now come into its fourth year, and each new campaign has found it more numerous, better organized, and more inured to war. While bands, in considerable numbers, ever pursued and never caught, infest all the northern provinces, the insurrection in Navarre presents an agglomerated mass of thirty thousand men, well organized, practising at the same time all the rules of strategies and all the boldness of the guerilla system; holding in check, too, for the last ten months, sixty thousand troops of the line, resting upon four large fortified points, and on the barrier of a great river. Don Carlos, in the mean time, holds his court in the little academic town of Onate, the seat of his Ministers, and the depot of his warlike stoves. Here he remains in perfect tranquillity, while his followers insult the line of the Queen's troops with impunity, and while all the Generals, all the plans, employed against them have utterly failed. This strange position of affairs will be readily comprehended by whoever refers to the map of Spain. The Carlists occupy a territory not more than 30 leagues in extent, the principal feature of which is an offset of the Pyrenees, running in a subordinate chain into the middle of the country, and commanding all the surrounding plains and valleys. The little town of Onate is in the middle of thi

Carlist Government the advantage of directing operations from the centre to the circumference, by the shortest possible line, while the Queen's troops are forced to make long and fatiguing circuits, and to wear themselves out in marches. Three disastrous campaigns show the impossibility of conquering the insurcection upon its own territory, and hence the system of a blockade is now forced upon the opp-ssing party. Cordova, in executing this plan, has shown much activity, it is true, and has never ceased manustrying all the winter; but an inexplicable fatality has attended him, and negatived all his operations. The check experienced on the 16th of January, when he attempted with Evans and Espartero to advance upon Guebara, is a proof of this: the affair was a decided failure, and the only direct consequence of it was to create a quarrel in the Staff. After this unsuccessful attempt, Cordova went round by Pampeluna to raise the valleys of the northeast of the Carlist territory in favor of the Queen; and came to have an interview with the French military authorities; but on returning into Spain, he found himself blocked up with his troops in the upper valleys by the snow, and was forced to remain there in inactivity from the 5th to the 20th of February. In the mean time the Carlist commander in-chief, against whom In the mean time the Carlist commander-in-chief, against whom the chances of being blocked up by snow were infinitely greater than against Cordeva, attacked Balmaceda, Mercadillo, and Plencia, and took them; the latter not without great difficulty and after a very obstinate and brave resistance on the part of the garrison and the inhabitants. If the Constitutionalists had no obtained any success for a long time, it is certain that they had not met with so serious a check as this. It is almost impossible obtained any success for a long time, it is certain that they had not met with so serious a check as this. It is almost impossible to conceive how it was that these places. We enot relieved, when there were so many troops only at 6 or 8 hours' march from them. Evans was left at Vittoria with fifteen thousand men, Espartero at Puente Larra with 8,000, and Espeleta was guarding the extreme left of the blockading line near Balmaceda, with a corps de reserve of 10,000. And yet the Carlists not only could bring pieces of 24 and 36 by routes almost impracticable to the sieges, but could also carry off with them all the artillery of the places taken, without the slightest interruption from the Queen's troops. By all accounts, the result of this inactivity has been to disgust the inhabitants of that part of the country with the Queen's cause. It appears that the most distressing rivalties and a kind of anarchy exist in the command of the army. Cordova is only a nominal commander-in-chief; Evans has the supreme direction of his own auxiliary corps; Espeleta is independent in his command over his own body of troops; and at head quarters Zarco del Valle, ex-Minister of War, with the title of Inspector-General of the Army, is commissioned by the Gov. riment of Madrid to control and watch over all operations. Such have been the events of the war of Navarre for the last three months. It is true, however, that Cordova, since his return, has had some successes against the Carlists; Espeleta is in possession of Balmaceda; and, in two warm attacks near Orduna, Espartero has had the advantage of his assailants. The blockade is re-established upon three-fourths of the circumference, and to complete it the occupation of the Bastan, and cruisers on the complete it the occupation of the Bastan, and cruisers on the coast, are necessary. The journals of Madrid, and letters from the army, announce great events and decisive efforts for the enauing campaign; but this supposes projects of attack; the blockading system will never effect the destruction of the Carlisi

The NATIONAL maintains that, even if M. Mendizabal succeed in obtaining the votes of the majority of the Chamber of Precuradores, it will be no proof of the national opinion of his system, because the present Cortes have still been elected under the system of the Royal Statute. It adds, that there is an analogy between the state of things in Spain and in France; in both countries there is a misunderstanding; neither people will be contented with the appearances only of representative government—neither nation is willing to be the accomplice of what is said and done in its name.

In consequence of yesterday being Easter Day, the only journals that appeared this morning were the National and the Bon Sens, and for the same reason the evening journals of yesterday were not published.

terday were not published.

The Messagen takes notice of the article in the Debats up on the state of the insurrection in the north of Spain, and repeats its former opinion that the cause of Don Carlos would fall as soon as the contraband trade by the Pyrenees was put an end to. This, it seems, is now likely to take place. The Debats says that the Carlists may, at any time, break through the line of the Christines: of course they may; but the question is, if they do, where will they go? The whole affair is one of time, and the opening campaign will not an end to the inserting campaign will not an end to the inserting. time, and the opening campaign will put an end to the insurrection, if the Government knows how to profit by the good-will and co-operation of the Cortes.

and co-operation of the Cortes.

The QUOTIDIENNE devotes a long article to the position of the Carlists in the north of Spain, which it reviews, something in the same way as the Debats has lately done. The geographical position of Don Carlos is not of that nature which hinders the approach as well as the exit of armed bodies of men; no district in Spain is more intersected by large roads; and this circumstance is a good proof of the power of the Carlists being

greater than is generally supposed. The delay of any great events in this war, and the slowness with which it has been conducted on both sides, arise from the character of the people, as well as from the peculiar circumstances of the case. It is certainly true that the present position of the Carlists, compared to that in which they were four months ago, is not so much improved, apparently, as might have been expected; but the fact is, that Don Carlos was unwilling to advance beyond the line of the Christinos on the road to Madrid, from fear of exposing his troops to the disciplined action of his enemy's forces in the open country. He has preferred consolidating his power; and a proof of the great means of communication which he has with all the surrounding districts may be seen in the facility with which Villareal and Merimo have brought in reinforcements from Castile. In Catalonia the guerilla bands sufficiently hinder Mina from sending any assistance to Cordova; and the state of all the northern provinces may be styled one of determined hostility to the Christinos, caused in great part by their needless cruelties. The murder of Cabrera's mother, and the sack and slaughter at the magnificent monastery of Nostra Senora d'Aranzazu, have sealed the determination of the rural population of these countries, and their exasperation is carried to the highest pitch. As to an intervention on the part of France, it is very improbable that it will take place; the Princess for whom the war would have to be undertaken is not worthy of it. It must, however, be placed among possible contingencies; but by its side should be placed the possibility of the Dutch passing the

The same journal remarks that General Battelland, in shearvations which he made upon a proposition relative to militry punishments, in the Chamber of Peers, has indirectly anwered the imputations of the Duke of Wellington against the reuch army; and has shown that, so far from being bally displined, the greater number of French soldiers return home ter their service without having received the slightest repri-

The CONSTITUTIONNEL says that the Ministry must not proceed with the measure for laying a duty on home sugars, which they have proposed: It would be a capital fault if they were to do so after the reception given to it by the Chamber. The fact is, that this measure would be tantamount to a total suppression of this branch of industry.

The Temps expresses nearly the same opinion.

The NATIONAL takes hotice of the oppressive nature of the law proposed for laying an impost on home-grown sugar, and observes that the object of the Government seems to be to hinder that branch of national produce which has taken such an immense start of late years, and which was so dearly bought by the system of Imperial restrictions.

The COURRIER FRANCAIS, the NATIONAL, the CONSTITU-TIONNEL, and the JOURNAL DU COMMERCE contain articles upon the proposed duties to be laid on indigenous sugars, and all unite in condemning the measure strongly. The first declares that the benefit of the restrictions would go to the Belgians, Prussians, &c. who would grow the sugar that it would be impossible to grow in France; and the second shows that a diminution of du-ties upon the entry of colonial sugar is not only the best way of doing justice to the colonies, but by the increase of consumption will make up the deficit that is complained of in the public rev-

enue.

The Constitutionnel takes notice of a report for the regulation of the customs, presented by M. Ducos to the Chamber, and approves of it highly for introducing reforms liberally, and yet prudently. Liberty of commerce, it observes, ought to be the nominal state of things; but when a system of commercial the control of the contr

gradual reductions of duties are therefore preferable to the sudden abolition of tariffs.

The IMPARTIAL remarks that the quasi-intervention of England into Spain results in the change of position which that country has effected in her relations with Spain. When intervention was demanded at first, it was France that wished it, and England was opposed to it; England, however, is now all-powerful at Madrid, and will repay herself by commercial advantages. No great importance is to be attached to the intervention, and it is chiefly valuable as showing decidedly what are the intentions of England with regard to Don Carlos.

The QUOTIDENNE foretells that the co-operation of the British navy on the coast of Spain will not be very efficacious in the Queen's favor; to transport troops from one point to another, and to give aid to garrisons that may want it, is what has been done before. Zumalacarreguy fell by an English shot before Bilboa. This measure may be of use on the Stock Exchange, but it will reveal to the other Powers of Europe their own streng h, and the weakness of the Quadruple Alliance.

The JOURNAL DES DEBATS takes notice of the proscription launched against the persons said to belong to the society called Young Germany by the Germanic Diet. It observes that journals were first of all proceeded against with extraordinary severity, but that books escaped the influence of the censure; now, however, the persons who have written certain books are banished, on the charge of endeavoring in their writings to overthrow Christianity, to destroy the foundations of social order.

persons know nothing about the society in question—hobody belongs to it. Justice and equity are the foundations of society, and Old Germany should be as careful not to disturb them, as it is anxious that Young Germany should not attack them.

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good order for the recognition please apply to THOS. COOKENDORFER. Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington.—March Term, 1836.
Charles Paterson vs. Elias Gumaer and Richard Holdsworth.
OVEMBER, 1835, rule that defendants employ new counsel.

W. BRENT, Clerk. Z. CQLLINS LEE, may 20-3t Plaintiff's Attorney

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DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. McCOMAS, (of VIRGINIA,) On the Fortification Bill.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

The question pending being the amendment of Mr. Cambrellers, to appropriate \$700,000 for the armament of the fortifications, in addition to the amount appropriated in the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the support of the Army for the great 1836. vear 1836-

Mr McCOMAS rose and said. Mr Chairman it is not my purpose, upon this occasion, to make a speech, that is, it I understand the true definition of a Congressional speech He said he understood that nothing could be regarded as speech in this House unless it takes the orator at least three days to deliver it. He said, if he was correct in that view of the subject, he could assure the House that it was not his intention to make a speech; that what few remarks he had to make upon the subject under consideration, he hoped to be able to close upon this day. He said it was not his purpose to enter into a critical examination of the course pursued by the present Administration; that gentlemen upon this floor had indulged in a wide range of debate upon all the topics connected with the present Administration; that he approved of many of the measures of nistration; that he approved of many of the measures of the present Administration; that in his judgment the the present Administration; that in his judgment they would have a happy effect on the prosperity of the country. But he said there were others that he disapproved of; that they could not fail in his judgment to have a bad effect upon the happiness of our People. He said he would speak freely of such measures of this Administration as he approved of, and that he would speak with equal freedom in relation to measures that he disapproved of. This he said he could do without being suspected of being actuated by party spirit or of including in political haten. For sideri rit, or of indulging in political hatred for the President when it would be recollected by the House that he wa and that he had voted for him three times to fill the Presidential chair, and never, till the removal of the deposites, did he materially differ with him in point of ational policy. And in doing so, he said he knew that he was incurring a fearful responsibility in coming in contact with the almost resistless popularity of the President—a popularity (he said) that had withered the hopes of thousands. Yet (he said) a conscientious discharge of his duty forbad him to take any other course; and whatever might be said by others, he should always regard it as one of the proudest acts of his life. That since he had the honor of a seat upon this floor, he had always sustained the Administration when his file. I hat since he had the honor of a seat upon this floor, he had always sustained the Administration when his conscience told him it was right; but he had, with all the boldness of an independent statesman, charged with the legislative functions of a free People, voted against every measure he deemed wrong. Mr. McComas said, while he differed with the President on that act of national policy, the rever did for a single moment doubt the patriotic motives of the President. He believed him to be a patriot, and at all times listened to the unmeasured abuse of his motives with more pain than pleasure. He never could see any analogy between the character of Julius Casar, Cromwell, Bonaparte, Richard the Third, and that of Andrew Jack-

sident's) acts. Mr. McСомаs said it was not his purpose to enter into a critical examination of the life, the character, and preten sions of any individual for the next Presidency of the Un ted States. He said it had nothing to do with the subject now under consideration. The subject of the distribution of now under consideration. The subject of the distribution of the surplus revenue is of paramount consideration to that of the miserable scramble for office. He said that it was a momentous subject, one, in his judgment, the right settlement of which involved, in some measure, the purity of our institutions, and the freedom of the People. He said an offended Deity could not inflict upon the simplicity of our republican institutions a greater curse than an overflowing treasury. Money is said, from high authority, to be the root of all evil. Mr. McComas was free to say that neither of the candidates now in the field was his choice; and so he informed his constituents at the time of his election; that he promised his constituents to do nothing that would have a tendency to take the election from the that would have a tendency to take the election from the People, in order to bring the election into the House of Representatives. But if the election should devolve on the Representatives. But if the election should devolve on the House of Representatives, he would represent the wish of the majority of his district. But, as an individual, he reserved to himself the right of voting for the man he thought best qualified to represent the People. But at this time it was not known what would be the great line of division between the parties. He would, therefore, avail himself of all the time allotted to him to make his selection, as he understood that the statute of limitations would run against the onlyings of a politician in three months. He could

son; they, in his opinion, were oftener the offspring of political rancor, than the just deductions from his (the Pre

all the time anoreu to him to be banished, on the charge of endeavoring in their writings to overthrow Christianity, to destroy the foundations of social order, and to undo all sentiments of honor and public morality. The Debats adds that this is a new kind of censure introduced into Germany; the aethors of books, not books themselves, are proscribed. The proscription of books and principles can be understood, but not that of the men who write them. The difference of the two plans of proceeding amounts to this, that at Paris a book is declared culpable, whatever its author may be, as abook is declared culpable, whatever its author may be, against the Vice President, and this histriends will perceive, when they recollect that he was one of the legislative cau-

e want for the necessary expenses of the Government? He said at the commencement of the session we were in pectation of a French war, which threatened to swalle eve crossed the Atlantic a little too soon with the clivanch for the views of some gentlemen on that floor. cemed to close up the deepest and broadest avenues that ead to the public Treasury. He said, while listening to ad to the public Treasury. The said, while listening to speeches of the orators on that floor, he almost imagind that he saw the bosom of the ocean whitened with the

ails of French vessels of war, pouring a destructive fir pon our defenceless cities and towns on the seabord, ostile army already landed, and carrying death and deso-tion through the land. But he said he was happy to mnounce to the American People that he was mistaken; nat all our towns and cities on the seabord were safe; that eace reigns through all our borders; that the tremendou rray of artillery hovering, in imagination, around our bor ers, does not intend to disgorge its blazing magazines upor ur defenceless seacoast, and destroy our wives and chil ren. He said it was not a war for blood, but it was a war r money-less glorious than any war waged among civ zed man. It was a war upon the People's pockets: the what he wished the People to understand. Mr. McCo has said that various modes for the distribution of the sur-olus revenue had been proposed to the nation: first in or-ler, it has been proposed to apply the whole sum to national lefence upon the Navy, the Army, and fortifications, and te armament of the same; second, it had been proposed distribute the proceeds of the public lands to the severa tates agreeably to federal population; and, third, it had een proposed to graduate the price of public land, and ulmately surrender the public domain to the new States ad, in the fourth place, it has been proposed to vest it in ilroad stock for the transportation of the United State all. He said he would examine the merits of the severa positions. He said he was willing to make liberal ap-priations for the defence of the country. He thought it propitious time. We have the money, and it could not a propitious time. We have the money, and it could not be more properly appropriated than in a necessary defence of the country. He thought the maxim a sound one, that in time of peace was the time to prepare for war. But he thought it would not be difficult for him to show that ne half of the surplus revenue that would accrue in the Treasury between this and the expiration of the compro-nise bill could not be applied to the defence of the country without endangering that which gentlemen seem so anx ious to secure, that is, the liberty of this People. Sir, would build up a standing army, and with it a moneyed aristocracy, on the scabord, fatal to democracy and fatal to liberty. He said he would now examine that scheme that proposes to vest some hundred millions of the surplus reverbed. nue in railroad stock. He said if it had not come to the tountry under the high and imposing sanction of a high-ninded, and, he would add, talented Senator of the United States, he should have supposed its author intended it for a burlesque on the doctrines of internal improvement by this Government; but he said he was not authorized to this Government; but he said he was not authorized to view the subject in that light! he was compelled to treat it as the work of a statesman—as a plan for the distribution of our surplus revenue. But, without intending any reflection upon the rapid conception of the mind that brought the scheme into being, he thought it was a sufficient argument to overthrow that measure merely to state it to the

carried upon its face its own reprobation.

He said he would now examine the scheme of graduating the price of the public land, and ultimately ecding the public domain to the new States. This, he said could not be done without a violation of the deeds of cession between the old States and the Federal Government. He said he would ask the indulgence of the committee while he would read one clause in the deed of cession made

while he would read one clause in the deed of cession made by Virginia to this Government.

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the beforementioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become members of the confederation or federal alliquece of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective preportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatseever."

ose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Mr. McComas said it would be seen by this deed of ces-Mr. McComas said it would be seen by this deed of cession that a great national trust has been created by the several States as principals, and accepted by this Government as the agent of the parties. He said it was evident that the States are the parties to this compact, and that this Government is the joint agent of the contracting parties, to carry into effect the objects of the trust. That the agent, in executing the trust, must be governed by the stipulations of the deed creating the trust. How, then, can Congress pass a law to give these lands to the new States, without a fair compensation to the old States? It would be a manifest violation of the vested rights of the old States, and in onen violation of the Constitution of the United and in open violation of the Vested rights of the United States, to cede these lands to the new States, without making a fair compensation to the old States for their interest. What (he said) would you think of that executor who had What (he said) would you think of that executor who had the estate of the testator committed to his care, by his last will and testament, with directions to settle all claims due and justly chargeable against the estate, and the balance to divide out among his children equally, if he were to give the whole estate to one child? All would admit that he had violated the sacred trust committed to his charge, and that a court of equity would restore the heirs to their lawful inheritance. And where was the difference in the two ful inheritance. And where was the difference in the two cases? He could perceive none. He said he would submit a few questions to honorable gentlemen on this floor representing the new States.

If Congress does possess the power to cede those lands

to the new States, do they not possess the power to retro cede them to the old States? He said it must be so, for i would be a bad rule that would not work both ways. What would honorable gentlemen representing new States say to a proposition of this kind? We should be told that it was a violation of the compact; that it was part of the consideration that induced them to go and settle the new States; and before the old States could avail themselves of such a law they would be to the provention of their lands by and before the old States could avail themselves of such a law, they would have to take possession of their lands by passing over the dead bodies of the People of the new States; and he was sure that there would be as much propriety, if not more, to pass an act of retrocession returning them to the original proprietors, after the terms of the original compact had been complied with, as to give them all to the new States, in violation of positive stipulation in the deed of cession made by Virginia, that the residuary mass of land unsold after the objects of the trust had been complied with should be considered a "common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become members of the confederation or federal alliance o said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usua respective proportions in the general charge and expendi-ture, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for ture, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." Mr. McComas said he could not tell what the English language meant if this clause did not guaranty to each of the old States their equal proportion with the new States of all the surplus lands that remained undisposed of after the objects of the trust had been complied with agreeably to their usual respective proportions in the general charge for the expense of Government. Why say it should be a common fund for the States, Virginia inclusive? Why say that the surplus fund should be bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other?

He said he did not believe that any unprejudiced man in the world could say that Virginia was not entitled to her

in the world could say that Virginia was not entitled to her share. Mr. McComas said he had made these remarks in share. Mr. McComas said he had made these remarks in reference to that class of our public lands that are within the limits of the old United States. He should now say something in reference to that class of public lands that we have acquired by treaty: he meant that tract of country west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, including the island of New Orleans, and stretching east of the Mississippi to the Perdido, acquired by treaty in 1803, which cost the Government \$15,000,000, and also the Floridas, that were acquired in 1819, at the rate of \$5,000,000, amounting, in the whole, to \$20,000,000. He said that it had been contended by some that as this class of lands was acquired by purchase, and was not included in the compact between the States and this Government, Congress has no ferring blessings on all, and oppressing none. Mr. McCo-

duired by purchase, and was not included in the compact between the States and this Government, Congress has no power to distribute the proceeds of them among the People; that Congress had no power to collect money but for revenue purposes. This (he said) was admitted, when the money was collected under the powers contained in the specific grants conferring power upon Congress to raise money for revenue. But he said he must look upon this subject in a very different light. This money has not been raised under any of the grants conferring the power on Congress for raising a revenue. He said this was a very plain question. If Congress had the constitutional right to said some gentlemen on this floor seemed to shink every speech made in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is intended to injure the election of Mr. Van Buren. For his own part, he hopedeh had a more cheely chief in view. He had no political rancor in his heart against the Vice President, and this his triends will precise to when they recollect that he was one of the legislative caucus in Virginia that sustained his nomination for Vice President. That he then thought his comeines said more about him than was true, and he thinks they do now. He said the mentioned this less it might be said of him as of such mentioned this less it might be said of him as of the theory than the was one others, that he was speaking to operate on the President. That he thereby prejudice his favorite scheme for dividing the proceeds of the public lands among the States. But Mr. McC. Said he should feel himself criminal was allowed that the was now tool after the powers continued for the surplus revenue. He said does not have read the must look upon this subject than the surplus revenue among the States would destroy the independence of the States. He money was collected under the powers contained in the money was collected under the powers contained in the money was collected under the powers contained in the money was collected under the powers contained in the money was collected under the powers contained in the money was collected under the powers collect that he was one of the Estates would destroy the independence of the States. He the money was collected under the powers contained in the said the must look upon this subject in a very different light. This money has not been risised under any of the grants conferring the power on the first of the proposed of the single would not say the proceeds of the surplus revenue. He said the surplus revenue among the States would destroy the independence of the States. He though this amount of the proposed of the surplus and the power to mention that it to the Stat having the fee simple, they have an unlimited control over the whole subject. He said this fund not being raised for the whole subject. revenue purposes, Congress was not restricted in its appro evenue purposes, Congress was not restricted in the appropriation to revenue purposes alone. But he said it comes strictly under the third section in the fourth article of the funds arising from the public lands, not strictly a revenue fund, could be safely distributed among the States, and nue fund, could be safely distributed among the States, and Constitution, where it is said, "the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belon ing to the United States." He said if he was correct saying that this territory belonged in fee simple to the Uni ed States, then he was correct in saying it was to be go erned by this article in the Federal Constitution: Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needfu rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other pr perty belonging to the United States." He said it was plai to his mind, that Congress might distribute the proceeds these lands to the several States, agreeably to federal poplation, if, in their judgment, they should think it a needfand proper regulation. In relation to their public doma or territory, he said justice required that this twenty ons, drawn from the common treasury of the People, shor

be fairly distributed among them:

He said, to graduate and reduce the price of public lan would confer no benefit upon the actual 'settlers; the effect of such a law would be to place the public domain in the hands of the rich speculators, who would not sell it again for five times the sum it cost, which would be a ruinout policy. Honorable gentlemen from these new States mi take their true policy. They should be willing to take the proportion of the sales of public lands, and make an imm diate application of the same to the improvement of the States. They themselves will soon become old States, an sustain the same relation to the public domain as the ol States do now. Their interests within their own limits a daily diminishing, and their interests in the public domains. increasing; and it will not be long before these very Stat will receive ten dollars for one, from the public doma without the limits of the States, which they will now re ceive from having all that is contained within their own

He would state another unhappy effect that must arise from graduating and reducing the price of public lands: it would greatly affect the sound currency of the country; it would increase the rage for land speculation, and every dollar that will be received in the land office will pass from the circulating medium of the country into the vaults of the Government. It is not difficult to tell what the effects of this mea sure will be, to be always collecting from the People, an never disbursing in any form. It is to operate oppressive upon every interest in the community. The effects of the upon every interest in the community. The effects of the measure are felt now at New York, Boston, and New O leans. The points where the greatest portion of the rev nue is collected are suffering most; they are in the midst

apparent prosperity, embarrassed for the want of money that continual draft upon them for money, and the locking it up in the Treasury, is what produces this state of things Mr. McComas said he would examine the effects of this scheme on the old States. It not only takes millions from the treasury of each State; but (he said) it robbed them of their population. He said any system that would invite emigration to the new States, without operating unjustly on the old States, should have his hearty co-operation; but a system that only transferred population from one por-tion of the United States to another, was not a fit and pro-

add any thing to the numerical strength of the Would there be a man, woman, or child more Would there be a dollar or cent more? Then why should Congress interfere upon this subject? He said it was very evident that there was not a State in the Union that had a

evident that there was not a State in the Union that had a redundant population; the great complaint was the want of a more dense population, so as to enable every branch of industry and of science to develop their full resources. He said, by a reference to the last census, it would be seen that under the present system the emigration to the new States was unparalleled in the annals of history, from the foundation of the first Egyptian colony to the present. public land in the new States was to reduce the price of land

Mr. McComas said he was in favor of distributing the sales of the public lands to the several States, agreeably to said it was not his purpose to revive the discussion upon the constitutional power of Congress to make internal improvements. He would place the question upon very different ground: that of the practicability and expediency of the system. He said it was known to the House that a large portion of the People in the United States believed that Congress has no constitutional power to make internal improvements in the States. It is also known to this House that upon this question the country is geographically divided: that north of a certain line the People think that Congress has the right to make internal improvements; that south of the same line the People think that it is unconstitutional to make internal improvements. Now, sir, what is the effect of this belief on the system itself? It is simply this: the section of country that thinks Congress can exercise the power gets all the money; and that section that believes Congress cannot exercise that power gets

can exercise the power gets all the money; and that section that believes Congress cannot exercise that power gets none. Under this system, the South was made tributary to the North: the operation was to enrich the North, and impoverish the South.

He said that, independent of any constitutional scruples upon this subject, this would be a sufficient reason to abandon the measure by this Government, as it was evident that no system that would accommodate the agricultural and commercial interests of all these United States can be adopted. But, he said, he would take a more enlarged view of the subject. He asked the chairman, (Mr. Mann, from New York.) whom he knew to be excert in figures. from New York,) whom he knew to be expert in figures, if he had ever made a calculation of the sum that it would take to make a proper system of internal improvement for the accommodation of the variegated interests of the United States? Mr. McComas said that he had turned his attention lately to the subject, and from the most reasonable estimate he could make, assuming the sum made necessar by the State of Indiana as the basis of his calculation, (an he was certain that his calculation would come far too short of the amount necessary,) it would take three hundred mil-lions of dollars. He would now put the question to hon-orable members on that floor, who thought with him that the Executive patronage of the Government was too great, whether they intended to make the executive officers of this whether they intended to make the executive officers of this Government the disbursing agents of this vast sum of money? Did they intend to add this additional patronage to the army of sixty thousand office-holders already quartered on their treasury? He said he stood there in his place, and gave it as his deliberate opinion that to add that additional patronage to the Federal Government, it would be too strong for the liberties of the People. The State Governments would be shown of their independence: they vernments would be shorn of their independence; they would be found prostrate and powerless at the feet of this great central power. He said that much money in the hands of designing politicians would be like a cancer upon the body politic; it would extend its roots into every condition of society. It would corrupt the People themselves, the source and fountain of all political power.

Mr. McComas said he would go for this mode of dis

nake this Government the agent to collect money from the People to distribute among the States; he would not be willing at this time to distribute any moneys among the would be all that Congress could prudently do at this time. That the excess of revenue, under the compromise bill, That the excess of revenue, under the compromise bill, might be properly expended in putting the country in a state of defence, and at the end of the compromise bill bring the duties down to a revenue standard, is the true policy of the country. There was another advantage to be derived from this mode of distribution; that it would increase representative responsibility. What was the fact? Gentlemen on that floor might vote away millions of the People's money, and they never would inquire why have you done so? owing to the fact, he presumed, that the money had been taken from their pockets by indirect taxation. But let this money once assume a tangible shape, and be placed in the money once assume a tangible shape, and be placed in the State treasury to lessen their taxes, and his word for it, the People's representatives will be held to strict accountability for every dollar they vote away; and this, in his humble judgment, was the only mode to arrest this extravagant vaste of the public money.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

The substance of the remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS. of Kentucky, delivered in the House of Re-presentatives May 7, 1836, on the bill making an appropriation of a million of dollars for the defence of the Western frontier.*

the defence of the Western frontier.*

Mr. Speaker: I am in favor of the passage of the bill under consideration forthwith; I am against any delay whatever. What good is to result by postponing the consideration of the subject until Monday, or to any other day? Why not act upen it immediately? Have we not sufficient data to satisfy our minds of the expediency and propriety of immediate action? Are not the communications, just read at the Clerk's table, from General Gaines to the Secretary of War, and the responses of the Secretary of War to General Gaines, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of the probability of the commission of depredations by the Indians upon our Western frontier, and of their being excited and stimulated to those outrages by the usurper and tyrant, Santa Ana? I am prepared to vote for the sum asked in this bill, or any other sum that may be necessary to provide for the defence of our Western frontier. I am somewhat astonished at the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Reed) in relation to the alarm and fear that he entertains of the probability of a war between this nation and * We find the report of this speech, and that which follows i

*We find the report of this speech, and that which follows it, in the Globe. Sitting as many hours a day, and as late in the day, as Congress now does, it would be an utterly vain attempt for any Reporters to undertake to report day by day the whole, or any thing like the whole, of all the Debates in either House. [If any individual doubts it, he will be satisfied by making the experiment himself, for a single day, of noting down all that is said, in either House, on any day, and transcribing it at large after the adjournment. Instead of one day, he would find three days too short for the task.] We should be glad to give the whole of the two Debates at large, of which these speeches are a part. Not having it in our power, however, we place before our readers such portion of it as is within our reach, and has evidently undergone revision by the speakers.—Editors.

Mexico. The shadow of war, yea, less than the shadow, the mere annunciation of war, appears to alarm the gentleman. Sir, I am not so easily alarmed. I am not afraid to speak, and to speak in favor of war against Santa Ana, if it shall be necessary. The gentleman from Massachasetts (Mr. Adams) has seen fit, in the remarks he has made, to allude to the resolution which I had the honor to ask the House to consider a few days since, proposing an inquiry into the propriety of acknowledging the independence of Texas. The gentleman considers that move as premature, and being calculated in the end to lead to war. Sir, I have not said, nor do I intend to say, that I am for making a wanton attack and an offensive war upon Mexico; but I now take occasion to say, and such ever will be my sentiments, that, if Santa Ana shall give us a justifiable cause for war, I am for war. If he shall only cross our line, only put one feet over on our territory, for purposes of war; or if he shall only menacingly shake his fist at us, or grit his teeth, or excite and encourage the Indians upon our frontier to deeds of massacre and outrage, I am for severing his head from his body. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has spoken of Santa Ana as the head of a great Republic. He, Mr. Speaker, to be called and entitled, upon the floor of the Congress of the United States, the head of a great Republic. Sir, he is entitled to no other name than that of usurper and bloody tyrant. He has usurped the liberties of his own people, and trampled under foot the Constitution of his country. I like to see a brave and valiant man. I have no objection to see a general, with his army, magnanimously, when in battle, kill as many of his enemy as possible; but I do protest against the dastardly, cold-blooded, murderous butcheries and massacres that have lately been committed in Texas by Santa Ana and his troops. Sir, the conduct of Santa Ana and his army, on those occasions, would disgrace the darkest ages of burbarism. The people of Texas know what li to prevent themselves from being the slaves of a usurper and tyrant. I look upon it as a struggle for liberty; as identical with that for which our forefathers fought and bled; a struggle for freedom against the tyrannies and exactions of a blood-thirsty usurper; and I hope and trust in God that they may ultimately and speedily succeed.

REMARKS OF MR. VANDERPOEL, (of N. Y.) On the bill to carry into effect the treaty of limits with Mexico.

Monday, May 16.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said that, but for some remarks made by an honorable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Calhoon,) he would not have obtruded himself upon this committee; but si-lence under such allegations as had been made against Northern lence under such allegations as had been made against Northern gentlemen, might imply an assent to their justice. The honorable gentleman from Kentucky had more than insinuated that, while the countenances of Southern gentlemen were beaming with joy and exultation at the recent intelligence from Texas, the faces of gentlemen from the North exhibited naught but gloom and disappointment. As a Northern man, he (Mr. V.) felt himself called upon to repel this charge, and to declare before this. House and the world, that he rejoiced, most fully and cordially rejoiced, at the triumph in Texas, the recent intelligence of which now seemed to animate so many countenanceshere. He rejoiced with a joy that he would always feel, when a gallant band, struggling for freedom, no matter in what portion of the globe, triumphed over the forces of a despot; and his joy upon this occasion was enhanced by the consideration that the victory here was one over a tyrant; who, if one-half of the enormities imputed to him were true, had not only introduced more than savage cruelty into civilized warfare, but disgraced the age in which we live. But, at the same time, he must be understood as indulging in the sympathies which he here expressed as a man, and not as a legislator. He had already lived too long not to be aware that, as a general rule, it was extremely

understood as indulging in the sympathies which he here expressed as a man, and not as a legislator. He had already lived too long not to be aware that, as a general rule, it was extremely unsafe; when acting upon subjects of national policy or national interest, to take counsel from our passions or our sympathies. Those public functionaries who yielded too suddenly to their impulses, were often betrayed into imprudences, which proved them unwise and unsafe counsellors.

Mr. V. said he was not a little surprised to see how suddenly the tone of gentlemen was changed in relation to the feelings of the North, and particularly of a portion of that State which he had the honor in part to represent, in relation to the struggle in Texas. But a few days ago, and we were told that this revolution was the work, in part, if not chiefly, of New York speculators, who had made large purchases of lands in Texas, and were now, in the guise of philanthropy, exciting the citizens or subjects of Santa Ana to insurrection, for the purpose of consummating their unhallowed speculations. Have gentlemen torgotten the unmeasured denunciations with which an editor of a New York paper was visited here, because of an article in his paper in relation to Texas, which was read from the Clerk's desk? Were we not then told that the "vile editor of that journal" (as he was termed) was one of that miserable band of speculators who were willing to swell their pecuniary profits at the expense of the peace of States, and the blood of valuable citizens? But now, for reasons that it requires but little sagacity to understand, we of the North, who had, but a few weeks ago, been so culpably instrumental in getting up this revolution, are not to be permitted to share in the joy which all freemen ever feel at the triumphs of the brave votaries of liberty. Sir, we will rejoice, we do rejoice, though some gentlemen from the South seem to fancy that, upon this occasion, they have the right to monopolize

an accession to our territory would serve to extend the "terra firma" upon which the slave interest of the South could rest.

Mr. V. said he would not say, for he did not now know, what course he would take, how he would vote, should a proposition here be made to annex Texas to the United States; but he was free to say that, if he should ultimately be induced to oppose its annexation to the United States, he would not do so from the approphension, that it would strengthen the induces on the same states. annexation to the United States, he would not absorbed the apprehension that it would strengthen the influence and enlarge the sphere of the slave interest. He firmly believed that the contrary would be the effect; that it would secure to the free States accessions in this vicinity, which would more than counterbalance the addition of Texas to the slave interest. Admit Texas into the Union, and the day would not be far distant when Virginia, yes, old Virginia, with all ther mign moral infinitency. Maryland, (and he would almost add North Carolina,) would be numbered among the anti-slave States. The fine and productive sugar lands of Texas, so eminently adapted to slave labor, would justify prices for slaves there, which, in the event of its being annexed to the Union, would, in a very short time, drain at least three of the present slaveholding States of their black population; for, already were the cotton regions of the new States of Alabama and Mississippi making heavy draughts for laborers upon the slaveholders of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; and if you were to add to the Union that immense territory now about to be arrested from the sanguinary rule of the ruthless Santa Ana, a region in which the sugar cane will spring up so luxuriantly, and, my word for it, we of the North would soon be able to hail "the Old Dominion," with some two or three of her sisters, as non-slaveholding States. If a slave, worth only five hundred dollars here, would command a thousand dollars it. Texas, it would be calculating against all the potent laws of self-interest to presume that the slaveholder here would not part with his slaves. He could never, therefore, oppose the incorporation of Texas in the Union from any considerations connected with slavery.

part with his slaves. He could never, therefore, oppose the incorporation of Texas in the Union from any considerations connected with slavery.

Mr. V. said he had another word to say before he sat down, in support of one of the positions with which he had started. He had stated that the sympathy which he felt at the triumph of the Texian arms he cherished as a man, and not as a legislator. He must first have erased from his mind those lessons of wisdom which had been taught by the Father of his Country as to the danger of intermeddling, as a Government, with the affairs of other nations, before he could consent or vote to lend this Government to any foreign struggle, however neritorious. The word "neutrality," net "entangling alliances," indicated in the policy with which the wise men who established this fair fabric of freedom, supposed the true interest of our country to be connected. It were almost superfluous to urge that a Government like ours could not long exist if it pursued an officiou, termeddling policy with the affairs of other nations. We had our day and generation, seen and heard enough of oppress under other dynasies—enough of the struggles of the brave—become free, to have often filled our bosons with anxious he and agonizing sympathy. Still we could not, without a dereliction of that pelicy, in which our true interest lies, lond to the oppressed abrased the strong arm of this Government; we could not, in our public capacity, without forgetting our daty to our constituents and our country, like Peter the Hermit, fax a strap on our neeks, and sally forth our a crasade against despots. We had too much to doathous; and if we once entered upon this Herculean task of setting the world free, and straightening the affairs of other nations, we would soon find our hands entirely to full. He (Mr. V.) belonged to a border State. He heard a great deal said about the abuses which the colonists north of him sufficed; those colonists, many of whom were his friends and his kindted. He would not say, for he did great deaf said about the abuses which the colonists north of him suffered; those colonists, many of whom were his friends and his kindred. He would not say, for he did not know whether their complaints were well or ill-founded; but if their grievances were real, and not imaginary, he would lend them the tear of sympathy as a man and a relative; but he would not so far forget his duty as a legislator; he would not so far jeopard the peace and prosperity of his country; he would not so suddenly relinquish

her long and well-tried policy, as to connect this Government with the convulsions that might at any future time agitate the Northcan Section of North America. As an individual, he might admire, yes, he was free to say, he did admire, that spirit of chivalry which had prompted many gallant spirits of this country to go to the old of their neighbors in Texas, without the sanction of their Government; but he could not, at this late day, abruptly abondon those principles, those lights which had guided this nation to such a summit of happiness and prosperity, and connect it with the struggles and revolutions of other nations, though they might be conflicts between freedom and despotism.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

The proceedings of the SENATE of to-day are unavoida bly postponed till our next paper.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several memorials and resolutions were offered and dis-

Several memorials and resolutions were offered and disposed of, by general consent.

Mr. McKENNAN presented, by leave of the House, a memorial of Capt. Thos. Barker, praying a compensation for property taken from him at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Also, the petition of John Wilgers, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, praying for the grant of a quarter section of land, for the reasons therein stated.

On motion of Mr. JUDSON, it was

Resolved That the Committee on the Post Office and

On motion of Mr. JUDSON, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from New Haven by East Haven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Bristol, and North Killingworth, to Essex; and from Essex, by Hamburgh and North Lyme, to the city of Norwich, in Connecticut. On motion of Mr. LAY, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Batavia, in the county of Genesee, in the State of New York, to Pike, in the county of Alleghany, in said State.

of Alleghany, in said State. On motion of Mr. STORER,

On motion of Mr. STORER,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pension heretofore granted to John Hammon, of Ohio, a revolutionary soldier.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Va.,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Leadsville to Western Ford, in the county of Randolph, in the State of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. BAILEY,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to consider the expediency of granting a pension, or commutation pay, or other suitable compensation, to the legal representatives of the late Col. Richard Gridley, for his services as an engineer and commander of

Gridley, for his services as an engineer and commander of artillery, during the revolutionary war.

On motion of Mr. CUSHING,

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of this House fifteen thousand extra copies of the message and accompanying documents in relation to the Southwestern frontier of the United States, communicated to the House by the President on the 14th inst., together with the documents from the War Department on the same subject presented from the War Department on the same subject, presented to the House on the 7th inst., by the Chairman of the Com-

to the House on the 7th inst., by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for removing sand bars and other obstructions to navigation in James river, below the city of Richmond.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the case of Micajah Ricketts, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which was twice read, and committed. ABOLITION REPORT.

ABOLITION REPORT.

The House resumed, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the consideration of the report and resolutions from the select committee on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question being on the motion by Mr. Robertson to recommit the report, with instructions to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.

power to interfere with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia,

Mr. BYNUM said the report had met with precisely the opposition he had expected. He had not supposed that it would meet the views of certain gentlemen. He did not mean to say that he should approve of all the arguments in the report; but he wished to see the report, and supposed he should be free to act afterwards, as well as before the printing. It had been said that every thing had been conceded to the abolitionists: he did not think so; but he did not know what the abolitionists expected, or what they claimed; he had no intercourse, no private conferences not know what the abolitionists expected, or what they claimed; he had no intercourse, no private conferences with them. He thought they were at war with the best interests of the country. He said he did not wish to go far into a discussion upon this subject. They were of a sensitive nature at the South; and he thought he had seen a disposition in Northern and Western men to go with the South as far as was necessary to secure peace with those who desired to be peaceable; and he protested against the doctrines of those gentlemen who wished a stronger course, and who claimed to be exclusively the representatives of Southern feeling and Southern interests.

Mr. B. then went on to speak of the impolicy of agitating the question; and of the improper conduct of many persons who endeavor to promote excitement and to exasperate Southern feeling, at the same time that they try to get up prejudices, and expose to odium those Southern men

get up prejudices, and expose to odium those Southern men with whom he had acted, and who wished to promote harwith whom he had acted, and who wished to promote harmony and security. He spoke of attempts made to represent him as hostile to Southern interests, and was speaking in reply to such attacks, when he called upon the chairman of the committee to give him information, if he had it, by whom and by what parties the abolition memorials were signed and brought before the House. If the gentleman (Mr. Pinckney) had such information, and he had no doubt he had, he would much oblige him by communicating

it to the House.

Mr. PINCKNEY did not know that it would becom thin to respond to an inquiry of this character. He had felt it his duty to make a minute examination of the subject, and if the House wished it, he would give them all the information he had acquired. The whole number of memorials was 176; the number of signatures was a little risgradure of the convention of the subject. ing 34,000; nearly 15,000 were females; and he supposed a part of the balance were children. As to the question of the parties, he was unwilling to give any particular explanation. He said he coincided in opinion with the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Robertson,) but he had not thought it proper to propose such a resolution, because of its disastrous tendency. He knew the ground on which he stood; he had lived long enough at the South to know Southern feeling; he thought the South would agree in the arguments of the report, and he wished it placed before them; at any rate, he knew the feelings of the district he represented; and if they thought differently from

Mr. P. asked what the gentleman would gain by pressing a vote upon his resolution. If he does press it to a vote, he would vote in favor of it, because it expressed his political opinion; but did not the gentleman know that a majority of the House, upon that question, would vote against the South, and in favor of the abolitionists? In these circumstances, what good does the gentleman expect? The vote would have no other tendency than to encourage the abolitionists at the North, and to create a general excite ment at the South. For that reason he hoped it would not be brought to a vote; but if it must be so, he should vote for it. It had been his wish to avoid the inevitable and disastrous results which such a vote must produce. Insisting upon the resolution was only to ask the House to take a stand against the South; when, if left to themselves, they were will set take a stand against the south; they were willing to take a stand against the abolitionists and fanatics, and in favor of the South. If the resolution should be pressed to a vote, a majority, he thought, would sustain the right of Congress to interfere in the subject of slavery in the District; and it would increase the zeal of the Northern fanatics, and increase the anxiety and excite-ment of the People of the South. He did not doubt that, as the matter was presented, covering the question of con-stitutional power, the House would express its opinion in favor of Southern interests, and against Northern in-

terference; but if that vote upon constitutional power should be taken, he thought the result would encourage Northern fanatics, and inflame the South to madness.

Mr. Bynum resumed his remarks, and deprecated the course of those who were determined to bring this question to an issue at all hazards. He thought if such a vote was taken by Congress on the constitutional question, as he anticipated would be, there would nothing remain but separation; and he intimated a fear, that those who were not willing to take the moderate course of peace were actuated

by a desire to bring about such a result. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. PINGKNEY) had not answere his inquiry as fully as he desired, but he would aver that himself and those with whom he acted, who were accused of abandoning Southern interests, were men who had here-tofore, and would still, stand by the South, by night and

Mr. ROBERTSON said he had been asked what was his motive in offering the resolution; and he answered, that he offered it because he thought it just and proper; and he should always endeavor, in offering resolutions, theep that end in view, and should act accordingly, not and he should always endeavor, in offering resolutions, to keep that end in view, and should act accordingly, not withstanding all the denunciation of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Pinckery.) He did not wish to be considered the representative of the South. He stood on other ground, as the representative of a portion of a State, which had declared, by the almost unanimous expression of the Legislature, that Congress has no right to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia; and he would endeavor to maintain the correctness of that expression. Where, he would ask, were the House to be found; where would the South be found, if they should skulk from principles which they acknowledged to be right? The gentleman asked what was to be gained by coming to an expression upon this subject. He would ask, what would be gained by attempting to conceal opinions which they avow to be just? The gentleman from South Carolina had said the House would vote against the South upon the question, if it was pressed. This he (Mr. R.) did not know.

Mr. PINCKNEY explained. He did not know that the votes would be as he had supposed, because it had not been brought to a test. He had wished to avoid the contingency of the vote altogether; and upon the probable result he had his own individual apprehensions.

Mr. Robertson said he had so understood the gentleman. He wished to have the whole truth known, that the country might know what were the opinions of the leading noliticins of the South.

the country might know what were the opinions of the leading politicians of the South. The gentleman had stated the numbers of the signers to the abolition memorials, and, according to his statement, there were about 19,000 and, according to his statement, there were about 19,000 male signers, probably voters, who would go on with their opposition and interference; they will go on. He had said that the report granted all they could rationally have expected, and even more; they could not have expected any thing but to produce an excitement from one end of the country to the other; but they had obtained a concession

country to the other; but they had obtained a concession of the constitutional question at issue.

The gentleman says that it is in vain to press the vote upon this resolution; but he would ask if it was not idle to take those resolutions, which settle nothing, and leave the whole question still open? It would be gratifying to the People whom he represented, if they could get from the House an expression that interference upon this subject was unconstitutional, and that their rights were safe; and was unconstitutional, and that their lights were safe; and the felt bound to ask the expression of such an opinion. Of what value would it be (he asked) merely to say it would be a breach of faith to interfere? He did not wish to rely upon faith. There were no pledges for the keeping of that faith. He wanted the secure provisions of the Constitution.

faith. He wanted the secure provisions of the Constitution.

Then the committee say it is not expedient to interfere;
and he wished to examine their arguments in favor of that
opinion. The Northern States had thought it expedient
to abolish slavery. They had done it in New York and
in Massachusetts; and now many of those people thought
it expedient to abolish it elsewhere. They would go on
and endeavor to accomplish it; and he wanted the subject,
the rights and interests of the South, hedged about with
constitutional previsions, which they could never pass. He
wanted it secured, to-day and to-morrow, now and forever.
He did not wish to rest the question on the changing sickly ground of moral expediency, which, as a cause of action,
was always uncertain, and could not be relied upon.
Before Mr. R. concluded, the morning hour expired, and
Mr. CONNOR called for the special order for this day.
At the suggestion of Mr. HAMER, by general consent,
the usual number of copies of the report was ordered to be
printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. CONNOR, the House, in pursuance of a special order to that effect, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. SUTHERLAND in the chair,) upon the "bill to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide the more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof."

The bill was read by sections, and some amendments were proposed by Mr. CONNOR, and agreed to.

Mr.C. JOHNSON moved to amend the 8th section, which provides for the appointment of an Auditor of the Department whose duty it shall be to receive, audit, and settle all the accounts arising in the Department, and to certify the balances to the Postmaster General, in such manner as to de-

ances to the Postmaster General, in such manner as to devolve the above duties on the Fifth Auditor of the Treasu ry, transferring his duties to the First and Second Auditors. Mr. J. said there was no necessity for creating a new ors. Mr. J. said there was no necessity for creating a new officer for the discharge of these duties. The Second Auditor, whose office was created for the purpose of settling the accounts growing out of the late war, had now so little to do, that it had been recommended by a committee of this House to abolish the office. He, therefore, proposed to transfer to the First and Second Auditors the duties of the Fifth Auditor, and to assign to him the duties under this bill

bill.

Mr. ADAMS objected to this motion, on the ground that it had no connexion with the subject of this bill. If an office of the Treasury Department was to be abolished, it should not be done in this manner.

After some discussion, the amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. HARPER, of Pennsylvania, the section was amended so as to require the Auditor to report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. EVERETT moved to add a new section providing

the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. EVERETT moved to add a new section providing that the Assistant Postmasters General shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; but a division being demanded upon it, and there being no quorum, Mr. E. withdrew the motion for the present.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved to strike out the clause providing for the appointment of an additional Postmaster General. Lost.

Mr. EVERETT moved to add to the 23d section the words "and the contracts in all cases shall be awarded to the lowest bidders." Mr. CONNOR said it was customary for what was called "straw bidders," to offer contracts on terms one-third lower than the actual cost attending the execution of the contract. The consequence was, that the mail could not

get along, and, after a little time, the Postmaster General was obliged to advertise for a new contract.

Mr. EVERETT said this abuse would be prevented by the provision requiring security to be given for the tulfil-

Mr. HOWARD opposed the amendment.
Mr. BRIGGS said that justice required that the contracts should be given to the lowest bidder; and that all inconvenience or abuse, under the rule, would be avoided be the rule. by the provision requiring that every proposal shall be ac-companied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that the bidders will give good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed

for.
Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, said he hoped there was not a man in the House who was not willing to restrict the discretion of this Department. He believed, though he did not assert it on his own knowledge, that, in the disposal of one and all of the benefits of the Department, the habitual question was not, is the applicant "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution," but is he an Administration man? does he go the whole hog with us? This statement could be proved before a committee of this House, if he was not misinformed by a highly respectable man. He would allow no discretion to the Despectable man. He would allow no discretion to the Do partment, to be used for the purpose of perpetuating party

power by corrupt means.

Mr. LANE said the statement did not accord with his own observation. Out of fifty-eight postmasters in his district of country, only eighteen were Administration men.

Mr. BOON said the contracts ought not to be given to the lowest bidder without a provision that the individual

Mr. HAWES hoped, he said, the amendment would prevail. During the investigation of the Post Office De-partment it was found that all the misfortunes of that Department originated from the circumstance that the De partment was not bound to take the lowest bidder.

After some remarks from Mr. HUNTSMAN,
Mr. ASHLEY spoke in favor of the amendment, and
made some statements of his transactions with the Department, in which the Department had acted merely with re-

After a few words in reply from Mr. BOON, the amend-

ment was agreed to.
[Pending the discussion on this subject, a message was mounced from the Senate, and the Speaker resumed the

chair, for the purpose of receiving it.

The message was that "the Senate insist on their third amendment to the bill entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen," which has been disagreed to by this House, and ask a conference on the subject-matter of the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on said amendment.

On motion of Mr. SPEIGHT, the House, by general

onsent, took up the subject for consideration.

Mr. LEWIS moved that the House agree to the ap pointment of a committee of conference on its part.

The motion was agreed to, and it was ordered that the committee, on the part of the House, consist of five men

Mr. EVERETT moved to strike out the 26th section, which provides that no contract shall be made with any persons known to have been concerned in any combination

to prevent any person or persons from making a bid, and also provides that any contractor so offending shall be dismissed from the service of the Department.

After some debate, in which Messrs. WISE, BRIGGS, EVERETT, E. WHITTLESEY, ADAMS, WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, WARDWELL, McCOMAS, GRAVES, BRIGGS, JUDSON, GARLAND, of Virginia and LANE took part, the question was taken and

inia, and LANE took part, the question was taken, and ecided in the negative.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to amend the 29th section so

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to amend the 29th section so as to provide that postmasters, who shall neglect to give notice of the delinquencies of contractors, shall be liable to removal, and to be fined, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Postmaster General; which motion was rejected.

On motion of Mr. PARKER, the 32d section was amended by adding a clause providing that no person shall be appointed to the office of deputy postmaster, unless he shall be a resident in the town where the office is located.

The 35th section, which provided that the contract year shall commence on the 1st of July, &c. was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. GILLETT, the words "and which shall be accepted by the Postmaster General," applied to certain bonds to be given by postmasters to release previous sureties, were inserted after the 6th line of the 30th section.

Several additional sections, as reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, were then read, and offered as amendments.

Mr. SHIELDS moved an amendment, with a view to prevent the circulation of incendiary papers, pamphlets, orints, &c. through the mail, with the intent to excite in-

rrection among slaves.

Mr. SHIELDS said he wished to discuss the motion at ength; and as the hour was late, and it would be impossible to get through the bill that evening, he moved that the ommittee rise. The question was taken, and decided in the negative

Mr. SHIELDS then waived his right to the floor, to allow other amendments to be offered and considered, upon an understanding that he should be entitled to the floor upon another day.

The House then proceeded to consider other amendments until 7 o'clock, when the committee rose, and the

Mr. PINCKNEY, on leave, presented, on Wednesday, the memorial of the Town Council of Georgetown, South Carolina, praying for an appropriation for a survey of the bar and harbor of that place; which was referred to the CORRECTION.—In the report published yesterday, of the debate in the House on Mr. Pinckney's report, the remarks unluckily attributed to Mr. A. H. Shepperd should have been set down to Mr. Robertson, of Virginia; and

the name of Mr. Glascock, of Georgia, in another part of the report, was, by mistake, put in the place of that of Mr. Owens, of the same State, in the debate on the report on the subject of abolition memorials.

Washington City, May 19, 1836.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In the report in this morning's National Intelligencer, of some remarks made by me yesterday, on the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to suppress the hostilities of the Creek Indians, I am represented as having said, "that the manner in which the Secretary of War sent messages to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, instead of sending them to the House, was insulting to the House."

I made use of no such expression, nor did I intend to convey the idea that the Secretary of War had been guilty of any intentional disrespect to the House. I spoke of respect to the House in a parliamentary sense merely in reference to the forms of business. The report is, in other respects, inaccurate, so as to make it proper for me to write out my remarks. out my remarks.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. SAML. F. VINTON.

THE ODORIFEROUS COMPOUND, or Oriental Sweet Bag, a delicate and pleasant perfume for wardrobes, drawers, &c. composed of herbs and flowers,

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

1.000 lbs. Prime Bacon, st ACON, LARD, &c.
1,000 lbs. Prime Bacon, small Hams, and hog round 500 lbs. No. 1 Lard, in kegs.
In store and for sale, to close a consignment.
HOGMIRE & COMPTON,

Who keep a constant supply of Superior White Wheat Fam ly Flour, Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Shorts, Corn, Rye Chep Oats, and baled Hay.

BYOR REMAR.

OR RENT—A convenient, well-finished Frame House, containing nine rooms, near the General Post Office. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate.

Wanted immediately,

A Male Servant, capable of the care of Horses and tending a Garden. A slave from the country would be preferred, to be hired by the year. Inquire of

hired by the year. Inquire of may 20—dlw POLKINHORN & CAMPBELL. WERY VALUABLE LOTS.—Will be added to the very extensive sale of valuable city property, to take place at Fuller's Tavern, on Tuesday, 24th inst. the following lots which are eligibly situated with reference to the Basin or Canal,

Lots 5, 6, and 22, in square No. 1, { Fronting on the Basin, and highly valuable. 10, do 5, 3, 4, and 5, do 6. do 6, do s. of 12, All valuable.

do w. of 14, The lots in square No. 1, from their position and the extent f their fronts, are well worthy of speculation, being very valuaole, and all the other lots, as above, offer to capitalists an invest-ment that will at no distant day bring a great increase in price. Terms of sale, one-fifth cash, balance 6, 12, and 18 months, with notes bearing interest, and well endor EDW'D DYER,

may 20-FS&Tuif

TRY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION—BY T. C. WRIGHT, Georgetown.—On Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., I shall offer for sale, at public auction, the following very valuable property, belonging to a gentleman about to remove from this Dis-

trict, viz.

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

Also, a lot of ground on West street, 75 feet front by 220 feet in depth; on this lot are an excellent 3 story brick dwelling-house

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

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

epair.

Also, a lot of ground, with a 2 story brick house thereon, fronting on 2d street, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Nowland.

The sale will commence at the property on Water street; part of the purchase money may remain under mortgage on the property.

Terms at sale.

THOS. C. WRIGHT,
may 20

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

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

JOHN JOHNSON,
TH. S. ALEXANDER,

may 20-dtllthJune

T AUCTION.—Will be sold on the lot east of National T Hotel Livery Stable, and opposite Dr. Thos. Sewall's, on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. a large assortment of doors, door-frames, window-frames, and sashes, shutters, blinds, Venitian doors, mantelpieces, lots of lumber, &c. &c. Persons wishing to build either frame or brick buildings, hot or green-houses, will do well to attend the sale.

P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers.

WASHINGTON.

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

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1836.

A LETTER FROM GEN. HOUSTON.-The New Orleans Bulletin copies the following letter from the Natchitoches Herald, with the remark that it must have been written a day or more previous to the battle which took place on or about the 20th ult., an account of which has already been published.

FROM THE NATCHITOCHES HERALD.

By the kindness of a gentleman who arrived from Texas this morning, we have been put in possession of the following letter:

Camp Safety, San Jacinto, Linch's Crossing, April 20.

Mr. President: Dear Sir: This morning the army reached this point, and was attacked at half past 11 A. M. by the army of Santa Ana, which continued until 3 o'clock, when he withdrew his forces from the field. Our men were few who engaged the enemy, the balance remaining oncealed for the purpose of hiding our numbers. His force s reported at 800; ours does not exceed 750. I am disposed to think that the enemy intend another attack to-night by a change of position. We had but one man wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at from 16 to 20. There would be no difficulty in securing the rights of the People, and the liberties of Texas, if men would march to their duty, and not fly like recreants from danger. Texas must be defended, and liberty maintained.

SAM. HOUSTON,
Commander in Chief. Camp Safety, San Jacinto, Linch's Crossing, April 20.

P. S.—Santa Ana was in the field. The officers and soldiers acted well. Col. Rusk was in the action, and fully met my wishes.

POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register of Tuesday last says: "Meetings have now been held in forty-two out of the sixty-five counties in North Carolina, in favor of WHITE, TYLER, and DUDLEY. We have also ten electors in the field; only five more wanting to complete our ticket. Let the friends of the cause, in the different counties, continue as active as they have commenced; let none of us faint by the way-side; and certain victory awaits us both in August and November.

Strawberries made their first appearance in our market yesterday morning.

Among the strangers now in Washington, we bserve Gen. Duncan, the Governor of the State of Illinois.

We have received for publication a note from Mr. J. F. Dris, on the subject of allusions made to him in the course f debate yesterday, in the House of Representatives, which we withhold from the press, because that part of the debate tas not been reported for this paper. Mr. O. denies, in he letter, that he ever wrote a line to or for the paper in which he was said, in debate, to have written, or for any ther paper, any matter of the nature imputed to him.

St. Louis, (Mo.) May 5.
The Mississippi is now higher than it has been for several years. We understand that a great portion of Marion ity is submerged. Fears are entertained that the same at will attend different towns and points on the lower Mississippi.

issippi.

The Memphis Enquirer of the 20th, before the com-tencement of the flood here, says: "The Mississippi is igher than it has been for the last three years, and is raplly swelling. Fears are entertained of an unusual overflowing of its waters. Speculators in Arkansas lands will hortly have to use a ten feet pole to find their lands."—

The Commercial Bank of New Orleans, according to the terms of its charter, has just completed its works for supplying that city with fresh and pure water. They have een constructed at an expense of half a million of dollars, and are declared to be quite as effective as those of Philadelphia. During the first twenty-four hours that the entire was put into operation, it forced from the Mississippi ato the reservoir nearly four million gallons, and on the econd day about three and a half millions. The water in the reservoirs can be raised about thirty feet above the level of the most elevated part of New Orleans. A handsome of the deau has been constructed at the Cathedral square. There is no doubt that not only the comfort but the health

be the reservoir and the last millions. The water in the second day about three and a half millions. The water in the second day about three and a half millions. The water in the second day about three and a half millions. The water in the second day about three and a half millions. The water in the second of the part of the water in the second of the part of New Orleans. A handsome of the second of the part of New Orleans. A handsome of the part of the water in the second of the part of the p

is any thing but agreeable in Paris. Instead of that union and regard which citizens of a common country should cherish for each other in a foreign land, we are informed that there is little association, and that little by no means agreeable. How true it is, we shall not venture to say; but ru-mors are afloat that constant tracasseries or hoaxes are played on each other; as, for example: a large uninvited party making its appearance, preceded by confectionery and other refreshments, thus taking the inmate wholly by surprise. A coffin has been sent for one that was ill; a hearse for another; and a hundred disreputable fooleries, which are unknown here. Who are the authors, or of what country, remain unknown; but society is said to be any thing but agreeable, social, or good-hearted.—New

The Tuscaloosa Flag of the 30th ult. says: "We understand General Gaines addressed a letter to Governor Clay, of Alabama, in all respects similar to that which he addressed to Governor White, of Louisiana, as published, requesting to be furnished a battalion of eight or ten companies from this State. We also understand Governor CLAY declined a compliance with General G.'s request, in the absence of any express authority from the President of the United States, and on the ground that a war with the Creek Indians is apprehended, and considered probable; in which event we shall stand in need of all the troops that could be consistently furnished by this State."

FREDERICKSBURG, (VA.) MAY 17 Geological Society of Fredericksburg, —The formation of Geological and Mineralogical Society in our town within a Geological and Mineralogical Society in our town within a few weeks past, is perhaps known to our readers from the notices which have appeared respecting its meetings. On Friday evening last, it was, for the first time, presented to the Public, and its claims to patronage and its importance to the community illustrated, in an address by M. F. MAURY, Esq. of the U. S. Navy, one of the members. We were one of a large audience who listened with great pleasure to the able and eloquent exposition of the vast practical utility of these sciences, as well as the exceeding interest attaching to them as branches of merely speculative study. The necessity and importance of this community—situated, as necessity and importance of this community—situated, as it is, in the mining district of Virginia—cultivating mineralogical science, were strongly dwelt upon. Messrs. R. Rogers and Walker, who are engaged in

the geological survey of the State, in pursuance of the act of the last Legislature, under the general superintendence of Professor WM. B. ROGERS, of the University of Virginia have been in our neighborhood for a day or two, and left town this morning to examine the Northern Neck, the marl beds of which are of interest to the geologist, and of infinite importance to the agriculturist.—Arena.

PENSACOLA, MAY 7. Naval.—The United States sloop of war VANDALIA arrived here this morning, four days from Tampa. She brings no additional news from the scat of war. Officers

The sloop of war Sr. Louis sailed yesterday.

AN APPEAL TO THE SENATE.

ton City.

May a suffering claimant, to whom the Government owes a just sum of money, and whose family is suffering for the necessaries of life for the want of it, respectfully and humbly ask you if one or two days cannot be set apart to pass the numerous private bills which have been sent to your body by the House of Representatives, and to the passage of which no objection will be made? How much suffering! how many distresses, and what anxieties would you thus relieve! In devoting only a few days, or even one day, to this business, not only would justice be done, but charity to the many poor claimants, some of whom will be ruined if the relief be not soon

granted. Excuse, I pray you, this appeal from A SUFFERING PRIVATE CLAIMANT. MARRIAGE.
On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Laurie, Mr. JOHN STRETCH, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSAN ANN, daughter of Alexander Scott, Esq. of Washing-May 18, 1836.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, For April, 1833.—Capitol Hill, Washington City

	Fh	't.				
Days.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Barometer.	WEATHER.	Winds.	RAIN.
1	40	52	30.30	Cloudy, light and mod breezes	NE.	
2	42	60	30.10	Cloudy, It br aurora borealis	NE.SW.	
3	46	50	30.00	Cloudy, fr lt br wind variable		
4	44	46	29.90	Rain, moderate breeze	NE.	1.00
5	36	54	30.00	Clear, calm, It breeze, ev rain ?		
6	32	42	30.20	Snow last night & inch, mod br \	NW.	.30
7	128	54	30.30	Fair, clr. frost, cloudy	SE.	
8	36	58	30.30	Fair, mod br cloudy br br	SW.	
9	55	70	30.10	Clear, br br cloudy	SW.	
10	42	60	29.80	Cloudy, gale, rain, fair,	SW.NW.	.50
				Fair, mod br	NW.	STATE OF THE PARTY
			30.26		ENE.	
				Rain, br br. ev lightning S W	-	2.10
				Fog, fr lt br	SSW.	The second
				Fair, mod and br br	SSW.	
				Fair, mod br aft overcast	NE.	
17	40	52	30.28	Rain, It and mod br	NF.	60
				Rain, do do	SW.	200
19	48	54	30.25	Rain, br br ev fair	NE.	.50
20	46	60	30.34	Cloudy, light breeze	NE.	
				Do rain, thunder	E. by N.	.50
				Fair, br br ev lt and mod br*	NW.	1000
			30.33	Cloudy, mod and brisk breezes	S.	
				Do br br	NNE. NW	
				Clear, br br ev calm	NNE.	4
				Fair, br and mod brs	N.	
				Fair, mod br	NE.	
				Cloudy, fair, mod br	NE.	100
				Fair, mod br ev cloudy	NE.	

Inches 5.50
* Splendid aurora borealis 11 P. M.

APRIL, 1835.

Maximum on the 18th, 31 deg.

Minimum on the 2d, 9th, 25th, 29th, 74 deg.

Difference of extremes, 53 deg.

Mean of extremes, 26.5 deg.

Fall of rain for the month, 4.88 inches. COUNCIL OF THE COLUMBIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
In Session, April 16, 23, 30, and May 7 and 14.

FLOWERS.

Exhibited—By Mr. Dick, the following new kinds of roses iz. New Hybrid, Doutrell, Wells' Cabbage China, Watts' Cestial China, La Foutrelle, four new and valuable roses latel lestial China, La Foutrelle, four new and valuable roses lately introduced into the country; also, the yellow, red, white, and Golconda Tea, the thornless Champney, Jackson Sauguinia, yellow Banksia, Chinese Cluster, Azalia Indica, (with purple flowers,) and a variety of Heart's Ease. By Mr. Wiltberger, specimens of the Parrot Tulip and Narcissus Tasetta. By Mr. Barnard, specimens of Tulips, Persian Lilacs, several varieties of native flowers, among which was the Orchis Spectactis. By the Misses Barnard, specimens of the Dodecatheon, Calycantus, English May Thorn, Eglantine, Bird Cherry, Snow Flake, Narcissus, Columbine, Cypripedium, and native Geraniums. And by Mr. Suter, specimens of the white, yellow, and black Tea, and white and black daily Rose, white and yellow Banksia, Azalia Indica, (red variety,) single and double Tulips, Polyantus, double yellow Ranuaculus, Calycanthus, Narcissus, and native double Anemone.

s, double yearone FRUITS

original and real apple till the weight undeceived them. This specimen of art reflects great credit on the skill and taste of

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED MAY 17. Schr. Washington, Rice, New York; to Stephen Shinn & Co. and freight for the District. Schr. Charles Edmons v, Allen, plaster to the master.
SALLED MAY 17.
Sloop Friendship, Hellinger, Philadelphia.
Schr. Columbia, Curtis, Boston.

MERICAN HISTORY, LAW, TRAVELS, &c. Watterston & Van Zandt's Tabular Statistical Views of the United States, 8vo. \$4.
Wattins, Trial of Tobias, 1829, 75 cents.
Speeches and Forensic Arguments of Daniel Webster, \$3.
A Winter in the West, by a New Yorker, 2 vols. 12mo. \$2.
Sparks's edition of the Writings of George Washington, 8vo.

Williams's History of Vermont, 2d ed. 2 vols, 8vo. \$5. Williams, Memoirs of Roger, 12mo. \$1 25. Abbot's Letters on Cuba in 1828, \$2. Abbot's Letters on Cuba in 1828, \$2.

Atwater's Tour to Prairie du Chien in 1829, 75 cents.

Bonnycastle's Account of South America, 8vo. \$2 50.

Columbus's First Foyage to America, 8vo. \$1 75.

Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus, \$2.

Davenport's Gazetteor of North America and the West Inties, \$2.

Darby's Historical, Geographical, and Statistical Views of the

United States, \$2.

Darby and Dwight's Gazetteer of the United States, 8vo. \$4.

Cox's Adventures on the Columbia River and Journey across the American Continent, \$1 50.

Flint's History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley, 2

ols. \$3. Flint's Travels and Residence in Mississippi, 8vo. \$2. Hall's, Basil, Voyage to Chili, Peru, and Mexico, 1820, '21, nd '22, \$1 75.

Hall's, James, Sketches of History, Life, and Manners, in the Hall's, James, Section 175.

West, 2 vols. \$1 75.

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

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

On salar by

P. THOMPSON. On sale by

TINGUISHED AMERICANS.—Numbers 25 to 30, inclusive, are this day received by F. TAYLOR, containing portraits and biography of Gen. Morgan, Marion, Decatur, Bainbridge, Felix Grandy, Van Rensselaer, Lindley Murray, Benjamin Rush, Fulton, Kufus King, Monroe, Judge Story, and many othors: for sale by the set or single fumber at the publishers' thers; for sale by the set or single number at the publishers covest prices, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediatel east of Gadsby's Hotel, where the Public are invited to call and examine into the character and execution of the work.

of good quality, will be sold low, if applied for immediate ly.

A. SHEPHERD & CO. (Globe) may 19-3t

CITY AFFAIRS.

MAYORALTY.

The relief given to our city by Congress has enabled her to rise from her ashes, and if we avail ourselves prudently of this new impetus in the affairs of our corporation, property and the whole condition of our citizens will be entirely and most beneficially changed. To effect this is not in the power of any one individual, but must result from a general co-operation; much of it, however, will depend upon the person who is selected as the Chief Officer of the city: and in order to do away with old things which have led us into difficulties, and old prejudices which have never done us any good, it is advisable and judicious to elect a man who will suit the vigor and freshness of the times; and it is with this view that Henry M. Morrit will be supported for Mayor at the approaching election.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

The Citizens of the City are invited to consider the qualifications of JOHN J. DERMOTT, Esq. as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

Citizens of 2d and 3d Wards.

To the President of the Board of Health.

To the President of the Board of Health.

Washington, May 20, 1836.

Dear Sir: If you recollect, your humble servant made a most woful complaint, about two weeks age, respecting a neighboring nuisance. And now, sir, I am painfully constrained to trouble you again upon the same unpleasant subject; for your kind attention has only freed me from the horns of one dilemma, just to stick me on the horns of another. The neighboring lot, when I made my complaint, belonged, as I thought, to an honest Hibernian, and presumed that my object was accomplished; and that this digging, ditching, and filling up son of Saint Patrick would offer no objection, but fill up forthwith. But lo! to my no small mortification and regret, in the twinkling of an eye the lot and nuisance was turned over into the hands of the ladies; and that such being the fact, you are aware, sir, it is a gone case. The transfer has been made to a poor widow, who has probably pocketed by the purchase one hundred dollars, (and I wish from my very heart it was a thousand.) Now, sir, what am I to do? If I insist on filling up, I enlist all the best feeling of the neighborhood against me, of which, above all things, I desire to have; and probably, sir, the worthy Board of Health itself would not escape. And then, sir, to crown the whole matter, our worthy Commissioner of the third Ward, whose heart, I verily believe, is as tender as a sucking pig's, if he were to enforce the law, would be involved in as bad a box as ourselves. Now, sir, under all these circumstances, you probably can inform me whether or not the united wisdom and prudence of the honorable Board of volved in as bad a box as ourselves. Now, sir, under all these circumstances, you probably can inform me whether or not the united wisdom and prudence of the honorable Board of Health, who, I am persuaded, have the best interests and health of our growing metropolis near at heart (for much wisdom and prudence the case certainly requires) can remedy the evil. If not, I must be doomed to pass the coming eason amid frogs and gallinippers, or else decamp.
With much respect I remain, yours, &c.

Dr. H. LINDSLEY, Pres. Bd. of Health.

To the Friends of Liberty!!—The friends of TEXAS are requested to meet at the City Hall, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of aiding our kindred and friends who are now struggling for Liberty against the myrmidons of a despot and Tyrant, who have bid defiance to the laws of humanity, and set at naught the sacred principles of civilized warfare.

Washington, May 19, 1836.

Washington, Way 19, 1836.

NION QUOIT CLUB.—The members of the Club will meet on the Quoit ground on Saturday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. As it is the first meeting of the season, a punctual attendance is desired.

By order of the President:

may 20

JOHN HOBSON, Sec'y.

COLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. OLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting will be held on Saturday evening, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock. The lecture, by Dr. Jones, on Vegetable Chemistry, to which the friends of horticulture are invited, will commence precisely at 5 o'clock.

The General Committee of Arrangements for the ensuing exhibition are requested to meet at half past three o'clock.

may 20—2t D. A. HALL, Sec. protem.

YHE HOWARD INSTITUTION CLOTHING STORE, near the Centre Market, has for sale Summer Clothing, Roundabouts, Vests, and Pantaloons, Drawers, and under Vests. Also, a good assortment of Shirts, linen and cotton, fine, middling, and common quality; which may be had at moderate prices.

had at moderate prices.

May 20—w

ANAL LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON

AND THE WEST.—United States Daily Mail

Line.—The Packet Boats run between Georgetown and Shepherdstown daily, Sandays excepted. Hour of starting, 4 o'clock

A. M. Fare through, \$3; intermediate distances in proportion.

stages, in connexion with the line, will run regularly between the boats at Georgetown and the city of Washington, calling for passengers at the principal Hotels, and all intermediate points on Penasylvania Avenue, at an extra charge of 25 cents.

Offices—In Washington, at the American Hotel, Fuller's; in Georgetown, at You Essen's Refectory; in Shepherdstown, at A. Humrickhouse's, and Short & Harris's.

For the connexion of the line with the West, and with intermediate points, see the Company's cards and former advertisements.

J. 1. STULL, Secretary,

Manual Ma

1 do seven braid do do do 1 do 1 do Cottages, very fine 1 do English Straw Gipseys, do Oriental Bonnets, Grecian shape 1 do real Shaker Bonnets, all sizes The latest, style of Drawn Bonnets A splendid assortment of the newest style Ribands French and American Flowers and Wreaths of every description

Vith almost every other article in the Millinery line; all of which will be disposed of on the most pleasing terms.

OME years past Gustavus Waters intermarried with Mary Thomas, both of Charles county, Maryland, and migrated to one of the Southern States. Edward Thomas, rother to said Mary, died some time in the year 1835, (without ineal heirs,) leaving a real and personal estate: This is therefore to give notice to the said Gustavus Waters and Mary his wife, or their legal representatives, to be and appear before the Judges of Charles County Orphans' Court on or before the 2d Fuesday in October next, to receive their proportion of said deceased's personal estate.

MARGARET ADAMS

MARGARET ADAMS, may 20—law6w Adm'x of Ed. Thomas, Bryantown, Md. The Savannah Georgian and Charleston Courier will please publish, and send their accounts as above.

COMMISSIONER, TRUSTEESHIP, & AGEN-CY.—I offer my services to the Public for the transaction of business in either character of the above caption.

ISAAC ROBBINS.

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.-As agent for Thomas Fair-WOOD LAND FOR SALE.—As agent for Thomas Fairfax, Esq. the subscriber will sell a tract of land lying in the
county of Alexandria; the Columbian turnpike road leading
from the Potomae bridge, intersecting the Little River turnpike
road, forms the southern boundary to within 150 or 200 yards of
a new mill now being erected on Foor Mile run, and near the
"old factory," situated bower down the run.

This land is distant from Alexandria five miles, and from
Washington City and Georgatown three to three and a half
miles. It contains, by recent survey, riving 225 acres; a large
proportion of which is covered with heavy timber, such as white,
black, and chestant oak, hickory, maple, &c. There are seve-

olack, and chestaut oak, hickory, maple, &c. There are several acres of natural meadow, through which runs a fine stream of never-failing water, known by the name of "the Doctor's

ranch," flowing from excellent springs rising up on the land.

It is supposed that from 190 to 200 acres of this tract would verage from 20 to 25 cords of wood to the acre. Its proximity

average from 20 to 25 cords of wood to the acre. Its preximity to Washington, where wood during the winter season commands four to five and six dollars per cord, renders it doubly valuable. The goodness of the soil for arable purposes is unquestionable, when taken in connexion with the growth of timber.

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

ISAAC ROBBINS,

may 20—d3t&eo2w

Alexandria.

may 20-d3t&eo2w

INSHERIES FOR RENT.—My upper and lower Halelowing Point landings. Those Fisheries are on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about midway between the White-House and Sycamore landings.

May 20—3taw2w

R. THOMPSON, Alexandria.

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

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

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

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

The pupils are required to write from memory sketches of the

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

The pupils are required to write from memory sketches of the Bermons 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.

TREMS.—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:

Extremences:

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, IL. D.
Lexington do.—Joseph H. Lumpkin, Esq.
Savannah, do.—Joseph Cumming and Jacob Waldburg, Esqs.
Natchez, Miss.—Dr. Wm. Dunbar, and Henry W. Huntington, Esq.

Mrs. George Blight.

ap 26—25t

AND AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I wish to sell at private sale a Farm containing about seventy-five acres 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.

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

mar 19—2aw3w

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 clothing, 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.

ap 15—cp3w

ALLEN SCOTT.

ap 15—cp3w

ALLEN SCOTT.

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, 6 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 papers from some colored person in this county or in the District of 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.

mar 22—eplawtf ELI OFFUTT.

Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.

mar 22—cplawif ELI OFFUTT.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

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OODLAND FOR SALE.—The subscribers, wishing to close the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & T. W. Gough, will offer, at public sale, in Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 17th day of May next, all that tract of land, in said county, called "Yunter's Hills," containing 1,750 acres; of which about 1,500 are thickly covered with wood and timber yielding forty or fifty cords to the acre, chiefly of oak, pine, and hickory, with a large quantity of chestnut and cedar, well suited for post and railing.

This land is situated near the river Potomac, on Blake creek, which empties into that river, by which the wood and timber may be readily conveyed by scows to a railvay extending into the river to ten feet water, affording, with two cars, carrying two cords of wood each, great facilities and despatch to vessels 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

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscribers, near Leonardtown.

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

Administratrix of S. Gough.

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 month; and send their accounts to this

\$150 REWARD.

8 150 REWARD.

PAN AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, without any known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Boswell. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, smartly pitted with the small-pox, lips thick, and mouth somewhat protruding; speaks quick, and stammers a good deal when sharply accosted; has a harsh countenance, and rather disagreeable face, and is a common plantation hand.

This fellow left me some four or five years ago, and got to Pennsylvania, where he was taken up and brought home. The transgression was overlooked, and it is more than probable he is now endeavoring to escape in the same direction. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, no matter where taken. It is not unlikely he is in Calvert county, as he has many acquaintances in the neighborhood of Mr. William Bos well.

ROBERT W. BOWIE,

ROBERT W. BOWIE,

sopt 21-optf Near Nottingham, Prince George's co. Md.

OCCOOUAN COTTON FACTORY FOR SALE OR RENT.—The copartnership between the subscribers being about to be dissolved, we offer for sale the above-

bers being about to be dissolved, we offer for safe the above named 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 eighborhood where white help can be had in abundance. The ituation is healthy, the water-power very valuable, and the cost f transportation by water to the District of Columbia is mode-

of transportation by water to the District of Columbia is moderate.

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.

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 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.

ing. G. N. CAUSIN.

ap 29—law5w

| Tay HE 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. I. Capt. Geo. H. Terrett, of Virginia, who first broke and trained him, an I 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 Vitke—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, pro-

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 mares, Mr. Adams says the Ace was always "well up;" particularly in the second heat over the Fairfield Course, which, he says, "was un in the unparalleled time of 7m. 51s." Mr. A., in a letter to 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 marce, if required, and particular care taken of all such; but there will be no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH,

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH,
Grassland, near Georgetown, D. C.
ne owning a mare whose produce has won

race of four mile heats, may have her put to the Ace of Dian

* He was lame before starting, having been injured while it training the preceding Fall. mar 23—2td&w5tcp DEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on JAMES BROWN again respectfully informs the Public that the above celebrated watering place has been fitted up in a style of superior beauty and comfort, and is now fully prepared for the reception and accommodation of a very large number of

The bar and larder are furnished with the choicest liquors and The bar and larder are turnished with the choicest inquors and viands that the domestic and Eastern markets can afford. J. B. gives the assurance that no efforts on his part will be spared to render his guests happy and comfortable, and flatters himself that his long experience and the attention he has bestowed in the selection of the best servants, will enable him to afford general satisfaction. may 10-w8w

Prince George's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, April term, 1836.

Alfred Edelen, Executor, Joseph Edelen and others.

Aloysius Edelen.

Aloysius Edelen.

RDERED, that the sale made and reported by Benedict J.
Semmes, trustee for the sale of part of the real estate of the late Joseph Edelen, senior, in the proceedings in this cause mentioned, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first Monday of July next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia at least once a week for three successive weeks, before the third Monday in June next. The report in this case states the amount of sales June next. The report in this case states the amount of sales

to be seven hundred and five dollars and sixty cents.

C. DORSEY. AQUILA BEALL, Clerk. True copy test:

100 DRUGGISTS. -- A Retail Drug Store in Bal-timore for sale. -- The subscriber, wishing to make an timore 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, Pertumery, 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 purchaser, if preferred. Address X. Y., Baltimore, through the Post Office, with real name and address.

mar 19—cp8t

mar 19-cpSt

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. ANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, a brigh mulatto man who calls himself WASHINGTON HER BERT, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with thick lips, a scar on his forehead; bushy hair, large gray eyes, and rather a disagreeable countenance when spoken to. His clothing was a brown freck 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 eastward, 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

to qualify themselves for teaching is invited to this depar

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 to the Junior class in college.

The conduct of the Students is orderly and studious; a arge proportion of those in the higher classes is professedly pions. 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 colege classes meet together for declamation, select reading, and ending compositions, subject to criticism by students and processors.

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 gentlemen desirous of taking a collegiate course may enjoy here as 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—Itdw3w President of Washington College.

ap 2—1tdw3w President of Washington College.

TISS E. MARCHLLY'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 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, 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 premitums.

The institution is provided with a good library.

The institution is provided with a good library.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out unattended. Thei viter are always received in the presence of some member of the family. During recreation, they are under the superintend ence of one of their teachers.

TERMS.

Board and tuition, per annum.

Board and tuition, per annum, - Half boarders, tuition not included, -Day scholars, EXTRA CHARGES.

French, per annum,
Spanish, Music, Drawing, and Dancing, at the Professors' charges.
Ordinary infirmary charges, not including Doctor's 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 a

Washing, per annum,

Boarders pay the current charges half yearly in advance.
Day scholars quarterly.

Parents and guardians residing at a distance are required to 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 Orlean lvertiser will insert the above advertisement once a week for ree months, and send their accounts to this office.

WALUABLE 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 exists is highly improved. The soil is ounty, whereon the late Thomas Snowden resided at the time of his death. This estate is highly improved. The soil is qually well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobactor. The meadows are extensive, and it is believed the Farm, or grazing purposes, would be equal to any Farm in the country. The improvements consist of a large and commodious Dweling 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 ontains about Twelve Hundred acres of Land. It will be sold, there or in parcels, to suit purchasers. For further particulars.

bacco 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, Esgrs.

At the time and place last mentioued, 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 2d day of June next, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, another tract or parcel of land called "BROOKS," lying in Anne Arundel county, about two miles from the Savage Factory, and containing about Twelve Hundred Acres of Land. This land is in a superior state of cultivation, and the improvements thereon are excellent. The Baltimore and Washington Railroad passes through the farm. This land will also be sold entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Reference for further particulars may be made to Mr. Zedekiah Moore, who resides in the neighborhood.

The foregoing lands will be sold on credits of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months; the purchaser to give bonds, with satisfactory security, for the punctual payment of the several instalments, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

HORACE CAPRON,

THOMAS S. HERBERT,

THOMAS S. HERBERT,

ELKRIDGE LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell the FARM on which he resides, at Elkridge, containing 950 acres, of which about 400 is woodland. This farm taining 950 acres, of which about 400 is woodland. This farm possesses many advantages to a person disposed to unite manufacturing or milling concerns with farming, having a beautiful and never-failing stream of water running through its entire length, affording several eligible sites for such purposes; on which there formerly was a furnace; the banks furnishing ore still of a superior quality on the farm, within less than a mile of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes within a mile also of this land. The improvements are very comfortable, viz. a substantial brick diwelling-house and kitchen, with pump and dairy in the yard; ice-tiouse, smoke-house, &c, with several detached houses and gardens, for the accommodation of the farm hands; barn, stables, tobacco houses, large brick granary, &c. valuable meadows, thriving young orchards, &c. The distance from Baltimore by the turnpike is about nine miles. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or by letter, addressed to D. MURRAY,

Near Elkridge Landing.

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,
WILLIAM E. BARTLES;
HENRY CANLER,
THOS S CARDINFER

THOS. S. GARDINER, Commissioners.

ap 23—law5w ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
Ran away from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland, on Monday, the 2d day of May, a mulatto man who calls himself ARCHY SHAW.
Archy is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a dark mulatto, rather a copper color, full eyes and red, quite spare made, full head of hair, his teeth not sound.

I will give forty dollars for the apprehension of Archy, if caught in the District of Columbia, one hundred dollars if he is taken in Baltimore or any free State.

may 6—wtf

OTHO B. BEALL.

may 6—wif OTHO B. BEALL.

WALUABLE POTOMAC LAND AND FISH
farm on which I now reside, called Tulip Hill, situate in Prince
George's County, Maryland, five miles from Alexandria, and
twelve miles from Washington, adjoining the estate of the late
Dennis M. Lyles. This farm contains six hundred acres, one
hundred and twenty of which are well timbered; the arable part
is composed of different grades of soil, all of which is well
adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. and receives
the application of clover and plaster with great effect. It is laid
off in four fields, two ten acre lots and a beautiful upland meadow, all well supplied with water. There are also about forty
acres of inexhaustible marsh land, a large portion of which is
almost in a state for cultivation, and produces annually a very
abundant crop of grass, and if thoroughly reclaimed, which might
be done with little expense, would make this the most desirable
grass farm in this section of the country. This farm bounds
three-fourths of a mile on the Potomac river, and has attached
to it two shad and herring fisheries, one of which has been regularly and successfully fished for many years, and has neverfailed to nett a handsome profit on the expenditures, and will any
season more than pay the interest on the amount I am willing to
take for the property. There is a new and complete outfit for
this landing, which will be disposed of if desired. In addition to
the application of clover and plaster, these fisheries furnish a
large quantity of offal, which acts powerfully as a manure, and
will show its effects for years if properly applied. The great
abundance of wild fowl, canvass-backs, &c. in their season, is not
the least of the advantages which this farm possesses. The improvements consist of a small dwelling house beautifully situated, fronting the Potomac river, about 100 yards therefrom, on
an elevated situation, commanding a view of every field, also
the cities of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington; smoke
house, ice house

Floragia RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.—Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office between the 1st and 3d of June next, for laying the superstructure on fifty miles 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.

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen and all

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

TRUSTEES' SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Princ George's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, th subscribers will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 16th day subscribers will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, the following tracts or parcels of land, the property of Tobias Duvall, late of said county, decased, to wit: A tract called Pleasant Grove Locust Park, addition to Locust Park, and part of Moore's Industry, containing together about 200 acres; also, part of a tract called The First Vacancy Enlarged, and part of Duvall's Discovery, containing together about 262 acres. The above property is situated in Prince George's county, Maryland, about six miles below Vansville, and three miles from Good Luck, and adjoins the farms of Dr. Charles Duvall and Zadock Duvall. The improvements are four tobacco houses, three of which are nearly new, a comfortable frame dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses; fruit of different kinds! from 40 to 50 acres good meadow land, a sufficiency of gook oak timber, and 50 acres good meadow land, a sufficiency of gook oak timber, and is well watered.

The terms of sale are, \$700 of the purchase money to be paid.

The terms of sale are, \$700 of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the court, and the balance upon a credit of one, two; and three years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscribers are authorized by the decree to convey the property to the purchaser free and clear of all claims of the parties to this decree, and of any person claiming under them.

N. CARROLL STEPHEN, SAMUEL DUVALL

may 14—w6w

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

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are, a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the 1st of January, 1837, when possession of the property will be given; and upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the Commissioners shall, by a good and sufficient deed or deeds, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the property to him, her, or them sold.

Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. BOWLING,

GEORGE L. BOARMAN,

THOMAS B. DYER,

TOBIAS BOARMAN,

TOBIAS BOARMAN, may 14-w6w

TOBIAS BOARMAN,

may 11-wts

FINE FARM.—Now for sale, that beautiful and fertile farm called Bellefield, late the residence of my son, and adjoining that on which I reside in the country of Loudoun. It is a part of that most desirable region of country at the eastern base of the Blue ridge, and within three miles of the village of Upperville, a post town, through which passes regularly a mail stage upon the Ashby's gap turnpike road.

This estate contains 450 acres of land, with substantial and comfortable accommodations for a genteel family, and the necessary farm buildings, with fine orchard and garden fruits. It is divided into six fields, besides meadow, and inclosed mostly by substantial stone fences. Independent of its intrinsic value, many local advantages are superadded, as the healthfulness and beauty of the country, of which it forms a part, the schools, churches, post office, &c. of the adjacent village, the convenient merchant mills, and the facilities of transportation.

merchant mills, and the facilities of transportation.

I shall be absent from home until late in June, but on my return shall be prepared to treat for the sale of this property. In the mean time, I invite those disposed to purchase to visit the farm, and view its crops of grain, its pastures, and its grazing stock in the month of June, which will afford them the best means of estimating its value. The terms of navment will be means of estimating its value. The terms of payment will be made easy.
may 13—cplaw6w

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 ana-

tomical 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 military, geographical, and historical atlas: Price only \$5 25.

may 4

ASHINGTON COLLEGE, Pa,—Washington, and Salke.—A value of the putier coal leading from Amagonia and Washington, or College is in the townof Washington, washington compressed to the part of the control of the public road leading from Amagonia and Washington, or Sir from Baltimoners one from Francisco and Washington, and Sir from Baltimoners one from Francisco and Sir from Francisco and Sir from Baltimoners one from Sir from Baltimoners one from Francisco and Sir from Baltimoners on from Sir from Baltimoners one from Francisco and Sir from Baltimoners one from the world Control of Maryland. The sources for mounting and we are already from the world of many state of the control of Maryland. The sources for mounting and we are already from the world of the sources of Sir from Baltimoners one and Bartimoners one of Maryland. The sources for mounting and we will be supposed from the world of the sources of Department of the Sir from Baltim

county of Marengo, South Alabama, near the junction of the Warrior and Tombeckbee rivers, which afford steamboat navigation to Mobile, and immediately upon the line of location of the Mobile and Tennessee railroad. From the peculiar advantages which the "Limestone region of South Alabama" possesses and presents to emigrants in search of the combined advantages of health, society, facility of transportation, fertility and durability of soil, and adaptation to the production of the Southern staple, persons desirous of engaging in the culture of cotton will find that no portion of the Southwest presents these and other inducements in a higher degree than the district of country referred to.

The Farm contains two and one-eighth sections of cane brake land, which cannot be exceeded in fertility; nearly five hundred acres of which are open, under new fences, and in the culture of corn and cotton. The improvements consist of a good dwelling-house, new and very spacious gin, horse-mill, stable, barn, with well-built and comfortable cabins for the accommodation of from sixty to seventy-five negroes. Possession could be given by the 25th of December, or earlier, if the situation of the present crop admit. The land will be shown by Dr. S. W. Vaughan or Mr. R. Clarke, living near the premises, or by John Burwell, Esq. of Demopolis, Marengo county, Alabama.

Terms: This estate is offered for one-third cash, the balance at one, two, and three years; and in payment for the last instalments the subscriber would accept negroes, or bonds due in the State of Virginia, and secured to his satisfaction.

Communications addressed to W. M. B. Franklin Courthouse, Virginia, will meet with attention.

may 7—wtlstO

of announcing his arrival in this city with an assortment of Plants of every new description; Roses of all qualities; a great assortment of Flower Seeds, the most new; Onions of all qualities and species, the most rare; Plant Seeds the most curious and esteemed, by which he hopes that those who honor him with their visits, whether utilitarian or curioso, shall be amply gratified, conscious that the novelty of his collection and the moderation of his prices shall afford every satisfaction. His store is at the house of Mrs. Smith, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side.

May 5—ee2w

TILLINGIS LAND FOR SALE.—As Trustee for the

may 4—w3w Executor of Henry Waring.

LLINOIS LAND FOR SALE.—As Trustee for the creditors of Thomas Janney & Co. and Agent for the United States, I offer for sale the tract of Land in the American Bottom, Randolph county, Illinois, formerly the residence of Ninian Edwards, and supposed to contain about 1,468 acres. This land lies on the public road leading from Kaskaskia to St. Genevieve, Missouri, is bounded southwesterly by the river Mississippi, and is represented by those who have seen it to be very fertile. It has on it the house occupied by Governor Edwards, is partly open, and occupied by tenantry. Money has lately been remitted through the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, member of Congress from the district, to pay the taxes up to this year, and it is believed no arrearages of any kind are due; but, to prevent all disputes and difficulties, I guaranty nothing; and the purchaser, who must investigate for himself, will be liable for any that may be due, but, at the same time, will be entitled to all arrearages or the same time, will be entitled to all arrearages or the same time, will be entitled to all arrearages or the same time, will be entitled to all arrearages or the same time, will be entitled to all arrearages or the same time, will be entitled to all arrearages or and the purchaser.

rents &c. due to the land.

Acting only as Agent and Trustee, I, of course, convey nothing beyond my powers, though the title is believed to be unexceptionable.

Reference is made to Judge Pope and Sidney Breeze, Esq. of Reference is made to Judge Pope and Sidney Breeze, Esq. of Carlisle, and David J. Baker, Esq. of Kaskaskia, who are competent to give any needful information.

I invite proposals, payable in cash, and expect to sell by the 1st of July.

Alexandria, May 2.

sion, if taken over twenty miles from home, \$100; if taken un-der twenty miles from home, \$50; and the above reward iftaken out of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, and in every instance secured so that I get him again. dec 22—3tawtf GRAFTON TYLER.

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 lurking in the neighborhood of the city.

I will give \$50 a piece for them if taken within the District, 200 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from

I will give \$50 a piece for them if taken within the District, \$100 each if taken in Maryland, or elsewhere, and secured in any 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, Ian 25—48ctf

Washington City, Jan 25-d&ctf IFE ON THE LAKES—By the author of Legends
of a Log Cabin, is just published in two volumes with enof a Log Cabin, is just published in two volumes with engravings; being Tales and Sketches collected during a trip to the Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior.

This day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

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 croked than the rest and the nil off occasioned by 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.

JACOB WEAVER, ap 25-4w-eocp

HIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimorcounty, letters of administration on the personal estate of Leonard Harbaugh, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to ex mg claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vonchers thereof, to Thomas & Benjamin Harbaugh, on or before the fifth day of November next
they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 4th
day of May, 1836,

THOMAS HARBAUGH,
BENJ. HARBAUGH,

may 7-w4w Administrators, No. 35, N. Exeter st. FINGINEERS' OFFICE, LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD,

Louisville, Kentucky, April 26, 1836.

EALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office

until 4 o'clock P. M., of the 12th day of Inv. until 4 o'clock P. M., of the 12th day of June next, for the grading and masonry necessary on about 20 miles of said Railroad next adjoining Louisville. At the same time and place, proposals will also be received for the erection of two Bridges or Viaduets, to wit; one across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, and the other over Beargrass creek at Louisville. These bridges will be constructed with stone piers and abutments, and wooden superstructures.

bridges will be constructed with stone piers and abutments, and wooden superstructures.

The requisite plans and specifications will be exhibited at this office after the 1st of June next, and all information needed can be obtained by application to the subscriber in this city, or to the Assistant Engineers on the line of the road.

The remaining distance to Frankfort (about 40 miles) will be offered for contract as soon as it can be located and prepared.

The country through which this road will pass is elevated, healthy, and in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant supplies for the men engaged in the execution of the work.

THOS. F. PURCELL,

may 12—wid Eng. in Chief Lex. & Ohio Railroad.

ETTER MISSING.—The undersigned mailed a letater at the Post Office in this city, about the 20th February last, addressed to James C. Wilkins, Esq., Natchez, and enclosed therein a promissory note, dated Natchez, February 9th, 1832, for \$7,660, payable at the Planters' Bank, Natchez, on the 9th February, 1837, drawn by Francis Routh, in fator of John Routh, and by him endorsed, and also Thomas G. Ellis, David Knox, and the advertiser.

This letter has failed to reach its destination, and is presumed

David Knox, and the advertiser.

This letter has failed to reach its destination, and is presumed to be lost or stolen from the mail.

The undersigned cautions all persons from trading for said note, payment thereof having been stopped. It can be of no use to any person but the undersigned; he would, therefore, thank any one, if found, to forward it to James C. Wilkins, Natchez, or to the subscriber,

May 13—w12td&c Philadelphia.

chez, or to the subscriber,

may 13—w12td&c

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Philadel

acres of this tract is heavily timbered with chestnut, oak, pine, and cedar.

Also, a smaller tract, containing about two to three hundred acres, situate near Bushwood, called "Lawton," better known, however, as "Church Swamp," recently surveyed and laid off in fifty acre lots. This tractis all heavily timbered.

We are authorized to sell the whole or parts of the above real estate. If part only shall be sold, then the terms are a credit of 12 and 18 months, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. If the whole estate be sold, then the terms will be, four thousand dollars cash, the balance secured by bond, to be approved, bearing interest, and four thousand dollars, with interest on the whole, payable in eighteen months from the day of sale; three thousand dollars, with interest as above, payable in two years and six months from the day of sale, and the balance in equal annual instalments, with interest until the minors shall arrive of age; this we believe will not be in less than 6 or 10 years.

Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and compliance with the terms specified in the decree, we are authorized to convey the estate to the purchasers. The title is indisputable. Possession will be given on the first January next.

WM. B. STONE,

Trustees

GEORGE P. JENKINS,

ap 30—w6w

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 originatown 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, payable annually in advance.

Those who are unacquainted with the situation of the abovementioned property are informed that those lots which are described 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. ap 12-w8w

ap 12—wsw Cheago, March 17, 1836.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may feel disposed to take Contracts on 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."

By order of the Board:

JOEL MANNING, ap 12—w6w

Secretary.

RUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court
of the District of Columbia, for Washington County, in Chancery sitting, made in the cause of the Farmers' and Mechanics'
Bank of Georgetown, and others, complainants, against the heirs,
widow, and representatives of George French, deceased, defendants. The subscriber, as Trustee, appointed by the said
Court in the said cause, will offer at public sale on Saturday, the
11th day of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction rooms
of Thos. C. Wright, on Bridge street, Georgetown, the following
described valuable real estale, late the property of said deceased, viz. South part of Lot No. 4, in Holmead's addition to
Georgetown, fronting 20 feet on Bridge street, and 120 on
Montgomery street; west parts of Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, in
Holmead's addition to Georgetown, fronting 67½ feet on Bridge
street, with a large front on Montgomery street, and running to
the Canal basin. Parts of the same lots, fronting 40 feet on
Bridge street, with a large three-story brick dwelling house
thereon, now in the eccupancy of Mrs. Prench; part of the same
lots fronting fifty feet on Bridge street. Also, the following lots
of ground, situate in Washington city, and distinguished on the
plant of said city as Lots Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Square No.
27. Also, Lot No. 3, in Square No. 79, in the city of Washington. All this property will be sold free from the widow's
dower therein.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, the residue payable in equal RUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PRO-

dower therein.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, the residue payable in equal instalments in one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser's notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee, will be required for the payment of the purchase money. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the trustee will convey to the purchasers, at his or their expense, a title to the property, which is believed to be good. Should the terms of sale not be complied with, the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the purchasers, upon giving five days' notice thereof.

ROBERT BOWIE, Truster may 5—lawts

THOS. C. WRIGHT, Auct.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living at Washington, Rappahanneck county, Virginia, on the 26th of March last, a negro men, named STEWART, about 40 years of age; a cooper by trade. He is a dark brown colored negro, and is upwards of six feet high, unusually stout. He had on when he left, a cassinet coaf, a cap, and a pair of jean pantaloons. He was sold on account of trying to obtain a free pass, and I have but little doubt that he has made his way to a free State. I will give one hundred and fifty dollars reward if he is taken out of the State of Virginia, and fifty dollars if taken in the State, and will pay the jail fees. dollars if taken in the State, and will pay the jail fees.

JAS. W. PORTER.

P. S. He was seen in the county of Frederick on the 3d in-

NEW SONG. Received, this day, a beautiful Song called "Nature's greatest beauty," written by Charles Olcott, Esq. of Ohio, and arranged for the piano forte by C. R. Wagler. For sale by may 16