THRICE A WEEK—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

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The aggregate amount of appropriations made by the acts passed during the late session of Congress is about thirty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount it is curious to see the very large proportion made for objects connected with our Indian relations. For carrying into effect treaties or suppressing hostilities with the Indian tribes, (exclusive of the expenses of the Army proper,) the amount appropriated is more than thirteen million and a half of dollars. The appropriations for the Army amount to four millions of dollars; for the Navy, to six millions and a quarter; for fortifications, to nearly three millions; for harbors, to over one million; for the Cumberland road, six hundred thousand dollars; besides three millions of dollars for the

Notwithstanding this enormous amount of appropriations, there is no doubt that the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, subject to distribution under the late act of Congress, will exceed twenty millions of dollars.

Under the act of Congress re-organizing the Post Office, all Deputy Postmasters whose emoluments exceeded a certain amount, are to be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. At the close of the session, the old officers (except one) were all nominated to the Senate for re-appointment, and their appointments were confirmed. The exception was in the case of the New York Post Office, to which JONATHAN J. CODDINGTON was appointed, to supersede the gentleman who had held the office for a number of years past.

Among the contributors to the American Colonization Society at New Orleans, are the names of D. J. Walden for \$1,000, and those of S. J. PETERS, J. PORTER, J. A. MAYBIN, and Judge Bullard, for \$500 each. Colonel M. WHITE made a donation of a valuable city lot.

A Serious Question well put .- A worthy clergyman recently, speaking on the subject of slavery, thus expressed himself: "Were slavery ten times worse than it is, shall we destroy our own defences against civil and spiritual desolation and bondage, in encouraging men, who, we confess, are offensive to us in their mistaken and ruinous conduct? There is one object (said he) which I hope and expect to see accomplished before slavery is abolished, that is, the emancipation of good men at the North from any connexion with men and measures whom conscience and their better judgment condemn as unsuitable to be followed in this reforma-

We have received from the publisher, Mr. J. S. Littell, Philadelphia, through his agent, Mr. F. Taylor, of this city, the July number of the Law Library, edited by Thomas J. Wharton, Esq. of the Philadelphia bar. This number, like all which have preceded it, is very handsomely and liberally printed, and contains "The Law and Practice of Judgments and Executions," &c. &c. by Peregrine Bingham, Esq. of the Middle Special Pleader. We again commend the "Law Library" to the patronage of our legal friends.

THE PROGRESS OF PARTY.

A resolution was lately introduced into the Connecticut Legislature for "removing HENRY M. WAITE from the office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court." It was the special order of the day for Thursday last, and Mr. Smith (the newly elected Senator to Congress) advocated the resolution with great warmth. He bore testimony to the fair and unexceptionable character of Judge Waite on the bench; "but he was 'satisfied to support the resolution on mere PARTY, POLITICAL GROUNDS. He referred also to past instances, in which judges had acted ' from political prejudices, and wished to pro-' vide against such occurrences in future, by hav-'ing judges of such political principles as he him-' self adopted." He subsequently stated that he should not wish to "crush and overwhelm his political opponents, but he would always KEEP HIS GRASP on them, if he could.'

Mr. Rockwell moved to amend the resolution by adding the words "on account of his political sentiments."

The amendment was lost, and subsequently the original resolution. The State Constitution required a vote of two-thirds for its passage, and the final vote stood—Yeas 124, navs 78. A few more votes would have passed this disgraceful resolution—disgraceful in the last degree to the character of the State, and dangerous to its institutions. No charge was, made against Mr. WAITE, except that of holding opinions adverse to the party in power. He is not a partisan; he is not an unjust or incompetent judge; nothing is intimated or insinuated against his purity or integrity; but he must bow to the idol of the day, or the institutions of the State, in his person, must be outraged, violated, and subverted. And the leader in this party warfare is a Senator

elect of the United States! It may be worth while to state that this attempt upon Mr. Justice Waite was an experiment merely, to be followed up, if successful, on the four associate judges of the Bench.

New York, July 4.

Passengers.—We learn from a source entitled to credit that the steerage passage of over 30,000 persons has been paid to different agents, in England, Ireland, and Scotland for persons to leave there for America, prior to July, mos of whom will arrive at this port. From the best calculations we can make, there will be from 70,000 to 100,000 emigrants arrive here between the months of May and NoEDUCATION OF SEAMEN.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 3d of last month, Mr. Goldsborough, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the "bill for the employment of boys in the merchant service of the United States," returned the same to the Senate, with amendments, accomanied by the following report:

The obvious design of the "bill to employ boys in the merchant service of the United States," as a school for scamen, will at once command the approbation of all, as the best plan of increasing the number of native American seamen; and as it not only provides the means of serving the create of the contraction. great navigating and commercial interests of the coun but supplies and strengthens the Navy of the Unite tes, which is justly regarded as the right arm of our na ional defence. A measure that seems thus calculated t omote the prosperity and security of our country, we ught to desire to foster and carry into effect by every racticable means; and so far as it may tend to produce an abundant and ready supply of native American seamen to carry on our extending commerce, or to provide for its de-fence, it urges us to every exertion to furnish that supply and to provide for their instruction, as well as to afford them

all due encouragement and protection from first to last.

In reflecting upon the best mode of carrying this design into effect, the committee have found more difficulties encountered than they were at first aware of, some f which they beg leave to state.

The obligation to employ boys in our trading vessels, t be effectual, must be coercive, because, if it tended to the mmediate advantage of navigators and owners to employ s to be inferred that all coercion to employ boys must, in egree, act as a tax upon navigation, and a resort to such a measure, for objects however meritorious, would seem to require some consideration. The committee not having at hand the ready means to ascertain with sufficient exactness how onerous this coercion might prove, feel some he sitation in prescribing a measure of tax to be imposed upo one interest of the country for the benefit of the whole.

The bill also confines the employment of boys to vessels imployed in foreign commerce alone, and the number to be ttached to each one is prescribed by the rate of tonnage A question may arise, if this is a tax on navigation, whe ther the coasting trade ought not, in some degree to parti-cipate in the burden, as it enjoys a full portion of the bene-fits? and if so, how far? The coasting trade is an admirable branch of the system of instruction in seamanship a well as a source of lucrative enterprise; and as it is rapidly augmenting, keeping pace with the wonderful growth of the country, it may be worthy of inquiry how far this branch of our navigation should be made subject to this

To require that boys should be hired for one or more voyages, of the age prescribed, (not less than fourteen years old,) or that they should be bound by indentures as apprentices to the sea-service, without some precautionary provisions in either case, as to their instruction, treatment, or proper extrication from such apprenticeship in case of need, would not comport with the parental care of a popular Government towards the children of its citizens, a porion of whom might be destitute and friendless. Such em ovment might certainly train boys up to fit them for a useful, and, probably, in many instances, a distinguished pro-fession; but the rights and the proper instruction of these adult citizens ought to be guarded and provided for, and a fit course of treatment secured to them; and in defect of either, they should be enabled to procure a release from a condition where the humiliation and suffering might b reater than the instruction, or where even instruction it elf might be obtained at too dear a rate.

self might be obtained at too dear a rate.

No doubt can be entertained that a great many poor boys might be well supplied with good occupation, and placed in a line of preferment by this plan; but it would seem to be right that there should be some known, regular, and sufficient tribunal for initiating these destitute youths into a profession where they are to be subject, for a considerable time to the control of individuals who may take little other. me, to the control of individuals who may take little other aterest in them than that of promoting their own.

To engage at once to draw up an apprentice system for ifficulty and probably hazardous character of the under aking, would require a fuller and more intimate acquain-ance with the subject generally, as well as more time and reflection, than the committee find they have now at their ommand. A variety of inquiries are suggested in the ourse of their reflections upon this subject, which seem o grow in number as the reflections are indulged; nor can nev dismiss or adopt them without more satisfactory inforworthy to be mentioned—such as, whether bounties or co to insure the employment of boys; whether apprentices should be exempt from hospital contributions; whether a penalty ought to be imposed upon masters for suffering should decide upon complaints between masters and apprentices; whether apprentices should be permitted to enter the naval service, and if so, upon what terms. These and various other suggestions seem to grow out of the

ubject.
In entering upon these interesting inquiries, therefore, the committee not only find themselves engaged in a mat-ter of vast national interest and concern, but they fee they must be employed also in the arrangement of a system of tutelage and education for young seamen, on the sound-ness of which the whole success of the design may ulti-

mately depend.

In collecting information to guide them, the committee have held a correspondence upon the subject confided to them, so far as to learn the opinions of some of the boards of trade and chambers of commerce in our larger cities which opinions they find in general to concur in the objec of the bill, with certain modifications. As the individual constituting these boards of trade and chambers of com ong professionally versed in commerce and navigation, the ong professionary verset in commerce and navigation, their opinion is not only entitled to great respect in consequence of the source from which it flows, but it is fair to regard it as indicative of what a more expanded expression would unfold. This correspondence is hereto annexed, and the committee think it will be considered as an important part

With every disposition to further the design of cherish ing and promoting the commerce and navigation of the country, and, above all, of supplying its Navy with an increased body of accomplished native American seamen, adequate to all exigencies, the committee have, for the preent, suggested such amendments to the bill referred them as they think ought to be added, in case it should be come a law. But with the views which the committee have been induced to entertain, from the consideration which they have given to this important subject, they fee that a sense of duty in a matter of such multiplied, extend ed, and abiding concern, both private and national, rathe lirects them to submit most respectfully to the Senate tha gress, but that they order that it shall be printed, with the amendments, accompanied by this report, and the correspondence referred to for the consideration of that portion of the People of the United States who may take an inte-

rest in the measure.

The committee hope, by this means, that the subject thus presented to the nation will receive merited attention and cause it to be fully reflected on and digested by thos most competent to judge, and most interested in the plan; and that all the light which professional experience can shed on it will be imparted to Congress by their next session, when the subject can be examined much more satisfied Nor will this probably retard the bill in its progress, as the nittee never designed to recommend that a measure so portant and so directly affecting the navigating interest ould take effect earlier than the fourth of March, eigh

een hundred and thirty-seven. The bill referred to in this report, we are sorry to say, is one of those which did not pass during the late Session of Congress.]

WHITE WOMAN, as housekeeper, and a good female cook, can obtain employment and good wages. Apply to Mrs. Mahar, Globe Hotel, or at John D. Clark's Agency and Intelligence Office, south side Pennsylvania Avenue, between the state of the sta

ween 9th and 10th streets.

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JOHN D. CLARK, Agent.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Marine Corps, to his friend in Washington, dated

CAMP HENDERSON, West bank of the Chattahoochee, June 28, 1836. 'We left Washington the 1st day of June, and in twenty three days we were at Columbus, our place of destination when we received orders from General Scott to proceed ny's country, and establish a camp; where we now are recting a temporary picket work. Our march from Augusta to Columbus was very arduous, but we accomplished it in fourteen days, a distance of two hundred and twentypirits, and there is but little doubt but that if we have a has been offered by the citizens of Columbus for the scalas ever went unscalped. Yesterday Captains Twiggs and Dulany's companies, together with a company of Georgia volunteers, the whole under the command of Captain Twiggs, scoured the country for six miles round. They ame upon an Indian camp, found their fires burning, mean boking, and every thing about the ground indicating a sudden departure. Captain Howle, our adjutant, a volun teer upon the scout, captured a stout negro fellow, armed to the teeth, with a huge musket, twenty balls, and a large quantity of powder. He attempted to escape, but was soon brought back by the whistle of a rifle ball. He was arly, and seemed determined to tell nothing but what could

ot from him by cross-questions.

The Indians are not embodied in large numbers; they scattered through the country in bands of twenty and thirty, stealing, burning, and driving families from their homes. Their present principal location is supposed to be in a large swamp about eighteen miles below us; how many, we cannot learn. General Scott is in the vicinity of it with a strong body of militia, and four companies of artil-ery, under Major Pearce; they drive all before them as they advance, while General Jesup is west of us with the Alabama volunteers, coming east; but the Indians he has met with have all capitulated. Ne o-mathla, one of the conspicuous hostile chiefs, surrendered himself with about eighty others and his son; he is now a prisoner at Fort Mitchell. He says, "kill me, not my son, I have done all." Ne-o-micco, another chief of some celebrity, is also a prisoner at Fort Mitchell. This war will not terminate without some fighting; most of those who have come in are old men, the young men refusing to listen to their advice. There are now at Fort Mitchell upwards of three hundred ghting men, who have come in, laid down their arms, and ued for peace; they are confined within the fort, while their women and children, amounting to some ten or twelve hundred, are camped outside. These men and women, From what we learn from this captured negro, who has been with them, he says, about every two weeks, there is a regular ommunication kept up between the hostile and friendly Indians. Every movement is known, and by that means avoided. There will be in the field in the course of ten days about six thousand militia, and eight hundred regulars; men who are all prepared for a fight: and it would be lars; men who are an prepared for a light, and it really deplorable if our corps, after coming so far, should not get a brush with them. General Scott, although very feeble, acts with vigilance and promptness. His head quarters are now at Roanoke, twenty miles below our quarters are now at Roanoke, twenty miles below our camp. The steamboats now pass up and down the river unmolested; even if they were, the thick plank thrown up on their sides makes every thing secure. The Metamora has been the most unfortunate boat; her sides are filled with bullets. It is thought these Indians, as soon as they find it impossible to cross the river for the purpose of getting to Florida, will come in for terms of peace. Nothing short of immediate emigration should be granted, and that at the point of the bayonet. We shall probably be here four or five days, and then join the main army down about Roanoke."

The following passage from the letter of another officer of the Corps, written on the march through Georgia, is inserted in justice to the hospitable conduct of the citizens of the town of Macon, in that State:

"Yesterday afternoon, the 16th inst. after encamping for the night about eight miles from Macon, we were visited by a deputation of gentlemen who conveyed the wishes of the itizens of the place, that our battalion would halt on its route through, and partake of those civilities which it was their desire to bestow. Our commandant, with much reluctance, consented to accept for the men a hasty repast, and declined for himself and officers any other entertainment that might occasion delay. The collation got up for our troops was neatly done, and as cordially received; all our officers and most of the first citizens of the place. our officers, and most of the first citizens of the place, enjoying the tact with which the "provand" was discussed. After a bountiful board, the troops were formed in hollow addressed with much feeling and apposite mark by Mr. Lamar. I wish I was able to furnish you with a sketch of his burst of patriotism and eloquence. I ality, and the expression of a hope that the Marines would

It is high praise to say of New Hampshire, that her entire delegation in Congress voted against the distribution bill.—Albany Argus.

It is high praise, is it? What then is it, to say of one-half of the representation of New York in both Houses of Congress, that they voted for it, and of the President of the United States that he approved it? It is curious enough to find the organ of "the party" thus denouncing, by mplication, the head of the party, and more than one-half of its members-considerably more than one-half of them in both Houses of Congress having supported the "distribution

The difficulties which General Scorr has had to sustain in his campaign in Florida, may be understood when we know the opinion expressed of that country sixty years since. Batram, in his travels, speaking of the Seminoles, ays, they are not a great nation, but possess a vast territory. "All East Florida, and a greater part of West Flori da, which being naturally cut and divided into thousands of inlets, knolls, and eminences, by the innumerable rivers, lakes, swamps, vast savannas and ponds, form so many secure retreats and temporary dwelling places, the effectually guard them from any sudden invasions or at tacks from their enemies; and, having such a swampy hammocky country, furnishes such a plenty and variety of supplies for the nourishment of varieties of animals that I can venture to assert that no part of the globe set the supplies are the supplies for the nourishment of the globe set. abounds with wild game, or creatures fit for the food

NEW YORK, JULY 4 The French frigate L'Arthemise is now anchored in the North river, having arrived here a few days since from Martinique with despatches from Admiral Mackau, Governor of the French West India islands, for the French Consul General here. She is commanded by the Chevaier DE LA PLACE, advantageously known by his history of the voyage round the world, made for scientific purposes by the French frigate *La Favorite*.

On Saturday the Mayor of the city and General Morton lined on board L'Arthemise, by invitation from her com-mander, and were received on board with a salute from her Another salute was fired by the frigate yesterday

when she was visited by the French Consul General.
We regret to find that the defences of the harbor have been left so totally destitute by draughts of men for the Indian war that there are none left to welcome the Chevalie DE LA PLACE with a salute on the part of the United State is very surprising to us to learn that there is no arrange

Our citizens generally will, we are convinced, feel sinere gratification at seeing the flag of our ancient ally float ng in amity over our waters, and be anxious to show to the sion of France those civilities which are due to his nation and his personal character. - Courier & Enquirer. FROM GEORGIA, &c.

FROM THE MACON MESSENGER, JUNE 30. INDIAN DEPREDATIONS AND MURDERS.

As we anticipated, a large body of Indians have mad neir escape from the net laid for them by Generals Scott and Sanford, and are now on their way to Florida, devas tating the country through which they pass, and murderng our defenceless citizens, with their helpless wives and children. We are indebted to a friend for the following painfully interesting account:

A party of Indians, supposed to be about 200, passed through Baker county on Sunday morning last, mur dering the inhabitants that fell in their way without regard to age or sex. They were closely pressed by a small com pany of men of that county, who were too few in numbe to attack the Indians, or in any way to arrest their work of butchery upon the defenceless families that they came upon They passed down the southwest side of the Chicesawha chee creek, and killed Mr. William Jones, his wife, and several children. Mrs. Jones was found by the side of fence, with a small child by her side; the child had its head broken, and on the approach of the men opened its eyes, but closed them in death immediately. Joseph Hallowell and several of his children were found dead—his wife and one daughter were shot down while endeavoring to make up alive, though badly, if not mortally, wounded. Mr. Nix with all his family were killed, except his wife, who at the time was not with the family. John Pagget, his child and Mrs. Hayes, (a widow lady,) were among the slain making 13 dead bodies that had been found before Sundanight. The Indians had with them about 50 horses, and night. The indians had with them about 50 horses, and passed on rapidly. None were scalped, though the children were dreadfully mangled, appearing to have been beaten to death with sticks and lightwood knots. From the repeated report of their rifles, there is every reason to apprehend that many of the citizens of that county have fallen a prey to these monsters in human shape. It was though that they would cross the Flint river at Newton, and pas mmediately on to Florida. The inhabitants of Baker and Lee counties are quitting the country as fast as they can get their families removed—some few are forting, where they have arms, (which are very few,) determined to live,

I was within a few miles, on Sunday, of where these murders were committed, and saw a number of gentlemer with their families, from the immediate neighborhood; a corroborating in their statements of what was transpirin nd were all pressing on to get their families out of dange If arms and men are not sent to that part of the country soon to restore confidence, and protect the defenceless in-habitants from the incursions of these savages, there wil not be a family left in Lee or Baker counties for the Indians to wreak their vengeance upon.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

POSTSCRIPT.-We have just learnt that General Scott has detached five companies of mounted men, among them the Bibb Cavalry, in pursuit of the Indians that committee the depredations in Baker county on Saturday last. They are under the command of Colonel Alford, and have re ceived orders to follow the enemy, night and day, and, if necessary, even to the banks of the Wythlacoochee. Our informant is of the opinion that these are not Jim Henry's Indians, who, he thinks, is still in the swamps, on the Chattabaschee, entirely circumvented by the whites, and without the least chance of escape

A smart cannonading was heard in that direction on Sunday night, which continued for upwards of an hour-th result was not known.

FROM THE NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER. ST. Louis, June 24.

Important Military Arrangement .- From an authentic source we learn that the President of the United States has requested Governor Dunklin to accept the services of one thousand volunteers, for the protection of our Western frontier. This requisition is made in compliance with the recent act of Congress, authorizing the President to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers, in case of Indian hostilities. General ATRINSON, to whom the protection of the Northwestern frontier has been confided, is authorized by the Secretary of War to call upon the Governor for the services of these volunteers. With this auxiliary, the frontier posts, it is believed that peace will be preserved among the tribes located on our borders.

We may shortly "look out for squalls" on our own from tier. The same fierce and long-smothered vengeance which the artful eloquence and daring intrepidity of this Tecumseh of the South (Oseola) has aroused in the Seminoles and Creeks, also lurks in the bosoms of the nume ous tribes of Indians by whom we are surrounded. Th very first breeze that wafts the fame and triumphs of Oseola the prairies of the West, may also bear upon its boson he reverberations of a war-whoop that will ring in linger ing and appalling echoes from the Red river to the Wis-consin! The protection afforded us by the Government is by no means ample, and in the event of hostilities being ommenced, we would necessarily have to rely, in a greategree, upon our own means of defence.—Bonville Her

Missing Vessel.—The brig Margaret Oakley, of New York, Capt. Morrell, left Canton for New York in Novem York, Capt. Morrell, left Canton for New York in November last, and put in at Singapore Nov. 25th, to repair some trifling damages. She sailed thence in December, in pursuance of her voyage, and was spoken with off the Isle of France, on the 8th February, by the ship Levant, arrived at this per long ago. Capt. Morrell, of the M. O. stated that he should put in at the Cape of Good Hope, but a vessibility in the state of the state o sel which left there March 7th reports that he had not beer there. The M. O. is a rakish looking brig of 230 tons built in Maryland in the year 1834. She left this country on a sealing voyage some two years ago, and, putting in a Canton, was loaded by merchants there, under the ide Canton, was loaded by merchants there, under the idea that she would make a very short passage home, with a carge belonging to various American houses, worth from one to two hundred thousand dollars. The captain was already a man of some celebrity, having brought home several savages in the ship Antarctic, from the Pacific Ocean, some years ago. He had a very strong crew of 25 or 30 men. The fate of the Margaret Oakley is, it will be seen, a matter of conjecture, which the consignees and underwriters would be very glad to resolve into certainty. We writers would be very glad to resolve into certainty. We hope this paragraph will be copied into the commercial papers of this and other countries, and that any individual who may be in possession of facts of a date subsequent to those mentioned above, will be pleased at once to communicate them to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, New York.

[Journ. Commerce.]

We find the following, from the New York Times, gong the rounds:

NAVAL.-We understand that orders were received yester NAVAL.—We understand that orders were received yester-day, at the Brooklyn navy yard, to fit out the Ohio for sea with all possible despatch. The Ohio was launched sixteen years ago. The Sabine, a forty-four, the keel of which was laid a few days after the Ohio was launched, is to be launched at as early a day as possible. The brig of war Dolphin, launched a few days ago from the same yard, will be fitted for sea with all possible expedition. The Ohio was launched on the 30th May 1820. Since 1828 there have been but six vessels launched The schooners Enterprize, Boxer, and Experiment, in 1831 The schooners Enterprize, Boxer, and Experiment, in 1831 the frigate Columbia, in March or April last; a brig at Charles town, within two weeks; and the brig Dolphin, a few days ago from the Brooklyn navy yard.

Upon inquiry, we learn that orders have been sent to New York, to have the ship of the line Ohio repaired; but as to fitting her for sea "with all possible despatch," it is out of the question. She could not be got ready for sea under twelve months, as she needs a thorough overhauling, and

No orders have been issued with regard to the frigate Sabine.—Army & Navy Chronicle.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE. By the brig Good Hope, four days from Galveston, we ave the following information: The Indians had attacked the Texian settlements at the head waters of the Brassos, and committed several murders. Gen. Green and Felix Houston had marched against them with 600 men-the effective force of Texas now in the field is about 2,000 men. Gen. Rusk was at Goliad with 600 men; his advanced post extended to the Rio del Norte, and had quiet possession of the seacoast. The barque C. G. Williams had sailed from Galveston for Matagorda with her cargo; the schooner Emeline and a sloop had sailed for some destination, with supplies. Santa Ana was at Velasco, under the guard of a company sent by Gen. Rusk to take charge of him. No disturbance had happened among the volunteers, and every thing was quiet.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Proclamation of Don Jose Unnes, Brigadier General and Commander-in-Chief of the division of reserve in the army of operations against Texas, to the troops under

Companions: The last campaign which you have made in defence of the most sacred rights of the Mexican nation has shown to it, and the whole world, that you know how

From the colony of San Patricio to Brazoria, you have conquered the whole country, disputing the ground, inch by inch, with an enemy as much superior to you in numbers as in the advantage of his fortifications, in preparations, and the knowledge of the country, of which you are ignorant. You have overcome all these difficulties with heroism, and the territory of Texas would have been swept of those bold adventurers, who have dared to provoke the national courage, if a misfortune, not ommon in the hazards of war, had not attended these results which were nearly accomplished, into a dread-ful disgrace for us all! Although the troops which I have the honor to command had no part in that event, nor in the consequences which followed it, they have been obliged to follow the movements of the army in the retreat they have undertaken, solely for the sake of subordination, and that implicit obedience which military duty requires.

It is to no purpose that the Texian rebels occupy for the moment the country of your conquests; the whole nation cries out unanimously for the continuation of the war, and the supreme government supports it, and will prosecute it vigorously until the department of Texas is totally reduced

vigorously until the department of Texas is tourn, You yourselves also wish it—your constant conversations and your countenances, during our retreat, have provided in the conversations and your will have at receiving this or er, which will be for all true Mexicans the best guaranty for the new triumphs you are going to achieve.
Valiant soldiers! I know that nothing will stop you, as

I have seen your sufferings and determination. The campaign will certainly be filled with difficulties; however, a a recompense, you may count, with satisfaction, that the glory of finishing it will be greater by the destruction of an enemy whom you have already conquered whenever you have met them. You may then return to the arms of your families and friends, having removed from your hearts that pain and oppression which agonize you now, and which the pride which has always been the character of the Mexican sol-

dier now makes you feel so acutely.
Soldiers! We will march the moment the supreme gov

eturn, our worthy and beloved chief, after having reveng-These are my intentions, and I promise you that you will always, as heretofore, find me at your head, in whatever quarter danger may threaten you!

JOSE URREA.

A letter from Velasco, in Texas, dated June 4th, states nat Santa Ana had been sent on board a vessel with the ntent to convey him home, in order to procure the ratification of the treaty which he had made with the Texians. The writer of the letter, who calls himself H. A. Hub-BELL, put himself at the head of a party, who desired that SANTA ANA might be detained, and demanded of the cabinet to have him and his suite brought ashore. They at first demurred, but at last consented, and SANTA ANA was placed under a strong guard under HUBBELL's command.

or H. A. Hubbell ?—New York Evening Post

FOURTH OF JULY.—Judging from the numbers that thronged the principal avenues, places of public amusement, and steamboats, we should say that the day passed off with more than usual spirit.

A handsome compliment was paid us by the French fri-gate Arthemse, by firing several salutes, and by the display of the flags of various nations, among the most prominent of which was the American Union, proudly streaming from

We have heard of no accident sufficiently serious to mar, materially, the festivities of the day. The air, which, through the forenoon, had been oppressive and sultry, was, by an opportune shower, early in the afternoon, made rereshing and agreeable. The military were out as usual, and although interrupt-

ed in their movements by the shower, made quite a dis

AN INCIDENT .- The following is from a late number of

the Charleston Courier

Numerous characteristic incidents are told as having occurred to the volunteers during their sojourn among the swamps and hammocks in Florida. It is related that upon one occasion when the South Carolina Regiment was ordered to advance from the encampment at Spring Garden our young townsman, Ashby, who commanded a company off backwoodsmen, was ordered to scour a certain ham-mock, and take a post at a given point therein. Having executed the order, the Colonel appeared in sight at the head of other companies, riding from point to point with his usual impetuosity. The young officer, either forgetting the order, or perhaps impatient to be engaged, called out, "Colonel, here we are, where shall we go now." "Go to the devil," roared out the Colonel. "Attention, men!" cried Ashby, "you have heard the order; forward! this

DEATHS. In this city, on the morning of the 4th of July, Lieuten ant JOHN EATON HENDERSON, of the second U

At Columbus, Mississippi, on the 6th ultr in the 33d year of his age, JOHN R. GRUNDY, Esq. attorney at law, and eldest son of the Hon. Felix Grundy, the Sena-

On the 12th of May, at his residence in Montgomery county, Maryland, Mr. JAMES FLING, in the 77th year of his age. Mr. FLING was a patriot of the Revolution, and served his country under the illustrious Washington three years in the height of its struggles, sharing in the severe battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and several severe skirmishes. He left the army 1,750 full of hours and has even exterior accurate. n 1780 full of honor, and has ever retained an unques ionable character.

Departed this life on Thursday, 30th June, at her mansion, Montpelier, Washington county, Maryland, Mrs. ELIZABETH MASON, widow of the late John Thomson Mason, Esq. aged

Death never triumphed over a nobler victim. The grave has losed over the remains of a lady dear to every member of the ociety in which she lived; still dearer to the circle of her imme liate friends; and dearer, far dearer, to her dutiful and affec

In her domestic and social relations, never was a more exemplary wife, mother, and mistress, or a kinder and more unwavering friend. One who has long been honored with her friendship pays this feeble tribute to her virtues, and deeply mourns the loss of so much excellence.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN. BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE AMERICAN SWORD." Oh! 'tis a noble heritage-this goodly land of ours It boasts, indeed, nor Gothic fame, nor "ivy mantled towers:" But far into the closing clouds its purple mountains climb-The sculpture of Omnipotence, the rugged twins of Time.

And then its interlinking lakes, its forests, wild and wide, And streams, the sinews of its strength, that feed it as they glide; Its rich primeval pasture-grounds, fenced by the stooping sky, And mines of treasure yet undelved, that 'neath its surface lie.

Magnificent materials! how hath the hand of man Been following out the vast design of the Eternal plan? Lo! where canals and railroads stretch, that mountains fail to bar. Behold where cleaves the wingless barque, and flies the steed-

Swift from the leafy wilderness upsprings the peopled town, While streams, where rocked the frail cance, a freighted fleet

And where the panther howled unheard, and roamed the grisly The domes of graceful temples swell, where thousands kneel

Oh! surely a high destiny, which we alone can mar, Is figured in the horoscope where shines our risen star; The monarchs all are looking on in hope some flaw to see

Among the yet unbroken links that guard our liberty. And keep our Union's gordian knot uncleft by Faction's sword; And as, with those girt in of vore, new provinces are twined,

Still let us with fresh bands of Love the sheaf of Freedom bind. WASHINGTON, JULY 4, 1836.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

To carry into effect the provision in the act of Congress to reorganize the General Land Office," all the Departments and Bureaux or offices of the General Government will hereafter be open for public business from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. in summer, and from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. in

Mashington, July 4, 1836.

Messrs. Gales & Scalon: I perceive in your paper of this morning, in giving an account of the proceedings of the House "on the unfinished business of the morning session, being the resolution of Mr. Lewis, as modified, proposing an inquiry into alleged frauds in the purchase of lands from the Creek Indians," you say, Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, "moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which motion was rejected without a count." The motion was not made by me: I implored the House to suffer the question to be taken without further debate, and pass to the investigation of the pressing public and private bills. WASHINGTON, JULY 4, 1836.

Be pleased to correct the mistake

Very respectfully, yours, E. WHITTLESEY. [We correct the error with pleasure. Mr. WHITTLESEY the last man to be suspected of a desire to stifle inquiry.

Prince George's County, Md. will be held on Wednesday, the 13th of July next, for the purpose of completing the county toyy, and transacting the ordinary business of the Court.

OVERNESS WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ in her family, a young lady who is competent to give instruction in the various branches of an English education, Music, and Drawing. To one with these qualifications, a desirable situation, with a liberal salary, now offers itself. Address the subscriber at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland.

B. Schoffers and County, Maryland.

County, Maryland. MARY ANN
P. S. Satisfactory references are required.

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 zero. Cos and four or five hundred Mexicans are prisoners at Galveston Island.

Are these the signs of an established government in Texas? Which is the government—the cabinet so called, or H. A. Hurrell, 2—New York Evening Post. just investigate for himself will be liable for

Acting only as agent and Trustee, I, of course, convey nothing eyond my powers, though the title is believed to be unex-

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

I invite proposals, payable in cash, and expect to sell by the GEO. JOHNSON. st of July.
Alexandria, May 2.

The Missouri Republican and the State Register at Vaner for payment, and each send a paper containing it to the sub-

The Lands above, not being sold at private sale, Ill be positively sold, at auction, in the market space in this ace, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August next, for cash; and

perty in Carlisle, Illinois, or elsewhere.

GEO. JOHSON,

TIEN DOLLARS REWARD.—The subscriber will give this reward to any person who will bring to his wharf, e Eastern Branch, near the Navy Yard, a bay HORSE. out fifteen and a half hands high, rather slim, has a long switch il, cropped foretop, near hind foot white, considerably sprung his hind pastern joints, and shod all round. july 8—3tif THOMAS BLAGDEN.

The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the U. States. Containing 7,140 tickets—36 No. Lottery, 5 Drawn Ballow Alexandria Lottery, Class A, for 1836.

To be drawn in Washington City, D. C. ON THURSDAY, 21st JULY, 1836.

SPLENDID CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100,000!

1 splendid Prize of \$100,000. 4,000 2,930 2,000 1,500 500 300 200 465 1st drawn No. 465 2d drawn No. 465 3d drawn No.

Consisting of 2645 Prizes, and amounting to \$285,600.

Price of Tickets \$50—No Shares.

Certificates of packages of 12 tickets, \$450.

As there are so few Tickets in this Splendid Scieme,

an early day.

For Tickets, address

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
(Successors of Yates & McIntyre,) Managers, Washington

City, D. C.

Tolders from a distance promptly attended to, and the

[CONTINUED.] [No. 31.]—AN ACT to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina.

Br it enacted, &c. That the sum of forty-five thousand dol-

lars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, from any money in the Treasmy not otherwise appropriated, towards the purchase of a site and the building of an arsenal of deposite and general construction, near the town of Fayetteville, in the Stats of North Carolina.

Approved, June 14, 1836.

[No. 32.]-AN ACT repealing the fourteenth section of the "Ac [No. 32.]—AN AUT repealing the fourteenth section of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen. "Beit enacted, &c. That the fourteenth section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved June 15, 1836. Approved, June 15, 1836.

[No. 33.]-AN ACT to divide the Green Bay land district it

Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That the country on the western shore of Lake Michigan, embraced within the limits of the Green Bay land district, as established by the act of Congress of the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be, and is hereby, divided by a line commencing on the western boundary of said district, and running thence, east, between north; thence, east, between asid townships twelve and thirteen, to Lake Michigan; and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine east, shall constitute a separate district, and be called the Milwalky land district.

. 2. And be it further enacted, That two additional dis Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that two additional dis-tricts shall be, and are hereby, established in the peninsula of Michigan, one to be called the Grand river, and the other the Saginaw, land district, the former of which shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the shore of Lake Michigan, on the line between townships three and four north, and running east on said line to the line between ranges number six and seven west of the principal meridian; thence on said range line south, to the base line of the public surveys; thence on said base line east, to the principal meridian line; thence north on said meridian, to the north boundary of township ten north; thence west on the line between townships ten and eleven north, to the wes on the line between townships ten and eleven north, to the west ern boundary of range two west; and thence north, followin the line between ranges two and three west, so as to include al that portion of the peninsula of Michigan lying west of said line The Saginaw district shall embrace all the tract of country bounded on the west by the Grand river district aforesaid; on the south by the division line between townships number five and six, north of the base line; on the east by the division line between ranges eleven and twelve, east of the principal meridan; and on the north and northeast by Saginaw bay and Lak

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for each of all the aforesaid districts there shall be appointed a register and receiver, who shall reside and superintend the sales of the public lands at such place, in each respective district, as the Presiden of the United States may designate. They shall give security in the same manner and in the same sums, and their compensation, emoluments, duty, and authority shall, in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which may be dispussed on be the same, in relation to the lands which may be dispo oe the same, in relation to the lands which may be disposed on at their offices, as are, or may be, provided by law relative to the registers and receivers of public money in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done,

to cause the proper plats of the surveys of the said districts to be deposited in the land offices intended for them, respectively and he is hereby anthorized to allow and pay out of the proceed of the sales of the public lands the reasonable expenses which may be incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the lands which were readed to the United States by the treaty made with the sec. 5. And be it further endetsed, that the lands which were ceded to the United States by the treaty made with the confederated tribes of Szc and Fox Indians at Fort Armstrong, in the State of Illinois, on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby, attached to, and made a part of, the Wisconsin land district, in the Territory of Michigan; and that said lands shall be liable to be surveyed and sold at Mineral Point, or wherever the Presi-

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take Approved, June 15, 1836.

[No. 34.]—AN ACT to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein

Be it enacted, &c. That the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio shall be established at, and shall be a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee (Miami) bay, after that line, to drawn, shall intersect the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana; and from the said north cape of the said bay, northeast to the boundary line between the United States and the province of Upper Canada, in Lake Erie; and thence with the said last mentioned line, to its intersection with the western line of the State of P.

said last mentioned line; to is intersection with the constitution and of the State of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and State Government which the People of Michigan have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and that the said State of Michigan shall be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing That the said state shall consist of and have jurisdiction over an the territory included within the following boundaries, and over none other, to wit: Beginning at the point where the above-described northern boundary of the State of Ohio intersects the castern boundary of the State of Indiana, and running thence with the said boundary line of Ohio, as described in the firs section of this act, until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Canada, in Lake Erie; thence, with the said boundary line between the United States and Canada through the Detroit river, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior; to point where the said line last touches Lake Superior; thence, in a direct line through Lake Superior, to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence, through the middle of the Lake of the Desert thence, in a direct line, to the nearest head water of the Monomorie giver; thence, through the middle of that fork of the Said monie river; thence, through the middle of that fork of the sair river first touched by the said line, to the main channel of the said Menomonie river; thence, down the centre of the main said Menomonic river; thence, down the centre of the main channel of the same, to the centre of the most usual ship channel of the Green bay of Lake Michigan; thence, through the centre of the most usual ship channel of the said bay, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence, through the middle of Lake Michigan, to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen; thence, due east with the north boundary line of the said State of Indiana, to the north east corner thereof; and thence south, with the east boundar

line of Indiana, to the place of beginning.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, as a compliance with the fundamental condition of admission contained in the last preceding section of this act, the boundaries of the said State of Michigan, as in that section described, declared, and established, shall receive the assent of a convention of delegate elected by the People of said State for the sole purpose of giving the assent herein required; and as soon as the assent berein. the assent herein required; and, as soon as the assent herei required shall be given, the President of the United States sha required shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union, as one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, shall be considered as complete, and the Senators and Representative who have been elected by the said State as its representatives in the Congress of the United States shall be entitled to take their seats in the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, without further delay.

See. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act

contained, or in the admission of the said State into the Union as one of the United States of America, upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, shall be so construed or understood as to confer upon the People, Legislature, or other authorities of the said State of Michigan any authority or right to interfere with the sale, by the United States, and under their ests which may be given to the said State therein, shall be regu-lated by future action between Congress, on the part of the United States, and the said State, or the authorities thereof And the said State of Michigan shall in no case, and under m pretence whatsoever, impose any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description upon any of the lands of the United States

Approved, June 15, 1836.

[No. 35.]—AN ACT for the admission of the State of Arkan-sas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other pur-

poses. Whereas the people of the Territory of Arkansas did, of the thirtieth day of January, in the present year, by a convention of delegates, called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Con stitution and State Government, so formed, is republican: and whereas the number of inhabitants within the said Territory exceeds forty-seven thousand seven hundred persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and the said convention have, in their behalf, asked the Congress of the United States to admit the said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the origina

ates: Be it enacted, &c. That the State of Arkansas shall be one,

nd is hereby declared to be one of the United States of Amerand is nereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning in the main channel of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees north latitude, running from thence west, with the said parallel of latitude, to the Saint Francis river; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes morth; from thence west to the southwest corner of the State of Missouri; and from thence, to be bounded on the west, to the

nain channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the middle

ral census shall be taken, the said State shall be entitled to on epresentative in the House of Representatives in the Unite

promit a creat for the said district court, who shall reside in eep the records of the court at the place of holding the said and shall receive for the services performed by him the said

d to the judge of the said district court the annual compensation f two thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his ap

ointment, to be paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of th

pointed in the said district a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated ees, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars, as a full

ompensation for all extra services.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That a marshal shall be uppointed for the said district, who shall perform the same duies, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be enti-

lred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the State of Ar-cansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition

he said State; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an useent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions contained in the ordinance of the said convention of the people of Arkanas, nor to deprive the said State of Arkanasa of the same grants,

people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories," approved the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Approved, June 15, 1836.

[No. 7.]-RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of

he progress of manufacture, for the use of the several custo

or the use of the States, respectively, to the end that a unifor tandard of weights and measures may be established througho

money.

Be it enacted, 4-c. That it shall be the duty of the Secretar the Treasury to select as soon as may be practicable, and em loy as the depositories of the money of the United States, suc

d at, adjacent or convenient to, the points or places at which he revenues may be collected or disbursed; and in those States

which the public collections or disbursements require a depository, the said Sacretary may make arrangements with a bank or banks, in some other State, Territory, or District, to establish an agency, or agencies, in the States, Territories, or District so destitute of banks, as banks of deposite; and to receive through such agencies such deposites of the public money as may be directed to be used at the coints designated, and to make such

och agency to be the same in respect to its agency, as are thuties and liabilities of deposite banks generally, under the revisions of this act: Provided, That at least one such bank

hall be selected in each State and Territory, if any can be found n each State and Territory willing to be employed as depositu-ies of the public money, upon the terms and conditions herein-ifter prescribed, and continue to conform thereto; and that the

public money, and shall be willing to undertake to do and in the several duties and services, and to conform to the

eral conditions prescribed by this act.
ec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, at any point o

e no bank located, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of th

fthe public money of the United States, or to comply with the onditions prescribed by this act, or where such banks shall no

re and direct the public money collected at such point or ple be deposited in a bank or banks in the same State, or in sor

to be deposited in a bank or banks in the same State, or in some or more of the adjacent States, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed: Provided, That nothing in the ct contained shall be so construed as to prevent Congress in my time from passing any law for the removal of the publication only from any of the said banks, or from changing the term of deposite, or to prevent the said banks at any time from definition.

the said Secretary.

the said Secretary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall here

ter be selected and employed by the Secretary of the Treasury a depository of the public money until such bank shall have rst furnished to the said Secretary a statement of its condition d business, a list of its directors, the current price of its stock of the said Secretary as statement of the said Secretary as statement of the said Secretary as statement of the said Secretary as the said Secretary as statement of the said Secretary as the said Secretary a

and also a copy of its charter; and likewise, such other information as may be necessary to enable him to judge of the safety

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said banks, be

ore they shall be employed as the depositories of the publi-noney, shall agree to receive the same upon the following term d conditions, viz.

First. Each bank shall furnish to the Secretary of the Trea

Arrst. Each bank shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements setting forth its condition and business, as prescribed in the foregoing section of this act, except that such statements need not, unless requested by said Secretary, contain a list of the directors or a copy of the charter. And the said banks shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States, a weekly statement of the condition of his account upon their books. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right, by himself, or an agent

pointed for that purpose, to inspect such general accounts in e books of the bank as shall relate to the said statements: 'rrooided, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of specting the account of any private individual or individuals

with the bank.

Secondly. To credit as specie all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all hecks, warrants, or drafts drawn on such deposites, in specie, it equired by the holder thereof.

Thirdly. To give, whenever required by the Secretary of the

reasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public ands from place to place, within the United States, and the Ter-tories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the

ulublic creditors, without charging commissions or claiming al-owance on account of difference of exchange. Fourthly. To render to the Government of the United States If the duties and services heretofore required by law to be per-ormed by the late Bank of the United States and its several

lected or continued as a place of deposite of the public money, which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie; nor shall any bank be selected or continued as aforesaid, which shall, after the fourth of July, in the year one thousand eight

5. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall be se-

any longer to be the depositories of the public morey up-aying over, or tendering to pay, the whole amount of public eys on hand, according to the terms of its agreement with

pint or place shall fail or refuse to be employed as deposit

which the public revenue may be collected, there sh

Approved, June 14, 1836.

hat the people of said State shall never interfere with the pri

ervices.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be allow

And be it further enacted, That there shall be ap

ng of the public moneys deposited therein, and the faithful per-ormance of the duties required by this act. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful or the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts in the Missouri; and from thence, to be bounded on the west, to the north bank of Red river, by the lines described in the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee anks so selected or employed, whereby the said banks shattipulate to do and perform the several duties and services pre nation of Indians west of the Mississippi, made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and to be bounded on the south side of Red river by the Mexican registed by this act.
Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no bank which shall

e selected or employed as the place of deposite of the public ioney, shall be discontinued as such depository, or the public ioney withdrawn therefrom, except for the causes hereinafter ne main channel of the said river, to the thirty-sixth degree of orth latitude, the point of beginning.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the next gen y this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract, or by of said banks shall at any time refuse to pay its own note a specie, if demanded, or shall fail to keep in its vaults such a nount of specie as shall be required by the Secretary of the reasury, and shall be, in his opinion, necessary to render the id bank a safe depository of the public moneys, having due re . 3. And be it further enacted, That all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the ame force and effect within the said State of Arkansas, as else ard to the nature of the business transacted by the hank; ny and every such case it shall be the duty of the Secretary Treasury to discontinue any such bank as a depository, ithdraw from it the public moneys which it may hold on de te at the time of such discontinuance. And in case of the antinuance of any of said banks, it shall be the duty of the Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said State shall e one judicial district, and be called the Arkansas district; and district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, the shall reside in the said district, and be called a district continuance of any of said banks, it shall be the duty of the Scretary of the Treasury to report to Congress immediately, if session, and if not in session, then at the commencement of next session, the facts and reasons which have induced sudiscontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of sbanks as a place of deposite of the public money for any of the causes hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the Secret of the Treasury to deposite the money thus withdrawn some other banks of deposite already selected, or to select some other bank as a place of deposite, upon the terms and conditions. who shall restrict in the said district, and to exhibit a district index. He shall hold at the seat of Government of the said State two sessions annually, on the first Mondays of April and November; and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were, by law, given to the judge of the Kentnoky district, under an act cutilled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States." He shall service the state of the court of the state of ppoint a clerk for the said district court, who shall reside and other bank as a place of deposite, upon the terms and condition prescribed by this act. And in default of any bank to recessuch deposite, the money thus withdrawn shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States, according to the laws now force, and shall be subject to be disbursed according to law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, until the Secret of the Treasure shall have selected and employed the said bar.

ll of a less denomination than five dollars. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary (e Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, and it sha his duty, whenever in his judgment the same shall be neces

f the Treasury shall have selected and employed the said ba s places of deposite of the public money, in conformity to rovisions of this act, the several State and District banks esent employed as depositories of the money of the Unit ates shall continue to be the depositories aforesaid, upon t rus and conditions upon which they have been so employ Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the

f the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress, at the commencement of each annual session, a statement of the nur er and names of the banks employed as depositories of the noney and fames of the banks employed as depositories of the condition, and the amount of pul money deposited in each, as shown by their returns at the Trury; and if the selection of any bank as a depository of public money be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, who congress is in session, he shall immediately report the na and condition of such bank to Congress; and if any such selection shall be made during the recess of Congress, he shall report the same to Congress during the first week of its next ses

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That whenever the amount of public deposites to the credit of the Treasurer the United States, in any bank, shall, for a whole quarter of the United States, in any bank, shail, for a whole quarier of year, exceed the one-fourth part of the amount of the capitatock of such bank actually paid in, the bank shall allow a pay to the United States for the use of the excess of the depaites over the one-fourth part of its capital, an interest the rate of two per centum per annum, to be calculated for each quarter, upon the average excesses of the quarter and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, a the close of each quarter, to cause the amounts on deposite neach deposite bank for the quarter to be examined and as ertained, and to see that all syms of interest accruing unde the provisions of this section are by the banks respectively passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in his accounts with the respective banks.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all warrants of the property of the public funds from the

weights and measures.

Resolved, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and ne hereby is, directed to cause a complete set of all the weights and measures adopted as standards, and now either made or in see. 12. And of a Jurder enacted, That all warrants of eders for the purpose of transferring the public funds from the anks in which they now are, or may hereafter be deposited to other banks, whether of deposite or not, for the purpose of commodating the banks to which the transfer may be made ccommodating the banks to which the transfer may be mad r to sustain their credit, or for any other purpose whatev xcept it be to facilitate the public disbursements, and to co-ly with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are her y, prohibited and declared to be illegal; and in cases who by, prohibited and declared to be illegal; and in cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions of this act, in consequence of too great an accumulation of deposites in any bank, such transfers shall be made to the nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the moneys to be transferred under the limitations in this act imposed: Provided, That it may be lawful for the President of the United States to direct transfers of public money to be made from time to time to the mint and transfer mints of the United States, for supplying metal for coining. No. 36. -AN ACT to regulate the deposites of the public

coining.
Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, reserving the sun of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the severa States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, a shall, by law, authorize their Treasurers, or the competentauth rities, to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specifie and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to su y of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wan public Treasury beyond the amount of the five million aid: Provided, That if any State declines to receive i roportion of the surplus aforesaid, on the terms before named the same shall be deposited with the other States agreeing to except the same on deposite, in the proportion aforesaid: And provided further, That when said money, or any part thereof hall be wanted by the said Secretary, to meet the appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for, in ratable pro nortions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be rom the different States with which the same is deposited, as hall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollar m any one State, in any one month, without previous noti hirty days for every additional sum of \$20,000 which at an

me may be required.

Sec. 14, And be it further enacted, That the said depo ites shall be made with the said States, in the following proposons, and at the following times, viz. one quarter part on the first ay of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or as soo

day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or as soon thereafter as may be; one quarter part on the first day of April; one quarter part on the first day of October, all in the same year.

Sec. 15. And be itfurther enacted, That, to enable the Secreary of the Treasury to carry into effect the provisions of this act, he be authorized to appoint three additional clerks for his Department, the one at a salary of one thousand six hundred dolars per annum; and the remaining two at a salary of one rs per annum; and the remaining two at a salary of one tho and dollars each per annum; and to pay the said clerks quar er-yearly, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap

Approved, June 23, 1836.

No. 37.]—AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to act as the agent of the United States, in all matters relating to their stock in the Bank of the United States.

be their stock in the Bank of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to assume and exercise the agency and direction, in behalf of the United States, over their property in the Bank of the United States whether the same be standing on the books of the bank in the name of the United States, or of the Treasurer of the United States, for the use of the Secretary of the Navy, for the paymen of navy pensions; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby invested with the authority necessary for carrying into effect r navy pensions; and the Secretary of the Treasury in here newested with the authority necessary for carrying into effect he duties of said agency, by voting in behalf of the Unite states at any meetings of the stockholders, and performing are ther act in relation to the same which any stockholder wou

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, as agent of the mited States as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury s e furnished, from time to time, as often as he may requ y the directors of the Bank of the United States, or by ustees who shall have been, or may be appointed, either id directors or the stockholders of said bank, or in their said directors or the stockholders of said bank, or in their behalf, or by such individuals as may have the custody, control, or possession of the books and effects of the same, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation undivided, of debts due beyond the same on account of said bank, of the moneys remaining on deposite, of the notes of said bank outstanding, and of the specie on hand on account of the same; and said Secretary shall have the same right as any stockholder to inspect and examine, or cause to be inspected and examined, all such accounts in the books of said bank, or of any trust arising out of or holding the effects of said corporation, as shall relate to the statements hereby required to be made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary he Treasury be authorized and directed to receive and depo n the Treasury of the United States any dividends which ma ande of the capital stock, or of the surplus profits of said ban Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary the Treasury shall be, and he hereby is, authorized and emporred to receive the capital stock belonging to the United State in the late Bank of the United States, in such instalments, and apable at such times, and with such rates of interest, as leaves the state of the correct of the control of the control of the states of the same dispute the state. all see fit to agree to; and also to settle and adjust the cla hundred and thirty-six, issue or pay out any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars; nor shall the notes or bills of any bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States which shall, after the said fourth day of July, in the year as he may think proper, and in like manner to receive th amount thereof in such instalments, and payable at such time and with such rates of interest as he may agree to.

ne thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue any note or | [No. 38.]-AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted, &c. That the northern boundary of the State

f Ohio shall be established by, and extend to, a direct line run-ing from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the mos ortherly cape of the Miami bay; thence, northeast, to the orthern boundary line of the United States; thence, with said ne, to the Pennsylvania line.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the boundary line.

sec. 2. And be upurater enacted, that the boundary in surveyed, marked, and designated agreeably to "An act to au thorize the President of the United States to ascertain and de signate the northern boundary of the State of Indiana," approved and March the second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, sha be deemed and taken as the east and west line mentioned in the Constitution of the State of Indiana, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, an shall be and forever remain the northern boundary of said Stat-Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the northern bound dary line, ascertained, surveyed, and marked, agreeably to law of Congress entitled "An act to ascertain and mark the lin between the State of Alabama and the Territory of Florida, an the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, and for other pur poses," approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty one, shall be deemed and taken as the line west from the mic dle of Lake Michigan, in north latitude forty-two degrees thirt minutes, to the middle of the Mississippi river, as defined in th act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the people of th Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved eighteenth of April eighteen hundred and eighteen, and shall be and forever remain the northern boundary line of said State. Approved, June 23, 1836.

[No. 39.]-AN ACT to remove the Land Office from Clinton to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted, &c. That the Land Office at present established at Clinton, in the State of Mississippi, be hereafter kept at Jackson, in the same State. Approved, June 23, 1836.

[No. 40.]—AN ACT to amend an act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Black Warrior rivers.

Be it enacted, G.c. That so much of the second section of the act above recited as restricts the State of Alabama from having the power to sell, dispose of, or grant the residue of the lands granted by the act, to which this is a supplement, at a price not less than the minimum price of the public lands, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the assent of the United States is hereby given to any act which the Legislature of the State of Alabama may pass for imposing a toll on the use of such parts of the canal or canals which have been or may be constructed at or around the Muscle and Colbert's shoals of the river Tennessee: Provided, That such tolls shall be expended the exclusively on the said canals, and shall not exceed in amoun the sum required to keep them in repair, and to defray the expenses of lock tenders, collectors, superintendents, and mana gers; and that no part of this act shall be construed as a repea gers; and that he part in this act shall be construct as a repeat of the exemption contained in the seventh section of the afore said act of the property of the United States, and all persons in their service, from any toll whatever: And provided further That an annual report shall be made to the Secretary of the United States of the rate and amount of toll harged or collected on said canals, and their application. Approved, June 23, 1836.

[No. 41.]—AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, &c. That, in lieu of the propositions submitted the Control of the propositions.

Be it exacted, Ge. That, in lieu of the propositions submitted to the Congress of the United States by an ordinance passed by the convention of delegates at Little Rock, assembled for the purpose of making a Constitution for the State of Arkansas, which are hereby rejected, and that the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted under the authority granted to the General Assembly for this purpose by the convention which framed the Constitution of the said State, shall be obligatory upon the United States:

First. That section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of such town-

hip, for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in nur Second. That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining to each, shall be granted to the said State, for the use of said State, the same to be selected by the General Assembly thereof, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty; and the same, when so selected, to be used under such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the General Assembly of said State shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individuals, individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to said State: And provided, also, That the General Assembly shall never sell or lease the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of Congress; and that nothing contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas to lease the salt springs in said Territory, and for other purposes," or in any other act, shall be construed to give to the said State any further or other claim whatsoever, to any salt springs or lands adjoining thereto, than to those hereby granted. Third. That five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sale of lands lying within the said State, and which shall be sold by Congress, from and after the —day of — next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals within the said State, under the direction of the General Assembly thereof.

for making public roads and canals within the said State, unde

Fourth. That a quantity of land not exceeding five section be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said State, in addition to the ten sections which have already been granted, for the purpose of completing the public buildings of the said State at Little Rock; which said five sections shall, under the direct such townships and ranges as the General Assembly afore

may select, on any of the unappropriated public lands of the United States within the said State.

Fifth. That two entire townships of land which have already been located by virtue of the act entitled "An act concerning a land of the the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twent seven, and hereby vested in and confirmed to the General A he second of March, one thousand eight hindren and twenty even, and hereby vested in and confirmed to the General As-sembly of the said State, be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the General Assembly: *Provided*, That the fiv-foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the General Assembly or Legislature of the said State, by virtue of General Assembly or Legislature of the said State, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the convention which framed the Constitution of the said State, shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the said General Assembly of said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents; and that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, whilst they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the State, whether for State, county, township, or any other purpose, for the term of three years from and after the date of the patents respectively.

Approved, June 23, 1836.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EAGLE HOTEL, Richmond, Virginia.
The subscriber having taken this large commodions establish

The subscriber having taken this large, spacious, are commodious establishment embraces this manner nforming his friends and the public of the fact; the central s tuation of which is so generally known, he deems it unnece sary to name it; and professions of capability to keep the goo things of this life are so common and useless, that he will co things of this fine are so combined and useriess, that he will con-tent himself by saying, give him a fair trial, and, if he does no prove worthy of patronage, desert him.

Having engaged the services of a young man to devote his narremitting attention to the stables, I will here remark, that no

N. B.—All the principal Stage Offices are kept at this esta

OTICE. To all whom it may concern. This b ortice.—To all whom it may concern.—This be ing the last year of my Sheriffalty, I am determined, with out any further delay, to complete my collections, and have final settlement with all and every one who has any claim agains me. My many and heavy liabilities on account of officers' fees &c., urgently demand a prompt application of all the means is my power, that I may fully and speedily be enabled to mee them. I therefore take this method of notifying all persons wh are indebted to me to be prepared for settlement at an early day that my public business, so far as regards the collection and pay ment of money, may be settled by the 1st day of October next I most earnestly request those individuals in the county to whor this notice is particularly addressed, not to disregard it, and de lay the payment of their several accounts when called on, other lay the payment of their several accounts when called on, other wise I shall be obliged, and certainly will proceed to collect b execution, without respect to persons.

THOMAS BALDWIN,

Sheriff of Prince George's Co. P. S. The following persons are authorized to collect and receipt for money due me as Sheriff: Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Not tingham; Mr. Richard L. Humphreys, of Piscataway, and Mr William Thomas, of Bladensburg. THOMAS BALDWIN.

ANTED, by a graduate of one of the British college a situation as Principal of an academy, or Tutor in a private family. Would not be anxious to engage till ne month, if not otherwise required. Can produce satisfactor testimonials of his capability to prepare youth for admission in any class in any of the American colleges, and also for the couning-house. Any commands addressed to X. Y. Tutor, post offic Baltimore, will be attended to. Testimonials of good more character can also be produced.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Corporations of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and the individual stockholders in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, resident in the District of Columbia. One, like yourselves, deeply concerned in the fate of

reat and interesting Corporation, on the verge of suicide alls upon you to stay the rash hand, and bear with him n a patient examination of our situation and prospects, and f the evils, without remedy, upon which you have been invited to rush.

Little more than a year since, we all can well recollect the company was heavily in debt to its contractors and others. Every dollar of its available funds had been expended. A loan had been obtained with great difficulty from the United States Bank, of \$185,000, upon a mort gage of nearly, if not entirely, all the tolls and corporate property; that money was also all expended. The credit of the company was then strained, and tried in vain. to raise a poor \$36,000; which was obtained only by the pledge of individual credit. Absolute bankruptcy and ruin seemed near and inevitable, attended by death to every hope of the completion of the canal.

How were you rescued? And how is it that it can be said that "the company have now within their control funds, to the amount of upwards of fourteen hundred thousand dol lars, which will be sufficient to enable the work to pr gress without hindrance, for at least twelve months?" &c
-for such is asserted to be the fact in a paper which I pur oose briefly to examine, being the report of the joint committee of the Corporation of Washington, recommending the rejection of a subscription, offered by Maryland, of the control of th

hree millions of dollars.
Whence came this seasonable aid, this timely application of the clixir of resuscitation? Came it from Congress?

Oh, no! that hope hath been so long deferred as to have lost its ancient power to make the heart sick! Was it from Virginia? No. To all her most cherished and favored works, her little ones and all, she has never opened her coffers so wide. Several years since she gave you a subscription of \$125,000!!!—but she required at least as much be expended; not in extending the canal, but in mak ng connexions with it for her exclusive benefit! when you entreated her to grant a poor loan of \$500,000 o enable you to keep alive your hopes of better days, or see you perish, she refused to give or lend you one penny. Was t furnished by the Rothschilds? Again, No. For the money-lenders had counted your means to pay interest and found them sufficiently tasked. Lenders of money rarely lend capital, and furnish, in addition, the means t pay the interest. It was the State of Maryland—the an tient mother and the generous friend of the city, in which thas been more than insinuated that she is actuated by "sordid," "mercenary" views, to extort hard "bargains from the necessities of the company. It was Marylan who, when you were left by all else to perish, without pity lent you two millions of dollars, on securities judged by others not more than sufficient to justify a loan of \$180,000 Alas! and is it then graceful to shake the money bags which she has filled in the face of the benefactress, as a reason for spurning a further aid, upon far easier terms, (as I shall most conclusively show,)—an aid which a very w revolving moons will render at least as indispensable

s the first? If Maryland furnish it not, whence shall we obtain it? From the Dutch? "Oh, breathe not the name." Where then will you get it? The committee declares that "the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal does not depend upon the favor of this or that State or individual t possesses within itself the means of insuring its comple-tion." I know not what specific meaning this has; still the phrase would be well enough, if it could be discounted.

Lay not, fellow-citizens, such delusive unction to your souls! Look your fate in the face! Do not, I pray you, despise the substance, nor suspend all our hopes on a false, painted shadow! The North, the South, the East, and West, afford no other hope. Believe not false prophets, who prophesy smooth things, or you will be mocked when he day of your fear cometh!

It may indeed be, and I have faith that "the advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will eventually command all the aid necessary to carry it to the Ohio." But when? and by what instrumentality? It is at least a serious possibility that it may not be by the present company.

There are those, and the committee is among them, who have no doubt but that the Maryland Legislature, at the

next session, will liberalize her grant so as to make it per fectly "acceptable." Assurances of that sort are said t have been made from one of the counties, signalized las winter by unanimous, unrelenting, embittered hostility the bill, and to every grant contained in it. "I fear t Greeks." From those who, with greatingenuity, untiring teal, and devoted efforts, sustained our cause, we hear far Greeks. other reports. Those who have the best opportunities of knowing, and who are entitled to the fullest credit, say that the return of Halley's Comet may be confidently for told, but the fortunate union of interests and prosperou

conjunction of events will probably never more recur, and that, although the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is every thing to us, and engages all our attention, taken alone, the subscription to it would not command one dozen rotes in that body, now or at any future time.
But let us examine more closely the character of this bill which we are urged to repudiate, under these perilous circumstances. What are the objections to it? The com-mittee assign the following: 1st. "The first section repeals mittee assign the following: 1st. "The first section repeals the restrictions upon the Railroad Company which prohibit their progressing with their road in the valley of the Potomac, above Harper's Ferry, until the canal reaches Cum-berland," &c. Elsewhere, the committee say that, under the existing state of things, the railroad cannot progress one foot farther up the valley of the Potomac, above Har-

They should have added, "or until the time allotted for the completion of the same shall have expired." It would also have been well for the committee to have noticed that the next fifty miles of railway is designed to be made out of the valley of Potomac, through the heart of Washingto county, and that the right to construct it is unrestrained and that its construction will occupy time enough to exhaust every dollar of our fourteen hundred thousand. They might have added that it will not touch the valley of Po-tomac at any point east of the North mountain; that this road, the construction of which is determined on in an event, and the means provided, and which we cannot in an way prevent, will lead through the most productive an populous part of Maryland, while our two millions expend ed between dam No. 5 and Cacapon river, if the work sto Company, while it will impose an annual charge of \$120,000.

The truth is, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal must no stop short of the coal region, or the expenditure upon it will be a total loss. The revenues of the unfinished work may pay salaries and expenses, but very little more. The railroad might halt at much less disadvantage.

As the State of Maryland has thought proper to couple this condition with her grant, and as the committee admit that it "is not in itself so objectionable as to justify the rejection of the law," I shall not pursue the subject furher, than to suggest that the revival of this dead Percy ealousy of the railroad, is an evil omen. We never prosected while it lived; alas! that its ghost should trouble us These works are not naturally rivals: their nature and objects are different. They should be handmaidens and assistants of each other. If both were finished, we should

arry things, and they people.

The next exception taken by the committee is to the nird section, in relation to the Board of Commissioners to djust matters between the companies, which might constitute subjects of difference. Upon this the argument, a ar as developed in the report, is, that the interest of the touching the height of bridges, the location of the canal &c. should be decided by the President and Directors o the Canal Company, untrammelled by the opinions of any body. It is further said that "these commissioners are to decide upon nearly all the essential interests of the com-pany, as well as all matters of difference between the two companies;" and that, if a majority of the commissioners should be inimical to the canal, they may sooner or later ruin it, without redress.

rum it, without redress.

It would swell these remarks too much to copy the portions of the law (1st, 2d, and 3d sections,) relating to the appointment and duties of these commissioners; but I implore you, read them carefully, and compare them with the unjust and aggravated version of the committee, and judge whether that proceeds from minds "all of whose prepos sessions would incline them to advise the acceptance of the law." or whether the most charitable character which can be given of it be not that they it is, distorted by prejudice and passion, which are determined not to be pleased, and ilmost willing to misrepresent.

In opposition to the committee, I assert that the duty and ower of the commissioners begin and end with subjects of difference between the companies; because, in matters con-cerning which the companies may agree, their right to deso is no where and in no manner taken away or interfere-with, and because the power and duty of the commission ers are, in express terms, confined to the narrow "passes of the river, where, from the nature of the ground, the canal

and railroad must be brought into contact.". The whole machinery is manifestly and solely designed and adopted for the prevention or healing of controversy. In like manner, I utterly deny that any interests of the Canal Company, essential or otherwise, are to be decided on by the commissioners, except matters of difference between the companies, such as above mentioned, and it is hard to suppress the expression of wonder at a misstatement so vio

And now, in relation to the mode of appointment, also glanced at as objectionable, and the character of the com-missioners. Who and what are they to be, and by whom to missioners. Who and what are they to be, and by whom to be appointed? An engineer, probably the chief engineer of each company, is to be appointed by it, and these are, in case of agreement between them, to be sole commissioners or arbitrators, who are to determine the plan, loca-Now is there any thing, in all candor, let me ask, dangerous to the canal in this? Who but the engineer does, in effect, at all times, determine on plans and locations? I know the President and Directors ordinarily pronounce the decision, but have many directors of any apparatus. the decision; but how many directors of any company possess any knowledge of plans or locations? I have the most profound respect for the talents, attainments, and judgment of the President and Board of Directors of this company; but which or how many of them will venture to say that his decision on plans, locations, and estimates modes of construction is substantially any thing more than a declaration of faith in the decision of him who is professionally versed in the matter? It is highly probable a third engineer will never be required to decide between these, although, to prevent the possibility of vexatious and wasting controversies, the wise forecast and abundant caution of the Legislature has provided that remedy; for as the river has two sides, as the location of the road is not confined to Maryland, between Hagerstown and Cumberland, as the law authorizes joint location and construction to be made MUST be brought in contact," the necessary result and true construction of the law is, that if the works would necessarily be in contact in Maryland, and the contact would be avoided by the location of the railroad on the Virginia side of the river, the Railroad Company, after gratifying the call to Hagerstown, and thence passing by the most convenient route to the margin of the canal, must pass across the river, and there remain, until summoned back by the the river, and there remain, until summoned back by the binding call to Cumberland. If this be a sound exposition of the law, and I invite lawyers to examine it, there will the hard can be nothing to be settled by commissioners, but the height of one, or at most two, bridges. The companies, by agreement at Harper's Ferry, fixed and determined upon the convenient height of such a bridge; is it likely that any engineer, acting under oath, would deviate from that ar-

But, suppose that one of them should, or suppose that the railroad should be extended up the Maryland side of the river, and that collision between the two works were inevitable, and the appointment of the third commissioner in-dispensable, is the interest of the canal endangered by leaving that appointment in the hands of Maryland, who, as cre-ditor and subscriber, will be the absolute owner of fully threefourths of the whole estate of the canal? Remember that this subscription will entirely change the relation of Maryland to the two companies. In the Railroad Company she will have adventured less than half as much as she will have embarked in your company: she will be the proprietor of about one-fourth of the whole railroad estate, but of threeourths of the canal. If her high character forbids the idea that she will be partial to the institution in which she will hold the superior interest, at least we may be assured she can have no leaning to the other side. But some are fearful that the great influence of Baltimore may even swerve the State from the plain path of her duty and interest. How little have such considered the constitution and history of Maryland. Baltimore does seemingly exert great influence in the State, which, closely examined, results alone from the harmony of the town and country interests; but when they jar, what is to be teared from the influence upon the councils of the State of a city whose representation is an anomaly in free communities—a city with a population of 50 to 1 as compared with Annapolis, but with numerical strength in the Assembly precisely equal!

The fourth section of the law constitutes the next subject of objection, and the committee declares that it must

e evident to every one that, unless a close board fence be interposed between the canal and railroad at the narrow passes, "no person will be likely to permit their horses to go upon the tow-path, where they will be continually subject to be frightened over precipices by locomotives;" and in support of this opinion, a letter of Gen. Mercer is quoted, in which he declares that if these things are permitted "they will prove the total prostration of the navigation."

ed, in which he declares that if these things are permitted "they will prove the total prostration of the navigation, and the canal had as well stopad the point it has reached." How a mindso powerful as that of Gen. Merrer, and one so enthusiastic on the subject of the canal, and of the necessity of its extension to the coal mines, can be led to contemplate with toleration its stopping at a point at which all his former reasonings have demonstrated it to be absolutely without value, it is difficult to conjecture. The generous chivalry and enthusiasm of his character, might almost tempt us to entertain the idea that, though full of humanity, the cry of distress and abandonment would not be wholly unpleasant to his ear, as it might call into action his own potent might to relieve; and for my own part, I could scarcely contemplate an alternative which I should not unhesitatingly prefer to the stoppage of this great work. This whole matter about the use of locomotives in the neighborhood of the canal, although plausible enough to talk about, is a mere scarecrow at best; and, very fortunately, the testimony of the same distinguished gentleman is at hand, to sustain this opinion also. For, at the same session of Congress at which the letter above quoted was written, very recently, indeed, the letter above quoted was written, very recently, indeed on a proposition to convert a portion of the national road into a railway, objection was made by some members of less experience, on the ground that the smoking, puffing, and thundering of the locomotive engines would frighter horses, ar use. But General Mercer, it is said, (considering probably that the proposed was not the Baltimore and Ohio road, promptly demonstrated the objection to be nugatory and frivolous, and stated that the horses would become used to, and disregard the engines; which is, beyond doubt, the fact, for it is every day's experience on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, where not only the horses and cattle of the company, but of the neighborhood, permit the locomotives to pass by unregarded. But again: what say the men of experience and skill—your engineers, your directors, &c.? They will not say that the near neighborhood of locomotive engines is desirable; but which of them will tell you that it is a great and vital injury, equivalent to a death? Who, unless by way of hyperbole, would venture to suggest that, "if permitted, it would prove the total prostration

f the navigation?"

Besides, remember the monstrous absurdity of the notion, that Maryland would injure, or suffer to be injured, a work in which she will have invested six dollars out of

work in which she will have invested six dollars out of every eight expended upon it: the enormous sum of six millions; more, much more, than she has embarked, or proposes to embark, in all her other public enterprises.

In the first place, she is of opinion that no injury will result from the proposed action; but she first taxes the Railroad Company with what she deems an equivalent to the relief extended to it, to be paid to the Canal Company. Next, she renders the Railroad Company responsible for injuries which may unexpectedly and by neglect arise: but, should all these prove insufficient; should the use of locomotives or any other machinery prove dangerous to life or property, will she not have the power and the will to use it, in prohibiting or regulating the use of such machinery as may consist with security? Do you doubt her power so to interfere? Again: ask your lawyers whether the severeign terfere? Again: ask your lawyers whether the sovereign power may not always control and regulate, by penal laws, corporations as well as individuals, so as to restrain them from whatever is dangerous or pernicious. To be specific, ask them whether the charter of the Railroad Company would or could bar the inalienable right of the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the use of locomotive engines or regulating their speed in the streets of towns, or wherever ne salus populi might require such interference.

The seventh section of the law next passes under the

review of the committee, who, being, as they well and undoubtingly may be, convinced that, as soon as the canal reaches Cumberland, it will divide to all its stockholders more than six per cent. "would not object to guaranty to the State of Maryland six per cent. on their subscription," but for the unfortunate fact that, by the charter, as they think, "the Canal Company have no right to give a pre-ference to one stockholder over another." Now, it is eviference to one stockholder over another." Now, it is evidently unnecessary here to dispute the law as laid down by the committee. This was a question to be carefully considered by the Legislature of Maryland when they were prescribng the form of their securities. If the law, as laid down by ne committee, be correct, then even the most timid stockholders may in general meeting, without fear, give their assent in the form required. The document will satisfy Maryland; it is all she asks. By her subscription she will become a stockholder, and, as such, bound by the organic law. Their assent can only bind so far as it may be in conformity with the law; and, if forbidden, it will simply be a roid act, binding upon no stockholder, any one of whom may claim his equal proportion of his profits; and, if the courts hold the law to be as the committee assumes, they

will enforce the claim.

On the other hand, if the committee be wrong in their interpretation of the law, then they have no objection to

that whatever may be their condition as to debt, the present possession of money materially heightens their tone of thought and expression; still, it is to be hoped that the great body of the stockholders cannot deem themselves stronger and better off now, when they are in debt two millions, and know that three millions more are necessary, than they thought themselves before the debt was incurred and when they reposed in full belief on the assurance o Gen. Mercer, that they required but two millions to place them in the full fruition of a finished work. They were in the latter case, when they accepted from Maryland the two million loan of 1834. It is fair to presume, after the appalling disclosure of last winter, that their deficit was five millions instead of two, they would very gladly have taken the additional three millions as a loan on the basis of the loan of '34. In fact, application was expressly made

That basis was six per centum interest, payable annual ly from the date, a mortgage of all the company's tolls and corporate estate to secure to the State the payment of that interest and also of the principal, and an agreement tha no dividend should ever be made among the stockholders until a sum should be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, in his opinion fully adequate to redeem and pay off the principal also. You would gladly have received three

illions more upon the same terms.

What constitutes the difference between the terms of

that loan and the subscription now offered?

1st. The subscription confers a vote, which the loan did I have before shown that, unless upon the hypothe sis that the State of Maryland is so perverse and foolish as wilfully to sacrifice her largest interest to improve those which are infinitely smaller, she could not use her vote but with a view to the general benefit of the company. If there be any stockholder who would think it reasonable for a community furnishing six millions out of nine to surrender the entire direction of the fund to the proprietors of the remaining three millions, with him I shall not reason he is fairly out of the reach of any weapon to be drawn from the armory of common sense and fair dealing. If the State of Maryland furnishes the means, she is entitled to weight in the company in just proportions; and we have the better guaranty that she will use the power discreetly, because she cannot hurt her partners without inflicting on herself twice as much injury as they can altogether sustain.

2dly. No interest is payable on these three millions, for three entire years; a difference or gain to the Company of \$\frac{8540}{200}\$

\$540,000. It is as if the Company borrowed \$3,000,000 at six pe

cent. and received a premium on the loan of 18 per cent in three instalments. A premium on a loan! a new thing, truly, in the history of this Company.

of this Company. Is \$540,000, then, so contemptible a trifle, as that a pre mium to that amount should lead to the rejection of a sum which you all know you were anxious to receive on simple

loan and mortgage? Again, if these three millions had been added to the other two, and you were bound by mortgage, out of the profits of the existing capital stock, to pay the annual interest, viz. \$300,000, and also, before declaring any dividend, to raise and pay over enough to redeem the whole \$5,000,000 of capital, would it be your children or your grand-children, or your great-grand-children, to whom the first dividend would have been payable? Under the form now offered, you have only to provide for the payment of interest, after

Again: the two million loan is a charge upon the interests of the present stockholders. It rests upon Maryland herself to the amount of \$625,000; the residue bears upon the residue of the stock, say four millions of dollars in amount. Now, consider, I pray, that you are wholly un-able to meet or bear this debt; your stock is not worth, and will not sell, among your generous selves, at more than fifty cents in the dollar, and even that reduced value is given exclusively by the confidence in Maryland aid. Now, under these circumstances, this "sordid, mercenary" lover of hard bargains, with her eyes open and fixed upon your wants, offers to subscribe for three millions of dollars worth more o stock, and pay for it at the rate of one hundred cents in the dollar!! Has the committee, fellow-citizens—have any of you, reflected, that by this subscription the burden of the two million loan will rest on nearly double the amount of stock, half of which Maryland will own? Consult Cocker on this, and see how much of her own debt she will unde take by this subscription, and by how much it is preferable to a loan on interest from the date. And all this is taunt ingly rejected, under the expectation that the Maryland Legislature will make it more "acceptable!!" Truly, should this be done, we shall have blind guides.

The next and last objection which the committee has delivered is to the provisions authorizing the construction of a lateral, or continuing, canal to Baltimore, and especially to its anatomic and especially to its construction by a route exclusively within the ter-

Titory of Maryland.

Upon this point the committee is not clear; for although Upon this point the committee is not clear; for although they admit the unquestionable and absolute right of Maryland to make the proposed canal when and where she pleases, they set it down to complete their array of objections. They have given me nothing to answer; but as much misconception and want of information exist in relation to it, I will quote the law, to show that she has a broad, unqualified, irresistible right. I will show that no practicable route exists north of Georgetown; and I will show that if a practicable route by the Monocacy and the Patapsco did exist, as far north as Westminster, and if the people of Baltimore were so ignorant of their interest as to throw away their money upon it, the interest of this company, and the trade of this District, would be greatly promoted by it. And I will explain why the Maryland Canal Company cannot yet pledge themselves to begin their canal in Georgetown; and then the task I have imposed on

myself will be finished. The 21st section of the charter has these words: " And be it further enacted, that the right to the waters of the river Potomac, for the purpose of any lateral canal, or ca-nals, which the State of Virginia or Maryland may au-thorize to be made in connexion with said canal, is reserved

to the said States respectively."

They owned the waters before the passage of the char ter, and in that act they excepted so much as they chose to use for any canal, or canals, without qualification.

In this District they had ceded their rights to the Unit ed States. Therefore, in contemplation of the possibility that they might wish to take a canal from the termination or some other point of the main work, they stipulated for authority from Congress, for what they might choose to do within the District: within their own limits their right was

The confirmatory act of Maryland further specifies and

insists upon the same rights.

In the Maryland act for the promotion of internal im provement, (accepted by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,) the same claim of right is expressly set forth and reiterated. So that, both by law and by contract, Maryland is in full possession of the right to connect the Chesapeake and Ohio canal with her other waters, by as many canals as she may please, and is the sole and absolute judge of the location of them. Here, then, the question ought to rest. No one has a right to interfere with her enjoyment of her reserved rights, in her own way; and if any canal she might project was of injurious tendency to this District, the latter could only submit with the best grace they could. A canal to the Chesapeake waters can only be prevented by forever stopping the progress of the Chesa-peake and Ohio Canal; and in determining upon its loca-tion, Maryland will certainly be governed only by the na-ture of the ground, and a regard to her own interest and so-

To show that no practicable route exists, north of Georgetown, I will remark that, two years before the passage of the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, viz. February 18, 1823, the anxiety of Maryland to connect the upper Potomac country with Baltimore took the form of a resolution, directing the location of a canal from that river, at some point below Harper's Ferry, to Balti-more, to be made; and Dr. William Howard, Athanasius Fenwick, and William Price, were appointed commission-

ers for that purpose. Their report was presented at the ensuing session, and now lies before me, in pamphlet. They show that they caused the whole country from Harper's Ferry to Georgetown, and from the Catoctin mountain to Westminster and Baltimore, to be carefully surveyed and levelled. They complain of the great wetness of the season, yet they state, and most conclusively show, that no canal is practicable, for want of water at the summit, at Westminster, or by the Seneca, or by any route above the District, except the Linganore, at which they were of opinion enough water might be had to pass the summit by locks. But their estimate was for a canal thirty feet wide at top, eighteen at bottom, and three feet deep; so little was the country then prepared fo the magnificent dimensions afterwards wisely adopted for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The latter is just four times the size of that planned by the commissioners, and requires four times as much water as would supply such a

In view of this necessity, when, in 1826, the continued anxiety of Maryland led to the appointment of Dr. William Howard (then in the service of the United States as a civil engineer, of much ability and ripe experience) to locate a route for the Maryland canal, that gentleman re-

the guaranty; and why, upon any ground, should any one object to it?

It is very true, alike of corporations as of individuals, that whatever may be their condition as to debt, the present public mind. When their map disclosed the very circuitous route which even the most imperfect canal from the upper country to Baltimore could alone pursue; when the levelling showed that the intervening ridge was several hundred feet higher than the level of Cumberland, every intelligent man in Maryland ceased to think seriously connecting the Potomac with Baltimore by any route lea when the jealousy of rival towns was most rife, and it not find a way north of Georgetown and Washington fo

he connecting canal. Dr. Howard again reviewed the whole region betwee Georgetown and the Pennsylvania line, with his formed field notes in his hand. His report was made to General Macomb, chief engineer, June 25, 1827. The following sentences will be found in it: Page 4, third paragraph
"The survey made by the Maryland commissioners, o
which we had access to the field books, was carried through the whole extent of Montgomery county, and showe clearly the inutility of making any further attempt in that uarter above the granite ridge.

Page 5, paragraph 3: "The investigations made of these ridges may be considered as having satisfactorily shown, in the first place, that no line of canal communication from Baltimore to the Pot-mac can pass them to the northwest of the line selected The general direction of this line is parallel to, and not far from, the foot of the granite ridge before mentioned, which traverses the Middle States, passing at the edge of Baltitimore, and showing itself on the Potomac at the Little Falls. The country to the west of this ridge is, as it were upheld by it, and is therefore considerably higher than that to the east of it, while the streams in passing it form falls of less or greater height, according as from their size they have been more or less able to break it down. It is this strongly marked geographical and geological formation combined with the examinations I have made, that give me confidence in pronouncing that all the communications which have been proposed through Montgomery county such as those from different points of the Patapsco or the Patuxent to the head waters of the Seneca river, or th streams in its neighborhood, are entirely impracticable, the other hand, the investigations I have made auth ade authorize ne in the belief that the line of canal selected is more ad vantageous than any other that can be found to the south and east of it."

and east of it."

Page 7, paragraph 2:

"The result showed it to be so unfavorable to our purpose as to produce a decided conviction that any canal from the Potomac in the direction of Baltimore, and passing to the north of Georgetown, is absolutely impracticable."

More might be added, but here is surely enough to show that, if there be citizens of Maryland who wish to take the

cross-cut canal by a route within her territory exclusively Nature has forbidden it, and her voice must be obeved Few read, and few remember these old documents, otherwise the Legislature would not have looked to another survey, but have left the Maryland Canal Company free at once to pursue the route laid down by Howard, "the most "the most northern practicable route," and, at the same time, the most southern and only route to the Chesapeake bay. After ten years, these reports, which, at their date, produced universal conviction, have been forgotten by many, and local feelings very naturally have carried them back to the same hopes which prevailed in 1822, in the absence of knowledge. This new survey was ordered at the unanimous instance of the delegates of Frederick and Baltimore counties. It is in progress; the result is not doubtful, and is speedily expected; and then, without disrespect to any part of the legislative will, the Maryland Canal Company may give its

pledge, should Nature require an endorser.

But if a canal were practicable, for example, by the Monocacy and Patapsco, by way of Westminster, what would t be that these cities should fear its completion? Its construction for Baltimore purposes would be a mere wasting

From the mouth of Monocacy to Georgetown, is about

From the same point to Baltimore, by Westminster, is 113 miles, (Howard and Briggs's report, p.55,) the lockage

1.171 feet.

1,171 feet.

From Georgetown, by way of the Monocacy and Pipe creek, to Westminster, is 103 miles.

With these data before you, I shall not attempt to reason that, with a descending navigation of forty miles from Monocacy to Georgetown before him, no man in his senses would elect the tedious length and tolls of an ascending navigation, with 1,171 feet of lockage, to Raltimora. Nor shall I labor to show that such an improvement of the Monocacy would drain off to your canal all the produce and trade of Fraderick county, which is equally manifest. and trade of Frederick county, which is equally manifest.

Finally, the Washington committee conclude their report by saying, that there are other objections to the bill which they do not detail. Would that they had showed them, for there can be none which will stand the test of discussion, and they should have been exposed; they do, however, broadly charge "its ambiguity and vagueness upon some points which have too important a bearing upon our interests to be left in uncertainty." Show the ness, point out the ambiguity, latent or potent! Alas, gentlemen, there may be ambiguity and vagueness, but they are not in the law. It is clear just retained. they are not in the law. It is clear, just, patriotic, wise, and liberal; and wo unto us if words without knowledge

shall so darken our councils as to cause its mad rejection.

Fellow-citizens, I have discharged my duty.

A STOCKHOLDER.

* The line selected begins in Georgetown, and passes through Washington, by Bladensburg and the Savage Factory, to Balti-

OFFICE OF THE POTOMAC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Georgetown, July 7, 1836 HE President and Directors have declared a dividend fourteen per cent. for the half year ending the 30th ultimate amount of capital paid in, seven per cent. of which is can ed to the credit of the surplus fund, and seven per cent. will paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or ter the 15th instant.

WILLIAM J. GOSZLER, fter the 15th instant.

BOARDING.—Mrs. THOMAS B. DYER can accommodate a few Boarders with genteel and well-furnished apart ments on Louisiana Avenue, near the City Hall.

ANTED TO HIRE, in a private family near the city, a good COOK; also, a first-rate WASHER WO-MAN. To such as can produce testimonials of general good conduct and capability to perform the work, good wages will be given. Inquire at this office.

SEVENTY-FIVE CITY LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 20th day of July, at 5 o'clock P. M. at Fuller's Hotel, Washington city, will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the following lots of ground, lying in various parts of the city, viz.

Lot No. 1* in square No. 11 Lot No. 11 in square No. 172

3	11	6	- 220
5	14	31	220
1	17	7	223
2	17	7	238
part 3	19	3	275
1 of 3	24	16	281
34	24	36	340
27	25	8	344
26	28	16	367
27	28	. 17	367
2	32	18	367
15	32	19	367
17	32	20	367
14	33	35	367
12	42	36	367
5	56	37	367
4	73	44	367
5	73	45	367
pt 13	75	46	367
17	77	47	367
1 of 7	80	51	367
4	. 81	52	367
15	86	53	367
12	100	54	367
28	100	55	367
29	100	4	w of 484
35	100	2	521
12	117	20	529
13	117	pt 17	689
14	117	26	732
17	117	27	732
18	117	2	792
9		. 8	792
10		11	792
11	141	5	7 874
6	161	6	874

5 1,043
* On this lot are two frame tenements built in 1831. e sale will be positive, a better opportunity will not occur of aking a safe and profitable investment.

Terms: one-fifth of the purchase money in cash, and the ba-

ance in one, two, and three years, with notes satisfactorily en orsed, bearing interest.

Catalogues may be had, and plats of most of the property

may be seen on application at the auction room.

EDWARD DYER,

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1836.

The Nashville Republican of June 25th says, that the volunteers "for the Creek war" were marching for the rendezvous at Fayetteville. We hope that there will be no need of their marching any further in that direction, or in any other.

The Republican adds to this news the very ignificant comment which follows: "These aggressions on the part of the savages are not unprovoked. It remains for time to disclose the iniquity of the secret transactions which could thus kindle to a flame their slumbering wrath. It will be found that these wily sons of the forest have not acted without cause. To suppose the contrary, is to attribute to them folly of which all their past history proves them never to have been guilty. We do not justify their butcheries, but would simply say, that we are not surprised at them. This, however, is not the time to indulge in reflections on their case. Time, as we said, will place all the facts before us, and then it will be seen where lies the wrong."

Some appointments were made by the President, and before the close of the late session of Congresss confirmed by the Senate, which have not been officially announced; and among them that of Andrew T. Judson to be District Judge for the District of Connecticut, vice W Bristol, deceased. Mr. Judson was disqualified, according to Gen. Jackson's theory, by being a member of Congress at the time of his appointment. In other respects, we have no doubt that the appointment is a very good one.

In pursuance of an act of Congress just passed, the General Post Office is undergoing reorganization. A number of the Clerks are said to have been dismissed, and some to have been promoted. So soon as the re-organization is complete, we suppose it will be officially announced. We are not disposed to complain beforehand; but, if all that we hear be true, some of the removals are cases of great hard ship.

The Raft of Red river .- Capt. Shreve writes from Red river that he is getting on with the removal of the raft slowly. He finds it a much more difficult task to perform than he anticipated. "The fact is," says he, "the work is of such a nature as to make it impossible to judge of the amount of labor required to perform any given portion of it until after it is done; but as progress up, I leave behind a good steamboat navigation. Two old boats have been sunk in the raft, but neither of them fit to navigate, from age and decay, and came up with emigrants. Fifteen boats have been up through the former location of the raft 115 miles, since the 1st of January, and the emigration to the country is immense."

At PHILADELPHIA, the late anniversary of inlependence was celebrated with great enthusiism by the friends and supporters of General HARRISON for the Presidency. After the regular toasts, in which the names of HARRISON, GRANGER, Governor RITNER, and other distinguished men were mentioned, accompanied with great applause, many volunteers were given. Poulson's Advertiser says: One of them was in honor of our sister State tiser says: One of them was in nonor of our sister state, "Maryland," and was responded to by the Hon. Mr. Jenifer, of that State, in a patriotic and fervent strain of eloquence, that was repeatedly interrupted with the most rapturous cheers. Another was in the following terms: Honor to whom honor is due: Pennsylvania's favorite son—John Sergeant." This toast was received with rapturous applause, and was responded to by Mr. Sergeant in his usual happy and successful manner. Mr. Sergeant, though laboring under indisposition, addressed the meeting in his happiest manner, awakening the membrances of the audience to their attachment to Ci. and WEBSTER, and showing them that the good of th country now required them to unite heart and hand of Harrison. The warmth of the reception which Mr. Sea to his remarks, shows how just was the title of "favorit son," and his whole life shows how he deserves the title. The meeting was ably addressed by James C. Biddle. Esq. who in a forcible manner called attention to the toast in compliment to General Harrison. A just tribute of respect was paid to "The People's Candidate," and a chord was struck on the hearts of the audience, which vibrated in reiterated cheers. Throughout the whole proceedings, the mention of no name produced such magical effect as that of Henry Clay. In every instance it was followed by thunders of applause.

The following resolution was overlooked in our account of the closing proceedings of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be authorized to permit Charles Gordon to complete and perfect the manuscript Map of the State of Mississippi from the official surveys, and lay the same before the Com-mittee on Public Lands of the Senate of the United States, at the next session of Congress.

The Mexico Diario (Government paper) of the 27th May, announces that Mr. PACKENHAM, the British Minis ter, had paid a visit to the President pro tem. of Mexico 'to express his sympathy at the unfortunate news of the

Sudden and melancholy death!—Two days since we recorded the marriage of Rev. Jarvis Greeg, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Western Reserve College, to a lady of New Hampshire, niece of the Hon. Daniel Webster. and now we are called upon to note his death. at Hudson last week; on Sunday morning had a sudden and severe attack of bilious fever, and on Tuesday night sunk in the sleep of death. It is a great loss to his friend to the institution with which he was connected, and to the Christian ministry, in which he gave great promise of use

Accident.—On Monday evening, the 28th ultimo, Peter D. McVean, a passenger on board the steamboat Pennsylvania, on her way from Buffalo to Detroit, fell overboard, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. Mc-Vean was on his way to the West, from Broadalbin, Mont gomery, county, New York.—Gazette.

The receipts of the Astor House (the new Hotel in the city of New York) are said to be over \$1,400 a day! The project to establish a Liverpool line of packets has failed at New Orleans.

The Chicago American states that Benjamin F. Norris, alia Joseph Thomason, was executed at the town of Concord, in the county of Iroquois, on the 10th ultimo. The same paper says Probably a more hardened individual has seldom been brough o the gallows in any country. Before his execution he cases of that he had stolen a large number of horses, had assist a setting fire to a bank and the Pearl street house in Cincinn i, had been confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, had shot for nen in Ohio, and knocked down and robbed a man in the stree of Cincinnati, and had been concerned in other crimes with cer ain individuals whose names it would not perhaps be proper t THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

From a printed document lately received by NEW GRENADA have granted to Mr. CHARLES BIDDLE the exclusive privilege, for fifty years, of carrying goods and passengers in boats propelled by steam or other artificial means on the river Chagres, and to associate persons with him, under the title of the Transportatio Company of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

[The decree reserves the rights granted to Baron DE THERRY the 29th May, 1835, in a previous act of the Congress, authorizing the construction of a canal.]

Canoes, pirogues, and other undecked vessels, carrying goods and passengers, are excepted from the operation of

A further exclusive privilege for the same period is granted to Mr. Biddles, for the transportation of goods and pas-sengers, by railway or Macadamized road, from the head

of navigation of the Chagres to the city of Panama, reserving to the public a lateral transportation road for ses and mules. Extensive concessions of land are made to Mr. BIDDLE in the same decree, in which colonies of natives and for-eigners may be settled, and be exempted from certain con-

ributions for twenty years.
All materials necessary to the construction of the boats

and roads of the company are to be free of duty, as well as all goods in transit to other places.

The works are to be commenced within two years from the date of the decree, (April, 1836,) and to be finished in

three years from their commencement.

The rates of transportation are to be fixed by the company, with liberty to change them annually, giving information to the Government of the alteration. The troops of the Government and public property are to pay hall

At the end of the fifty years the property of the compa ny reverts to the Government.
One of the last provisions of the decree ordains, that i

two steamboats at least are not kept in operation, and the communications are not kept constantly in such a state excepting accidents) as to admit of the transportation be tween the Atlantic and Pacific being effected in fourteen hours, the exclusive privilege is to be forfeited, and the com-pany to pay a fine to the Government of ten thousand dol-

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The Indians had attacked the Texian settlements at the head waters of the Brassos, and committed several mur ders. General Green and Felix Houston had marched against them with 600 men; the effective force of Texas now in the field is about 2,000 men. General Rusk was at Goliad with 600 men; his advance post extended to the Rio del Norte, and had quiet possession of the seacoast.

The articles of agreement between Santa Ana and the Texian Government are published. They agree in all material points with those already known. A letter written on board the United States schooner Grampus, contains the following:

"By an act of Congress received at Tampico, on the 28th May, it was decreed,
"1st. That the Government would not accede to any acor treaty made by Santa Ana, during his imprisonment i

Texas. '2d. That every State in the Republic should furnish

forthwith, one-fourth of her forces, to be equipped and ordered to march as soon as possible to Metamoras.

"3d. That all the flags throughout the Republic should be worn half-mast, during the imprisonment of the Presi-

dent.
"On the 1st of June, intelligence was received that al the ports of the Republic were closed against the sailing all merchant vessels, and against all communication, whatsoever nature, with all vessels of war. This last ac of the Mexican Government has, as it is well understood been particularly directed against the United States, with whom there appears to be the most bitter animosity. Most of the foreign inhabitants of Tampico were in daily fear of osing their lives, as it is publicly declared that all foreign nouses will be robbed, and the inhabitants butchered, as soon as it should be ascertained that Santa Ana had been

shot.
Warlike preparations are making in every direction, and it is current amongst the officers of the army, that 17,000 men were to march against Texas; some of which are on their march for their head quarters, Metamora. It is probable that they cannot raise that number by four or five thousand, nor are they, when called, troops that are lisciplined, but farmers, mule drivers, &c. taken by force wherever they can be found; however, a desperate strug gle will be made by Mexico to regain Texas. Let then erefore, be on their guard, as the strictest precautions ar taken to prevent them from having any knowledge of their military movements. Jose Maria Corro is President, and promises to sell the crucifixes from the churches to carry on the war, if means cannot be otherwise had."

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, the 28th June, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Lieut. GEO. P. UPSHUR, of the U. S. Navy, to MAR-GARET EYRE, daughter of Gen. Severn E. Parker, all of the county of Northampton, Va.

DEATH.

In this city, on the 4th instant, at an advanced age, Mrs. ANNA BRODEAU. Possessed of a strong and highly cultivated mind, she continued, during a life of great usefulness, to command the regard and respect of a large circle of friends.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders o he National Theatre will be held at the Theatre on Monday July 11, at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Stockholders are earnestly requested to be punctual in heir attendance, as business of the utmost importance to the

ompany must be attended to.
july 8-d3t (Globe) Columbian Horticultural Society. - An adjourn

meeting will be held at the City Hall, on Saturday, the 9th of July, at which a Lecture will be delivered on Vegetable Physiology, by W. Rich, Esq. at 5 o'clock P. M. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend. july 9

OST OR MISLAID, a few days since, a pair of silver mounted Spectacles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office. july 9—1t

FOR RENT.—The handsome three story brick dwelling facing the south front of Capitol Sonare. The

FOR RENT.—The handsome three story bric dwelling facing the south front of Capitol Square. The rent will be moderate, and possession given imme

Inquire of Mrs. TIMS, on the premises.

"to express his sympathy at the unfortunate news of the taking of the general-in-chief of the army of operations in Texas." The Diario adds: "This has filled the Mexican People with gratitude for this gentleman, who has proved himself a worthy representative of a great and proved himself a worthy representative of a great and "powerful nation."

CLEAVELAND, (OHIO,) JUNE 30.

Sudden and melancholy death!—Two days since we recorded the marriage of Rev. Jarvis Greeg, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Western Reserve College, to a lady of New Hampshire piece of the Hon Danier Western Reserve and teasets, hall oil carpet, step ditto, flat rods, handsome on the 20th of July, 1835, by William Bayliss, for certain purposes therein mentioned, at the boarding house of said Bayliss, on Pennsylvania Avenue, all the very handsome and valuable FURNITURE of the large and extensive establishment, consisting of best hair sofas, pillar and clamps, with appurtenances, handsome ingrain carpets, lounges, brass fire sets, mantel and astral lamps, cane seat, rush, and other chairs, sideboards, a large lot of best cut glassware, dintered the marriage of the Hon Danier Western Reserve College, to a lady of the control of the Hon Danier and the retains and valuable Furniture.—On Monday, the 18th instant, I shall sell, at public auction, under authority of a deed of trust, executed to me on the 20th of July, 1835, by William Bayliss, for certain purposes therein mentioned, at the boarding the very handsome and valuable FURNITURE of the large and extensive establishment, consisting of best hair sofas, pillar and claw valuable furniture.—On Monday, the 18th instant, I shall sell, at public auction, under authority of a deed of trust, executed to me on the 20th of July, 1835, by William Bayliss, for certain purposes therein mentioned, at the boarding of trust, executed to me on the 20th of July, 1835, by William Bayliss, for certain purposes therein mentioned, at the boarding of trust, executed to me on the 20th of July, 1835, by William Bayl ner and tea sets, hall oil carpet, step ditto, flat rods, handso oilet and column bureaux, best bedstéads and curtains, super

toilet and column bureaux, best bedsteads and curtams, superior beds, hair mattresses, washstands, toilet sets, a very large lot of bedding, of excellent quality, silver plate, ivory knives and forks, in fine, every article useful in genteel housekeeping.

This furniture is all of very superior order, remarkably well kept, and worthy the attention of persons furnishing.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$50, cash; \$50 to \$100, 3 months' credit; \$100 and upwards, 5 months, for notes with conversed endersors heaving interests. s, hearing interest.

CH. ANDREWS. Trustee. SCHOONER MARGARIA

Auction.—On Monday afternoon, 11th instant, at 3 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, without reserve, the Schooner MARGARET ANN, burden 46 24-95 tons, lying at Messrs. Wm. Fowle & Co's. wharf, with all her apparel, rigging, anchors, cables, &c. GEO. WHITE, Auctioneer, Alexandria.

NOR SALE, IN FRONT OF LLOYD'S .- On Tuesday next, 12th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. I shall sell in cront of Lloyd's tavern, centre market, a handsome and valuable saddle Mare, of fine action. Sold for no fault.

july 9-3t EDW. DYER, Auct.

CHAMPAGNE—A constant supply of high quality, direct from the house of Messrs. Rainard, pere et fils, or Rheims, Comet and Hickory brands; Claret of superior flavor in hogsheads, from Barton et Guestier, Bordeaux; Brandy in half pipes. For sale at importers' prices.

J. MASON, Jr. Georgetown.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship North America, Captain us from Bogota, we learn that the Congress of Dixey, London papers have been received at New York to May 31st, and Liverpool to the Ist of June.

The British Parliament had resumed its sittings.

Agitation and outrage is the order of the day

in Ireland. The Spanish Cortes have been dissolved by the Queen, chiefly in consequence of their vot-

ing by a large majority that the existing ministry did not enjoy their confidence. Cordova, one of the Queen's generals, has ained a victory over a considerable body of

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies (Procu adores, May 21,) a proposition, signed by 68 Deputies, was submitted and read as follows: We demand that the Estamento (Chamber) declare that the present Ministers do not enjoy the confidence of the Estamento." After an animated discussion, in the course of which Se-

nor Isturiz, the Prime Minister, more than once declared that, in accepting his office, he acted according to the express wish of the Queen, the proposition was put to the vote and carried—yeas 78, nays 29. Senor Isturiz, Galiano, and several of their friends withdrew when the vote took place. The members of the late (Mendizabal's) administration abstained from voting. This vote was soon followed by a

DISSOLUTION OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

In the Paris Moniteur of the 27th, we find the following important intelligence from Madrid:

"A telegraphic despatch makes known that, on the 23d of May, M. Isturiz took up to the two Chambers a decree by which the Cortes are dissolved. The two Chambers separated immediately. Tranquility remains undisturbed in Madrid. The papers of the 18th appearance that the The papers of the 19th announce that th ministry had been completed by the appointment of M. Barrio Ayruso to the Department of Justice."

There are two other telegraphic despatches to which the Monitour of Saturday refers. The one is from Marseilles, and communicates the news of the arrival, on the 19th, he King of Greece at Ancona. The other despatch state that the King of Naples set out on the 8th of May for Rome, and that his Chief Minister, the Duke de Galtiera,

London, Monday evening, May 30 .- The feeling in the city on Spanish affairs was of a mixed and contradictory nature. The desperate step taken by the new ministry in dissolving the Cortes, seemed a deathblow to the credit of the Government in this place, and the prices of their securities were declining rapidly, without any apparent storexcept the total want of purchasers, when the express a rived with the intelligence of a victory over the Carlists by Cordova. This was held to be important beyond the merc event of the victory, in having put an end to all doubts respecting the good faith of General Cordova, and therefore t counterbalanced in some degree the news from Madrid Still the situation of affairs is looked upon with views suf and no one can imagine in what manner the wants of the bovernment are to be supplied, the treasury at Madrid being in so notoriously exhausted a state, in the interval be-tween the convocation and a meeting of a new Cortes. To carry on a negotiation for a loan, which had been opened by Mendizabal, under such circumstances, is out of the

LONDON, MAY 31 .- Exports to the United States .- The hipments to the United States have been most extensive he last six weeks. They exceed those usually made in he spring for America, and they are increasing, instead of liminishing, as the season advances. The weekly packet ships cannot take a quarter of the goods offering, several of the latest having been compelled to refuse merchandise a week before sailing. Transient ships are in great request, and freights have risen; still the goods are delayed, from the want of suitable conveyances, the American ships receiving the decided preference.—Liverpool paper.

During the whole of its sitting, May 28th, the French Chamber of Deputies was engaged in discussing the budget of the Home Department. The item relating to the theatres underwent a very long debate, and was at length voted, without having been at all modified. M. Thiers spoke at great length on the impropriety of any legislative interference with the liberty of the stage. He contended that, if the drama has degenerated, it is not the managers of theatres who are to blame, but the public who will go of theatres who are to blame, but the public, who will go in crowds to witness the representation of any extrava-ganza, for the mere sake of novelty, and whom the admi-rable productions of a Corneille, a Racine, a Voltaire, and rable productions of a Cornelle, a Kacine, a Voltaire, and a Moliere, have no longer any power to attract within the walls of a theatre. M. Thiers is of opinion that the evil complained of, in regard to the character of the dramatic productions of the day, will cure itself; and he arrived at the conclusion that it was better to let theatres fill their coffers by means of the representation of such productions than drive them to a state of bankruptcy, by compelling them to confine themselves to those about which the publi no longer evince any interest.

Cholera in Italy .- Accounts from Sinegaglia announce that the Papal Government had deferred the opening of the celebrated fair of Sinegaglia, which should be held in June, in consequence of the reappearance of the cholera in Venice and Upper Italy.—German paper.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 1.

During the week ending 27th ult. the supplies were light, and the market rallied; and though the common qualities were comparatively neglected and remained stationary in price, the middle and better qualities were in request, and advanced & per lb., and the sales of all kinds amounted to 25,460 bales, of which speculators took 1,500 bales: 350 bales Sea Island at 19d to 32d per lb.; 40 stained do. at 9d to 16d; 7,220 upland at 9 d to 12d; 5,620 Mobile at 9 d to 12½; Alabama and Tennessee at 7 d to 10 d d; 7,780 New Orleans at 9 d to 13d.

WALUABLE HOUSE AT AUCTION.
Will be sold, on Saturday, the 9th instant, that desirable House and Lot, late the residence of the Rev. Renben Post, situated on C street, in reservation No. 10, in the City of Washington. The House is of brick, with slated roof, well uilt, and convenient. The lot is about 28 feet front by 180 fee leep, and, as a garden appendant to the house, has been enrich-d with many choice plants and ornamental flowering shrubs

Terms.—One moiety of the purchase money, or more, will be upon a credit of ten years, or thereabouts, the purchaser paying interest thereon from the 1st of April last. For the balance, one-half in cash, the remainder in six and nine months, with interest, the purchaser giving his notes, well endorsed.

Sale on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M. of the said day; but the right is reserved to dispose of the premises by private sale at any time before that day.

D. A. HALL, for the owner. EDW. DYER, Auct. inly 2-d3t&ds

DEWS IN CHRIST'S CHURCH, Georgetown-For Sale at Auction.—On Saturday next, the 9th inst at 5 o'clock P. M. at the Church, will positively be sold to the highest bidder, the following Pews, being all that remain unsolo

Numbers 19, 35, 51, 52, 53, 54, & 71. Terms, approved endorsed notes at 60 days. THOS. C. WRIGHT, Auct.

GOOD SITUATION AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALLE, in the village of Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland.—From considerations of family preference, I am desirous to change my residence. I therefore offer for sale my Dwelling and Store in this place, confessedly a very convenient, comfortable, and handsome establishment, all recently constructed, and tastefully arranged in modern style, with the necessary out-buildings, as appendages; the whole constituting a very desirable situation for a Merchant or Tavern-keeper. Also, my Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of Goods, such as is usually kept in a country or village store, and is believed to be as well selected as any similar stock to be found in the country. It is not large, but I would willingly reduce it, if a purchaser should so desire. As opportunities for the acquisition of such an establishment as the above, with all the advantages which might be truly enumerated as connected there with, do not often occur, there can as the above, with all the advantages which might be truly enu-merated as connected therewith, do not often occur, there can be but little doubt of its presenting inducements to any one not preoccupied in a profitable and permanent business. I will sell the whole concern on terms so liberal, that no one disposed to purchase can object; or I may, if no sale is made before the fall, rent the premises to a responsible and careful person, who would purchase the stock.

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

BEEF AND PORK FOR THE YEAR 1837.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ?

July 7, 1836.

SEALED Offers, endorsed "Offers for Beef," or "Offers ing and delivering, free of all cost and charge to the United es, 8,400 barrels of Navy Beef, and 8,400 barrels of Navy Pork, each barrels of Navy Beef, and 8,400 barrels of Navy Pork, each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett weight of beef or of pork; 2,800 barrels of the beef, and 2,800 barrels of the pork must be delivered at each of the navy yards, Charlestown, Mas-sachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, re-

One-fourth of the quantity of beef and of pork deliverable at each of the said navy yards, must be delivered on or before the 15th day of December next, and the remainder must be deli-vered between the 15th day of December next and the 15th day The beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, weighing

the beet must be packed from well rathered caute, weight of less than six hundred pounds nett weight. All the legs and cg rounds of the hind quarters, and the clods, neck, or sticking ieces, shins, and cheeks of the fore quarters, must be wholly xeluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must extrince the carcass must be still related to the carcass must be still cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The pork must be corn fed and well fattened. All the skulls,

feet, and hind legs entire, must be excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the hog must be cut in pieces weighing not ess than six pounds each: not more than three shoulder pieces ud one jowl and a half, or the jowls of a hog and a half, shall be

allowed to a barrel.

The whole quantity of the said beef and pork must be slaughtered between the dates of the acceptance of the respective offers and the periods of delivery; must be thoroughly salted or struck with the best quality clean, coarse, Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes salt, and no other, and after remaining a sufference of the struck when the programme of t ficient time for the salt to penetrate the meat in the most thorough manner, it is to be packed with a sufficient quantity of the same quality of salt and five owners of pure saltpetre, pulverized: the salt used in the striking must be carefully separated from the pieces, and the pieces must be drained or placed on inclined boards, and suffered to remain in that state for some time before the pieces are not in the heavel.

obards, and suffered to remain in that state for some time before the pieces are put in the barrel.

The barrels must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak, free from sap wood, and the staves must be at least three-fourths of an inch thick, and not more than four inches wide; chine, for additional security against leakage, by, and at the expense of, the respective contractors. Each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beet," or "Navy Pork," as the case nay be, with the "Contractor's name," and the "year when tacked."

The beef and the pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards, and by some "sworn inspectors of salt provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective yards, after the inspections and at their yard supports.

ions, and at their own expense.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the separate offers for the beet and for the poly, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all their expenses and charges; the names and residences of the sureties offered must be specified, and sufficient and competent evidence of the willingness of the individual; named to become sureties, and of their responsibility as such, must be furnished, and must accompany the respective

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will contracts, which will, on no account, be parl, until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducing temper centum, payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after the provisions shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same, approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contracts.

The parts of the beef to be excluded from the barrel are paricularly designated in the engravings to be attached to the contracts.

Persons interested, who have not heretofore seen the engravings, can obtain them on application at this office.

To be published twice a week in the National Intelligencer, To be published twice a week in the Bullonian Intelligence, United States Telegraph, Army and Navy Chronicle, Eastern Argus, New Hampshire Gazette, Boston Advocate, Hartford Times, Republican Hersid, New York Times, Pennsylvanian, Harrisburg Reporter and State Journal, Baltimore Republican, Norfolk Hersid, Raleigh Star, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Republican, and Indiana Democrat.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, &

July 6, 1836. See EALED Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Transportation," will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. of the 22d day of July, 1836, for the transportation of about five thousand four hundred barrels of provisions and stores from the Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia, to Port Mahon, in Minorca, The shipment is to be made in two vessels of about twenty he Navy Yard, Cosport, Vriginia, to Fort Analos, in ministra-The shipment is to be made in two vessels of about twenty-seven hundred barrels burthen each, or for the quantity of pro-visions or stores allotted as above for each vessel; about 1862; barrels of each shipment will be wet barrels, about 1,682; barrels of each shipment will be dry barrels, and about 155 barrels of each shipment will be measurement goods. Each of the vessels must also take on board about three spars, from 50 to 76

The proposals must state the price asked for all barrels with-out distinction of wet or dry or measurement of goods, and also the price per cubic footfor the spars, and the price per ton for the

noods are respectively to be computed as barrels.

The vessels which may be taken up must be at the navy yard, Gosport, ready to commence lading by the 15th day of 'August next, and must receive the cargoes without any avoidable deay, and they may be delivered at Mahon from the tackles o

Each vessel must be able to take the full quantity of 2,700 barrels and the other articles proposed to be shipped; and if they should prove insufficient, ten per cent. is to be deducted the price, payable by the offer, to cover the injury to the

United States.

The freight money will be paid in the United States by the Navy Agent at Norfolk, or by any other Navy Agent, should the Commissioners deem it expedient to authorize it; but no payment will be made but upon the exhibition to the paying Navy Agent of certificates of the safe delivery of the respec-

Navy Agent of certificates of the safe delivery of the respective cargoes, agreeably to the bills of lading, signed by the United States Navy Storekeeper or his deputy, or the senior naval officer present at the place of delivery.

Fifteen lay days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, to be allowed for discharging each cargo, during which time no claim, shall be made for demurrage; and the offers must specify the rate of charge for each day's demurrage, should a longer delayoccur through the fault of the agents of the United States.

july 8-d

To be published daily in the National Intelligencer,
Globe, United States Telegraph, Army and Navy Chronicle,
Eastern Argus, New Hampshire Gazette, Boston Advocate,
New York Evening Post, New York Times, American Sentinel,
Pennsylvanian, Baltimore Republican, and Norfolk Beacon.

New York Evening Post, New York Times, American Sentinel, Pennsylvanian, Baltimore Republican, and Norfolk Beacon.

TEW BOOKS.—Madrid, in 1835, being Sketches of the Metropolis of Spain and its inhabitants, and of the Society and Manners in the Peninsula. By a resident officer. Two volumes in one. Saunders & Otley. London.

The Young Mother; or, management of children in regard to health. By William A. Alcott, Editor of the Moral Reformer. This day received by KENNEDY & ELLHOTT, july 9—3t

In the Atheneum.

TINE 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.

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 payment will be made easy.

may 13—cplaw6w

made easy.
may 13—cplaw6w

CUTHBERT POWELL.

NARM AND FISHERY FOR SALE.—Having moved to the State of Mississippi, and finding it very inconvenient for me to return every spring to fish, induces me to offer for sale my fishery on the Potomae river, known as Run Point Fishery. There is nothing wanting to fish next spring, as every thing was put new this spring. The Seine is 800 fathoms long, new Boats, &c. &c., only used sixteen days this spring. There were more fish caught this spring than could be taken care of; and could I have obtained barrels, could have put up from three to four thousand, which can be done any spring. There are but few landings on the river that have such houses to reside in, and to save fish in, as mine; and there are very few landings on the river that I would exchange for it. It is unnecessary for me to give a description of the property, as it is to be prestmed persons wishing to purchase will examine for themselves; and I do invite persons wishing to be engaged in the fishing, to come and see me, as I shall sell low, and on accommodating terms, being determined to sell. The fishery and farm will be sold with or without the seines, boats, &c. A letter to me at

sold with or without the seines, boats, &c. A letter to me at Benedict will be attended to. I shall leave for the South in a few months, and, should I not sell, it will be rented.

june 17—w6w JOHN TUCKER,

Not having entertained the remotest suspicion that we had done injustice to any one in approving the views of Secretary Cass in regard to the national defences; and very sure that we had no possible "political motive" to do so, we cheerfully admit, per contra, the following appeal from the Secretary's opinions and our own:

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors: 1 have long been an attentive reader of your paper, and, in common with most of those who have followed you in your editorial career, have been struck with your general fairness and impartiality. It seems to have been a governing principle with you to permit both sides to be heard, whenever you have admitted into your columns any article on an important disputed topic; and, above all, you have refrained, while publishing ex parte statements, from accompanying them with comments calculated to give an erroneous impression of the arguments on the other side. In a recent important instance, however, though I am sure it has not been done design edly, it appears to me that you have departed in some gree from this dignified and characteristic line of conduct I allude to the republication by you of the report of the Secretary of War, on the subject of the national defence together with the accompanying commendatory editoria article in your paper of the 25th of April. According to my view of the matter, the Engineer Department ha very just cause to complain of the course taken, on this point, by the "National Intelligencer," and by all those respectable papers which have followed its example. I have been deceived in your characters, if, for the attai ment of any political object, no matter how important is might appear in your eyes, you would be willing deliberate

You have published the report of the Secretary of War very able document;" and yet, in your accompanying comments, you have attributed by implication to that Engineer report sentiments and views of policy so absurd and extra vagant, that, if really contained in it, its author deserves t be held up for the ridicule and condemnation of the Public, and even the Secretary of War himself, subjected to censure, for bestowing upon such a production any part of his official approbation. Others, catching the spirit of your remarks, have gonestill turther in denouncing and condemning a paper which they have not put it in the power of their readers to see; and even grave and dignified Senators and Representatives, in their places on the floors of Congress have not hesitated to declaim against a system which, according to them, proposes to "line our whole coast" with "immense masses of stone and mortar," "within cannonshot range of each other." He who should advocate such a scheme as this, would indeed be deserving of ridicule, if not a candidate for a lunatic asylum; and such or nions cannot, without contradiction, be imputed to any man or body of men, without impairing or totally destroying their reputation for professional skill, or for common sense Whoever has read the Engineer report is aware of the extreme injustice resulting from these sweeping denunciation of what it does not contain; and that more have not read it must be attributed chiefly to you. Why that report should not be published I am at a loss to understand; its autho-certainly need not fear that it will bring discredit upon him War. Its length may be some objection to the publication to bring it within reasonable limits, it might be easily re aced by omitting comparatively minor details, so as to make it by no means too long for such a paper as the Intelligencer, and few documents could be published likely to be of

greater interest to a greater number.

The report of the Secretary of War appears to have met on all hands, with commendation, but, along with much that is sound and wise, there are contained in it some erroneous principles, likely to lead, in practice, to results extremely prejudicial to the national welfare. I do not propose a review of this report, for which I have not the ability, nor, probably, you the room; but I hope you will be inof the importance of the subject, than of the manner in

which I shall treat it.

The Secretary of War, in looking forward to the part which our Navy will have to fill, speaks of that great battle on the ocean to which this peaceful nation is looking for ward with so much complacency, as to a thing which i destined, in due time, to take place, and which is to deter mine who shall thenceforward be considered the mistress of the seas. No doubt that "great battle" will come. But when we seriously contend for the supremacy upon the ocean, the efforts we must be prepared to make must be on a scale vastly superior to any thing we have yet contem-plated as probable. The dockyard at Sheerness, which is only one out of the seven in Great Britain, and not the mos extensive, contains 60 acres: it has been rebuilt since the peace of 1815, at a cost of nearly fifteen millions of dollars It has a basin capable of containing six ships of the line two basins for smaller vessels, three dry docks, and, perhaps, the largest storehouse in the world. Even Fran much as on this subject she is usually underrated, has thir-Toulon far exceed the scale of our ideas on this side the these for the mastery, ours must at least equal them, an then will appear evident to all the manifest want of wisc which there is in laying it down as a principle to govern us in our measures of defence, that we need not fear inva sion by an enemy on our seacoasts; that we need not feathat a respectable army will find a motive sufficiently pow erful to induce it to land in a hostile manner upon our shores. What way so cheap, when our war operations on the ocean shall assume that magnitude as to land with a competent force, to capture the forts protecting our important maritime depots, and to destroy, in our very strong holds, the workshops, the materials, the means, the vita elements of naval war. When that day arrives, the common sense of all will indicate that, though the Navy be indeed the right arm of defence, and that with it th "battle" is to be fought, yet that the accessories to it must be on a scale proportioned to its own importance. We shall have a great Navy; we shall have a great naval struggle on the ocean; we shall conquer; and our permanent fixed defences must and will assume that magnitude and importance suitable to the subordinate, but most im portant part they will have to perform. The enemy was strives with us for the mastery of the ocean would find no way so cheap as to take one of own convenient ports, and corvert it into a naval depot for himself. He, too, will have stear batteries as well as we, and he will not fail to avail himself at their powerful assistance. Narragansett bay is admirable adapted for such a purpose. Accurate surveys were made of inearly 70 years ago with that very object, and it will no be forgotten or overlooked when the time for the expected battle" shall have arrived. With good defences at the entrance of that great roadstead, the naval command with in, and only an equality on the ocean, Rhode Island may be easily made to bid defiance to that warlike population o New England, on whom reliance is placed by the Secretary case it is lost, for it is a position eminently susceptible of defence. A blockading squadron would find no way so effectual, or so safe, as to take, and keep for its own use one of our fine outports—Provincetown harbor, in Massa chusetts, for instance, which is well situated for the purpose, and which, by the short-sighted policy which has suddenly become fashionable, is in danger of being overlooked and neglected. No one has at any time thought of defending all our good harbors, unless connected with a town, or some other important interest requiring protection; and, on the other hand, it is to be hoped that the still greater absurdity will be avoided, of determining that because we cannot defend all, therefore we ought to defen These truths will be so apparent when the commo sense of the mass is brought to bear on this question, b the approach of the great struggle, that the important posi-tions will, undoubtedly, be properly secured; and if now, when we have time and means, we adopt too narrow a system, we shall only have, at some future day, to destroy ou own works, and reconstruct them on a scale of appropr magnitude. How much wiser to do this at once. Secretary of War recognises the necessity of fixed permanent defences, and the chain of reasoning by which he is brought to this conclusion is unanswerable. Any one who examines this subject with a sincere desire to arrive at the

may, let there be ever so much disposition, beforehand.

war, will yet, like the Secretary, be brought, at last, to the full conviction, that though the Navy be first, fortifications are second, and that although the "battle" is to be fought with ships, forts are indispensable auxiliaries.

A great error of the Secretary, an error pregnant with

acknowledges the indispensable necessity of forts, he would wish, on every occasion, in combining them with floating efences, to produce a given measure of defensive streng e maximum quantity of those affoat, consistent with the ments of each particular problem. It is evident that, he could, he would dispense with forts altogether, and surely their places entirely by ships and steam-batteries; an ing out of the question, his wish is, in every in stance, to approximate as nearly as possible to this state chings. So thoroughly is he imbued with this principle hat he would be led by it to place the sortifications belo this is directly and entirely wrong. From their superior cheapness, when once constructed, the difference in the st of repairs and maintenance being immensely in favo f the fixed defences; from the greater efficiency of gur on shore; and from the certainty of reliance which may be blaced on forts when properly built; no storms, head winds conflagrations, founderings, or other similar accidents being table to impair their usefulness, the object ought to be, an the true policy is, to substitute, as much as possible, permetent, imperishable, fixed defences, for perishable floatinges. Let no naval officer, no lover of the Navy, be jet us of this principle; let it have its full operation, and stil fore the "great battle" can be fought with any chance of success, enough floating force must necessarily be provided, whether of gallant ships to carry the war into the seas and channels of the enemy, or of the less brilliant but equally indispensable steam and floating batteries confined o our own shores, to satisfy the longings of the most are ent aspirant for naval distinction. In fact, considered i proper and enlarged view, in a spirit entirely above any etty jealousy between the different branches of the same same system, and rivalry between them is not only absurd ut unnecessary for the interests of either. great naval depot at New York shall have attained to any ing like the importance and value which it must ha before the "battle" can be commenced, the forts for its de ence will have ceased to be looked upon with a jealous ey by any liberal minded sailor; and when the value of the naval fixtures there shall no longer be reckoned by hun dreds of thousands, but shall be counted by millions, r.

one will suppose that the present system of defence for that great port is on too large a scale.

Besides recognising the necessity of fortifications, the Secretary of War lays down good rules for determining the proper degree of strength to be given to them; but, in pplying those rules to practice, he totally fails. He is no applying those rules to practice, in totally lats. He is not an engineer. He overrates, greatly, the degree of strength which even the largest of our works possess. He uses the words "coup de main," as if they indicated a definite measure of force, as if a coup de main against a stockade strong enough perhaps to bid defiance to Indians or to raw and inexperienced troops, and a coup de main by an experienced and valiant army, led with skill and with all the lights of modern science and practice, signified the same thing; that is, as if a work strong enough to resist the first description of combatants might be relied upon against the second. Nothing can be more eroneous than this. A work may be beyond the reach of escalade by a small par , and yet be subject to be carried by a "coup de ma ith more imposing means, and a fort may be capable of sisting, for a day, the largest army, and, at the same tim be liable to be reduced in six or eight by a few thousan men. At the recent siege of the Citadel of Antwerp, work rendered celebrated by the skill and expense bestow pon it under Napoleon, but (10,000) ten thousand French nen, of all arms, infantry, artillery, train, sappers, and miners, &c. were employed twenty days in its reduction, th whole remaining part of the army of Marshal Gerard bei ortosa was reduced (in 1810) in thirteen days, by a be eging force of ten thousand men, the garrison being eigh thousand men. Though Fort Monroe covers so many acres, and mounts so many guns, it has but one front o attack, and that by no means a powerful one. In that par ticular case, no mistake could possibly be greater than t asure the strength of the work, against a land attack by the space which it covers, or by the number of its can-non. This is a subject which the Secretary of War has not made his peculiar study, and the errors into which he has fallen are perhaps not greater than might have be anticipated under such a state of things. Nevertheless from his position and reputation, and from the peculiar circumstance. cumstances of the time, some being suspected of being willing, for the sake of spending money, to make the defence of the country larger than necessary, and others, for th purpose of saving it, being desirous of cutting down and inishing those defences to less than the proper standard

with reference to our system of fortifications. We now float upon a sea of doubt," when formerly all was thought be fixed, and fixed, too, in the best manner. This is great evil, and for it there is but one remedy, a remed which the Secretary of War himself proposes. Let us hav a new board; to insure confidence, let no one be place upon it who is committed; that is, who has previously to ken any official part with relation to this great subject Let there be new minds called into action upon it, and le them examine, de novo, all the bearings of the question with all the lights that professional science can impar Dur land and sea services comprise many officers t the subject could be safely and properly committed, wh would arrive at just conclusions; whose work would carr with it the confidence of the country, and who would again restore us to a system, if not to the system from which w rations of policy, while debasing ourselves and humiliating our meritorious and patriotic officers, introduce into ou work an element destined, once more, to produce its de are capable of ourselves to devise and carry into effect; stem of our own for our protection. At this day, cer tainly, policy does not require that foreigners should be call ed in to give character and currency to our own work, or to ring all to unite in favor of a wise and well-digested sys tem of defence. There need be no fears as to the result t which an intelligent board of officers, however selected would arrive. The great principles by which they would have to govern themselves are well determined, and, as to the strength of the works, nowhere better than in the repor of the Secretary of War. Let them apply those principles properly, with the aid of the professional and technical science at their command, and let all, after careful examination and deliberate approval, agree to abide by the result. Few questions are of greater importance, in a national point of view, than this, and this is the proper moment for onsidering it. Let us now, in our youth, adopt a wis and enlightened system of preparation, and we shall not, in our adult years, be disappointed in those bright visions, in which, believing our course to be marked out by an ineviable destiny, we delight to indulge. The board recom table destiny, we delight to indulge. The board recom-mended by the Secretary of War is particularly necessary, because there is danger, in the present state of things, that points which are highly important in an enlarged and na-tional point of view, but which have no influential local guage of a member of Congress in a recent speech, "the to defend," may be lost sight of, or not duly
There is not the least reason to fear that any vns, of even secondary importance, will be suffered to b

I sincerely hope, for the welfare of the country, that Con gress will not rise without authorizing a new board of de-dence, and providing by appropriation the sum recommend-ed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of giving efficiency to its operations.

FROM THE CLERMONT (OHIO) COURIER HORRID MURDER.—On Monday last, about 10 o'clock A. M. a most violent and unprovoked assault was made upon "the King's English" by one of the editors of the Ohio Sun, printed in this place. Lest some should be so incredulous as not to believe this statement, we will present a part of the mangled body upon which the assaul

is perpetuated.

"The democracy of Clermont, who we know is ever ready do its duty, cannot be indifferent as to the issue of the contest with going on, in which they, in common with their fellow-cities of the State and of the Union, are contending for their contents. thts, as men and as citizens of a republic, against a powerful well-fed aristocracy, aided by the incorporated wealth of stocrats in Europe!"—Ohio Sun.

TIVEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, about two months since, a bright mulatto wo-arned CAROLINE, aged about 22 or 23 years. She for-belonged to Mr. Timothy O'Donoghue, of Georgetown, she is well known; and in all probability she is lurking

The said negro woman has a term of years to serve before she The above reward will be given to any person delivering the id slave to PATRICK MORAN, july 1—3t Penn. Avenue, near the Railroad Depot.

GALT HOUSE,

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The bill to authorize the purchase, on the part of the United States, of the private stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal, was taken up as the general order.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Mr. EWING said he was satisfied that the importance of this measure had not been fully weighed, and its nature duly appreciated by the Senate before the vote was taken upon it the other day. I have (said Mr. E.) since that time ascertained more fully the objections of gentlemen to this measure, and the opinions upon which those objec-tions rest, and I am further satisfied that there is the most riendly disposition towards the bill if those difficulties can

Some gentlemen object to the extension of these imevements by the United States beyond those waters in which the tide cobs and flows, with an exception, perhaps, favor of the very margin of our great lakes. otion which we have derived from England; it is a part f the common law applicable to that country, but not to his. In England there are no rivers navigable, in fact, those the flowing of the tide. It is very reasonable, therefore, that they should not be considered navigable in law But that rule is perfectly absurd when applied to the mighty ivers of our continent, which sustain a commerce in ve els large as East Indiamen, for three thousand miles of their course, and compared with which the royal rivers of England, the Thames, the Humber, and the Severn, are We constantly forget that we are not still in abitants of an island; it is our habitual tendency to apoly insular law to our broad continent.

But the Constitution considers these great Western rivers as belonging to the Union. The ordinance of 1787, n that part of it which is an irrepealable compact with the People of the Northwestern Territory, and which is adopted ways, open to all the citizens of the United States. This single provision takes those rivers out of the care and of the several States, and makes them national ivers, and, as such, they ought to be kept open and mainained in a condition of usefulness at the national expense Again, it is objected that we cannot purchase this canal ough we might clear out, if practicable, the obstruction

n the channel of the river. The construction of the Louisville canal being the work of individuals, has nothing to do with the relative rights and duties of the United States and the People of the West. Whatever we would have had a right to claim if that canal had never been constructed, we may claim now, with the same reason. The navigation of the river is still obstructed; if not by the falls, by a heavy toll to avoid the falls. Suppose, then, no canal had ever been made, and that the obstruction in the navigation of the river was as Nature formed it: would not the United States have the tht, and would it not be their duty to remove it, if pracicable, at an expense not exceeding the value of the ob-ect to be attained? But suppose it were necessary to go upon the shore and cut a canal to avoid the falls, thus leavng the channel of the river a little: I think no one car sent of the State on whose territory we enter. If this be lmitted, we might contract with individuals, Kentucky senting, to construct just such a canal as that at Lousville, at precisely the price which we propose to pay for that; and if we may, why not buy the one already constructed? It seems to me there is nothing in the objection and I hope the amendment which we lost the other day in committee will be restored, and that the bill will pass. It s of great importance to the Western commerce.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he had some amendments to offer to this bill, the object of which was to remove objec-tions which had been developed during the discussion the other day. He had but little to say in addition to what he nad then said, and he could not believe that the Senate, airly and fully understanding this bill, would hesitate to ass it. He had said, on a former occasion, that it was the uty of the Government to deal liberally as well as justly with the stockholders, and he had voted to offer them 12 per cent. above par for their stock. The committee l per cent above par for their stock. The committee had proposed par only, and he, as the organ of the committee, had presented that proposition in the bill. Subsequent information, however, had induced him to believe that the stock could not be had at par, but could be had at 12½ above par. It was known that the stock had even been higher, had sold in one instance at 1½ above, and it had recently been quoted in the Philadelphia papers at 16 above par. He had, on that occasion, given it as his opinion that the stock was not intrinsically worth as much as the market price would indicate. He still thought that eminion correct.

would indicate. He still thought that opinion correct nd that there were reasons for that opinion which were trong and convincing. The demands of the People west of the mountains, and of their commerce, almost incalculale in extent, that they should be released from tribute he falls of the Ohio, were reasonable and just. That ommerce must forever remain at war with the companionopoly there, and this conflict (said Mr. H.) is too une

Another reason why the stock is not really so valuable s the market price would indicate is, that a canal can really be made on the other side of the river; one much more aluable than the Louisville and Portland Canal; one that vould have many advantages over that on the Kentucky ide; one that would afford a greater water power than ave, perhaps, at the falls of Niagara. This canal would probably be five miles in length. It would leave the Ohio river immediately above Jeffersonville, and would fall into the river again at New Albany; or it might be little more half that length and obviate entirely the obstr t the falls. The perfect work, however, would probable that which would discharge itself into the river at lear the ship yard at New Albany. He believed that 1: er cent. above par was a liberal offer for the stock in the consistency and Portland Canal. He did not doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury would be able to purchase it a that price; and he believed that, should the stockholder refuse to sell at that price, Congress would recognise its obligation to remove the obstruction to the navigation at th alls of the Ohio, and immediately appropriate to the object of a free canal on the Indiana side of the river. It was obvious, however, that, in the opinion of the Senate, this cannot be done till the stockholders in the Louisville and ortland Canal shall be liberally dealt with. They ar ecognised, (said Mr. H.) and very justly, too, as advent ers in a great public work. They have risked large cap al, which no others were willing to invest; and it would now be unjust to make a free canal on the other side the river, rendering their canal valueless, without first of fering them conditions just and reasonable, and such a they ought to accept. Another reason, and one of a public nature, why it is desirable to purchase the stock in thi canal is, that the People of the Western country will no onsent that their commerce be taxed from five to ten ver nger, while a canal is constructing on the other side

Mr. HENDRICKS said that he was happy to discover tha he obligation on the part of the Federal Government to in prove the navigation of the falls of the Ohio was admitte the Senate: and he should feel that, if the terms prop d by the amendment, of 12½ per cent. above par, should fiered to the stockholders in the passage of this bind be refused by them, the People of the West wou hen have a guaranty that Congress would immediate provide for constructing a canal on the other side of t ver. The interest (said Mr. H.) demanding this at ou ands is too great to be neglected any longer.

He had said the other day, when addressing the Senate on this subject, that every Congressional District in the valley of the Mississippi was interested in this bill, and this interest (said Mr. H.) is becoming more obvious and tangible, and more deeply felt, every year. The People of th West will require us to do our duty in this matter. The cannot understand how it comes to pass that millions, al most without number, are expending every where on the seabord, for the aid and protection of commerce and navi gation, while this single application for the improvement of Western commerce and navigation gets the go-by ever session. The Western People see and feel on this subject, and there is a settled spirit of discontent in relation to Western members cannot justify themselves to the constituents in voting these large appropriations for the Navy, for fortifications, breakwaters, harbors, piers, and ea-walls, every where on the seabord, while they rema nsuccessful in procuring the smallest appropriations hese objects in the interior. How recently have we veel with Senators from the old States millions to these o ects, and there are estimates of the present session looking to the expenditure of eighty or one hundred millions in few years to come, on the seabord, upon these objects; and yet this bill, the only one for the aid of Western naviga ion, asking for a fraction of one million, seems strugglin or existence. This is a measure of more importance Western commerce and navigation than any now before the Senate. It is indeed almost the only one before this hody, and it is one of deep interest to the entire West, to

a portion of country three or four times as large as all the Atlantic States, and furnishing a much larger supply of all

the necessaries, and some of the luxuries of life, than all the residue of the Union. The commerce and navigation of the seabord needs less than formerly the aid and prote ion of the Government, but it gets more of that aid an protection than ever before. The commerce and navig aid and protection of the Federal Government; but at th great point, the falls of the Ohio, and almost every whe else, it meets with the same total neglect which it did when the country west of the mountains had scarcely 50,000 inhabitants; indeed, greater neglect; for then that country received the military protection of the Govern-ment. Now, not needing so much that protection, it seems

o be abandoned to its own energies.

I have said (continued Mr. H.) that the old States and the seabord, needing less than formerly the aid of the Government, received more of that aid. And what are the facts on which this assertion is based?

We commenced the war of the Revolution with about 3,000,000 inhabitants, without fortifications, without Navy, without ordnance and munitions of war, and w riumphed in that glorious struggle; and now that we have 5,000,000 people, already a powerful Navy, and well upplied with all the materiel of war, in a time of profound sease, when war with any of the civilized nations of the arth is to all appearance at an immeasurable distant from us, it is proposed to expend in the military and nav defences of the country \$80,000,000. At the commenc ment of the Revolution, the Western country could scarce ly be said to be settled at all. The print of the white man oot could be found at a few points only west of the mourains. That country needed not commercial facilities, for it had no commerce, and, with the exception of a few flat boats freighted with the hardy pioneers of the West, it had no navigation. The falls of the Ohio, at this time the most important point in the river business between Pitts ourg and New Orleans, was then the ultimate point estination for the most adventurous. Then no appropri for or granted. Now, with a population of near 6,000,000 ance of the Union, no appropriation has hitherto been procured at this point, because, in the opinion of some, th cured at this point, because, in the opinion of some, the Constitution stands in the way, and the necessity and importance of the measure seem to have been overlooked ball. He hoped that this state of things would no longer

It had been objected when this bill was under discuson, a few days ago, that it did not specify its own object that it contained no expression declaratory of its purpo to make the canal ultimately free. One of the amen ments which he had prepared, and which he meant first to offer to the Senate, did contain this declaration, and woul elieve the bill from all objections of those who feared lifferent object. This amendment proposed to do away instead of perpetuate, the objectionable stock connexion between the Government and a company. Another amend ment which, in due time, he would propose, was to strik out the third section of the bill, which authorized the Se retary of the Treasury to vote upon the shares purchas This section was, perhaps, unnecessary, as the Secretar had, by existing laws, all necessary power on that subject and it was unnecessary to determine what we would dwith this stock until we got it. This we could not know any thing about during the present session; and at the next session it would be time enough to determine what we should do with the canal. These amendments, should they be adopted, would leave the bill entirely free from all constitutional objections which had yet been started, and would give the bill, judging from the kind feelings which seemed to exist towards it, a large vote of the Senate.

Mr. Hendricks then moved to amend the first section

of the bill by inserting these words:

"For the purpose of improving the navigation of the Ohio river at the falls, and of rendering the same, as near

as may be, free from all tolls."

Which, after some remarks from Mr. WALKER and Mr. Niles, was adopted.
Mr. Hendricks then moved an amendment, authorizing

the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase in the indivi-dual stock at "market price, not exceeding twelve and a half per cent. above par;" which being amended on motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, so as to read 16, instead of 12½ per ent. above par, was also adopted by the Senate.
Mr. H. then moved, as he had previously intimated h

also agreed to. In reply to Mr. BENTON, who had moved an addition

section to the bill, authorizing the stock when purchased, and the canal, to be transferred to the State of Kentucky, on condition that that State should supulate to charge no other toll than should be sufficient to keep the canal instance of preservation and repair—

Mr. Hendricks said that he heartily concurred in the wayselfs and should be state of the conditions of

Mr. Hendricks said that he hearfily concurred in the remarks made by the Senator from Mississippi. (Mr. Walker.) on the subject of this proposed amendment. He hoped that the Senator from Missouri would not press this proposition of transfer now. It would inevitably embarrass the bill, and raise questions of constitutionality and of expediency, from which it had wholly been relieved by the amendments just adopted. As the bill now stood, it was free from such questions, and the simple proposition of purchasing the stock was presented to the Senate. The details which might be necessary at a future day were purdetails which might be necessary at a future day were pur posely avoided by the bill, and it would be time enough to egulate these after we got the stock. If this should rebtained, no regulation of details would be needed. shall be done with the canal after we get the stock, (said Mr. H.) will be an important and difficult question. Shall it be transferred to the State of Kentucky, on the condition proposed by the Senator from Missouri, or any other conpresent time. To this there would be serious objections, but e did not wish to see them raised or canvassed now These subjects, if started now, would probably defeat the bill, which all from the West would very much regret. The commerce of the Western country ought not, in the pointion of many, to be subjected to the control or regula-tion of any State. He inclined strongly to that opinior himself. The Constitution of the United States had pur the regulation of commerce, domestic as well as foreig under the control of the Federal Government; and the co stitutional power of Congress to transfer that control to State was, to say the least of it, extremely doubtful. West ern representatives, he was sure, had not come prepared to decide this question now. It had not been placed hereto fore before the People. The proposition of the Senato from Missouri would have that good effect. It would place it before the People. The measure would be canvassed and we would return next session better prepared to ac upon it. Whenever the details of this matter shall be pre sented, (said Mr. H.) there is another proposition which will no doubt be presented also. It is that of procuring transfer of this canal from the State of Kentucky, and of eaving the navigation of the Ohio river at the falls, wher the Constitution has left it—in the hands of this Govern ment. The Constitution of the United States had mad-direct and positive provision for such cases. [Here Mr HENDRICKS referred to the Constitution, which gives Congress power to exercise exclusive legislation over all place purchased by consent of the States, for the erection of forts magazines, arsenals, and other needful buildings.] Mr. H contended that, under this clause of the Constitution of he United States, and that to regulate commerce with fo eign nations, and among the several States, Congress ha full power to accept the cession of Kentucky, and to exer cise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over this position at the falls of the Ohio, and this he believed was what public interest and public sentiment would be found require, rather than a surrender of the canal to the

The proposition of the Senator from Missouri being with drawn, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third

TOIANOS-DIRECT IMPORTATION-from Bre men, of M. Ernst Rosenkranz's celebrated manufactur at Dresden. They are finished in the best style, with or with nt metal plates, of improved manufacture, and the feet made y Messrs. J. & J. Williams, of the newest pattern, warranted be good. Having made arrangements with Mr. Rosenkranz I will always keep on hand an assortment of his instrumen warranted to be first-rate, and will take orders for any quanti warranted to be first-rate, and will take orders for any quantity of the same for exportation, deliverable in very short time. By this arrangement I am able to sell at very low prices. Those want ing good Pianos will find it to their interest to call on Messrs J. & J. Williams, South street, where I have them deposited. CHAS. WILLE,

No. 2001, Baltimore street, opposite Baltimore Hous-july 8—3t Baltimore.

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

This letter has failed to reach its destination, and is presume be lost or stolen from the mail. 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, Natachez, or to the subscriber, CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON.

THE MARYLAND IMPROVEMENT LAW. IN COMMON COUNCIL, (WASHINGTON,) JUNE 27, 1836.

on the subject, presented the following report: The joint committee of the Board of Aldernen and Board of Common Council, appointed o take into consideration the late law of the State of Maryland entitled "An act for the pro motion of internal improvements," passed 4th June, 1836, and also to inquire into the expeliency of instructing the joint committee of this Corporation upon that subject, have had the same under consideration, and make the follow-

Mr. MAURY, from the joint committee appointed

ng report: Your committee, fully impressed with the importance of he subject submitted to them, have given it that candid and careful examination which the questions involved in its equired at their hands; and in deciding upon the course o recommend this Corporation to pursue in this matte they have been guided solely by what they conceive to h he interest of this community, which has so large a stak in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and whos nterest is so nearly identified with its successful prosecu

ion and future prosperity.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal must be looked upon a every point of view as a great national work, the advanages to be derived from which will be felt not only by the District of Columbia and the adjoining States of Marylan and Virginia, but by the whole Union; for, when finished will connect the Atlantic with the great Mississippi and twin tonnect the Manue with the great Mississippi and its thousand tributaries, coursing through one of the finest producing countries in the known world; and no one can enticipate the immense trade that will be carried on through t; besides, the canal itself traverses a country rich in some of the most valuable mineral and vegetable productions of his continuation. his continent, at comparatively within a short distance from its mouth. Such a work as this ought not, and can not be governed by sectional or local views; it ought to be placed without the reach of all such feelings, and carried n upon that great and liberal scale which so noble an ur

Entertaining these views, your committee are free to onfess that they, in common with the rest of their fellow itizens, were gratified when they heard that the State of Maryland had determined to come to the aid of the Chesa eake and Ohio Canal Company with a subscription of three illions of dollars, that would enable the Company to tak he canal to Cumberland, and, of course, place beyond oubt its completion ultimately, and, at no very distant day the Ohio, when, it is believed, all the anticipations the friends of the canal would be realized; and your committee were prepared to concede to Maryland many privileges for this noble act. She undoubtedly had a right to claim from this Corporation and the Canal Company som acrifices; but your committee are not prepared, nor d ney believe the stockholders of the Canal Company ar epared, to make the sacrifices and to give up the right nd privileges which the act of the 4th June, 1836, require s a condition to the acceptance of the three millions of dol ars. How grateful soever they may feel to the State of Mary and for the offer she has made, and how much they ma and for the older she has made, and how much they may espect the spirit which prompted her to step forward and ledge her credit to insure the completion of this great work, yet a duty they owe to this community, who are so argely interested in this Canal Company, both in their inividual and corporate capacity, forbids that this Corporation should agree that the Canal Company should accept f the three million subscription upon the terms propose Il the prepossessions of your committee would inclin them to advise the acceptance of the offer of Maryland, the sacrifices to be made and the rights to be given up were not of vital importance, as they conceive, to the prosperitand usefulness of the canal, when finished, as well as to Its successful progress to completion.

It is true, as your committee have before said, that the

tate of Maryland might with propriety expect from the ther stockholders of the Canal Company some sacrifices and that she ought to have a large influence in the councils of the Company for coming forward to their aid when no one else held out a helping hand to them; and, although all will readily admit this, yet the condition of the affairs he Company is not such as to require the great sacrific

committee are informed from good authority that the Com any have now within their control funds to the amount of owards of \$1,400,000, which will be sufficient to enab ne work to progress, without hindrance, for at least twelve nonths; so that a delay of a year can be of no injury to he canal, and in the mean time the Legislature of Mary land will be in session, when an opportunity will be given to make such amendments and alterations in the present

law as will make it acceptable to all parties. Your committee are aware that the argument has been used, by those who are in favor of the acceptance of the law as it is, that this is the last chance we shall have to secure the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and that, unless we accept of it now, we shall never have the opportunity again; and that, although the law is no exactly what the friends of the canal could wish, yet it is the best that can, under the circumstances, be obtained n reply to which, your committee would remark that th Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and her commercial p canal, to permit her to view with indifference its ab ment, especially when so small an exertion on her par would insure its completion, and secure to her those grea nel. But your committee will not believe that the State Maryland, in making this offer, has been actuated by suc We take it for granted that, in making the offer tibe to \$3,000,000 of the stock of the Chesapeake an Dhio Canal Company, she has been influenced by a sincer lesire to see this great work completed on the magnificen and wealth of her citizens. Your committee have too muc regard for that State and its citizens to entertain for a me ment the idea that they have endeavored to take advantage of the wants, or the probable wants, of the Canal Company, to force from them a bargain which, under other circumstances, would be rejected. No; Maryland has been ctuated by nobler and more generous motives; she is too agnanimous to be influenced by such sordid feelings. But even admitting that the State of Maryland will no take another offer to assist the Canal Company, if this is pany would, in that event, be in the hopeless condition the friends of the present measure would have us believe. The

tepend upon the rayor of this of that State, or individual—t pessesses within itself the means of insuring its completion. It is true that its progress may be somewhat retarded, but its advantages are such, that it will eventually command all the aid necessary to carry it to the Ohio. Suppose for a moment that the State of Maryland is intuenced by selfish motives in making this offer; still there are considerations which appeal to such feelings, and would induce her to exert herself to see the canal finish-She has already advanced two millions of Canal Company, besides her subscription of \$625,000 to the stock; and if she is actuated by mercenary views, he certainly is not prepared to sit with folded arms and se this money lost, when it is in her power to save it. There are other considerations of still more importance hat State, and more particularly to her commercial empo-ium, that would urge her to step forward to the aid of the anal; for it will be remembered that, under the existing state of things, the railroad cannot progress one foot far-ther up the valley of the Potomac above Harper's Ferry until the canal is finished to Cumberland, nor ateral canal be of any avail to Baltimore until that even takes place. So that in every view of the subject Mary land has inducements, of the most imperative nature, to aid in finishing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The provisions of the law of 4th of June, 1836, to

ompletion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal does n epend upon the favor of this or that State, or individual-

which your committee would call the attention of the two Boards, as being, in their opinion, the most objectionable

The first section repeals the restrictions upon the Railroad Company, which prohibits their progressing with their road in the valley of the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, until the canal reaches Cumberland, and permits the road o proceed pari passu with the canal; and when the two works come into contact, they are to be constructed joint

The third section provides for the appointing of two commissioners, one to be appointed by each Company, who are to act as arbitrators in all differences between the two Companies, in carrying this plan into effect, and their desirious commissioners, are to act as arbitrators in all differences between the two Companies, in carrying this plan into effect, and their desirious contents to the contents of the contents of the constructed form. decision is to be final. In case of disagreement between the two commissioners, they are to call in a third person and if they cannot agree upon a third person, the Governor of Maryland is to name him. The commissioners are also to determine upon the height of the bridges days ago.

which the Railroad Company may have to construct over

The fourth section releases the Railroad Company from their obligation to erect and keep in repair a close fence of boards, upon the margin of the railroad next to the canal, where the two works approach near to each other; and, in lieu thereof, the Railroad Company is to pay to the Canal Company such a sum of money as will be necessary to erect and keep in repair a good post and rail fence along the river side of the towpath, where it may be precipitous; and to provide for giving notice of the approach of the lo-

The seventh section requires the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to guaranty to the State of Maryland six per cent. per annum, after three years, on the \$3,000,000

The eighth section provides that the subscription to the Maryland Canal is to be made only upon condition that the Governor and Council determine that said canal can be made to Baltimore by the valleys of the Monocacy and Patapseo, or by a route diverging from the Chesa-peake and Ohio Canal at the mouth of Seneca river, ex-clusively within the limits of Maryland; and upon said Canal Company agreeing to locate and construct said lateral canal by the most northern practicable of these routes. The subscription of the \$3,000,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is not to be made until the Ma-ryland Canal Company shall certify that they have a suffiorient amount of stock subscribed to insure the completion of said canal by the most northern practicable route.

Although your committee do not consider the provision in the first section referred to above as, in itself, so objeconable as to justify the rejection of the law solely upon these grounds; yet, taken in connexion with other proviof the Canal Company's releasing the Railroad Company, under any circumstances, from the stipulations referred to, is, in the opinion of your committee, very questionable, especially when they reflect that the restriction was insisted upon by the Canal Company when the compromise was made with the Railroad Company, as an important part of the arrangement.

the arrangement.

The provisions in the third section in regard to the appointment of a Board of Commissioners and their powers, your committee think objectionable in many respects. Aside from the objections to the manner in which they are to be appointed, they are to exercise powers by this law, which the successful prosecution of the canal requires should be exercised by the President and Directors of the Conel Company attentions. the Canal Company, untrammelled by the authority or opinions of any other Board or individuals. Among these powers is that of deciding upon the location and plan of he canal, and the manner in which the work is to be done, and the manner in which the work is to be done, and the price to be paid for it; and also the power of deciding upon the height of the bridges which it may be necessary for the Railroad Company to construct over the canal. In fact, these commissioners are to decide upon nearly all the essential interests of the Canal Company, as well as all matters of difference between the two com-panies, and their decision is to be final. It will therefore be seen that, if a majority of the commissioners should en-tertain views and opinions inimical to the prosperity of the canal, there is no guaranty that such a course of policy will not be pursued by them, in their decisions, as will. ooner or later, be the ruin of it, and the Canal Company will have no redress.

The provisions in the fourth section, referred to above, are highly objectionable. At the time the compromise was entered into by the Canal and Railroad Companies, it was deemed indispensable to the prosperity of the trade upon the canal, that a close fence of boards should be made, and kept in repair, wherever the railroad approached so near to the canal, that the locomotives would frighten norses upon the tow-path of the canal; and your commit horses upon the tow-path of the canal; and your commit-tee can see no reason why, if this protection was so neces-sary at that time, it should be dispensed with at present; more especially as the substitute proposed will be entirely inadequate. On the contrary, experience has demonstrat-ed the wisdom of this provision in the compromise, for it must be evident to every one, that, unless there is some such protection along the line of the canal where the railroad approaches near to it, no person will be likely to permit their horses to go upon the tow-path, where they will continually be subject to be frightened over precipices by the locomotives. In confirmation of the bad effects to be pprehended to the canal from the locomotives, your comapprehended to the canal from the locomotives, your committee would ask the attention of the two Boards to the following extract from a letter, written by General Mercer, and laid before the Legislature of Maryland: "This brings me to another proposition, that the canal should be constructed independently of the Baltimore and Oblogation of the Baltimore and Oblogation of the compromise I labored to effect; among them is that of the benefit of a desirable tow-path, for all time to come, in the narrow passes between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry. A much greater one, utterly destructive of its

Ferry. A much greater one, utterly destructive of its safe navigation, not only there, and in defiance of a so-temn compact and pledge, but, above, and for a considerable distance, that of using locomotive engines near the tow-path of the canal. This, if permitted, will prove the total prostration of the navigation, and the canal had as well stop at the point it has reached."

The provision in the seventh section, which requires the Canal Canal Campany to the State of Maryland 6.

Canal Company to guaranty to the State of Maryland 6 per cent. per annum on their subscription, the committee would not object to, because they are firmly persuaded that, as soon as the canal reaches Cumberland, the profits will more than pay 6 per cent. per annum to all the stockholders; but it will be seen, by referring to the eighth section of the Act of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, that the Canal Company have no right to give a preference to one stockholder over another. In that section the following clause will be for equal dividend of all the nett profits arising from the tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered and made to and among all the stockholders of the said Company in proportion to

their several share The portion of the eighth section of the law of 4th June, 1836, before mentioned, your committee also think highly objectionable, especially to the people of this City and District, for its whole tenor appears to aim at forcing the location and construction of the Maryland, or lateral canal by a route diverging from the Monocacy or Seneca rivers; which if done may have an investant hearing upon the which, if done, may have an important bearing upon the ower section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, particuarly if the same persons are to have the control of both companies, as will inevitably be the case under this law. Your committee are aware that the State of Maryland has, by the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Compaby the right to authorize the construction of a lateral ca-lal to Baltimore, from any part of said canal she may see it, provided no injury is done thereby to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; to which there can be to reasonable objection. But what your committee do ob-ect to is, that, if the lateral canal should be made by either of these upper routes, the prosperity of the lower section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and those identified with the the provisions of the law of 4th June, 1836, e made subservient to the views and interests of those who tified with the success and prosperity of the late-

The People of this City and District have nothing to fear from fair and honorable competition with the citizens of the neighboring commercial metropolis of Maryland, enerprising as they are; nor do they ask any other advan-ages than those which their location affords, to compete with all in the Western trade; but at the same time they cannot consent to do any act by which their future prosperity may be put in the hands, or under the control, of hose whose interests may not consist in the prosperity of

what they are pleased to term "a rival city."

It must also be remembered, that, if the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company accept of the law of Maryland, the destiny of the canal will be placed in the hands of those who have control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and whose interests are so nearly identified with the success and prosperity of the railroad. What guaranty have we, then, that every opportunity will not be taken to advance and foster the trade upon the railroad, at the expense of the canal? May not a scale of tolls be established on the canal that would have the effect to turn all the trade from the canal to the railroad? To say the least, these matters are too important to be left in doubt.

Besides the objections to the law which have been re-erred to, there are others, which your committee do not eem it necessary they should refer to more particularly. They would, however, name one, and that is, its ambiguity and vagueness upon some points, which have too portant a bearing upon our interests to be left in uncer-

Your committee are therefore unanimously of opinion that this Corporation, as a stockholder in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, ought not to agree to the acceptance of the law of the State of Maryland, entitled "An act for the promotion of Internal Improvements," passed the 4th day of June, 1836, and that the Joint Committee, appointed to represent this Corporation at the meetings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, ought to be in-structed to vote accordingly. They therefore report here-

with a resolution for that purpose.

TA Resolution founded upon this report passed both branches of the City Council several