

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1836.

IN SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department on the subject of the compensation to clerks; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions were presented by Mr. WALKER, Mr. KENT, and Mr. HUBBARD.

A message was received from the President of the United States, stating that official information had been received by the Executive of the payment of four instalments by France of the indemnity agreed to be paid by the French Government, and congratulating Congress on the restoration of amicable relations with our old ally.

The message was laid on the table.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Gen. Hitchcock; which was read, and ordered a second reading.

On motion of Mr. SOUTHWARD, the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836 was taken up as returned from the House of Representatives.

All the amendments of the House were concurred in, on motion of Mr. SOUTHWARD, excepting part of the following amendment made by the House:

The President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, in his opinion, the public interest shall require, to send out a surveying and exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas; and for that purpose to employ a sloop of war, and to purchase or provide such other small vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful; and to employ such other persons as he may think proper, not exceeding in the whole one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in addition thereto, if necessary, the President of the United States is authorized to use other means in the control of the Navy Department, not exceeding in the whole one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the objects aforesaid.

Mr. SOUTHWARD moved to strike out so much of the above amendment as is contained in the following words: "if in his opinion the public interest shall require."

On this proposition, Mr. HILL asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered; and the question being taken on Mr. SOUTHWARD'S motion, he declined to call the yeas. YEAS—Messrs. Bay, Clay, Clayton, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Linn, Naudin, Niles, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Sherman, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Walker, White—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Hill, King, of Georgia, Wright—3. The amendment of the House, as amended, was then concurred in.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for a deputy collector of customs to be resident at New Castle, in the District of Delaware; which was read a first and second time, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be read a third time.

A bill for the relief of David McCord; and a bill for the relief of M. T. Wolsey, were read a third time, and passed.

A bill for the relief of Daniel Steenrod was taken up, on the question of its passage, but was again laid on the table.

SPANISH CONVENTION. On motion of Mr. CLAY, the Senate took up the bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain.

This bill had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment striking out the whole of the bill from the House, and inserting the Senate bill, which provides that the funds received under the treaty referred to should be distributed by the Attorney General instead of a board of commissioners; which amendment, after some explanatory remarks by Mr. CLAY, TALLMADGE, and WHITE, was agreed to.

Sundry amendments were proposed by the committee to amend verbally, so as to strike out in several parts of the bill the words "Commissioners and their officers," and insert the words "Attorney General and his secretary."

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

Mr. TOMLINSON moved that the following pension bills be taken up, and they were accordingly taken up and considered, and ordered to a third reading:

For the relief of Daniel Stoddard, Thomas Harrison, Orris Gay, Carey Clarke, Albert Pawling, John Powell, Richard Anderson, widow of Samuel Gibbs, Dr. James White, and Josiah A. Ayers, the bill for the relief of Jonathan Elkins, Jean Baptiste Jansin, Jacob Slough, Stephen Bohannon, Gaius Hitchcock, Amy Wilson, Peter Doxtator, &c. Benedict Alford and Robert Brush, granting a pension to Col. Gideon Morgan, relief of Israel Ingalls, and Jesse Sykes.

These bills were explained by Mr. TOMLINSON, and ordered to be read a third time.

The Senate then considered the bill explanatory of the act entitled An act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to be read a third time.

On motion of Mr. ROBBINS, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of Elizabeth May, mother of Wm. A. May, deceased; which was ordered to a third reading.

Also, the bill for the relief of Samuel Warner; which was also ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SWIFT moved to postpone the previous Orders for the purpose of taking up a bill to provide for the religious instruction of the Army, but the motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. AYERS, the bill for the relief of Joshua Hitch and others, owners and crew of the Boston fishing boat, was taken up and considered, and ordered to a third reading.

On the same motion, the following bills were considered, and read a third time, and passed:

A bill for the relief of Joseph W. Wornstead, of Marblehead, and others, owners and crew of the schooner Sally.

A bill for the relief of Boyd Rhodes and others, owners and crew of the schooner Mary, of Marblehead.

A bill for the relief of Reuben Crandell.

On motion of Mr. BLACK, the bill for the relief of Elizabeth Vickar was considered, and ordered to a third reading.

A bill for the relief of Benjamin Bennett and others, was also ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, a bill for the relief of the children of Col. John Herzel, deceased, was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. TALLMADGE, the bill for the relief of Marinus W. Gilbert and others, owners and crew of the brig Neptune, was considered, and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. LINN, the bill to authorize the payment of the volunteers of the State of Missouri for services in Indiana, was considered, and ordered to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PINCKNEY, on leave, presented the memorial of the merchants and citizens of Charleston, praying for increased compensation to the officers of the customs; and also the memorial of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce upon the same subject.

On motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, they were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAWRENCE presented a petition of Thomas Cushing, of the city of Boston, owner of the schooner Germantown, which schooner was duly licensed and engaged during the last season in carrying on the cod fishery, praying that the bounty granted by law to vessels so licensed and employed may be paid to him; which bounty is withheld because said schooner returned into the port of Ellsworth, and not to the port of Boston. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LAWRENCE also presented a petition of Joseph Eastie, merchant of Boston, praying that the duties paid by him on a quantity of merino goods, imported into the port of New York in 1834, over and above the rate of duty usually imposed on such goods, may be refunded, with interest, so that he may be placed on the same footing with other merchants engaged in the importation of the same article. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. ADAMS moved to make a statement, and received the consent of the House.

Mr. ADAMS then read the following paragraph from the Globe:

"We are informed that several members of Congress have made inquiries of the PRESIDENT in relation to the fact stated by Mr. ADAMS in debate, that he had consulted him (then a Major in the British Army) regarding the limits stipulated in the treaty of 1819, for the Southwestern frontier of the Union. We are informed that the President, in reply to these inquiries, has said that Mr. Adams must have fallen into some mistake; that he has not the slightest recollection of having been consulted by any person on such a matter; and he had expressed an opinion in regard to the stipulation, because he had not any exact information at the time, either in regard to the topography of the country, or the nature and extent of the claim set up by our Government; and because the only point in the treaty which has been the subject of the present session. If so, there ought not to be any unnecessary delay in bringing

the treaty, of which he has no recollection, it must have been in regard to that Territory."

Mr. ADAMS remarked, with reference to the statement, that he had only to say, that of the recollection of the President with regard to antecedent events he knew nothing. He could not answer for the accuracy of the President's recollection of events which had transpired some years ago; but under this statement of the Globe, he felt called upon to repeat the statement he made on Saturday, and to say that the consultation with him was not as a military commander, though he was at that time serving the Public in that capacity.

The treaty was signed on the 23d February, 1819, and it would be in the recollection of most members of the House, that General Jackson was in the city at that time. It was during that season that the questions connected with the Seminole war were under discussion in this and the other House; and General Jackson was in the city during most of the discussion. He was here during the negotiation, and at or near the time of the signing of the treaty. He would not repeat that he was the last person in Mr. Monroe's Administration who consented to the provision respecting the boundary. He did negotiate the treaty, as was his duty, with the Spanish minister, Mr. Onis. It was his (Mr. A.'s) principle not to concede any thing, territory or any thing else, which the country then or previously had claimed; but it was his duty to act under the directions of Mr. Monroe, his superior, and he obeyed them.

The treaty was concluded partly by conferences with Mr. Onis, and partly by correspondence; and there was no conversation, or communication made by him to Mr. Onis, with which the President was not acquainted; and every thing said by Mr. Onis was immediately reported to the President. During the whole negotiation there was no proposition to surrender any claim ever advanced by the United States (Mr. Adams). It was his duty to negotiate so as to secure the interests and protect the rights of the United States. That was his part, and he was not the man to shrink from it. That was the principle he carried through the whole negotiation, as he had always done in all cases when the interests of the country were involved, and which were committed to his charge.

But he would object to the immediate point. When the treaty was ready to be signed, but had not been signed, by the direction of President Monroe, he (Mr. ADAMS) took the treaty to General Jackson, not as a military commander, but as a highly distinguished citizen, whom the President thought proper to consult. He took it to his lodgings, in the house then kept, he believed, by a man named Strother, and he was kept by Strother. He gave the treaty to Gen. Jackson for his examination, with the request that he would notice particularly the boundary therein established, and give his opinion as to its propriety. He (Mr. A.) would say, further, that General Jackson kept the treaty two or three days; it might be not more than one; he could not tax his memory as to the exact time; but after a day or two, when he (Mr. A.) called for it, General Jackson, after a dissenting opinion, returned it, with his approbation of that particular boundary.

Mr. HAYNES moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of taking up the joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 23d instant.

Mr. MANN, of New York, called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative. YEAS—27. NAYS—9.

Mr. WHITELEY, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of P. Bruff. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. MULLENBERG, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs at law of W. Lodge. Read twice, and committed.

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of the heirs at law of Gen. James Conly. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the Senate bill to apply the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Potomac bridge to the improvement of the Maryland Avenue, reported the same without amendment, and the bill was committed.

Mr. BRIGGS asked leave of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 17th Rule of this House be amended by striking out all after the word "Speaker," in the last clause in said rule, and inserting: Shall dispose of the business on his table in the following order to wit:

First. Messages and other Executive communications. Second. Messages from the Senate and amendments. Third. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second reading, that they be referred to committees and put under way; but, if, on being read a second time, no motion be made, and the bill be not reported, the object of which is not objection be made; in which case, if not otherwise ordered by a majority of the House, they are to be laid on the table, in the general file of bills on the Speaker's table, to be taken up in the order of the day.

Fourth. Engrossed bills, and bills from the Senate on their third reading.

Fifth. Bills of the House and from the Senate, on the Speaker's table, on their engrossment, or on being ordered to a third reading, to be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they have passed to a second reading.

The messages, communications, and bills, on his table, having been disposed of, the Speaker shall then proceed to call the Orders of the Day.

Among the 60th Rule, by inserting after the words "on which day," if no motion be made to commit, the question shall be stated on its engrossment; and, if it be not ordered to be engrossed on the day of its being reported, it shall be placed on the general file on the Speaker's table, to be taken up in its turn.

Objections being made, Mr. BRIGGS moved that the resolution be printed for the information of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill increasing the compensation of the Clerks in the several offices therein named. Read twice, and committed; and the bill and accompanying report ordered to be printed.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of S. Morris Wain & Co. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. GILLET, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of Henry Bemis. Read twice, and committed.

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of S. Stearns. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of enabling him to offer a resolution to set apart a portion of Thursday next for the consideration of the bill extending the provisions of the act of 2d June, 1832, for the relief of certain revolutionary officers and soldiers. The motion was rejected.

Mr. VINTON, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported certain amendments to be offered to the bill for establishing certain post roads and altering and discontinuing others. Committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill making a donation of lands to the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of conveying a road to said Territory, and for other purposes. Read twice, and committed.

On motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, by leave, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Franklin, in Williamson county, Tennessee, to Charlotte, in the county of Dickson; also, of establishing a road from Dover, Tennessee, by Texaco north to Clark's Kentucky.

Mr. VINTON moved that the House proceed to the Orders of the Day; which was agreed to.

Several bills from the Senate were read twice, and referred.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS asked leave to submit a motion that the joint resolution from the Senate in relation to the Smithson be referred to the House on the same subject, he made the special order for Tuesday next, and have precedence over all other business on that day.

Objections being made, Mr. ADAMS moved the suspension of the Rules; which motion was negatived.

PUBLIC LANDS. The Senate bill, to distribute, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, having been read twice—

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. CARR moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GILLET moved that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, hoped, he said, that the bill would be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The subject was now, he had long been before Congress and the nation, and had been fully discussed, and was well understood. It could not, therefore, be necessary to obtain the views of a standing committee on the subject.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania, took a similar view, and added that he hoped it was the purpose of the House to act on the question at the present session. If so, there ought not to be any unnecessary delay in bringing

it up for consideration. To refer the bill to a standing committee would serve no purpose except to delay the action of the House upon it.

Mr. GREENELL urged as another objection to a reference of the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, that an opinion on the subject had already been formed and expressed by that committee. Neither that nor any other committee could furnish the House with any new lights or information upon the subject.

Mr. HAMER spoke in favor of a reference of the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to have it considered and reported upon as a financial measure. He said that the bill had the appearance of a bill for the revenue, and it was necessary to ascertain whether the condition of the revenue would allow of this disposition of so large a portion of it.

Mr. REYNOLDS advocated a reference to the Committee on Public Lands. That committee had not prejudged the case, except so far as to report in favor of the graduation principle. By might not the graduation and the distribution principle be combined? Those who were so partial to distribution might possibly be willing to take with it a little of the alloy of graduation. Because the committee were in favor of reducing the price of refuse lands which had been in market 20 years, it was not to be inferred that they would not be willing to distribute some portion of the proceeds of the sale of the lands. He wished the subject to be acted on before the session, even the remote one, in order that the political hobby might be put aside, and the People know what to depend upon in relation to the subject.

Mr. FRANGER said he was decidedly in favor of the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. It is not many days (said Mr. G.) since we were told by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, on bills involving some of the strongest constitutional principles that could possibly arise, that the House should not act on bills of this nature until they had been reported to the Committee of the Whole as such as to declare the death-warrant of those bills; and still, sir, it is urged now, not only that the denial of such a reference should be had, but that this bill should be sent to committees that are pledged against the principles of the bill so referred to them. What, sir, is the design of a motion to refer a bill to one of the standing committees of this House? It is generally to dict information on subjects not well understood. Is that the fact in relation to the bill before you? Certainly not: for there has been no question presented to the nation for the last ten years of deeper interest to the people, or that has occupied more of the attention, not only of the people, but of their representatives. Not is this all? It is a fact known by their report made to this House by the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, that the Committee on Public Lands is pledged against this proposition. All then that I ask is, that this bill may be placed in the same position as the one that has been reported by that committee, whose opinion has already been expressed to this House. How can you arrive at such a result, but by taking this bill to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and making it the special order of the day? It is a question on this subject already on your files, and then let the question be decided as argument and judgment shall declare that it ought to be decided? I ask you, sir, if it is the intention of this House to meet the question boldly, and for gentlemen to stand or fall by the reason in this case, what argument can be offered why, when you have had a report on this very subject, you should not take this bill, sent to us by a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, refer it to the same Committee of the Whole that has been charged with the bill reported by the Committee on Public Lands, and leave the two propositions to stand or fall by their comparative merits? I ask you, sir, if the design is to settle this question, whether this is not the course which must present itself to the judgment and consideration of every man?

We are told we should send the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means. And for what purpose? Why, it is a question of finance. I grant it is. I know not whether the honorable gentleman who stands at the head of that committee does or does not speak the sentiments of the majority of that committee on all subjects. If he does, in relation to this question, he is authorized to declare that you reject this bill for only a few days, and you propose to arm your fortifications, he boldly took the ground that there were no funds, and that there would be no funds for distribution among the several States, in any shape whatever. Here, then, you are called on to say that you will commit this bill to a committee, the chairman of which has declared that he is opposed, not only to the principles of that bill, but of every bill, the object of which is to distribute any portion of the forty millions now in your treasury among the people of these States. And is this an argument to wrest a bill from the proper course, where it will be placed side by side, to try its comparative strength with that of the bill now on your table? Why, this question should be committed to a committee, the chairman of which has declared himself hostile to every feature of this bill.

No man in this hall can be dead to the fact, that we have diverse projects on hand for the distribution of the public revenue, or, rather, for its exhaustion, other than that for the distribution among the States. I will not speak of the possibility of the passage of all these laws, although alluded to by the gentleman, (Mr. H.) (Mr. H.) It may not be the proper occasion to say so, but I will say that of the many projects here presented, there is not a man in this House prepared to vote in favor of all of them. I will say more. Pass them all—extravagant, wasteful as some are, and unjust as are others—pass them all—push the extravagancies of your Government to the last point of profusion, and then you will have done all this, when you have accomplished the most that can be done for the country; you cannot employ one of the funds upon any public works that can be projected to use the revenue of your country as fast it will flow in upon you. No, sir, you cannot, by any system of extravagant, wasteful expenditure that has been devised, you cannot suck up your income as fast as it will be poured into your coffers; and no man here will risk his reputation by proposing to do all your public works, and with every scheme of expenditure likely to be adopted, there can be a reasonable doubt but that you can appropriate, of that revenue, from twenty to thirty millions, and every department of your Government will go on without the least hindrance.

Why, then, are we called on to consider the possibility of doing the fund? It is to create in this community a belief that the experience of a Government, that your funds should be kept on hand? Sir, it is a hard matter for any Government to surrender the power of money; and there are those in this country who feel that when they shall once have entered on the system of distribution which, since the year 1829, has been promised to our People, from that very moment there would no longer be millions at the disposal of the Government to be used as they please, or the party may require. When that distribution shall have been once made, it must be continued so long as the state of the Treasury will warrant it, and no man here will dare to rise in his place and refuse it. And should the wants of the country ever require funds beyond its income, the States, with a liberality which has always characterized them, will pour out at the foot of your Government whatever your wants may require.

Send the bill, then, to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; place it along with the bills on your table, and, as I said before, let them stand or fall by their comparative merits.

Mr. LINCOLN said, to whatever committee the bill was referred, it would come to the same point. Whatever weight the report of any standing committee on the subject, ultimately raised, would be considered and disposed of by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. What possible inducement could there be then for sending it to either of the standing committees named? Was there a man in the House who needed the assistance of the Committee of Ways and Means, or the Committee on Public Lands, in forming an opinion on this subject? But, if an objection was to be had between the two standing committees, the preference should be given to the Committee on Public Lands. He would assume that there was a gentleman in the House who would act on the presumption that this measure could not be adopted without depriving the Government of the revenue necessary for its actual wants. There was no occasion, therefore, to ascertain what might be the views of the Committee on Finance on the measure in a financial point of view.

But the House already had the advantage of the views of the honorable chairman of the Committee on Finance, on this subject. The honorable gentleman had boldly and emphatically asserted that the revenue, for some years to come, would not be equal to two-thirds of the amount of the necessary expenditures; and, moreover, that its distribution was unconstitutional, and contrary to the purpose and object of the acts of session. It might be inferred, therefore, that the Committee on Finance would certainly report against it.

Mr. L. spoke at some length in support of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. GILLET said that, having made the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, he wished to reply to the objections made to that motion. Upon turning to the Rules, he found that the subject of the bill had not necessarily been the subject of the duties of the Committee on Public Lands. After reading

and commenting upon the rule, his remarks were cut off by the announcement of the special Order of the Day.

Mr. MORRIS moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of proceeding in the consideration of the subject; which motion was rejected.

DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER. The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. PARKER in the chair,) on the "bill for the better protection of the Western frontier," in pursuance of the special order.

Mr. VINTON suggested some objections to the location proposed in the bill, of the military road, from the right bank of the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the St. Francis and the mouth of the Des Moines river, to Red river.

After some remarks from Messrs. MANN, of New York, and McKAY.

Mr. McKAY moved an amendment, providing that the assent of the Indian tribes through which the road was to pass should first be obtained; and, if the assent could not be obtained, that the road should pass east of the boundary line of Arkansas and Missouri.

After some remarks from Messrs. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, HARRISON, EVERETT, HUNTSMAN, ASHLEY, JOHNSON, of Kentucky, and THOMSON, of Ohio, the amendment was agreed to.

The bill to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina; and

The bill to improve and repair the United States arsenal in Charleston, South Carolina, were considered, and the committee rose, and reported the three bills above named.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE. The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hand of Asbury Dickens, Esq., and read:

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1836. To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the four instalments under our treaty with France have been paid to the agent of the United States. In communicating this satisfactory termination of our controversy with France, I feel assured that both Houses of Congress will unite with me in desiring and believing that the anticipations of a restoration of the ancient cordial relations between the two countries, expressed in my former messages on this subject, will be speedily realized. No proper exertion of mine shall be wanting to efface the remembrance of those misconceptions that have temporarily interrupted the accustomed intercourse between them.

ANDREW JACKSON. On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

FORTIFICATION BILL. On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of making appropriations for the fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, (Mr. MANN, of New York, in the chair.)

The question being on the motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG to amend the bill by inserting an item appropriating \$1,224,000 for arming the fortifications,

Mr. McCOMAS rose and addressed the committee, about two hours and a half on the subject of the revenue, and the various questions connected with it.

Mr. TOWNES took the floor, and the committee then rose.

Mr. CAMBRELENG asked the House to take up the Navy bill returned from the Senate, which body disagreed to that part of the amendment of the House which introduces, in the provision for the exploring expedition to the South Seas, the clause "in the opinion of the President, the said expedition should not be executed." Mr. M. moved that the House concur in that portion of the amendment.

Mr. JARVIS hoped, he said, that the House would insist upon the amendment, and he went to advocate that course.

Mr. VINTON moved an adjournment, which was rejected.

Mr. ADAMS considered the words as mere surplusage, and that it did not matter whether they were in or out.

Mr. JARVIS withdrew his objection.

Mr. GRAVES objected to receding from the words. There were many members who, not having the means of examining the subject, voted for the bill under the idea that the President would be thoroughly convinced of the propriety of the measure before he put it in execution; and it had at several times been contended by the gentleman from Massachusetts that it was improper to make use of any words directing the President to execute any act.

Mr. ADAMS explained, that he had never contended that a mere authority was imperative. He illustrated his view by alluding to an anecdote of a governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The Constitution said the governor "may" remove the judges, &c. He did not exercise the power, and a controversy arose between him and the Legislature on the subject. The governor, in his reply, said he would show them that the word "may" sometimes meant "will not."

After some remarks from Messrs. MANN, of New York, MERCER, HUNTSMAN, JOHNSON, of Tennessee, CAMBRELENG, FRENCH, GRAVES, and ADAMS.

Mr. McKIM moved the Previous Question.

An adjournment was called for, and decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 85.

The demand for the Previous Question having been seconded, and ordered to be taken by yeas and nays, the main question was put, and the amendment of the Senate was concurred in—yeas 89, nays 65.

The House then adjourned.

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB RACES. SPRING MEETING, 1836.

FIRST DAY. The First Race yesterday, a Colt Sweepstakes, for \$10,000, (ten entries at \$1,000 each,) mile heats, was won in three heats by Capt. Stockton's imported colt Sangford. Five started, and came out as follows:

Mr. Corbin's colt, - - - 1 3 3
Maj. Donelson's, - - - 2 2 2
Capt. Stockton's, - - - 3 1 1
Mr. Minge's, - - - 4 4 4
Mr. Selden's, - - - bolted and dist.

Time 1st heat, 1m. 50s.—2d Im. 55s.—3d Im. 52s. Second Race, a sweepstakes, six entries, \$200 each, \$1,200; two started, and came out as follows:

Mr. Oliver's colt, Richard of York, 1 1
Col. F. Thompson's gr. colt, Isaac of York, 2 dis.
Time—1m. 52s. and 1m. 54s.

THIS DAY'S RACES. The entries for the service of Plate, valued at \$500, are as follows:

1. W. R. JOHNSON, gray horse Jeap, 6 years old, by Medley.
2. F. THOMPSON, Virginia Grasses, 4 years old, by Sir Charles.
3. Gen. HUNTER, chestnut horse The Captain, 5 years old, by Rob Roy.
4. Capt. STOCKTON, bay horse Monmouth, 6 years old, by John Richards.
5. J. B. KENDALL, bay horse Pythias, 4 years old, by Gohanna.

After the above, a sweepstakes will be run, as heretofore announced.

BRADLEY & CATLETT having purchased the entire stock of DRY GOODS in the store recently kept by Gen. A. Barnes, offer the same on very low terms. may 11. (Globe) BRADLEY & CATLETT.

66 HENRY CLAY WINE.—25 boxes, containing two dozen bottles each, of this old and very superior Madeira Wine, which has had the benefit of a voyage to India, received per brig Columbia, from Boston, and for sale by WM. FOWLE & Co., Alexandria. may 6—delf

LOST.—On Thursday morning last, near Gadsby's, a bundle, tied up in a silk handkerchief,

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, Princeton, New Jersey.

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

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

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

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

The pupils are required to write from memory sketches of the sermons they hear on the Sabbath. The older boys hear four lectures weekly, viz. one on Greek and another on Roman Literature, a third on Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and a fourth on History or Political Economy; of all which they are obliged to write full sketches. These exercises have been found to attend with signal advantage in a variety of particulars.

A monthly report of the standing of each pupil, in studies and behavior, is sent to the parents by the Principal.

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

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

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

E. C. WINES, Principal.

REFERENCES.

Gentlemen wishing for information respecting the character of the Institution, are referred to the following persons, all of whom either are present, or have been patrons:

- Lexington, Ky.—Hon. Henry Clay.
- Trenton, N. J.—Hon. L. L. Smith, G. D. Blakely, John S. J. Hill, W. P. Wetzel, M. D. Lewis, Richard Morris, Jas. Glentworth, J. W. Jackson, P. N. Patullo, and Matthew Arrison, Esqrs; Rev. John Chambers, Mrs. James Coleman, and Mrs. George Blight.
- LAND AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—I wish to sell my Farm containing about twenty-five acres of Land, situate in Washington county, Maryland, six miles southwest of Hancock, and two and a half miles from Bath, or Warm Springs, (a good and healthy country), adjoining the Potomac river and Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The said land is a comfortable and healthy residence, and is well adapted for a house, and other out-houses; also a mill of twenty-five feet fall, running one pair of stones, on a constant stream of water, supported by several never-falling springs; another mill-seat of twenty feet fall on a constant stream of water, the former, and nearly joining the line of canal, and is calculated to erect a factory or other machinery. The above described premises are limestone land, and very productive. Any person wishing to purchase may obtain a great bargain by making early application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

HEZEKIAH WADE.

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

RAN AWAY.

On Sunday, the 3d of April, a Negro Man who calls himself WILLIAMS, supposed to be 25 years of age; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high; he is of a light color, or dark mulatto, with very small feet, with thick lips when spoken to speaks loud and strong; he has but little beard, and a comfortable countenance; he is dressed in a pair of cassimere trousers of the same color, with stripes, dark waistcoat, with yellow flowers. It is likely he may change his clothing, and try to pass for a free man. I will give \$50 if taken in the State of Virginia or the District of Columbia, or \$100 if taken in the State of Maryland, or returned to me near the latter town of the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion. There is some reason to believe that he has procured free papers from some colored person in this county or in the District of Columbia, and that he has been in the habit of visiting Philadelphia, and other places in New York and Boston. This woman is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed murder and escaped from Virginia 12 or 18 months ago. I will give the reward provided by the said laws, or the full value of the bill of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and so secured that I get him again. ELI OPPITT.

WORTHY NOTICE.

WOODLAND FOR SALE.—The subscribers, wishing to dispose of a comfortable and healthy estate, existing under the firm of S. & T. W. Gough, will offer, at public sale, in Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 17th day of May next, all that tract of land, in said county, called "Hunters Hills," containing 1,750 acres, of which about 1,500 are fully covered with pine, oak, and hickory, and a few acres to the acre, chiefly oak, pine, and hickory, with a large quantity of chestnut and cedar, well suited for post and railing. This land is situated near the river Potomac, on Blake creek, which empties into that river, by which the wood can be readily conveyed to the saw-mill, and the water ending into the river to ten feet water, affording, with two cords, carrying two cords of wood each, great facilities and despatch to vessels taking off wood at that place.

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

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

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

THOMAS W. GOUGH, Adm'r. ELIZABETH GOUGH, Administratrix of S. Gough.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, MASONS, AND STONERS.

Any person who has a contract for the construction of a fifty hands to work immediately, would find liberal encouragement on the Greensville and Roanoke Railroad. The highest prices will be given for a few stone cutters; masons, also, will find abundant employment.

I will mention no particular inducement to persons to come on, that a large portion of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (which is also under my charge) will be placed under contract in a few months.

Letters addressed to me at Hicksford, Greenville county, Va. will be attended to, in the most prompt manner.

CHARLES F. M. GARNETT, C. E. The Globe and Telegraph will please insert the above two weeks for our month, and send the accounts to this office. ap 25—2aw

\$150 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, without my knowledge, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself JACK BOWIE, an apprentice to J. B. Boswell. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, smartly pitted with the small-pox, lips thick, and mouth somewhat protruding, speaks quick, and stammers a good deal when shortly conversed with. He ran off dressed in a blue and red striped coat, and a common plantation handkerchief. This fellow left me some four or five years ago, and got to Pennsylvania, where he was taken up and brought home. The transaction was overlooked, and it is more than probable he is now endeavoring to make his way to the States, and will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, no matter where taken. It is not unlikely he is in Calvert county, as he has my acquaintances in the neighborhood of Millington town.

ROBERT W. BOWIE, Administrator of J. B. Boswell. ap 21—cpf

THE ACE OF DIAMONDS.

By Randolph's Rob Roy.—This very beautiful and high bred horse will be let to race the present season, commencing on the 25th of March, and ending on the 10th of July, at his owner's Mill Farm, about one mile above Tenally Town, and four from Georgetown, on the River road, at the very low rate of twenty dollars for bred mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fifteen dollars, if paid within the season. Five dollars for each mare, if not paid within the season, and discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid within the season. Thirty dollars for insurance in the first case, and twenty dollars in the second; and 25 cents in each case to the Green. The drivers are the Tur Register, and the Tur Register.

There is no better bred horse than the Ace of Diamonds. He ranks, too, among the best of our Race horses, combining speed with great endurance. He has been in the training stables of four respectable gentlemen. 1. Capt. Geo. H. Terrett, of Virginia, who first broke and trained him, and who has since been the owner of several other horses. Among other things he says of him: "As a race-horse, at all distances, I consider him the best I ever had under my direction."

2. Dr. Duval, in a letter to his owner, says, speaking of the Ace: "He is a *Ligyan*, and is fitted by few horses, if any, in this country, when right." When with the Doctor, he won, at three heats, over the Central Course, beating some of the fleetest and best mags of the North and South. (See the Tur Register.)

3. Next he was trained and run by Mr. Richard Adams, proprietor of the Fairfield Course, near Richmond, who repeatedly ran him four mile heats. He contended with Trife, Junette, and others; and although he was beaten by these celebrated mares, Mr. Adams says the Ace was always "well up" particularly in the last mile of the race, which, he says, "which he has run in the unparalleled time of 7m. 51s." Mr. A., in a letter to the subscriber, says: "Indeed, he is the best *whip horse* I ever saw."

4. Mr. Oliver, proprietor of the Washington Course, expresses a similar opinion of his name, and adds further: "While in my stable last Fall, (1835), I was convinced that he was a *Race-horse* of all Distances; and with that belief I started him for the Jockey Club Purse of \$1000—4 mile heats. In this race he broke down in the second mile, and was obliged to be retired. Information to those who are unacquainted with this horse, it may be proper to add, that he is believed to be a little under 15 1/2 hands high; with short legs, and great muscular power. His blood is equal to that of any horse; and good judges pronounce him to be the fleetest and best mag of every kind of bloodish. His color, a rich dappled chestnut.

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

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

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

I have no doubt Washington has gone eastward, as he left without caution, and his several brothers that have absconded since the escape, have made a small Chickasaw mare from home, with a good saddle and bridle, which I suppose he left on the road.

I will give \$150 for him if taken in Maryland or the District of Columbia, and \$100 if taken in the State of Virginia, or \$200 if taken in the State of Maryland, or returned to me near the latter town of the day he went away. A liberal reward for the mare, saddle and bridle, if brought home to me.

WM. D. BOWIE, Near Queen Ann Post Office, Prince George's co. Md. oct 20—

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO RENT.

I have a valuable Tavern and Livery Stable property of the late George Holtzman, in Beall street, in Georgetown, D. C. This property is so well known as having the best run of custom in the town for many years, that a description of it is not considered necessary. The business has been conducted since the decease of George Holtzman, by his widow, who, for the purpose of affording her successor an opportunity of retaining the boards and horses at livery, as well as the transient custom, will continue the same until the 1st of June next, at which time she necessarily may have had the property sold. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. For terms, apply to ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN, ap 20—lawdc

ALVAREZ PINK, Esq.

Messrs. W. Burke & Co. Natchez. Messrs. Martin Pleasant & Co. New Orleans. W. Strawbridge, New Orleans. W. G. Hewes, Esq. Hon. R. B. Taney, Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, Philadelphia. Philip E. Thomas, Esq. Baltimore. David Stewart, Esq. mar 12—2aw6m

TIMBER FOR SALE.

First-rate WHITE OAK TREES, several hundred of which are suitable for crock-timber for shipping to the balance very large, long, and straight timber, 1,000 to 1,500 YELLOW LOCUST TREES, of good size and quality. Also from 5,000 to 6,000 cords prime upland OAK WOOD. The above timber is on Grove Point, part of which is on the Chesapeake bay, and the District of Columbia, and 12 miles from the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and 40 miles from Baltimore. No part of the above timber is beyond a mile from either of the landings, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons disposed to purchase the whole or a portion of the above timber, will please apply to BENSON & CATTS, Smyrna, Del. or CHARLES E. BENSON, ap 20—2m

THE FINE HORSE YOUNG WAVERLY

is the second day of the Races in the city of Washington, at Paller's Stables, the valuable young Stud Horse WAVERLY, seven years old this spring, was raised at Winchester, Virginia, and kept for one or two years at Dawsonville, Montgomery county, Virginia, when he was imported to this city, and he is now known by his pedigree: Waferly by Sir Charles, dam Josephine, by Flying Dragon; g. dam Hamiltonian; g. g. dam by imported horse S. George; g. g. dam by King Herod; g. g. g. dam by Flying Dragon was by Thornton's Flying Dragon, he dam of Flying Horse Punch, and he by King Herod. The dam of Flying Dragon was by Lamplighter, and he by Medley.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. Sale to take place at 3 o'clock P. M. ROBERT SHERARD, Administrator of the estate of John M. Brome, dec'd. ap 23—w3w

GOO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Farrowville, in the County of Montgomery, Virginia, on the night of the 5th ult. the following Negroes:

- ELIAS, a stout well-made mulatto man, about 25 years of age.
- EPHRAIM, a likely mulatto man, about 6 feet high, well made, and about 20 years of age.
- DANIEL, a blackish man, about 6 feet high, well made, with full pop eyes; is about 27 years of age.
- DOCTOR, a stout well-made fellow, rather homely, is about 20 years of age, and has a sloopy appearance.
- ROBERT, a likely boy, is rather a copper color, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, quite sprightly.
- ALEX, a brother of Robroy, is also quite a likely fellow, about the same color, and 20 years of age, has a down look when spoken to.

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

The above Negroes are active and ingenious fellows, and hard to manage. WM. GIBSON, REMARKS.

DOCTOR, one of the above named fellows, was apprehended at Bedford, Pa., on the 16th ult. and on the 18th an attempt was made to take the other five at Young's Town, twenty-two miles beyond Bedford. They then changed their direction and fled to Virginia, where they are now residing. One of the other fellows, supposed to be Alex, was taken. About the 21st or 22d ult. the other four negroes were at Harper's Ferry, but finding that they could not cross at that place, came up the Shenandoah opposite the Shannondale Springs, where they remained about a week, and then they were taken, and were made to apprehend them. They will likely cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, with a view of reaching Pennsylvania by the most direct route. John Edwards, a free man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a bright mulatto, blue eyes, black beard, with long black hair, dressed in a blue striped shirt with this stripe, and quick spoken, and whose clothing (with the exception of a black broad cloth coat, about half worn) is not known, is suspected of aiding the above negroes in making their escape to the State of Pennsylvania. Any information of the above Negroes, will be addressed to the subscriber, at his residence, Paquetur county, Va. oct 3—cpft

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Pa.—Washington

College is in the town of Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the great National Turnpike, nearly an equal distance from Brownsville, Pittsburg, and Wheeling. The population of this county is large, and distinguished for temperance, industry, wealth, and intelligence.

The site of the Institution is in the eastern part of the borough, and occupies a beautiful and elevated position. In addition to the original College buildings, which are of considerable extent, a large and handsome new edifice is now in an advanced state, and will be complete for occupation early in the ensuing summer. There are three libraries—the College Library, and one belonging to the Faculty, and one to the students. There is also a cabinet of minerals for profitable reading. There is also a cabinet, containing already many curiosities and geological specimens, to which valuable additions are making continually.

The Faculty of this Institution consists of principal and four teachers, and a tutor. The course of studies is very complete, including Ancient Language, an extended course of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Rhetoric, History, Natural and Civil, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Natural Theology and Evidence, and the original Greek and Latin languages. These are indispensable parts of the course. The *Hebrew* language, though not a part of the required course, is taught in the Institution to any who may wish to acquire a knowledge of it, without additional expense. The *French* and *German* are also taught in the Institution, and the students well skilled in these languages teach them at a small extra expense. Lectures are delivered in the College to the Senior class gratuitously, on *Constitutional and Common Law*. In the English Department, (organized specially for the purpose of preparing Teachers for the several States,) the students receive the advantages of an English education. The attention of young men wishing to qualify themselves for teaching is invited to this department.

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

The conduct of the Students is orderly and studious; a large proportion of those in the higher classes is professedly pious. Among those who are distinguished by moral excellence, each student is required to recite at least twice on every day, excepting Saturdays, when all the members of the regular college classes meet together for declamation, select reading, and reading compositions, subject to criticism by students and professors.

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

Students board in private families or in the college club. In the former the expense is one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, including room, bed, board, in the club and in respectable families in the town of Washington, for board, washing, and fuel, in private families, would little exceed \$100; in club it would be considerably less.

The summer session commences on the 1st of May; the winter session on the 1st of November; each session 21 weeks.

In healthiness, pleasantness, and morality, Washington is inferior to few, if to any place in our country—and young gentlemen desiring to take a course of study, and to reside in a place as many advantages, and as cheaply, pleasantly, and safely, as at any other Institution.

In compliance with a request of the Board of Trustees of this College, the foregoing summary statement of its condition, is published by D. MCNAUGHY, ap 2—tdw3w President of Washington College.

THE SCHOOL FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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

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

The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government. How short-sighted and unobscured of passing the school, they who are employed by the Government, will be overlooked from these schools! Take, for instance, the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of internal improvements. During the recent session of her Legislature there were incorporated within her limits 32 civil engineers—more than this school will supply in ten years at the present rate. Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement. Indiana has just appropriated ten millions of dollars to that object. The whole Mississippi Valley is in the same spirit, and will soon be drawing to the resources of her wide-spread territory to bear on this subject.

The profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lucrative and honorable in America. What must it be in three years from this time! The harvest of this kind, the reapers are for the reaping. At the close of each session, the Professor here extends his course, making it thorough in theory and practice. To this end he will bring suitable drawings and models of railroads, canals, locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. &c. to be prepared by the scholars. At the close of each session, the Professor here extends his course, making it thorough in theory and practice.

TO THIS END HE WILL BRING SUITABLE DRAWINGS AND MODELS OF RAILROADS, CANALS, LOCKS, BRIDGES, AQUEDUCTS, &c. &c. TO BE PREPARED BY THE SCHOLARS. At the close of each session, the Professor here extends his course, making it thorough in theory and practice.

Drawing will henceforth be particularly attended to. The students of this school will be subjected to the rules and regulations of the College. Each one who completes the course in one year, will be furnished with a certificate made out on parchment.

EXPENSES PER SESSION. Board, Lodging, Washing, &c. - \$50 Tuition (in advance) - 20 Books and Instruments - 80

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

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

Georgetown, (Ky.) March 30, 1836. ap 14—cp7d3

MISS E. MARCILLY'S ACADEMY for the Instruction of Young Ladies.

This Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities for instruction which may be derived from a numerous and literary community. The Professor here, who has been for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the young ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the formation of the pupils. To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French language, this institution offers peculiar advantages. It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Astronomy, History, Chronology, Mythology, Logic, Ethics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, French, Spanish, Music, Dancing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work. The course of instruction is adapted to the talents and regular. The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means, and their success is rewarded by an annual distribution of premiums.

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

TERMS. Board and tuition, per annum, - \$200 Half boarders, tuition not included, - 60 00 Day scholars, - 60 00

EXTRA CHARGES. French, per annum, - \$20 00 Music, Drawing, and Dancing, at the Professors' charges. Ordinary inferior charges, not including Doctor's fees, - 3 00

Each scholar must be provided with bed and bedding, or pay \$10, if furnished by the institution.

Washing, per annum, - 20 00 Boarders pay the current charges half yearly in advance. Day scholars quarterly.

Parents and guardians residing at a distance are required to appoint a responsible agent to attend to the interests of the pupils. The vacation commences the Monday on or after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first Monday in September.

REFERENCES.—The Most Rev. Dr. Eccleston, the Rev. Dr. Dehol, the Rev. John E. Chance, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the Hon. R. B. Taney, Philip E. Thomas, W. E. George, Richard Catton, W. Withers, T. Elliott, James Howard, W. Woodville, Esq., Dr. Potter, Dr. Chatard, the Hon. B. Roman, and the Hon. Geo. A. Waggaman, of Louisiana, the Hon. W. Gaston, of North Carolina, L. A. Petray, of Charleston, South Carolina. mar 30—w3mo

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and New Orleans Advertiser will insert the above advertisement once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this office. ap 19—w3t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Thorne, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1836. ap 19—w3t RICH. L. JENKINS, Adm'r.

GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, in the city of Savannah, Georgia, on the 1st and 3d of June next, for laying the superstructure, in fifty miles of the Georgia Railroad. All materials to be furnished by the Company.

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

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen, and all other information obtained on application at the office, one week previous to the 1st of June next.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to remove to the South next fall, offers for sale the FARM on which he resides, containing two hundred and eighty acres, and adjoining the flourishing village of Leonardtown, Saint Mary's county, Maryland. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco, and susceptible of a high state of improvement by the application of clover and plaster. There are attached to it about eight acres of low ground, which, at an inconsiderable expense, may be made very productive. The soil is equally well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco. The meadows are extensive, and it is believed the Farm, for grazing purposes, would be equal to any Farm in the county. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling, a good stable, and a large and commodious out-building, with an entry leading to the kitchen, a corn-house, an excellent barn, stables, carriage-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. The terms will be liberal and accommodating. G. N. CAUSIN, ap 22—law5w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., a tract or parcel of land, lying immediately at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, where the late Thomas Snowden resided at the time of his death. This estate is highly improved. The soil is equally well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco. The meadows are extensive, and it is believed the Farm, for grazing purposes, would be equal to any Farm in the county. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling, a good stable, and a large and commodious out-building, with an entry leading to the kitchen, a corn-house, an excellent barn, stables, carriage-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. The terms will be liberal and accommodating. G. N. CAUSIN, ap 22—law5w

IMPROVED METALLIC MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

W. FISCHER has just received from New York an assortment of new and improved Metallic Memorandum Books, of a very neat and convenient article. For sale at Stationers' Hall.

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., a tract or parcel of land, lying immediately at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, where the late Thomas Snowden resided at the time of his death. This estate is highly improved. The soil is equally well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, and tobacco. The meadows are extensive, and it is believed the Farm, for grazing purposes, would be equal to any Farm in the county. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling, a good stable, and a large and commodious out-building, with an entry leading to the kitchen, a corn-house, an excellent barn, stables, carriage-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. The terms will be liberal and accommodating. G. N. CAUSIN, ap 22—law5w

DRUGGISTS' SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Charles county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, we the subscribers, appointed as trustees, will expose to public sale, on Wednesday, the 25th of May, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, situate at the head of the Potomac river, in Maryland, on the Potomac river, about thirty-five miles below Alexandria, and known by the name of SANDY POINT, containing 427 acres. This farm possesses very great advantages over most of the farms on the river: there are two valuable herds of fine and improved stock, which are well improved by this time under rent, which pays good interest on the principal. Steamboats pass every day, and it is one of their regular stopping places. Small vessels can come within thirty yards of the shore, to take in their load or discharge it. The soil is highly improved by fish manure, and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and fine tobacco. There is a large and commodious dwelling-house, in good repair, and all other necessary out-buildings, some of which are new. We deem it unnecessary to say much of the advantages which result from the situation of the farm, and those who would make good investments, to come and view the place before the day of sale, so such a chance as this for valuable property may not offer shortly again.

At least one or two years can be had by the purchaser, if preferred. Address X. Y., Baltimore, through the Post Office, with real name and address. mar 19—cp3t

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, near Alexandria, on the 27th June last, Negro TURNER, who is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with black hair, and has round shoulders, and a handsome countenance. He is a first rate farming hand and oyster, and a good brick molder. It is supposed he will seek employment in the States, and has reason to believe he will go to the State of Ohio, by the name of Unknowntown and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A reward of \$200 will be paid for apprehending and securing Turner, so that I recover him, if taken in the State of Virginia, or District of Columbia, and \$500 if taken elsewhere. GEO. H. TERRETT, an 12—2awf

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned is authorized to dispose of a tract of land in the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, containing about 250 acres, adjoining the lands of Captain Thos. A. C. Jones, Dr. Matron Ball, John Gant, Esq. and Major George Beard.

The site is one of the most beautiful in the county, remarkable for health and fine water, with a sufficiency of timber. Upon the premises are a frame dwelling house, with 6 or 8 rooms, kitchen, and other out-houses. The land is in a tolerable state, and will be sold for cash, by an excellent farmer, on the following terms and other particulars made known upon application to the undersigned (postage paid) Fairfax County, Virginia. feb 23—cp1Jme T. R. LOVE.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY,

by Silas Jones, is just published, and this day received for sale by P. TAYLOR, in one volume, illustrated by numerous engravings and colored plates, and containing a history of the life and anatomical engravings, handsomely printed and bound.

Also, a few cheap copies of Marshall's Washington, the latest and best edition, printed and bound in the best style, with a military, geographical, and historical atlas. Price only \$6 25. may 4