WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1836.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Price for a year, six dollars Payable in advance.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1836.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We learn that Major General Scott and his staff returned to Columbus, in Georgia, on the 5th instant, and the next day Major General SAN-FORD, of the Militia, with a part of the Georgia troops. The Indians (those who were friendly or had been captured) were departing on their journey of migration westward, and the troops were to be paid off and discharged.

From Fort Mitchell, on the Saturday preceding, the contractors for the removal of the Creeks had started sixteen hundred Indians. men, women, and children, for Arkansas. "The hostile warriors, hand-cuffed, marching in double file-a long train of wagons conveying the children, and such of the old women as were una ble to walk, followed in their wake."

The following additional particulars are taken from the Georgia Courier:

AUGUSTA, JULY 11. The Indians who committed the murders in Bake county, have been overtaken by Colonel BEALL, in the Chickasahatchee swamp, in that county, and eight or ten killed, and twenty or thirty wounded. They are at pre sent concealed in the swamp, said to be twenty-five miles long, and three or four miles wide. The commandant has sent an express to Columbus for Paddy Carr and one hundred friendly Indians, to ferret them out, and three thousand cartridges. General Scott has ordered to the scene of action the Columbus Guards, Captain Urquhart, Cadet Riflemen, Captain Evans, the Artillery, Capt. Lawhon, and the Muscogee Blues, all under the command of Major Hoxie. They left in the steamboats Metamora and Rein

General Scott has established two military posts on the stage road to Montgomery, one at Caswell's or McClellan, fifteen miles east of Tuskegee, the other at Adams's or Elliott's, twelve miles from Columbus, and the troops will constantly traverse the road for the safety of the mail and travellers from the malignity of any straggling Indians Captain Garmany's company of mounted infantry had gone as far as Tuskegee to put the road in order.

The Governor has demanded Jim Henry and other no torious offenders of General Jesup for trial and punishment under our laws. The former had been previously consigned to the laws of Alabama, in which State he was. Major McIntosh, at Fort Mitchell, has turned over eleven to a similar demand from Governor Schley

The Star of Monday remarks that Mr. J. Q. Adams, the Ex-President, in the House of Representatives, though never at a loss for words read his eulogium on the death of Madison. There was good reasoning for his departure from the usual mode of addressing the House on the occasion affuded to. Mr. Adams has certainly proved, during the session that has just closed both his readiness and ability to address that body upon an impulse of the moment, and upon the most unexpected emergency. But the precaution of writing out and reading his remarks upon the death of James Madison must be allowed to have been a wise one, inasmuch as we learn from an observant eye-witness of the scene, that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could command his feelings sufficiently to enunciate even the written words spread out before him, so much was he affected by the death of a man with whom he had been so long associated in public life. - N. V. Express.

True, to the letter .- Nat. Intell.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE, JULY 15. There is undoubtedly more meant than meets the eye in the late Treasury Circular. That even certificates of deposite from solvent and pet banks are to be refused, proves that some change, some overturning of the currency, is in contemplation-a war upon the long-established order of things, the first effect of which will be another pressure in the money market; spe cie must be withdrawn from the Atlantic cities, as it is admitted by the Globe it should be, and a curtailment of discounts result. The New York banks (says the Commercial Advertiser) made preparations for this exigency yesterday morning, and others must do likewise. The Official declares that "the incarcerated millions which now lie in the Atlantic banks will come forth, not for exportation but for immigration to the interior." But will it not have to come back? and who is to pay for all this useless travel? The land purchasers must incur the expense of the first removal, and the Government, when it wishes to meet the appropriations of Congress, must transport it back again. It will require the wisdom and foresight of a wise and long head to regulate this march of specie, some of which will be stuck fast in the Territories while it ought to be doing duty in the States and the appropriations for forts and the break water on the Delaware may next year be lyingheaven only knows where. The deposite banks may then be applied to in vain for succor, and assistance demanded when there is "no help' to be had. "Good banks," it is said, "will not be shocked, and bad ones ought to be." We are not so sure of the first part of the proposition; of the second, time will show, we fear that it is too true. A shock, however, is contemplated, and the currency must shiver before the gale. The prudent will seek safety by hauling in their canvass.

We are satisfied, from the information which has already reached us, that the number of Killed and Wounded, from want of care or want of skill in firing salutes on the late anniversary of Independence, has not been less than fifty. Every mail brings us news of one or more such accidents. The following has been received

A man was killed at Elizabeth, in Harrison county (Ohio) by the accidental discharge of a cannon, while celebrating the 4th July. He was standing in front of the cannon while in the act of loading, when the explosion tool place, the ramrod passing directly through his abdomen Another had his hand torn off just above the wrist.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, JULY 2.

FROM TEXAS .- By the steamer Caspian, arrived last light, we learn that information was received at Natchitoches on the 27th ult. that a division of the Mexican army of 7,000 men have marched into Texas; in consequence of which, Gen. Rusk, commander of the Texan forces, has thought it prudent to retreat across the Brassos.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS ADVERTISER, JULY 2. TEXAS.-Capt. Reid, of the steamer Caspian, from Nat-

hitoches, arrived last evening, informs us that there was oncentrated at the present time, in the very centre of Texas, not less than 7,000 Mexican troops, and that others were assembling rapidly at Matagorda.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

THURSDAY, MAY 19. The consideration of the report made by Mr. PINCKNEY, from the select committee on the subject of the abolition of

slavery, being under consideration-The immediate question pending was the motion of Mr. with instructions to report a resolution, that Congress has no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. BYNUM, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at considerable length. He observed, that it had been said by certain gentlemen that they were disappointed in the report; that it was just such a report as had been anticipated by them. In reply to that, Mr. B. said that the oppositions this result is such as the said that the oppositions that the result is the said that the oppositions that the result is the said that the oppositions that the said that the oppositions are the said that the oppositions that the said that the oppositions are the said that the said that the oppositions are the said on to this report was just such identical opposition as he ad anticipated. He was prepared to expect that the report would not meet the approbation of certain gentlemen in that House, and he was not at all surprised at this opposiion. It was surprising that gentlemen were prepared, as by intuition, to condemn a report of immense length; and that these gentlemen perfectly understood the report with-out having it printed for examination. If, however, the tatements of gentlemen who had opposed the printing of he report were to be taken as good for any thing, it was he strongest evidence that the report should be printed for he consideration of that body and of the nation. It was lue to the honorable chairman of the committee who had nade that report, that it should be printed, because his mohim. It would be an act of injustice of the most crying kind to refuse to print this document; that gentleman had a right to be heard before that House and before the

Mr. B. was not prepared to say that he would sanction overy sentiment and every principle laid down in this report, but he was prepared to say, that he would look into it, and give it his impartial consideration, and he felt himself free o act after reading it. But the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. ROBERTSON) had stated that the report surrendered every thing to the abolitionists. It was a mistake. Neither the House northe report, so far as met his observation, surrendered any thing to the abolitionists. The very object which the abolitionists contended for, had been met by the House, and refused them; yet the gentleman from Virginia said that they had surrendered every thing to the abo-

urrendered every thing which the abolitionists expected.
Mr. BYNUM was glad he had misunderstood the gentlenan. He did not, however, know what the abolitionists expected, because he was not in their secrets, and held no conversation with that description of men. They were at war with the best interests of the North as well as the South; and he did not know what they expected, except so far as their petitions went for the abolition of slavery in this District; and that question had been met by the House, her had heard this report read with deep surprise, because t did not contain all that the South contended for; that it was not calculated to allay the excited feelings of the South. Mr. B. was perfectly aware that this report would not give peace to the excited feelings of some gentlemen of the South; and nothing but a place in a certain House, not far distant from this Capitol, would give peace to certain gen-

It was thought by some gentlementhat there was nothing southern and nothing patriotic except that which came from South Carolina. Mr. B. had not been desirous of entering into a discussion of this question; because it was of an exslaveholder, the half of whose property consisted in slaves, he entered his protest against it, because, in his humble pinion, he considered it as calculated to injure and prosrate the South. Gentlemen from the South assumed positions from which they were driven; and by this means, imputations were east upon the South. With respect to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, he would have no objection to voting for it, when it should be brought up as a national measure, and brought up in its proper place, and in a situation in which he would be compelled to vote on it; but he did not consider this a fit place to bring in his proposition. The gentleman must have seen, by what ook place in another body in relation to this subject, that the South were divided. The Senators from Kentucky, as well as from Maryland, had dissented from the course which some other Southern gentlemen wished to pursue.
Mr. B. considered it highly impolitic to call upon the House
to decide a question like this, when the South was divided gainst itself, and when they could not expect to meet with man could press this proposition, unless it was because he party with which he acted were more accustomed to defeats than Mr. B. was. Mr. B. said a large majority of the people of the North had met the South in the spirit of compromise on this question, and had said, although there might be some doubt in relation to the constitutional ques-tion in the District, still they would not touch even slave-

Mr. B. here made some remarks upon misrepresentations made of the course of himself and other gentlemen by letter-writers from Washington, one of whom he designat-

Mr. PINCKNEY, in reply to this call upon him, declined with a sense of propriety, upon the call of an individual member. If the House required it, he would state all that he knew respecting the memorials, but not otherwise. He had examined them very carefully, and had made a schedule of the release and States they came from and of the lule of the places and States they came from, and of the nothing to do with party, in reference to slavery, and therefore would not say any thing that might have the remotest number of memorials presented to Congress this session amounted to one hundred and seventy-six; that they came from ten States, embracing an aggregate population of nearly eight millions; that the whole number of signatures was about thirty-four thousand; and that, of those, more than two-fifths were females. He thought these facts ought to be known. The people of the South ought to know every thing respecting these memorials. They could see the immense disproportion between the millions of free-men who are determined to maintain their constitutional cendiary agitators who would trample on all laws, human and divine, in the relentless prosecution of their diabolical esigns. He believed that there never was a healthier tone of sentiment in the non-slaveholding States, in reference to the domestic institutions of the South, than at this moment. There was, unquestionably, abundant reason for vigilance and caution in relation to the fanatics; but there was also bundant reason to rely on the enlightened patriotism of the non-slaveholding States. There are great moral causes at work in favor of the South. We should trust their efficacy, and watch their progress. The people of the non-slaveholding States are alive to the dangers connected with

Mr. P. said he deeply regretted that inflammatory discussion had again arisen upon this matter. He should do nothin to continue it. He had always deprecated the agitation of slavery in the halls of Congress. He hoped the subject would soon be disposed of, and that peace might be restored to the South and to the country. While he was up, however with the permission of the House, he would inquire of the conorable member from Virginia whether it was his desire

Mr. Robertson replied, unquestionably it was.
Mr. Pinckney then said, if that was his object, and a vote should be taken, he should certainly vote for the amendment. Mr. P. held, and always had held, that Conress possesses no constitutional authority to abolish slave y in the District of Columbia. He thought it susceptibl f demonstration. It had been his opinion, long before was ever talked of by many who now ride upon it as a hobb gentleman had said that the report gave up the contional question. It does no such thing. It asserts di

tinetly the contrary, considering Congress as the National Legislature of the Union. As regards its power as a local Legislature, no opinion is expressed. Congress remain uncommitted upon that point. No decision has ever bee ern man, who should move the resolution declaring that Congress does not possess the power of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia? Now, he had no doubt that, the House were pressed to vote upon a resolution denying such power, it would be rejected, and most probably by large majority. He did not know the fact of course, as no man can know any thing that has not actually taken place But it was his decided conviction that such would be the The South would be beaten, as it had been in the Senate on the question of reception. One defeat was enough. He did not desire another. That was the reason

he had avoided pressing the House upon the abstract ques-tions of the right of petition, and the actual authority of Congress over slavery in the District.

He had no doubt that the South would have been beater upon both grounds, because he knew that the South itself was divided on those questions. The vote in the Senate proved that distinctly. But, in this case, the result, if given against the South, would be far more fatal than ever on the question of reception. It was an established parlia mentary principle that where a motion is made to disagre sition, and that is rejected, it is in effect a vote gree to it; and upon the same principle, a refusal to reject is a vote to adopt, and a refusal to deny, is a vote to affirm It follows, clearly, therefore, that to offer a disclaimer o authority, not only with the moral but almost with the ab solute certainty that it will be rejected, is literally tanta mount to calling upon Congress to affirm that it it is unwilling to assert? Why compel it to take ground against the South, and in favor of the fanatics; when, it left to itself, and its mode of operation, it would take very strong and decided ground in favor of the South, and against the views and objects of the fanatics? What good would this do to the citizens of this District, or to the slaveholding interest throughout the Union? On the contrary, every man must see that it would give a most ani nating impetus to abolition, and place the peace and property of the citizens of this District in imminent jeopardy nd not only that, but that the people of the South dering an open assumption of authority over slavery in th District as almost identical with a declaration of hostilit against the institution of slavery in every other portion of the Union, might be inflamed to measures of violence in vindication of their rights, for which there neither is, not will be, the slightest shadow of necessity. Mr. P. said he did not impute any such objects to the honorable membe from Virginia: certainly not; but he looked to the ten

pledging the national faith not to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia. The tone of public sentiment is sound and patriotic in all the non-slaveholding States. The South, so far, is victorious, and every thing goes well for her advantage and security! Why, then, press this ab stract question now? Why force a battle upon a ground no way necessary to the safety of the South, and with a moral certainty of being driven from it? Is it for the purpose of party agitation? Is it for the purpose of exciting the South, with no shadow of necessity for such excitement? He could not believe it. What, then? The gentleman says a pledge of the public faith signifies nothing. Indeed! what then would a resolution of disclaimer signify? If the House can rescind the one, so it can rescind the other. But the House would be much more likely to rescind a mere disclaimer of authority nuch more likely to rescind a mere disclaimer of authority ng the moral sense of every well-regulated mind, and de Congress might violate the Constitution; it could not would not, violate the public faith. It was bound hand and foot. The South had nothing now to fear, except from those who are determined to continue the agitation of slavery for the purpose of excitement. Abolitionism has attained its height. It has begun to go down, and will soon disappear entirely, if we do not fan the flame ourselves, and will only allow our friends in the non-slaveholding States them in their operations by mixing up extraneous and un-necessary questions with the subject of abolition. One word more, (said Mr. P.) and I have done. I have been word more, (said MT. 1-) and the last sharped with misrepresentating the South. All that I ask is that those who make the charge will allow the report to be printed, that the people of the South may read it, and I do not pretend to be the South, no ost faithful to the slaveholding interest-the humble ind idual who presented that report, or those who opposed the brinting, and would rather have burnt it than allowed the

cople of the South to read it.
Mr. BYNUM said he had asked the gentleman from South Carolina for the facts, but as he did not choose to give hem to him, he was satisfied. His object was to have hese facts laid before the People for their decision, instead f the bold assertions which were made in that House and Isewhere, without a single shadow of proof to support them He wished to know the facts, in justification of the party with which he acted, and to have it demonstrated whether the abo lition petitioners belonged to the democratic party, or to the other parties which acted in opposition to it. Mr. B. believed that four-fifths or five-sixths of the abolition petitions had come from individuals opposed to the democratic party; ye they were charged, day after day, by such men as the eulo go far enough, and would not give peace to the South Now he asked the honorable gentleman if his resolution would give peace to the South? He feared not. The

gentleman could not suppose that it would pass; he had too much intelligence to think so.

Mr. B. said, as a Southern man, he would go as far as d; and thank God, he acted with the majority on tha floor, against the policy adopted by those persons who had taken upon themselves to be the peculiar guardians of the South. He had not listened to all the details of the report be printed, so that he would have an opportunity to reac and deliberate upon it; and he expected, after this deliber ation, that he should have been prepared to vote under standingly on the subject; and the contrariety of opinion with respect to this report was sufficient evidence that i should be printed in some shape or other, so that gentle men could have an opportunity of examining it. He did not care whether they had printed five thousand, ten thou this question, and they are generously fighting the battle of the South. They should be encouraged by confidence and gratitude, not repelled by vituperation and suspicion.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose in reply to the gentlemen from

special notice of so distinguished a leader of the great dem ocratic party, as the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr That gentleman, Mr. Speaker, seems greatly at loss to comprehend my reasons for submitting the resolu tion now under consideration, which, in his opinion, it seems, is fraught with danger to the Union. Sir, I am not to be deterred from defending the rights and interests of my constituents, by groundless charges or apprehensions of danger to the Union. The Union is always in danger, in the estimation of the dominant party, from all who dare to resist its schemes or measures. Similar efforts were made by the federalists when in power, to bring suspicion and odium upon the old republican party, by ascribing their opposition to French influence, and enmity to the Union. But, sir, I rise with no view of replying to remarks of this

which influence my public conduct.

I must confess, sir, that to me it seems not a little strange justice of the principle it asserts, and are prepared, as they tell us, to sustain it by their votes; yet they are both unwilling that a direct vote should be had upon it, and resist every effort to bring it before the House. They denounce a measure they themselves proclaim to be just. Surely it ought to be a sufficient answer to these gentlemen to say, I urge it, on the contrary, because it is just, and asserts, as they themselves concede, the constitutional rights of the

But though this reason ought to be sufficient, there is an additional consideration, Mr. Speaker, by which I am influenced, the force of which none can deny. With me, it earries the weight of the most direct and positive instructions allude to the sentiments expressed throughout the whole Southern country, and more especially by my own State, in regard to the very question involved in the resolution. I set up no pretensions, sir, to be the exclusive Representastand something of the views and feelings of my native the power of Congress to interfere with slavery, in the pre-cise terms of the resolution on your table, was adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, during its late session, by an almost unanimous vote, and transmitted to each of ain their rights upon the very ground they themselves have placed it. Knowing their wishes, and satisfied with the justice of their cause, I could not shrink from maintaining to the best of my ability, without being a recreant to m

But we are told, if we press this question we must inevitably lose it; that there is an overwhelming majority against us. How have gentlemen ascertained the fact asserted with so much confidence? What vote has ever yet een taken from which the sense of the House could 1

Mr. PINCKNEY explained: he did not say that he knew his own knowledge that the resolution would be nega-ved. He merely apprehended that such would be the use. As the matter now stood, Congress was uncommit-

Mr. ROBERTSON. Sir, I am opposed to all non-committals t. It is necessary that the People should know the extent of their danger, that means may be taken in time to provide

Of these about 15,000 are the names of females; the constitute the vanguard—the bold, the daring, the reckless of the abolitionists. There are doubtless many more, double, triple, perhaps quadruple the number, who secretly wish well to the cause. It is impossible to measure the power and influence of this formidable band. I repeat that they have obtained all that they could rationally have an ticipated, and even more. They must have known that they could not, at this session, procure the passage of a law abolishing slavery: it is not the proper time to press it. ing the question of constitutional power upon the ground now crease, rather than to allay, the apprehensions of the South. It is not to be expected that the abolitionists, under these will not believe that Congress is disposed to wrest that bar the fact let us know it that hy an amendment of the Con stitution we may put an end to a pretension so incompati with our safety. It is for this reason, sir, I wish the question met and decided by a direct and unequivocal vote. I de sire to see the rights of the Southern people rested, not or or the shifting ground of political expediency, but on the firm basis of the Constitution—on fixed principles—on principles which all may appeal to, and which are the same to-day, to-morrow, and forever.

[The morning hour having expired, the House proceed

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

Mr. ROBERTSON, who was entitled to the floor, again ad

ressed the House.
I avail myself of the permission of the Chair (said Mr. R. to enter into a fuller exposition and vindication of the resolution I had the honor to submit a few days past, than I then had an opportunity of doing. This is due to myself to those who sent me here, but, above all, to the solemn im portance of the question, and the vast magnitude of the in-terests it involves. I shall endeavor, sir, to perform this adequate powers, either physical or mental, as calmly and dispassionately as the nature of the subject will permit; and to abstain, if possible, from those exciting topics, by which its discussion has been almost invariably character

I have already assigned some reasons for dissatisfaction

with the report of the select committee, and for the opinior expressed, that it would be considered as virtually surren dering the constitutional question. If it could have been met satisfactorily to the South, no sufficient excuse can be because of the difficulty of making good the position for which we contend. The chairman tells us, as an apology for taking this course, that the committee abstained from it." Sir, the instructions, so far from prohibiting this discussion, plainly authorized and required it. They enjoin ed it upon the committee to report that, "in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and langerous to the Union; assigning such reasons for these conclusions as, in the judgment of the committee, may be nent, to repress agitation, to secure and maintain the infull latitude was allowed the committee in supporting the conclusions which the House desired to see maintained and what stronger reason could they have assigned than that the proposed interference with slavery in this District would be a direct infraction of the Constitution? This reason alone would have been sufficient. It embraced all the positions the House had taken; for, if the measure could be shown to be unconstitutional, it must, of necessi y, be a breach of faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous. Sir, the committee were not justified in omitting to interpose this constitutional barrier, in defence of the rights they were instructed to maintain.

to which his name is affixed, addressed to the electors of the Charleston electoral district, (South Carolina,) he use

ceeded in obtaining a solemn declaration by Congress tha gress will not, and ought not, to interfere, in any with slavery in the District of Columbia; whether, do his, I really deserve to be stigmatized as a traitor to the

Sir, I will apply no such epithet to the chairman of the ealize the expectations he has raised? Does not the ort declare that the committee have abstained even fro that, in another part of the report, the ground indicated in this letter is approached. Even there, however, it is not directly occupied. It is not alleged, nor demonstrated, that a breach of faith is unconstitutional; but that, to prove the act in question a breach of faith is tantamount, in its The moral obligation does not necessarily import constitutional obligation, but is something of equivalent force. Not satisfied, however, with this position, the re-port goes on to insist that the moral obligation is even more

the House in relation to the District of Columbia? Is not that Congress cannot and will not do an act which ord? Is it not tantamount, in its binding obligation up of slavery in the District of Columbia would be unconsti fact? Constitutional provisions are matters of constru-tion. The opinion of one House upon an abstract co troverted point may be overruled and reversed by another But when Congress has once declared that a particular ac would be a violation of the public faith, is it to be suppose that it would ever violate a pledge thus given to the cou-

The whole stress of the argument is to prove, not that to violate the pledge would violate the Constitution, as the letter proposes, but that such a pledge gives a security equal, or even superior, to the Constitution itself. Bu bes not every man see that this argument is unsound ar at this time of day, to the representatives of the American People; by a gentleman, too, coming from the South. What folly was it in our ancestors, if this be so, to spend

as the report declares, a succeeding Congress may r

Sir, if the chairman of the committee could have placed sole dependence, they are not worth a rush. Give us the Constitution as our defence; we want no higher security. that the chairman gave an explicit pledge that the questio should be placed upon that ground. I have heard no do nial of this statement. But the gentleman, I observe, i not now in his seat, and I forbear, therefore, to make an or will convince, the House that every breach of good fait is a violation of the Constitution. I fear he will find him self mistaken; but if not—if he shall succeed in produc ing this conviction—then the House, I trust, as well immaterial by what course of reasoning each may arrive at that conclusion. Let us declare the opinion that it is a violation of the Constitution, and each reconcile his vote grounds his judgment may best approve. It is to the Constitution, Mr. Speaker, that those whom I have the honor o represent, nay, sir, the entire State itself from which ome, acting through her immediate representatives, has

on this subject, adopted at the last session of the Genera Assembly of Virginia, of which the instruction I hav moved is an exact copy. That resolution was adopted in the House of Delegates by a vote of 106 to 13. It was to the ruling powers, but by one of the orthodox faith-a staunch friend of the Administration. The Adminis without an exception—sustained it. Nor does Virgalone assume this position; the Legislatures of George Mississippi, and Louisiana, if I have not been misinfored, have adopted similar resolutions; one of them, perha oing still farther, and threatening to secede from the Uni any measure should be adopted endangering the secur of the slaveholding States. I do not advert to these three as approving them; they ought, perhaps, never to be madify will be time enough to talk of secession when the crishall arrive, if it ever should, when no other alternative was intended to protect. But such language shows, w ught to be known, the danger to result from countenan

ng, in any way, the schemes of the abolitionists. said, have denounced the measure in question as a usur pation. This is precisely equivalent, all will admit, to eclaration that it is unconstitutional.

Thus six Southern States have concurred in proing the contemplated interference an infraction of the Co stitution. With this fact before us, who shall conden their representatives, believing that ground to be just, fo maintaining it on this floor?

But, say gentlemen, where is the policy of assuming his position? There is an overwhelming majority gainst you. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr INCKNEY) asks, why occupy this ground with a moral ce should govern us in our private transactions, should gove us in our representative character. In both honesty is the best policy. This may not be the politician's creed; and i not, I thank God I am no politician. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BYNUM) can see no reason for presing this proposition, unless it is that the party with which ne supposes me to act are more accustomed to defeats that he is. Sir, it may be so. I vote for every measure which otherwise I vote against it, and never stop to inqui whether the administration party, or the opposition, vot with me or against me. The idea of being in a minorit has for me no terrors. We may be defeated by this over whelming majority; but, in contending against it, the few er our numbers the greater the honor of the struggle.

In vindicating the claims of the South, on the ver grounds it has assumed, I trust her representatives will be inited. In an early period of the discussions on this sul ect, this was the view, as I understood it, of almost th whole Southern delegation; especially of that of my ow State. My colleagues, three of whom now sit near me insist upon a direct and unequivocal vote; a disclaimer of the power to do what the abelitionists demanded. In a hey were instructed to maintain.

Independently of his instructions, the chairman of the mended in the loyal prints of the day—and I do not mean

tlemen, why press the constitutional question now?" I reply, we press it from the most urgent and imperious necessity. It is due to our safety, to our quiet, that we press it. Every other form in which this question has been prememorials and petitions. Nothing, it seems, short of declaration on the part of Congress of their want of con-stitutional power, will restrain these fanatical crusaders

from seeking the intervention of Congress in aid of their ground, as taken by his colleague, but desired distinctly to repeat that he still adhered to it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I did not suspect my colleague of any intention to abandon it; nor will I believe there is one of them who has maintained it that can be seduced or driven from it. They are prepared, I trust, to meet all the consefrom it. They are prepared, I trust, to meet all the consequences it may involve; to make a voluntary sacrifice, if necessary, of political prospects, of life itself, sooner than shrink from what they consider their duty to their country and its Constitution. They are assigned to defend the pass which may lead to its destruction. In defending it, hopeless as it may seem, they may maintain it; or, should they fail, may yet afford time for those whom they would protect, to prepare for a better defence. We are stationed on the ramparts of the Constitution. Shall we be induced to march out of our safe entrenchments and meet the eneto march out of our safe entrenchments and meet the ene my in the open field? Sir, if the commander-in-chief, on a memorable occasion, had committed this folly, we should never have heard of the glorious victory of New Orleans. No, sir; never let us give up the stronghold of the Constitution. Let us not repose too much confidence in the good faith or the justice of those who have power over our lives or our liberties. Those who trust too much to the mercy of men in power may possibly realize the fate of the unfortunate Texans who fell at Goliad. They may surender at discretion, and be destroyed in detail—murdered y divisions. For myself, if I stood alone, never but with would I yield up the citadel of our rights. If the day hall come when it must fall, I am content to perish with it.

[Mr. R. gave way, without concluding, for the orders of

## Tuesday, May 24.

Mr. Robertson continued.
Mr. Speaker: I have said more than I had intended on the preliminary grounds justifying the submission of the resolution now under discussion. I come now directly to the question involved in it.

In examining that question I shall enter into no discus-

sion of what the venerable member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) tauntingly terms the sublime merits of slavment's attention upon the resolution of the Sclect Committee, denying the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States. I have never considered that question proper to be debated in this Hall. I voted against its reference, because such reference seemed to imply a doubt respecting rights held by a title paramount to the authoity of Congress, and too firmly settled to receive any ad-litional strength from its concessions.

The question before us, Mr. Speaker, is one that admits of little play of the fancy; and rejects even, were it in my power to command them, all rhetorical ornaments. It is dry question of constitutional law; and from its nature, little calculated to attract the attention of any but gentle

In discussing it, from all that has been said, it is my fate, I fear, to address an unwilling auditory—one, perhaps, that has already prejudged the question. A very general impression, none can doubt, exists among our fellow-citiens of the North, that the aboution of slavery is clearly to slavery, and under which it has, in most cases, been long abolished, they readily adopt the opinion that it is lawful for every other Government to do the same. It is natural, sir, but not logical, that they should jump to this conclusion, without nicely examining into its grounds. It falls in with all their early habitudes of thought, with their feelings, and, I may add, what is still more difficult to encounter, with their prejudices. They have probably, in few instances, ever thought to inquire whether the proviisons of the Federal Constitution, which bear upon this question, correspond with their own. Yet every candid man will admit that that Constitution is the test by which the proposition is to be tried. I have enderwored to examine into this matter with some care, and think I may venture to say, that while there is, perhaps, not one of the Northern States, whose fundamental law may not be reasonably construed to give the power of abolishing slavery to the respective legislative bodies, they all of them, in this particular, vary essentially from that of the State of Vir ginia, and of the United States, under both of which such power is denied to exist. I do not entertain the vain hope of removing the impressions, or changing the opinion, of ny gentleman on this floor. The powers of a Chathe But we may hope, from the interesting nature of the subject, that every gentleman will examine, fully, into the reasons of his belief; renounce it if his own reflections prove to him that it rests upon fallacious principles; or, if otherwise, show us the substantial grounds upon which it

The reasons, Mr. Speaker, why the institutions of the Northern States admit or require the interpretation I have mentioned, must occur at once to every one. In those States, during our revolutionary struggle, slaves were comparatively few; and the intention of abolishing slavery, if not actually carried into effect, entertained in almost all.
it, would have been absurd, therefore, in framing their
constitutions, to close the door to abolition, or throw any
serious obstacle in its way. The reverse, however, was pect that the fundamental law would be more guarded, in protecting what was a most important interest in a large proportion of the community. The fact, it is believed, vill be found, in a great degree, to correspond with these

Look, sir, to the Constitution of New Hampshire. The clause which may be regarded as bearing upon this point, is a part of the 12th section of the Bill of Rights. It is in these words:

"Every member of the community has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; he is therefore bound to contribute his share in the expense of such protection, and to yield his personal service, when necessary, or an equivalent; but no part of a man's property shall be taken from him, on applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people." Provisions nearly, or pre-cisely similar, are to be found in the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts, sec. 10; of Delaware, sec. 10; of Vermont, sec. 10. The Constitution, moreover, of each of these States confers ample power on its legislative body to pass all laws for the good and welfare of the common-wealth, not repugnant to the Constitution itself. (Const. New Hampshire, Const. Massachusetts, art. 4; Const. Vermont, sec. 2.) Taking these provisions together, it may be fairly contended that there is full authority to take away private property, whether wanted for public use or otherwise, whenever, in the opinion of the Legislature, the measure would conduce to the "good and welfare" of

Rhode Island derived her institutions from King Charles the Second, of blessed memory, and still reposes under the protection of the royal charter. That charter gave to the governor and company authority to pass all laws as to them might seem meet for the "good and welfare" of the said company, 4-c. so as such laws be not contrary and repugnant to the laws of England; and as slavery was an institution not recognised by the laws of England, whatever doubts may exist of the right to establish it in Rhode Island, none can possibly exist as to the right to

Connecticut, like Rhode Island, remained during our revolutionary struggle, under the regulations of a charter granted by Charles II. She never formed a constitution till the year 1818. By a provision of her Bill of Rights adopted in 1784, sec. 2, it was declared that "no man's goods should be taken unless clearly warranted by law.'
All that was necessary to justify the taking of them, was this constitutional barrier, in defence of the rights were instructed to maintain.

the power to do what the abelitionists demanded. In a speech delivered by one of them, (Mr. Garland,) much commended in the loyal prints of the day—and I do not mean to question its merits—I find this passage: "But, say gen-location of the new Constitution."

In New York, the old Constitution of 1777 gave, if posible, still greater latitude. It vested the supreme legislative power in two bodies; it contained no direct provision as far as I have seen, protecting private property from sei zure, except what is contained in the 13th section, which declares "that no member of this State shall be disfran-chised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to the subjects of this State, by this Constitution, UNLES by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. citizen in his property not secured by any constitutional provision, but, even if it was, it might at any time be wrested from him, by any "law of the land," passed by the supreme legislative power: supreme, indeed, since it might abrogate the Constitution itself.

Nor do I find in the Constitution of New Jersey any re-

Cognition of the inviolability of private property. The Legislature is clothed with power simply "to pass laws." The common law of England is declared to be in force; and it follows, consequently, that the Legislature might, (as the omnipotent Parliament of Great Britain might,) under the common law, and in the absence of any restrictive clause, exercise the power of abolishing slavery.

Pennsylvania, it is known, passed a law abolishing sla-ery as early as 1780. I have already shown that the right to do so existed under similar provisions to those which existed in the institutions of New Hampshire, and other Northern and Eastern States.

It would be tedious, and unnecessary to the purpose of

my argument, to enumerate, in detail, the various provi-sions in the Constitutions of those States where slavery still exists. It is enough to say, in general, that Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, in reference to the security of private rights, adopted, with perhaps slight modifications, the provisions of the 29th ch. of Magna Charta. [9 Hen. III.]
One example taken from the Bill of Rights of Tennesse

(art. 8,) may suffice for all. It is in these words: "That no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised of this freehold or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in an manner destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or proper ty, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the

The Constitution of Kentucky contains a special provi sion on the subject of emancipation. It declares that "the General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owner or without paying their owners, previous to such emanc pation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emanc pated."

pated."

Virginia, in her Bill of Rights, inserted the provisions of the 29th chapter of Magna Charta, and, in regard to private property, adopted a provision varying from those in the other States, and closely resembling that in the Constitution of the United States. In the sixth article, the language is this: "All men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community have the right of sufficers and carpot by the

permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected."

But whatever opinions, Mr. Speaker, we may form, from the peculiar structure of the different State Constitutions, or from general reasoning, as to the legislative power of abolishing slavery, when we look to the Constitution of the United States, to which alone we must refer to ascertain the extent of our authority, we shall faul little ascertain the extent of our authority we shall faul little ascertain the extent of our authority. tain the extent of our authority, we shall find little room

The fifth article of the amendments to the Federal Con

The fifth article of the amendments to the Federal Constitution is in these words: "Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

What is the just interpretation of this provision? Is it not obviously this? Private property may be taken for public use; and, when so taken, must be paid for. This construction is, indeed, expressly maintained in the report of the select committee. "The true meaning (says the report, p. 15) of this provision obviously is, that private property shall be taken only for public use, but shall not be taken even then without adequate remuneration."

It is impossible to deny this, without perverting the

It is impossible to deny this, without perverting the terms from their ordinary signification. To found a claim terms from their ordinary signification. To found a clain for taking private property, it must be wanted for the public use. No learned lawyer need be consulted to give the true meaning of this simple language. You can have i expounded without difficulty, by the plainest farmer or mechanic of the country. Can it be pretended that those who framed the Constitution could be ignorant of the import of the terms they employed? No attempt can be successfully made to construe these terms as conterring; with the ordinary of the country. right on Congress to seize upon private property, when ever they may suppose the public good, the general welfar require it? No expression can be found justly warranth so bold a proposition. The enlightened men who fram the provision would never have consented to such a grant of power, which would, indeed, authorize the invasion of private property, at the mere will and discretion of Congress. They designed that it should be held sacred and inviolable by the Government, unless it was necessary to appropriate it to the exigencies of the Public. When the was the case, and then only, could it be touched. For example, is land wanted for an encampment, it may be lawfully occupied; slaves, servants, and horses, munitions of war, provisions, may be impressed, when the country requires them for its own uses or necessities, but for no other purpose. You cannot take the property of one man to be stow upon another; still less can you confiscate it under a pretext of the general welfare, nor, under an authority to use it, render it absolutely incapable, as property, of any future use whatever. Such would be the necessary consequence of abolition. In this view, Congress has no more right to effect it under the Constitution, than to confiscate a merchant's goods, and throw them into the Potomac, or to waste and destroy his lands, or turn them out as a com-

An attempt, however, has been made to call in aid that provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress the right to exercise exclusive legislation over the District Exclusive legislation for what? For all purposes? No, sir. For all lawful and constitutional purposes; for no others. You cannot break over the limits of the Constitution within the District, more than in the States. The claims of our citizens to its protection are not forfeited with establish a national church in the District of Columbia put down the press? suppress the liberty of speech? or take away the trial by jury? No man will assert this; yet these infractions of the rights of the citizen are prohibited by no higher authority than that which forbids the Government from laying its hands upon private property, unless for the

use of the Public.

If, under this clause, you can abolish slavery in the District, it is because you interpret the words public use as of the same import with public good and general welfare. The doctrine of the general welfare breaks down all limitations doctrine of the general welfare breaks down all limitations of power. Where, sir, would this construction stop? The clause in question was not designed solely for the protection of this District. If, by this forced construction, Congress can seize upon the slaves of the District, what is to prevent it from stretching its arm across the ten miles square, and seizing upon those in the States? If you may confiscate that property in the District upon the plea of the general welfare, constitutionally, may you not, with still greater propriety, use that power to remove the supposed evil existing in the States, on so much more extensive a scale? The inference cannot be resisted. Human inge nuity cannot assign a solid reason for expounding the clause in question, so as to protect the citizens of the States and yet to leave those of the District exposed. I call upon gentlemen to show, if they can, any solid reason for distinction. There is none. Wherever a citizen of the United States may be, within the limits of the Union, the astitution throws its mantle around him. If you may trample upon his privileges here, you may trample upon them every where if you may seize upon one, you may seize upon all; and there is no barrier against the absolute f the Federal Government

[The House proceeded to the orders of the day.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25. It is with unfeigned reluctance, Mr. Speaker, that I throw myself once more upon the indulgence of the House. I trust to their kindness to make allowances for the frequent interruptions to which I have been subjected, during the brief hour allotted to the consideration of the question. efore us, by the pressure of other important business. will hasten, sir, to a close as specdily as possible, that may relieve the House from what, I fear, so far as I am concerned, must be a dry and uninteresting discussion; and yield the floor to gentlemen every way better entitled to ats attention. Permit me, sir, briefly to connect the broken

thread of my argument.

The positions which I have endeavored to establish are That, under a reasonable interpretation of the fundamental institutions of all those States in which slavery has been abolished, private property may be taken, at the di cretion of the Legislature for any purpose whatever, deemed conducive to the public welfare.

That, under the Constitution of the United States, on the

contrary, private property can be taken for no other purpose than for theuse of the Public.

The clause referred to, "Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation," admits

as I have already shown, of no other reasonable construc-tion. To say that it was designed solely to award com-pensation, where private property was wanted for public use, but nevertheless to leave, or confer, full power to tak use, but nevertheless to leave, or confer, full power to take it when not so wanted, would be manifestly absurd: it would be to hold that the Public must pay for all property which their necessities require; but that they may confiscate it, at will, when they have no occasion for it, without making any compensation whatever. But, again, if it was intended that Congress might take private property at its discretion, whether wanted for public use, or not, then the expression, "for public use," was wholly improper an superfluous. For the clause immediately preceding had al ready declared that no person should "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law:" and if it was not intended to restrain the generality of this last cobject, or purpose for which private property might be vfully taken. The framers of the Constitution were deirous of guarding it, in every way, against the capticious nvasion of the Government. They hedged it around with ould not be taken without due process of law, they with-eld, in terms so plain that those who run may read, all au-ority to touch it, unless when wanted for public use; and

even then without just compensation.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, who sits immediately before me, (Mr. Hoar,) when giving us his views on a former occasion, made a remark which ought not to pass unnoticed. If slavery (said the gentleman) cannot be abolished in this District, without violating the principle which prohibits Government from taking private properly for public to the property of the p lic use without compensation, slavery here must remain undisturbed. Admitting the consequence to be as supposed how does that settle the question of power? The gentleman has not informed us. But this mode of reasoning has een resorted to by others. The power, say they, must xist somewhere: it does not belong to the people of the Constitution places the District under the exclusive legislation of Congress. If, therefore, it does not belong to Congress, it exists no where. The premises may be true, and yet the conclusionis erroneous. It may be safely admitted that the power in question cannot be exercised by the people of the District, nor by the States; and yet it is clear that it is not only not given, but plainly prohibited to Congress. Where, then, it may be asked, does it exist? Sin, it exists, like the power to abolish jury trials, to restrain the freedom of conscience, of speech, or of the press, with those who conscience, of speech, or of the press, with those who ve a right to prescribe limits to all Governments: it remains in the people, the great reservoir from whence all power flows. I protest against the doctrine which would make Congress the residuary legatee of all undelegated powers. If the one in question, or any other not conferred,

be deemed essential for the public good, it can only be ob-ained by an amendment of the Constitution. The gentleman from Massachusetts laid great stress upon that section of the Constitution which gives Congress exclusive legislation over this District. He, too, seemed to consider the terms "exclusive legislation" as synonymous with absolute power. I have already shown that this pretension cannot be maintained; that, the moment it is as serted, the Constitution itself repels it. If it be true, there the liberty of speech, or of the press, may be invaded, the

trial by jury abolished—

Mr. Hoar said the gentleman from Virginia was mistaken in supposing him to contend that the terms exclusive legislation conferred absolute power.

Mr. Robertson. I could not suppose the gentleman would assert a proposition so indefensible. It is one that cannot be maintained without stripping the people of the District, nay, every citizen who may enter its bounds, of

Il constitutional protection.

But, though the gentleman from Massachusetts admits this, he attempts to connect the clause giving exclusive le gislative power over the District with what he supposes to we been the intention of the parties, so as to make good e power in Congress to abolish slavery within its limits The rule of construction upon which he relies, that the intention of the parties ought to prevail, cannot be denied but there is another rule, which must not be overlooked that, where the language is plain and unambiguous, you are not of liberty to go the first the intention. not, as all admit, transcend the restrictions imposed by the Constitution; and one of those restrictions secures private roperty from seizure or confiscation, unless when required

But, if we may desert the instrument itself to seek else where for the intention of the parties, I insist that it is de monstrable they never could have intended what the gen leman from Massachusetts supposes. Observe, sir, th clause to be interpreted is that giving exclusive legislation to Congress over the District of Columbia. But the sam clause, in the same terms, gives exclusive legislation over all places purchased for forts, arsenals, magazines, and other ublic buildings. Now, sir, let us read it as interpreted by ne gentleman from Massachusetts: Congress shall hav to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in on requires. If this be the true reading, then is the pro-osition boldly asserted that Congress has the power to abolh slavery, not in this District merely, but in the States ot the District only, but every place purchased for the use of the United States, may be converted into a sanctuary for fugitive slaves, who may be declared entitled to freedom moment they enter it. Every fort may thus be nism; every magazine, a magazi chief, from whence the enemies of our peace may neir firebrands and bombshells among us.

These are the consequences of the position that Congres in the District of Columbia. The same reasoning that would establish such a power over the District, equally maintains it within the limits of the States, yes, in the very heart of every State of the Union. I, sir, claim the benefit e rule laid down by the gentleman from Massachu l ask him, I appeal to every reasonable and candiole with the intentions of those who framed the Contion? Whether they do not know that, had such vision been inserted in that instrument at the time, or in an interpretation anticipated, there is not a single athern State that would have entered into the Union ce concede to Congress the constitutional power to abol slavery here or elsewhere, and all that remains for th tionists to do is to show that it is expedient to exerver, and who come from States which have already shown eir belief of the expediency of exercising it within their

But, the committee say, it would be a breach of faith. t, the answer will be, there can be no breach of faith here no promise has been exacted, no pledges given. If power was granted, it was granted, like all others, that ight be exercised whenever it should be thought expe dient by those entrusted with it. Appeals to honor and good faith were not sufficient to prevent the strenuous eforts to enforce the unconstitutional Missouri restrictio To, sir; if we yield this power, the day is not far distant dition? If we resist it, instead of a rightful resistance of surpation, we shall be regarded, upon our own conces sion, as in rebellion to constitutional power; our resistanc will therefore be denounced as unlawful. We shall be pu under the ban of an ultra-federal proclamation, and subjected, by a democratic republican majority, to the tender nercies of a force bill. Sir, the South never can consent never ought to consent, to occupy this position.

Mr. Speaker, the doctrine contended for by the South

ern States is not, as seems to be supposed, asserted now for the first time. If it has not been often urged, it is because no serious apprehensions were entertained, until of late, outtempts to interfere with their rights. But gentlemen seem to have forgotten that it was maintained in this very Hall on a former occasion. In the session of 1828-'9, m morials praying for abolition in the District were referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Alexander, of Virginia was chairman, and he made a report directly controverting the power of Congress upon constitutional principles

Upon what grounds, sir, give me leave to ask, can Congress show a valid title to such a power? It is not essential to the due execution of any grante

It cannot be assumed upon the pretext that slavery may therwise be perpetual, or that abolition would conduce to the general welfare.

It is not conferred by the clause giving Congress exclu

ive legislation over the District of Columbia.

So far from being in conformity with the expressed of mplied intention of the parties, it is absolutely incompat ole with such intention

It is interdicted by the provision that forbids the taking of private property, unless when the Public themselves have seasion to use it

"The right of the People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched

and the persons or things to be seized."

This clause, we are bound to suppose, meant something The expression "unreasonable searches and seizures" is certainly a vague one; but it necessarily admits of construction. It is not more vague than the subsequent provision that excessive bail shall not be required. It may be difficult to define what is excessive bail; yet, if a law should authorize bail to be demanded for a debt of \$10 in a penalty of \$10,000, no judge or legislator would hesitate to say such bail was excessive, and its requisition unconstitutional. The Constitution thus gives a practical security. Now, sir, I proceed to show that the power contended for cannot be exercised without a palpable violation of the article which prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures In doing this, I shall invoke the aid of the select committee All that is necessary is, to concede that the propositions are true which they have maintained—and maintained, I trust, to the satisfaction of all—that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a breach of faith, unuise, im-politic, and dangerous to the Union. The abolition of sla very, without the consent of the owner, necessarily implies his dispossession, a forcible seizure of his property. Can a seizure, then, I would ask, be deemed a reasonable seizure which violates good faith, is unvise—unwise, sir—impoli-

tic, and dangerous to the Union?

To hold one to bail in a penalty 50 or 100 fold the amount of the debt, would be to demand excessive bail, and therefore unconstitutional: to seize a large amount of property to satisfy a triffing debt, would, it must be admitted, be unreasonable, and therefore unconstitutional But to seize his whole estate, without any charge of crime or debt, under circumstances of such outrageous injustice and folly as to threaten the very dissolution of the Government itself, is no violation of the provision which prohibits unreasonable seizures. It is reasonable then to violation of the provision which prohibits unreasonable seizures. late good faith, common sense, and common justice, and to subvert the Union!

It may be said, the clause in question applies only to seizures by color of legal process. Be it so; but dispossession under a law abolishing slavery would be a seizure under legal process—under authority or color of law. If it be not, then, though this clause of the Constitution would not apply, there is another that would the larged with declaring that property shall not be taken without due pro-cess of law. If the scizure be, therefore, by due process of law, it is unreasonable, because unwise and unjust, and therefore unconstitutional; and if without such process, it the rights it professes to protect. Congress is supreme, despotic: and the property of the citizen may be confiscated, and his body imprisoned, at its will and pleasure.

This view must have presented itself to the committee:

It has view must have presented user to the committee it lay directly in their path; but they shunned it as though it had been an adder. The elementary principles were before them which demonstrated the unconstitutionality of the proposed interference of the abolitionists; but they evaded the conclusion. The route prescribed to them led lirectly to the door of truth: they refused to enter. They were sent forth to battle for the rights of the People, armed with the ægis of the Constitution: they gave it up for the frail paper shield of morality. They threw away the sword, and fought with the scabbard. It is much to be regretted, Mr. Speaker, that the select

committee should have been influenced, by any considera-ions, to place the great question confided to their exami-nation exclusively upon the grounds they have taken, in-stead of that contended for by the South. In exploring the coast, to find some safe landing place for our rights, they might have rested them upon the firm ground of the Constitution; it was fall in their view, they circumnavigated it without even attempting to land. But in their place famous, it is said, for coining new-fangled doctrines and have brought us a cargo of Albany notions; amon and have brought us a cargo of Albany notions; among them this notion of relying on speculative opinions of morality, not in aid merely, but in place of the plain provisions of a written law or compact. To show you, sir, that this notion had its birth in Albany—for one I could have rejoiced had it been suffered to die and be buried on the spot where it was born—I refer you, sir, to a celebrated letter of one of the candidates for the Presidency. I allude to the letter of Mr. Van Buren to certain gentlemen in North Carolina—a letter, I will take occasion to say, characterized throughout by artful and disingenuous evasions. Mr. Adams inquired if the gentleman from Virginia had the letter: he wished it read.

Mr. Robbarson replied that he had not intended to fa-

the letter: he wished it read.

Mr. Robertson replied that he had not intended to fatigue the House with reading the letter—it was a very long one. His chief object in adverting to it, was to show the coincidence between the doctrines of Mr. Van Buren and the select committee: but he had no objection to the read-

ing, if any gentleman desired it.
Mr. Adams said he was exceedingly anxious to have that part read considered by the gentleman from Virginia

Mr. ROBERTSON requested the Clerk to readthe following passage:
"These views, thus expressed and sanctioned by myself appear to me to cover the whole ground, save tie abstract question, to which you have been pleased to call my attention, and I cheerfully embrace the opportunity you have felt it your duty to afford me, to explain myself fully on that also. As anxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject, I have considered the question you have propounded to me with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion that the subject, in respect to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz. the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in he matter. I owe it, however, to candor to say to yo hat I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of 'exclusive egislation in all cases whatsoever,' over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed l he States of Maryland and Virginia; or the night not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subwithin their own limits, and consistently with their rights

Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolshing slavery in the District of Columbia. But whilst such are my present impressions upon the abstract question of the legal power of Congress—impressions which I shall at all times be not only ready, but disposed, to surrender upon conviction of error—I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and well considered opinion that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slaveholding States, as imperative in their nature and obligations, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the

nost palpable want of constitutional power would be."
Sir, this letter was obviously framed to suit all parties sh, this letter was obviously framed to suit an partes—all things to all men. To the North it seems to concede the power; to the South it protests against exercising it; and then, as if apprehensive of going too far, seeks to conciliate the good-will of the Quakers. The question was a plain one—one that might have been answered in three ines; in two words, yes or no. Do you, or do you not, be ieve in the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? How is it met? I reeat, sir, by a tissue of evasions. The question was put to imhere, in Washington; down he dives, out of sight, and rises at Albany. He begins with expressing his great desire that his views should be thoroughly understood, and is intention to disclose them in the fullest manner: but, in he first place, as the sentiments he has avowed for the las ers may not be known, he must communicate them

efore answering the specific inquiry. Then follows an account of the  $\Lambda$ lbany meeting, and he sentiments there expressed, in which he declares his full concurrence. Leaving Albany, on he moves, dodging and shuffling, until at length he approaches the point to which he was bound. But does he approach it by a direct manly, unequivocal course? Does he, sir, after all, exress any decided opinion one way or the other? Mark been able to satisfy himself that the grant of the power of exclusive legislation does not confer the power of abolishing slavery in the District. But is he satisfied that it does? Thus viewing the subject, he would not feel himself safe—clieve it, sir; he did not feel himself safe: he was look g, I fear, sir, more to his own safety than to that of the outh-he would not feel himself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power. But does he feel himelf safe in pronouncing that Congress does possess the power? No, sir; he speaks of his impressions; his present mpressions upon the abstract question; impressions which he is ready and disposed to surrender, upon conviction of

Nor are these the only grounds, Mr. Speaker, that disprove the existence of the power in question. There is still another clause of the Constitution which appears to me equally to forbid it; still another defence thrown around the rights of the People. The fourth article of the amends of the Constitution declares that—

"The right of the People to be secure in their persons."

"The right of the People to be secure in their persons."

"The right of the People to be secure in their persons."

"The right of the People to be secure in their persons."

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"The right of the People to be secure in their persons."

"The right of the People to be secure in their persons."

"The right of the People to be secure in their persons."

"The right of the People to be secure in their persons." reply, I owe it to candor to say, that I have not been able to

way or the other?

But it was with no view, Mr. Speaker, of commenting But it was with no view, Mr. Speaker, of commenting at large upon the equivocating language of this letter, that I thought proper to advert to it. It was principally with the view of pointing the attention of the Fiouse to the doctrine it inculcates, that moral obligations are equally improved in the conduct of public men, as the property of the different States? make them eligible to all offices, cival and military; foreign embassies; the Presidency itself? hibitions of the Constitution itself; and more especially to point out the coincidence between this Albany doctrine point out the coincidence between this Albany doctrine and that of the report of the select committee. In carrying out this doctrine, as I have already shown, the committee have even gone further than its original authors, by asserting the superior officery of record over logal vertices. have even gone further than its original authors, by asserting the superior efficacy of moral over legal restrictions. Sir, I regret to see the attempt in that report to maintain a doctrine like this; an attempt to reconcile us to a surrender of power on the faith that it will not be expected to the original terms to extend the original terms of institute that it will not be expected. ercised to our injury; to substitute the notions of justice, wisdom, or policy, entertained by moralists and politicians, as a sufficient restraint upon men in power, in lieu of the fixed and permanent landmarks of a written law.

Nor is this the only novel doctrine we have heard upon this occasion. Not only is this moral obligation a better security, but it is even dangerous; it seems now, to rely at all on our constitutional rights. Sir, it is more dangerous to surrender them. If the temple of our liberty is indeed in so tottlering a condition, that we down not extra it is to surrender them. It the temple of our interty is indeed in so tottering a condition that we dare not enter it, it is time to repair it, or look out for better shelter. But where is the danger? Are we to be told, and that by democratic republicans, that it is dangerous the People should know what they know, and what greatly concerns their safety? Are the People, like children passing a church-yard, to shut their eyes, for fear of seeing ghosts? The abolitionists, it seems, will be encouraged, if they discover that a majority of this House is with them on the question of payors; yet gentlement tell them it is morally certain that power; yet gentlemen tell them it is morally certain that the fact is so, and object to bring the question to a vote, on the ground of our inevitable defeat. Sir, the abolitionists are awake; they know all that we know, and probably much more; and I am unwilling that the People should not be as well informed as their enemies of the extent of the danger. We should not consent that they shall be hoodwinked, and bound hand and foot, while we unmuzzle the dogs that worry them.

There is one other constitutional objection, Mr. Speaker, to the power claimed for Congress of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, which it would not be proper to omit—that to be deduced from a just view of the power of appropriation. It is important to recur, occasionally, to funderental principles. to fundamental principles—to the doctrines and opinions entertained at an earlier period of our history, by the sages who were called on to frame or expound the institution under which we live. On a question like this, the opin ions of none are entitled to greater weight than those of the venerable Madison. According to the creed of the old federal party, the power of appropriation had no other limit than the general welfare, or, in other words, the discre-tion of Congress. But this was not the doctrine of the re-publicans of 1798. They insisted that public money could not be constitutionally expended, to effect any objects, exnot be constitutionally expended, to effect any objects, except such as were expressly enumerated in the Constitution. This was the principle maintained in Mr. Madison's celebrated report of 1799, on the alien and sedition laws. That report has been regarded as the text book of State right politicians—the standard of republican orthodoxy. I request that the Clerk may read a passage from the argument upon this question, in which the import of the terms general welfare is commented upon.

The Clerk read the following passage:

The Clerk read the following passage: "The true and fair construction of this expression, both in the original and existing federal compacts, appears to the committee too obvious to be mistaken. In both is subjoined to this authority an enumeration of the cases to which their powers shall extend. Money cannot be applied to the general welfare otherwise than by an application of it to some particular measure conducive to the public welfare. Whenever, therefore, money has been raise he welfare. Whenever, therefore, money has been raised by the genoval authority, and is to be applied to a partiou lar measure, a question arises, whether the particular measure be within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be made. This fair and obvious interpretation coincides with, and is entered by the above in the Constitution which declares. forced by, the clause in the Constitution which declares that 'no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations by law.' An appropriation of money to the general welfare would be deemed rather mockery than an observance of this constitutional ob

"Whether the exposition of the phrase here combatted would not by degrees consolidate the States into one sovereignty, is a question concerning which the committee can perceive little room for difference of opinion. To conolidate the States into one sovereignty, nothing more ca e wanted than to supersede their respective sovereignties to the cases reserved to them, by extending the sovereignty of the United States to all cases of the general welfare, that is to say, to all cases whatsoever."

Yes, sir, such a power would indeed lead to consolida-

ion. Give the power to Congress of unlimited appropria tion; give them with it what they now have—a Treasury overflowing with millions beyond what the public necessi-ties require, and an unprincipled party will not scruple to use the public treasure to perpetuate, by every scheme that can be devised, its own power and influence. The People, the source of all power, will be corrupted by their own money; and what should be the life-blood of our system, would be converted into its poison.

But I proceed to apply the principles maintained by Mr

Madison, in this unanswered and unanswerable report.
The enactment of a law abolishing slavery necessar uses an appropriation of money, to pay for the emanded slaves. No one on this floor has ever yet asserted ne principle that such abolition can be effected, against he consent of the owner, without adequate compensati Such an act would be simply an act of sheer robbery. Bu the abolition of slavery, or the purchase of slaves, with view to emancipation, are not, as all will agree, among the objects expressly enumerated in the Constitution. Neithe are they, in any way, essential to the attainment of an specified object; nor to the due execution of any specified power. If the power to appropriate money draws to it the power to create or select the *objects* of appropriation, an may be extended to embrace the abolition of slavery, must be on the pretext assumed by the federal party where, sir, will this doctrine lead us it if we may appl the public treasure, upon this ground, to pay for this probe public treasure, upon this ground; or pay for any corry when taken from the owner against his consent, surely we may compensate him for it when freely surrendered by sale or contract. If, by virtue of the power to appropriate, we may confiscate, or purchase slaves in the Di trict, so may we, under the same authority, purchase confiscate them in the States. Or, say that we are co fined to the District; that we may open a market here, and here only, for the purchase of slaves, with a view to eman cipation: then the District may become a great mart for aves, and the Treasury exhausted in purchasing the prought in, as they would be, from all the slaveholdi States. Whether the power of appropriation imply or cofer the power of abolition or not, there is no doubt the abolition or emancipation necessarily supposes and authrizes appropriation. If slaves be purchased, or taken again the owner's consent, they must be paid for. Now, I is quire of the State-right politicians, the democratic republican majority of this House, if they are prepared to asset this doctrine? Have we not heard from them heavy described the state of the stat nunciations of one of the candidates for the Presidency having, as it is said, expressed the opinion that public ney may be lawfully applied for the liberation of slaves, aid of the Colonization Society? And will they now, affirming the constitutionality of abolishing slavery, a the consequent appropriation of money to that object, asset the very doctrine they have condemned?

If we can lawfully emancipate slaves, here or elsewhere we must have the power of determining what shall be don with them; of providing the means, if necessary, of remoing them: and, in that case, there can be, surely, no in propriety in putting them under the care of the Coloniz I warn the party that they cannot maintain the power it is supposed they are prepared to assert, with out splitting upon the doctrine they profess so much to al hor. But if they will assert it, I trust we shall, at least hear from them no more denunciations against others for defending the same principle.

Let us trace, a little farther, the consequences of this

If you may confiscate or purchase slaves, you may hold them. Has the House considered the consequences of authorizing the General Government to become a slaveholder? How will you dispose of them? Where will you place them? If you can confer the right to freedom, you

reply, I one it to candor to say, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the gentlemen in question are not abolitionists: would the gentlemen from Massachusetts understand me to affirm that they are? And if I should add, I do not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that they are not abolitionists, would be undertake to say that I expressed a decided opinion the one way or the other?

But it was with no view, Mr. Speaker, of commenting. or the Capitol may be surrounded by a chosen band black Janissaries, and the day may come when no may shall dare to raise his voice in this Hall in defence of rig shall dare to raise his voice in this Hall in defence of right against power. Are gentlemen prepared to assert a claim fraught with these monstrous, these momentous consequences? I trust not; for, sir, I repeat, the people of the South can never admit it. They cannot consent to hold their property, their lives, and their liberty, at the mere discretion of a majority of Congress. They never will be, they never ought to be, satisfied, until a power so dangerous to their rights, so fatal to their peace, shall be solemnly disciplined by this Government; or if a doubt exist that ly disclaimed by this Government; or, if a doubt exist, th

REGULATIONS FOR MILITIA WHEN IN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

pretension forever put to rest by a constitutional provision,

too plain to be perverted.

GENERAL ( HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 12, 183

The following revised Regulations on the subect of Returns, Reports, and Detachments of Militia, when called into the service of the United States, are published for general information, and the guidance of the several officers | nition of the existing authorities in Mexico, no Governconcerned:

I-POST MONTHLY RETURNS. 1—The commanding officer of every post or separate tation\* will transmit to the Adjutant General of the Army, on the 1st day of each month, an exact return, ac cording to the form prescribed, of all the troops under his command during the preceding month; specifying the name and station of each officer present, and also of each officer absent, with the reason for, and the time of his ab-

2—When a post or station is garrisoned by different re giments, or parts of different regiments, the troops will be reported on the monthly return by regiments; but if the troops be of the same regiment, they will be reported by companies.

3—Commissioned officers at the post will be account.

for by name, in order of rank, and are to be classed and arranged under separate heads, as follows: Ist. "Present at the Post." 2d. "Absent:" as those who may be on "Stoff duty," "Recruiting service," "Ordnance duty," "Military Academy," "Topographical duty," "Other special duty," "With leave," "Without leave," Gc.

4—Whenever any change takes place in the position or location of troops, the fact will be reported by the immediate commanders to General and Department Head Quarters, specifying the date of departure of the whole or any part of the troops, or the date of arrival of the same, as well as all other circumstances connected with the movement These special reports will always be accompanied by a exact return of the troops, according to the established printed forms. A similar report of such changes will be noted on the next regular monthly return of the post of

H-FIELD RETURNS-ACTIVE SERVICE. During a campaign, or any active operations in the field the General or other commanding officer will transmit to the Adjutant General regular monthly returns of all the troops under his orders; and sometimes weekly field returns may be necessary, in order that the Executive may, at all times, or at short intervals, be made acquainted with the exact condition and strength of his command.

III-FIELD REPORTS. Reports relative to battles, or an affair in which a loss may pe sustained, will always be accompanied with a separal return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in which the name, rank, and regiment of each individual will be speied, with such remarks set opposite the names, respectiv ly, as may be requisite for the records of the Department of War, or be necessary to establish the just claims of any survivor, who may have been wounded, (taking care to specify the nature of the wound, the time and place of its occurrence, the name of his captain, colonel, or other offi-cer, &c.) or of the heirs and representative of any killed in

ABSENT-ON LEAVE.

1—Officers absent with leave are to report their address of the adjutants of their regiments, and to the Adjutant deneral, monthly

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS. 1—"Whenever detachments of militia are called into the service of the United States, by any officer authorized to make such call, the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, will be stated in the requisition and the proportions between them will be the same as is prescribed by the act of Congress. Requisitions will never

be made for companies, regiments, or brigades.

2—"Such detachments as are called or received into the service of the United States, will be mustered before they hall be considered in service, by an Inspector General, o

some other officer of the regular Army, to be designated by the officer requiring such militia aid.

3—" It shall be the duty of the officer designated to mus er and inspect militia detachments, to organize them int companies, regiments, and battalions, and to forward muster rolls of each company, and of the field and staff of each organized regiment, dtreet to the Adjutant General of th Army, Washington; and he will also immediately forwar a consolidated return, by regiments and corps, of the force so received into service, for the information of the War De

partment.
4—" Officers charged with the duty of mustering milities. properly ordered into the service of the United States, pr aratory to payment, will take care that the muster rolls ontain all the information that may in any way affect their pay; the distance from the place of residence to the place of ndezvous or organization, and the date of arrival, mus pe stated in each case; the date and place of discharge, and the distance thence to the place of residence; all stoppages for articles furnished by the Government must be not on the rolls; and in cases of absence at the time of discharge of the company, the cause of absence must be stated. Whe ng officer will state the cause, otherwise he will be held ccountable for the defect.

5—" No general staff officers will be mustered or receiv ed into service except such general officers, with their aids de-camp, as may be required to complete the organization of brigade or divisions, when the strength of the detach nent renders such organization necessary.
6—" All supernumerary officers will be rejected, and the

rganization of each department will correspond with th By order of Major General Macome:
R. JONES, Adj't Gen.

\*The senior officer, serving with any body of troops, wherever e may be, will, on the last day of the month, forward a return f his command, as required by this paragraph.

DOTICE.—Having taken as a warehouse (lately erected by James Moore, Jr. for that purpose) the building by James Moore, Jr. for that purpose,) the building corter of C and 10th streets, near Centre Market, I am prepard to receive on storage or consignment for private or public
ale, all description of household furniture, wines, liquors, greeries, &c. Having a large enclosed yard and fine shed, will
eccive carriages and all descriptions of vehicles for private or
sublic sale.

EDW'D DYER, july 19—eo5t

ANTED.—A Governess for a family of small children
A person suitably qualified, and able to furnish sufficient recommendations, may hear of an eligible situation by addressing a letter to T. at the Fredericktawn, Md. Post Office.

The annual committee HALL. vill take place on the 29th. The parents and guardians of the npils, and the friends of literature generally, are respectfully livited to attend.

By order of the Trustees.

july 12—ept27th

Charlotte Hall, July 1.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.

House of Representatives, July 4, 1836. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, made the following REPORT:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which were referred certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, and the petitions of many citizens of the United States, asking the recognition of the independence of Texas, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report: That the committee have not been able to procure such information of the condition of Texas, as to determine whether the People of that State have in successful operation a civil government, capable of discharging the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power. By the Constitution of the United States, the duty of conducting negotiations, and of superintending our relations with foreign States, is devolved on the President. That, as necessarily incident to this duty, subject to the control of Congress, he has authority to collect information of the civil, military, and political condition of such foreign States with which the United States may

have, or may desire to maintain, a friendly intercourse. Your committee are satisfied that the President has taken the proper prudential measures to enable Congress, with a just respect to the several rights of Mexico and Texas, to decide on the interesting question presented by the resolutions and petitions under consideration.

When this necessary information shall be received in any satisfactory form, it will be the duty and interest, as it is the right, of the United States, promptly to adopt the proper measures to establish with Texas, as an independent nember of the family of nations, relations of peaceful and friendly intercourse.

Of the recognition of her independence, under such circumstances, resulting from the principles on which our own institutions were established, and which induced our recogment will have just cause to complain.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power.

2. Resolved, That the House of Representatives perceive with satisfaction that the President of the United States has adopted measures to ascertain the political, military, and civil condition of Texas. [Agreed to.]

## TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Without taxing your indulgence with a request for the insertion of a lengthy disquisition, I must request room for a few brief additional remarks on the "Letter to a Member of Congress," which appeared in the National Intelligencer of June 28th.

Your editorial remark appended to "the letter" is correct, that subsequent events had changed, in some degree, the aspect of public affairs; but, in fact, those events, momentous as they were in themselves, only changed the aspect of affairs. Substantially, the recent and decisive victory, as far as the immediate object of contest was determined, fully sustained the position I laid down, that the real enacting power in the General Government is the President. The consciousness of this being the fact appeared in the speeches of the Opposition through the whole of this session.

In the most despotic Government which has ever existed, circumstances will arise occasionally, wherein, by concentrating national will, the despot is crushed or overawed. In the present case the rejoicing for the victory acknowledges the power and the danger to be dreaded from the vanquished. Let it be remembered that power is very tenacious of life, and may be severely wounded without being slain. And again, let it be matter of reflection, that "the Surplus Revenue" presented a subject of legislation not simply extraordinary, but altogether new to the history of the world. It demands great knowledge, foresight, and prudence to legislate soundly on matters of annual recurrence, and on which all history teems with experience: and quently, when the greatest men are called upon to act where no precedent exists to guide their proceedings, results ought to be awaited with some anxiety. It is beneficial results which constitute the proper subjects of felicitation and rejoicing.

There is not another man in the United States who more cordially rejoices at the issue, so far, of the "Surplus Revenue" question; nor is there another man more convinced, that no misuse by the States, admitting they do misuse their respective dividends, can be at all so dangerous as the leaving the accumulating revenue in its recent and existing condition. But as to the Presidential power, it may be momentarily checked, but cannot surely be restrained for any length of time, by a solitary case, so completely calculated to call forth corresponding energy, and bring that energy into concerted action; but which, when the transient exciting cause is removed, leaves untouched all the powers of the General Government over appointments and removals from office, to say nothing TACITUS. of other nowers.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Allow me to inquire, through the medium of your columns, if a minor can legally hold the situation of a permanent clerk in any of the Departments, and take the oath which is required on the occasion?

INQUIRER.

July 4, 1836.

PERSONS THE PAPERS AND OTHER PERSONS.—The undersigned having been a resident of Baltimore for the last twenty-seven years, sixteen years of which period he has devoted his attention to the business of collecting and settling accounts for persons living in and out of the city and State, and wishing to give his undivided time to that vocation, would respectfully solicit the patronage of editors throughout the United States, and of other persons who have accounts to collect or adjust in the city of Baltimore and vicinity. accounts to collect or adjust in the city of Ballimore and vicinity. Such an arrangement, the subscriber conceives, would be of decided advantage to those wishing to employ bim as their agent, insuring, as it would, prompt and efficient attention to the collection of their accounts, which, as is too often the case, are too long neglected, and finally lost, by the system of periodical and

casual calls only for payment.

Any communication on the subject will be immediately attended to by addressing the subscriber at his dwelling, No. 7, Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md., or by dropping a few lines to the editors of the Globe, who have kindly favored the subscriber with their agency, and who will forward any letters on to him. Satisfactory references given as to capacity and responsible frequired. CHARLES KEENAN, No. 7, Saratoga street, Baltimore.

CARD.—The subscriber having resigned the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, will resume the practice of law in the severat Courts held in this city, and in the County Court of Prince George's. He has taken an office in the city of Annapolis.

J. JOHNSON, Annapolis.

A UCTION NOTICE.—Extensive Sale of Valuable Furniture.—The attention of the citizens of Washington and vicinity is respectfully called to the very large and extensive sale of valuable household Furniture, to take

ace on Tuesday morning, 19th inst. at Mr. Bayliss', on Penn-lvania Avenue. The parlors are handsomely furnished, the

ing room articles and table furniture are of a good quality,

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

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1836.

THE TEXAN QUESTION.

We do not pretend, our readers will have perceived, to sit in judgment on the merits, as between the parties to it, of the contest which is now waging in Texas. We have not, in truth, studied them so as to enable us to form a just opinion on the subject. We have not done so, because, as citizens of the United States, it is a matter, with which, whether we regard the letter of the law or the rule of right, we have nothing to do. We may indeed, individually renounce our citizenship in the United States. and take upon ourselves a foreign allegiance. We may, also, without renunciation, enlist our services and abilities in a foreign service, whether of Mexico or Texas-as rightfully under the one flag as under the other-in the same manner as French and British citizens enlist in for eign wars. But, when we do this, we separate our fortunes and our destiny, for the time, from those of our country proper, and release it from in the duties which a government or a country owes to its citizens. It would be contrary to nature, beyond doubt, were no sympathy to remain between the emigrant and the parent people: the affections of the heart are not so soon annihilated, nor the ties of kindred so easily sundered. But our sense of duty ought in this case so far to regulate our sympathies, as to prevent their leading us to commit the peace of our country. It is, above all, the sacred duty of those who administer the Government to preserve inviolate the national faith, and to preserve it not only inviolate, but free from suspicion. It is due to our country that those who manage its affairs should have at least as much regard for the national honor committed to their charge, as they would to their own; in regard to which, distrust as we may their politics, we have no doubt that those officers of Government who have control over our Foreign Affairs would

feel a stain as a wound. The Executive has, we think, transgressed the law of neutrality, in giving authority to the Commanding General on the frontier to cross the recognized line between the United States and Mexico as far into Texas as Nacogdoches. The Executive would have had the same right, we have no doubt, to authorize the General to go as far as the City of Mexico, as to go thus far. This, however, we are disposed to consider an error of judgment on the part of the President, and not a wilful violation of the existing Treaty with Mexico. But, whether right or wrong, the fact itself furnishes an argument in favor of very great caution, on the part of this Government, in its further proceedings in this matter. We must recollect that, in this case, more than figuratively, the eyes of the World are upon us. There is not a Court or Cabinet in Europe, which is not advised of every step which this Government takes in regard to this civil war in Mexico. The Powers of Christendom have all seen, and seen without dissatisfaction, in our recent controversy with France, the firm stand taken, in every branch of this Government, in favor of the strictest observance of Treaties. They have seen our President, in Message after Message to Congress, denouncing even the semblance of violation of national faith as a crime deservin punishment; as an injury inviting revenge. They will the more closely observe our conduct hereafter, to see how we, who hold so lofty a tone in regard to the faith of treaties, discharge our own duties to the society of nations, as well as to ourselves. They have already seen the instruction given to General GAINES, which was never intended to be seen by them, but was accidentally disclosed in a communication made to Congress. They may suppose it possible that the President's doubt of the true boundary may be real, and not merely a diplomatic feint: they may acquit our Government of the design, under this pretence of right, to invade the territory of a Power to whom it has but lately sworn inviolable friendship. But, if after this occurrence, they were to see our Government throwing its weight, even so much as the moral weight of its expressed preference, into the scale in a conflict in which Mexico is actually engaged within the territorial limits which we have acknowledged by solemn treaty stipulations, they may suspect us of a longing after territory at the expense of our neighbors; or, at least, of a less scrupulous regard to the faith of treaties than we have been disposed to exact of other nations.

Since we last touched upon this subject in our columns, we have been able to obtain a copy of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, to the precipitate action upon which we have taken exception. We are not reconciled by this report (which will be found in the preceding columns) to the mode of proceeding in the House; but we are free to say that there is nothing in that report, more than in the report of the Senate's committee. from which we dissent. It is to the acting at all upon the subject to which we object, and especially to the concluding resolution, which, being agreed to, gives the sanction of the House, blindfold, to whatever steps the President may have taken in reference to Texas. One way, and the best way, of "ascertaining the political, civil, and military condition of Texas," would be to purpose for which other Powers send Ministers | for safe-keeping. - Alexandria Gazette.

to this as well as to other countries. And yet | no man can doubt-the Report of the House committee tacitly admits it—that to open diplomatic communication with Texas, under present eral Committee" presented their report, which circumstances, would be equivalent to an act of we shall publish as soon as practicable. hostility against Mexico, and, of course (in the face of our existing treaty with that Power) an with the proceedings of the President, Directors, act of downright perfidy. Is it believed that, if and Officers of the Company for the past year, due deliberation had been exercised, either proceeds to inquire into the expediency of giv-House of Congress would have expressed so ing the assent of the Company to the late act of sweeping an approbation of whatever measures | Maryland, entitled "An act for the promotion the President may (or may not) have taken in of internal improvement," and concludes with this behalf?

We are not disposed, at this moment, to pursue this subject further into its details, but will conclude by inviting the attention of our readers to the following Letter from a respectable citizen of New Orleans, expressing in strong and manly language some entirely just views on

" To the Editor of the New Orleans Courier.

SIR: I see, with great regret, in the morning papers, my name placed on a committee charged to procure contributions in aid of the cause of Texas. This was done without my knowledge or consent. There is no individual abhors more cordially than I do all the means by which the idle and vicious few oppress and prey upon the industrious and virtuous part of mankind; or deplores more sincerely than myself the murder of our countrymen at San Antonio and Bahia; but I cannot, on this account, aid or encourage my fellow-citizens in carrying on a war with Mexico. There exists between the United States and Mexico a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, which was concluded, as expressed in the treaty itself, to establish on a firm basis the relations of friendship, and which it is declared should be religiously observed by both parties. The first article contains these strong expressions:

" 'There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places."

"This treaty is declared by our Constitution to be the supreme law of the land; and, in my opinion, is as binding upon individuals as upon the Government. I believe it my duty to observe it as sacredly as if I were sworn to support it. Since the commencement of the dreadful contest between Texas and the Government of Mexico, I have not, by a single word or deed, encouraged a citizen of the United States to interfere in the controversy, and will never do so while the treaty exists. I consider the maintenance of our own laws, and the preservation of our good faith, as infinitely more important to us than the success of any

revolution. " I doubt, too, the good policy of a hostile interference by our citizens. It may involve our be deplored, even if we were in the right; but to the use of water power; which report was reblasting to our fair name, if we should be in the wrong. Besides, I have never doubted that the whole country to the Rio del Norte would, in a few years, be acquired to Louisiana by amicable negotiation.

" I regret to differ in opinion with many of the best of my fellow-citizens; but sincerely entertaining the opinions I have expressed, I cannot change the course of conduct I have hitherto pursued. With great respect,

"ISAAC T. PRESTON. "NEW ORLEANS, JULY 2, 1836."

The SECRETARY OF WAR (Gov. Cass) has left this city, on his way to Detroit, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for his departure from this country in the fall, as minister to France. The "Metropolitan" states that his Mr. Robert T. Lytle, late a member of Conabsence from the Department will not exceed appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The toasts on the 4th July near the scene of military operations, in the South, are many of them complimentary to Gen. Scott. As an instance, the Governor of the State of Georgia, being called upon for a toast, gave the following:

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT: The accomplished Soldier, the skilful General, and the polite and polished gentleman.

We have already mentioned the arrival of Gen. Scott and his Staff at Columbus, in Georgia, on Tuesday, the 5th instant. He left Georgia on the 9th, and is daily expected at Rich-

We regret to learn that Gen. Towson has resigned his seat as a Member (from the first ward) of the Board of Aldermen of this city.

The Commissioners of the Navy Board returned from Norfolk yesterday.

We find, in the Philadelphia United States Gazette of Saturday last, the following, which announces a proceeding in which it would give us pleasure to co-operate by any means in our

"A meeting has been called, on Monday evening, in the District Court Room, to devise means for mitigating the suffering families in Texas—those who have had their means destroyed and their defenders and providers killed in the late sanguinary war. We understand that the funds to be collected are not to be used to further the action of the Texan Government, or to aid in the establishment of political independence; but simply to minister t the comfort and support of those families that have been made destitute by the war—those widows and motherless and fatherless children who have none now but God to whom they can cry for succor, and no hopes of aid in their helplessness, excepting from those whom God may raise up in their behalf."

A crazy man named Samuel Bridge, from Philadelphia, arrived in Washington last week, and with all dignity drove up to the President's House, alighted, walked in, and demanded possession. Subsequently, he called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the keys, and then proceeded to the house of the Secretary of the Senate, 'for the purpose of making arrangements for calling an extra session of the Senate! He says it is the wish of the people of Philadelphia that he should assume the duties of President send a diplomatic agent there. This is the main of the United States. He was taken up, and committed

The stockholders of this Company met this day, according to adjournment, and the "Gen-

The report, after expressing entire satisfaction recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Company that the adoption by the Maryland Canal Company of the route for its works, and the giving the certificate required from that Company, ought to precede any act of acceptance by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company of the provisions of the Maryland law.

Resolved, That this Company has seen with sincere regret the refusal of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to enter into any arrangement upon any of the matters contained in the communication of the 7th instant, addressed to that Company by the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; that we deem it of great importance that there should be a full understanding between the two Companies upon some of those points prior to the acceptance by this Company of the provisions of the Maryland law.

" Resolved, That provided the Maryland Canal Company shall announce its final determination, by some authentic act, to conduct their work to the Potomac river through the District of Columbia, and provided an arrangement shall be made with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company upon such points, and in such manner as the President and Directors of this Company shall deem sufficient, that then the act of Maryland, of June 4, 1836, ought to receive the approval and assent of this Company.'

After the resolutions were read, a motion was made to amend the last by adding thereto the following proviso:

" Provided, That when the Railroad Company shall have reached the point to which the canal may have arrived, towards Cumberland, both companies shall proceed pari passu to the point of termination at Cumberland, and that, under no pretence whatever, shall either work proceed in advance of the other.'

The amendment was rejected, under the beief that the interests of the Canal Company are secured in this respect by the act of Maryland. The report and resolutions were then laid on

the table, and ordered to be printed: The President presented a report from the President and Directors on the subject of an

Government in a war with Mexico-a result to agreement made with certain individuals relative ferred to the "General Committee." The stockholders then adjourned, to mee

again at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 28th

FROM THE WHEELING (VA.) GAZETTE.

MAGNANIMITY IN A POLITICIAN.—The chief excellence of the following extract consists in the fact that it was uttered by a vehement party politician toward an influential opponent. It manifests a degree of liberality which, in these days, is worthy of all commendation. At the late "Buckeye" celebration in Ohio, at which General Harrison made an address, and which commemorated an interesting event in the early history of the State, a number of speeches were made by natives of Ohio, and amongst others by Mr. Robert T. Lytle, late a member of Congress, and still an adherent of the present Administration. After speaking of the services of three or four weeks, and his place pro tem. will his father, Gen. LYTLE was naturally led to nobe supplied by Mr. C. A. HARRIS, the recently tice the commander under whom he served, which he did in the following handsome man-

> It is true that that gentleman and myself are now, a we have for some time been, opposed to each other in some of our views, perhaps in most, as to the public men and measures of the day; but were we as widely separated as the poles, I can neither be made to forget his virtues, no withhold from him just commendation for his many em nent services. Sir, I would be a traitor to my own nature if I found myself capable of disparaging the claims of public servant, so eminent, so well tried, and whose li has been a history of such usefulness and gallantry, as that of Gen. Harrison. Rather than rob the temples of that me worn and justly honored public servant of a sing laurel, I would choose, in justice and gratitude, to he chaplets on his brow. Sir, the miserable spirit of partisa warfare and detraction, as displayed by most of the jou-nals, nay, on all sides of the question for the Presidentia succession, I deprecate from my heart. The spirit that will admit of no good, out of the mere party rage, and which dooms to infamy all that cannot reach his standard f party purity-a spirit which invades the peace, and pe verts the purposes of social harmony and union—all good men should frown upon. 'Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's' is the injunction of Divine wisdom; and n all cases where we depart from this principle, the degra tion and the evil are to be measured only by the exten

The band of pioneer worthies who now surround uswith your guest just named, a chief and conspicuous men ber—should receive, at our hands, that respect which, b early toil and suffering, they have so richly earned. The will soon be numbered with years before the flood. Re spect to them while living, and gratitude to their memorie when dead, are imperative on all who participate now i the glorious fruit of their early hardship and enterprise.

Difficulties with the Indians flanking our western from ier which have been for some time past apprehende nave, it seems, assumed rather an alarming aspect mation reached us by last mail that an engagement had recently taken place in Carroll county, on the waters of Gran river, between a company of bee hunters, five in number and a party of Indians, consisting of twenty armed war The Indians attacked the white men without parle or apparent provocation, and killed two of them. One of the Indians was killed, and one or two supposed to be so verely wounded.

We are informed that the Superintendent of Indian Af fairs intends taking active measures to arrest the Indians concerned in this unprovoked violation of treaties, and bring them to the punishment they so justly deserve. - Bulletin

CHARLESTON, JULY 12. Amongst the passengers in the schooner S. S. Mills, a rived on Saturday last, was Major Gates, who has bee recently and so unfortunately stricken from the rolls of the Army. We are informed that he is on his way to Wash igton, and will shortly publish the evidence taken before he Court of Inquiry in his case. It is stated that no offi cer has left that place, since the war, who has carried with m so large a share of the good opinion of its citizens They know his story from every source, and unfeignedly declare their regret at his departure from amongst them. There is but one opinion there, and that is highly in his

By the packet ship Normandie, Captain Pell, Havre and Patis papers have been received at letin of the 29th June: New York to the evening of June 11th, inclu-

LATER FROM HAVRE.

There was a spirited debate on the 10th, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Algerine question. The President of the Council expressed his unalterable conviction that France would be wanting to herself, and to a due regard for her glory and prosperity, were she to abandon Algiers. The intention of the French Government was to persevere in its efforts to preserve the French possessions in Africa. At the same time, were the conquest of Algiers still to be undertaken, and were troops and vessels of war demanded from the Chamber for the subjugation of that territory, he would be the first to repel the demand. He was opposed to the expedition against Algiers in 1830; but when he learned its success, he sympathized with the general feeling of the French nation, and was proud of the conquest. If Algiers were abandoned by France, it would be immediately occupied by England, the United States, or Russia, or become the prey of pirates, who would injure the trade in the Mediterranean. It had been urged that a part of the coast only might be occupied. In his opinion, it would be better to demand the total abandonment of Algiers, than occupation limited to the coast. Such an occupation would expose the army to incessant attacks from the Arabs, and would render it necessary to keep up as strong a force as for a general occupation.

The correspondent of the Journal du Havre says, "the discussion of yesterday has proved one thing, which is, that the Chamber is almost

unanimous for the reservation of Algiers." Captain Pardaillan, of the brig Fabert, has been commissioned to visit the English Leeward Islands, to examine the effects of the measure of Emancipation.

## A LUCKY EXPERIMENT.

During the severe frost which took place about four months ago, a lively lass who had been married about a year and a half before to a young farmer on the borders of Rodney marsh was much scandalized at her husband's going too often to the public house, and staying too late when he was there. Several little conjugal expostulations having failed of produc-ing alteration, the lady in a moment of passion declared positively, that if it occurred again, she would throw the baby, an infant, four months old, of which he was very fond, into the military canal, and herself in after it. No dreaming that she would carry her threat into execution, few days had only elapsed when the

"Iron tongue of midnight had told twelve," before Mr. - knocked at his own door. His wife let him in herself, and, without saying a syllable, set down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradle, snatched up the unconscious little innocent sleeping within it, and rushed out of the house. It is hardly necessary to say that the alarmed husband ran hastily after, but so sudden and unexpected had been her movement, that she had gained a considerable start, and the canal being but a few yards from their dwelling, reached the tow path before he could overtake her. He was just in time to seize and save her from self-destruction; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, at that spot about four fee ep, and he could witness its struggles by the light of the night gown which had prevented its wearer from sinking prought safety to the brink—the cat! dressed in little Polly brought safety to the brink—the can't dressed in thate I can's bed clothes, exceedingly wet, and mewing piteously. His spouse, in the mean time, had regained her own door, which was not opened till he had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts of his situation. Before, however, he was quite an icicle, admission was vouchsafed; but the story of his lf-inflicted ducking having got wind, no further stratage was necessary to wean the swain from his symposium; the jokes of his convivial acquaintance being sufficient to prevent his again partaking their revels.—Old Country Me

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The Journal of Commerce describes very justly the absurdities into which people are drawn by the mania for speculation. "Only find a place where a canal or railroad is going to terminate, and you may name your own price for the land. At Albany, where are both on a magnificent scale, land goes a begging comparatively." This spi produces similar results all over the country. The mo distant a region is, the more likely is it to become a fiel for speculation, for there is the greatest scope for hope, the moving power in all speculations. We once heard this

Under the influence of this mania, families who are pr erous, or might be so, in the Atlantic States, not only diwestward pursuit of prosperity, pass over the millions of virgin acres in Ohio and Kentucky and Tennessee, and push on to Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, as if the chief aim of life, and best source of happiness in it, were to buy a tract of land in a wilderness, for two dollars an acre, and have it grow, through the progress of population, to the value of ten or twenty.

The following is the form of a full covenant warranty deed simplified. We contrast its brevity and simplicity with the prolixity of the ordinary forms of deeds and legal papers. It is drawn by a professional correspondent, who appends the following note: "That the subjoined deed would be perfectly competent to convey a fee in this State, and that it has all the usual covenants, is averred." The authorities to support it will be found in 4 Kent's Con 452, 457, 479; 1 R. S. pp. 738-9, §\$ 137, 142.

4052, 401, 419; 1 K. S. pp. 130-3, \$8 101, 142.

I, A. B. [or we, A. B. and C. D. his wife] in consideration of dollars to me paid by C. D. do grant to the said C. D. the lot of land in the city [or town] of in the county of and State of New York (describe it.) And I, the said A. B. do covenant with the said C. D. as follows: 1st. That I am lawfully seized of the said premises; 2d. That I have a good right o convey the same; 3d. That the same is free from incumbra es; 4th. That the said C. D. shall quietly enjoy the same th. That I will warrant and defend the title to the same again all lawful claims. Witness my hand and seal this

The Buffalo papers state that, on the 30th ultimo, two nen in a boat went over the Niagara Falls. It is not known who they were, but they were seen a considerabl istance above the falls, and exertions were made to say them, which were twice nearly successful. But they final passed the point of hope, and were carried on to eterniamidst the roar and rush of waters. They were seen and answered to the waving of hats, just as they made the fatal descent into the abyss below, and into another world.

CLOCK TINKERING .- The town clock of Portsmouth was rene of the wheels to a foundry, and contracted to have it r one of the wheels to a journary, and contracted to have a feast. The Portsmouth Journal says that the man who cut the teeth, not being acquainted with clock-work, made three teeth too many in the wheel. After much trouble and a month's delay, the clock was put together, and resumed its striking, although in admirable confusion, not being particular as to numgoing sometimes backwards, and then compensating for y skipping two or three hours; throwing in one o'clock b ween whiles every three or four hours; and the other day it nanaged that the sun rose at one o'clock in the morning, and set again just as the clock was striking twelve

Melancholy occurrence.—Last Sunday afternoon, a young man, Charles J. Willard, son of Samuel W. Willard, Esq. of Amherst, about 16 years of age, was drowned in the Connecticut river, in Springfield. In company with a companion, he was sailing upon the river in a small skiff for amusement. When not a great distance from the shore, they proposed changing positions in the boat; and when in the act of doing this, the boat was upset, and both of them precipitated into the water. Young Willard, not being able to swim, immediately sunk; the other young man swam to the shore, and called for assistance. The Wilfard, not being able to swim, immediately sunk; the other young man swam to the shore, and called for assistance. The body was not found till an hour and a half after the accident, so that all efforts to resuscitate it proved ineffectual.—Springfield.

We find the following notice in the New Orleans Bul-

"The notice that none but cultivators are wanted in Texas, signed "Texas Agency," was inserted by me, from information I received from Texas, confirmed by the Commissioners: but as the enemy is rallying again, it is necessary the friends of Texas should rally also.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated NATCHITOCHES, JUNE 27, 1836. I detain the steamer Caspian to drop you a line to say n express has this moment reached here, by Major Smith rom the American army of Texas: he was despatched with letters to this place, the purport of which are, tha Major Miller, Captain Teal, Captain Kearns, and four soldiers were ordered to Metamoras to receive some prisoners ccording to the treaty made with Gen. Filasola: (they were furnished by Filasola with passports, a solemn promise not to be molested, and to return in safety with the pri soners to the American camp.) Immediately on their arrival they were arrested and imprisoned; their passports taken from them and destroyed, and it is fully believed that all the American prisoners are murdered which were at Metamoras. Gen. Urrea has joined Filasola with 4,000 soldiers, which, with 3,000 under General Filasola, makes 7,000 in all now on their march into Texas. The Texans to a man are turning out, shouldering their rifles nounting their horses, and will defend their country to the last. There can be no mistake in this account. About 9,000 Americans in all will take the field.

BUBLIC WORKS IN INDIANA.—Notice to Contractors.—Sealed Proposals will be received at Lacyette, on the 23d day of August next, by J. B. Johnson, Acting commissioner, for the construction of all the heavy sections of t portion of the Wabash and Eric canal lying betwee orgetown and Lafayette, 32 miles in length. The work t let embraces several of the most important and expensiv vo bluffs, each near one and a fourth miles in length, along which ne canal will be formed in the river; six lift locks, and three nard locks, together with several sections of deep cutting and

igh embankment.

Also, at Brookville, on the 13th day of September next, by Lisha Long, Acting Commissioner, for the construction of bout 34 miles of the White-water canal, extending from Brookille to Lawrenceburgh. This division embraces 2 dams acros he White-water, 14 lift locks to be built of stone, 2 aqueduct

several large arched culverts of stone, 6 or 8 heavy bluff sections, and some deep cutting, together with the usual variety of earth work common to all canals.

Also, at Madison, on the 27th day of September next, by John Woodburn, Acting Commissioner, for the grading and bridging on 22 miles of the Madison and Lafayette railroad, extending orth from the Ohio river. The line to be let embraces so eavy work, consisting of the usual variety of cuttings, embank tents, and bridges, common to works of this kind. The road

ments, and bridges, common to works of this kind. The road-bed to be graded for a double track.

Also, at Indianapolis, on the 4th day of October next, by D.
Burr, Acting Commissioner, for the construction of 25 miles of the Central Canal, extending from the feeder dam above India-napolis to "the Bluffs." This line embraces a dam across the White river, an aqueduct over Fall creek, 8 lift locks, most of which will be built of cut stone, 2 or 3 bluff sections, and several rge culverts. Also, at Paoli, on the 18th day of October next, by John G.

Hendenin, Acting Commissioner, for the grading and bridgin in 41 miles of the New Albany and Vincennes MacAdamize urnpike road, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and em racing such a variety of cuttings, embankments, and bridges is common on turnpike roads. Also, at Evansville, on the 1st day of November next, by San

Also, at Evaluation of the factory of the construction of 25 to 3 miles of the Central canal, extending from a point near the head of Big Pigeon creek, to Evansville. The work to be less on this line is of the ordinary character, embracing several locks, to be built of stone, and one or more aqueducts, with Also, at Terre Haute, on the 15th day of November next, by Also, at Terre radie, on the rain day of Arcentes using Thos. H. Blake, Acting Commissioner, for the construction about 20 miles of the cross-cut canal, extending from Ter Haute to Eel river. This line embraces a deep cut of considerable and the contract of the considerable and the contract of the construction.

ole magnitude, a dam across Eel river, and 8 or 10 cut ston locks.

The several lines to be let will be divided into sections of suitable length for the convenience of contractors. The length of time given for the completion of the work, the terms of the contracts, the manner of performing the work, &c. will be fully made known at the time and place of letting. The various lines will be staked out and ready for the inspection of contractors ten days previous to the day of letting; and the plans, profiles, and estimates of qualities, will be at the place of letting for three days immediately preceding the day of receiving bids. Bidders are requested to make themselves fully acquainted with the character of the work, so that they may not be mistaken in regard to its value.

regard to its value.

Bidders who are not personally known to the Acting Commissioner or Engineer in charge of the work, will be expected
o present with their proposals satisfactory testimonials as to
heir qualifications and character.

Detail telimorally 4th July 1926

Dated Indianapolis, 4th July, 1836.

By order of the State Bourd of Internal Improves DAVID H. MAXWELL, President. James Morrison, Secretary.

## STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JULY 1, 1836. OTICE is hereby given to the holders of New York State Stock, issued for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, and payable in 1837 and 1845, that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund are provided with funds for the re-

The holders of the stock of 1837 are notified that interest upon The noticers of the stock of 1837 are notined that interest upon said stock will cease after the 1st of July, 1837. This stock will be redeemed during the current year, on the following terms, viz. for the 5 per cents of 1837 a premium of on. per cent. will be paid until the 1st of January, 1837, with the interest from the previous quarter day to the time of purchase; and after the 1st of January next the 6 per cent. stock will be redeemed at par, For the 5 per cent. stock of 1837 the par value will be paid, with the current interest, as aforesaid, until the 1st of July, 1837; ofter which period, the Commissioners will pay to the holders of the stock the face of the same, without interest, whenever the

tock is surrendered to them. The Commissioners will hereafter redeem the 5 per cent. Erie d Champlain canal stock of 1845 at par; and they will redeem he 6 per cent, stock of 1845, paying therefor a premium of one per ent. for each year which the said stock has to run at the time of purchase: and in both cases the interest will be paid from the

narter day preceding the time of purchase.

The stock is transferable at the Bank of the Manhattan Comany, in the city of New York, either by the owner of the cert icate, or an authorized attorney; and the redemption money wi pe paid at the same bank, as soon as notice of the transfer is received by the Commissioners. A. C. FLAGG,

iuly 19-law6w CEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.—The ann Commencement of Georgetown College will be held, ne College Hall, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at half past clock A.M. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

TEACHER WANTED to take charge of the Scot TEACHER WANTED to take charge of the Scot land Neck Academy. The Trustees of this Academy are desirous of employing a Gentleman and Lady to take charge of the Academy as soon as practicable. The gentleman must be qualified to teach all the higher branches of the English Lan qualified to teach all the higher branches of the English Language, with the Classics. The lady to teach all that is usually taught in female academies. Testimonials of a moral character will be required. The Trustees would prefer a gentleman and his lady to take charge on their own responsibility. The school will be worth from seven to nine hundred dollars, in a remarkably pleasant neighborhood, and as healthy as any in the layers acayter. ower country. All communications to be addressed to
CHAS. SHIELD, Secretary,
july 19—2aw4w Scotland Neck, N. C.

DESIRABLE FARM.—The subscriber will dispose of, on very accommodating terms, a Farm of nearly two hundred acres, situated in the county of Alexandria, about three miles from Georgetown, and four or five from the city of Washington. It is well calculated for a gardening and dairy farm, is a very healthy place, and in a good neighborhood. There is an abundance of wood and excellent water; a thriving orchard of various kinds of fruit; and a pretty meadow immediately in ront of the dwelling.

If not sold at private sale before the first Saturday in September next, it will, at eleven o'clock A. M. on that day, be offered

t public sale, at Mr. James Ball's, near the said farm.

Apply to the subscriber, near the Navy Yard, Washington.
july 19—w3w

D. A. FFRENCH.

TIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or stoler from the commons south of the Centre Market House, on or about the 2d of July, a small bay Mare, long black tail, blind in the right eye; the two hind legs white to the first joint, a little string-bauled in the left leg.

The above reward will be given if the said Mare is brought to me, or to any one who can inform me where she is, so that I can get her again.

WM, W. KEYWORTH.

july 19-3tif

cluding silver plate. The Beds and Bedding, and other namber appurtenances excellent. Sale positive, and the terms tremely liberal. EDWARD DYER, Auctioneer. extremely liberal. TEDWARD DYER.—Sale of very handsome and valuable Furniture.—On Tuesday, the 19th 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 ouse of said Bayliss, on Pennsylvania Avenue, all the very andsome and valuable FURNITURE of the large and extenpandsome and valuable FURNITURE of the large and extensive establishment, consisting of best hair sofas, pillar and claw dining, card, and centre tables, handsome suits of window curtains, 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, dinner and tea sets, half eil carpet, step ditto, flat rods, handsome toilet and column bureaux, best bedsteads and curtains, 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.

ept, 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 approved endorsers, bearing interest. Sale at ten o'clock A. M.

july 9-eo&dsif EDW. DYER, Auctioneer.

ORSE AND BUGGY.—This evening at 6 o'clock, and 1 shall sell in front of the Indian Queen Hotel, (Jesse Brown's,) a very handsome Newark huit Buggy, and a very excellent Horse. They are sold, the owner having no further use for them. They can be seen at Pumphrey's stable during the day.

EDWARD DYER.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on Saturday, July 2, 1836, from Washington City, D. C. a day, July 2, 1836, from Washington City, D. C. a black man by the name of JERRY BROWN. He was lately sold out of jail in Washington City, belonging to the estate of Mr. David Peter, in Montgomery county, Maryland. He has a wife and children now belonging to Mr. G. W. Peter, residing in Montgomery county, on the sugar lands. Jerry is about thirty-three years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, black, stout made, and square built; has been accustomed to work on a farm and waiting in a house; he is very likely. His clothing consists, in part, of black cloth, and blue coat and fur hat, about half worn. He has also a new blue striped round jacket and light summer pantaloons. Jerry was seen on Saturday, July 2, 1836, on the conal road near the foundry, above Georgetown, about sundown, with a large bundle of clothing and u pair of boots in his hands.

I have no doubt he has made for Pennsylvania. I will pay the above reward of \$100 if apprehended and secured in jail so that

e reward of \$100 if apprehended and secured in jail so the him again.

LEONARD HARBAUGH.

PERMOIL, BRANDIES, WINES, LIQUORS. Sec.—On Thursday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, at warehouse, corner of C and 10th streets, (lately built by Jas. doore, Jr.) I shall sell, to close sales, the following articles, to which I invite the attention of Grocers, Tavern-keepers, and

2 half pipes and 3 quarter casks Cogniac Brandy, 5 bbls. old prime Jamaica Rum, Quarter casks superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines,

Various other liquors,
Bales Almonds and Filberts,
Figs, Cocoa Nuts, &c. Tobacco, Segars,
Boxes Candles and Soap,
Teas of various kinds, &c.
Barrels of Rice, barrels of Beef, EDW. DYER:

MALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION .- On Thurs-I day, 18th August, at 5 o'clock P. M. I shall sell at the ction store for cash the following valuable lots, viz:

Nos. 13 and 14 in square 401.
No. 2 in square west of square 484. These lots are in a part of the city that will before long be EDW'D DYER, july 19—2awtds

JATIONAL THEATRE STOCK.—At private sale, if applied for soon, a share in the National Theatre, on the National Theatre, on the National Theatre, on the National Theatre, or EDW. DYER, july 19-3t.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

BUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM. In pursuance of the last will and testament of the late Rob't North Carnan, the subscriber, as executor, will offer at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 21st of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. that highly cultivated and beautiful FARM, called Garrison, the late residence of the deceased, containing 560 acres, or thereabout, of choice land. This valuable estate ad, and but a short distance further by the Susanehanna rail oad, which passes within 40 feet of one of its boundaries. About 00 acres of the Farm are well timbered; the residue judiciousof darks of the rainfact well timbered; the residua judicious-y divided and fenced off into meadow and grain fields, 14 in umber, nearly every one of which has its never-failing stream f water. It is susceptible, also, of an advantageous division in-tivo nearly equal parts, each having a fair proportion of wood

rent grasses, and especially timothy, in connexion with its proximity to market, greatly enhances its value. 100 tons of hay have been sold from this farm in one year; and the aggregate sales of its produce in one year are said to have exceeded 6.000. The improve its are good and extension to love. The improvements are good and extensive, consisting of a large two-story Stone Dwelling, with a capacious frame wing, a which are the kitchen, pantry, &c. Manegers' and servants' louses, ice house, 2 dairies; smith shop; Plarge barns, one of hem comparatively new, and built on the most approved switzer days have been been approved switzer.

plan; hay barracks, large and well built.

The long established reputation of this property as a first-rate arm makes a more minute description unnecessary. Mr. Robert Wilkinson, now residing on it, will show it to persons desiring to purchase, who can, on application, have an opportunity of seeing it. Taking into consideration the eligibility of location as recardly markets, health and society, and the exceeding for s regards markets, health, and society, and the exceeding feritty of the soil, it may with propriety be said that such an estee has not been offered to the Public for years.

Possession will be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers as con after the sale as the crop in the ground can be secured.

The terms of sale are one-fourth cash; the balance in three qual instalments, with interest, payable in eight, sixteen, and wenty-four months from sale, to be secured by notes or bonds, with approved surety.
inne 23—4t SAM'L I. DONALDSON, Executor.

RICHARD FRANCE'S Old Established Prize Office, Washington City.

The most brilliant Lottery ever drawn in the United States: \$100,000 Capital Prize, & only 7,140 tickets in the scheme. Sign Orders from a distance should be forwarded immediately, smore than one half of the tickets are already sold.

Address RICHARD FRANCE,

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class A,
To be drawn in Washington on the 21st of July, 1836. D.S.
Gregory & Co. (successors to Yates & McIntire,) Managers.

Washington City, D. C.

| Capital P   | rize,  | 200 <b>-</b> 000 | 00 <b>-</b> 10 | -  | \$100,000 |
|-------------|--------|------------------|----------------|----|-----------|
| 1 of        |        | -                | •              |    | 25,000    |
| 1 of        | •      | •                | -              |    | 10,000    |
| 1 of        | -      | •                |                | -4 | 7,500     |
| 1 of        | -      | -                | •              |    | 5,000     |
| 1 of        | •      | •                |                | •  | 4,000     |
| 1 of        | -      | •                | •              | -  | 2,930     |
| 1 of        | *      |                  | -              | -  | 2,000     |
| 2 of        | •      | -                | -              | •  | 1,500     |
| 31 of       | 10 · - | -                |                |    | 500       |
| 31 of       | •      | •                |                | -  | 300       |
| 31 of       |        |                  | -              | •  | 200       |
| 31 of       | -      | •                | •              | -  | 100       |
| &c. &c. &c. |        |                  |                |    |           |

Tickets \$50; each package contains 12 tickets.

A deduction will be made on tickets purchased by clubs or inviduals, by the package.

The printed official drawing will be forwarded to all who order ckets, as soon as the drawing is over. june 8-eo5wcp

WHIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, on the 4th stant, a Negro Alan named ADDISON, commonly calls himself Addison Young, though it is likely he may have changed his name, and will attempt to pass as a free man. Addison is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, five feet ten or about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches in height, of a dark complexion, and slender nade; he has a slight limp in his walk, occasioned from the effects of the white swelling when a child, which has also produced an enlargement in one of his knees, (the left knee, I believe;) the clothing which he wore away was a cotton Osnaburg shirt and burlaps pantaloons; he has other clothing, and may have changed them since he left home. Addison is a very plausible fellow, and may no doubt attempt to pass himself as one of the servagts manumitted by the late Elizabeth Allen, as he has attempted to do so some two or three times heretofore. he has attempted to do so some two or three times heretofore.

I will give the above reward of \$30, if secured so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

july 12—3t HENRY HILLEARY.

a railway. The paragraph quoted from the letter is introduced by a quotation from the late report of a committee of one of the city councils, which suggests that no persons will be likely to permit their horses to go upon the towpath, "where" (the cana being in actual contact with the railroad) "they will be continually subject to be frightened over precipices by the locomotives. The writer adds that, in support of this opinion, a letter from Gen. Mercer is quoted, 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 stop where it is."
The Stockholder subjoins "that 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."

Next follows a reference to a debate in the late House

of Representatives, in relation to which the Stockholder says: "But Gen. Mercer, it is said, (considering probably that the proposed was not the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road,) promptly demonstrated the objection to be nuga-'tory, viz. 'that the locomotive engines would frighten the 'horses, and thereby render the road useless.'"

The Stockholder has here premised an "on dit," it is said, which is often false, and, in this case, especially so; for the gentleman whose motive is here impugned, was, in fact, recommending the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over a distance of 840 miles, to Missouri—distance which a distance which, he said in this debate, could be travelled in 54 hours. To unite the advantages of a railway with those of a common road, for drovers and ordinary travellers, he expressly proposed to erect a permanent fence, at 480 dollars a mile, between the railway, and a graduated road of 60 feet, to be kept in repair by the use of the railway, in a country where stone to construct MacAdamized road is required to be hauled, in some places, over 15 miles at the cost, for hauling alone, of more than would lay a railway on the even surface of a comparatively level country

hazard here admitted to exist, although reduced by a permanent fence, leaving on each side an open country, and the danger of driving a horse on a towpath 12 feet wide, between a canal six feet deep, and a precipice twenty feet high, washed by a rapid river at its base? If he can, he will do justice to the motives as well as the intelligence of

It is very possible, nay, probable, that horses, after being long used to track canal boats alongside of a railroad, will come to disregard the locomotives; but is no farmer or other carrier to travel the towpath of the canal, but one whose horse has been long accustomed to locomotive en-gines? As to the payment of damages, will the Stock-holder tell a father at what price the life or limbs of his son shall be computed, or what shall be paid him for living ir continued alarm? Let me ask the Stockholder how many boats would travel a canal so circumstanced, with a safe though somewhat more expensive, conveyance in its vi

Can a more ingenious scheme than that proposed by the Maryland act be devised to transfer the commerce of the canal to the railroad, or, in other words, from the District to Baltimore? If a doubt existed as to the intention and spirit of this partial act, dictated, probably, by some ingenious lawyer, it is removed by that provision of it which makes the loan or subscription to the canal dependent on the success of another canal leading to Baltimore from a point on the Potomac above the District of Columbia, and this, too, without further reference to its cost than that it shall be subscribed.

Why this solicitude to avoid the District? And yet its

citizens are exhorted to confide in the interest which the Legislature of Maryland has in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to protect them for the future. Let them remember the temper manifested by all the public authorities of that State towards the canal, when, after three and a half years of expensive and almost ruinous litigation, the Court of Appeals of that State, by a single voice, removed the obstruction to the canal above the Point of Rocks.

The Executive, the General Assembly, and the Senators in Congress, and Representatives of Maryland demanded, in an imperative and threatening tone, that the Canal Company would, notwithstanding all their past sacrifices, permit the passage of the railroad to Harper's Ferry. When this was conceded, as a matter of dire necessity, however injurious to the future interests of the canal, it was hoped, by its friends, that it would be allowed to proceed undisturbed at least through its eastern section. It is now required to await the progress of the railroad, without any pecuniary recompense from the latter, and at the cost of all the guards for its future safety and commerce, which the former act of compromise solemnly guarantied to the Canal

GEORGETOWN, JULY 15, 1836. Messrs. Editors: It is to be regretted exceedingly, that the war waged between Maryland and this District should kept up, waxing hotter and hotter, whilst, in our hum-

ble opinion, it is unnecessary and uncalled for.

The interest of this District, as also Maryland, (including Baltimore herself,) is identical as regards the western trade, and the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, as a channel of conveyance there-

The question is not, we conceive, whether this District or the city of Baltimore shall enjoy most of that trade; but that which most concerns all, shall it take another direc-tion? Shall the States of New York and Pennsylvania, by their gigantic efforts, direct and concentrate it in their respective commercial emporiums? These are questions which every District man, every Maryland man, and every Baltimorean, should put to himself, and calmly and dispassionately consider. If they would do so, we believe this petty warfare would cease, and with one hand and one mind we should make common interest, and the good fruits would be plentifully cast into the basket of us all. So far as our interests may clash, we must enter into compromises; we must give a little and take a little. A different course pursued, and our connexions with the West are delayed for years, if not denied forever. In the mean time the avenues to the other States are opened, the trade

time the avenues to the other States are opened, the trade invited thereto, and once fixed, in any direction, all know the difficulties of withdrawing it therefrom.

Have the people of Maryland, the city of Baltimore, and the District of Columbia, no interest in each other? Are they antagonist to each other? It would seem so, indeed, from the angry contest thus far waged. But is it so? calm reason; we resort to facts as they are known. Whence are our merchants principally supplied with their merchandise? Who, we ask, are our importers? Let our friends in Baltimore answer; they know well the benefits of the District trade and intercourse; and should the canal build us up fourfold, that trade and intercourse will increase in proportion. Never will the District become, to any extent, their own importers. With a canal communication between the District and Baltimore, she will not only do what she does now, but, in the end, will supply even that portion which is now had from Philadelphia and New York in addition.

We have no interest to advance but that which is com-

mon to the community in which we live. We do believe the continuation of the canal to be essential to the welfare of this District, of Baltimore, and of Maryland at large. We believe the interest of all will be best promoted by connecting Baltimore by a canal from the District. We believe further, that Nature has denied any other connex-We do not apprehend evil from the extension of the railroad. All we ask is, that it and the canal be kept as far apart as the nature of things will admit. Once opened to the Ohio, and it will be the great connecting thorough-fare with the West and the East for the transportation of persons; whilst the canal will bear upon its bosom the bulky articles of trade and commerce. It will bring the West and the East nearer to each other by several hundred miles, and will be the great channel of intercourse to

We regret the want of charity which has marked the productions of all the combatants in the warfare to which we have alluded. Their constant effort has been to heap opprobrium upon all who entertain opinions differing from theirs. The press has teemed with crimination and re-

stowed; and the very spirit which has been manifested in | time and money to complete the canal to Cumberland, whenevery word of its author, has been severely condemned in others. The fears of the timid have been appealed to; the angry passions of the bold have been invoked; every tring, indeed, has been struck that could send out a dis-

Shall the question submitted for our decision be determined in that spirit? Is there safety in thus deciding? We believe not, and we ask of all to come to its consideration with a different feeling. We say to all,

"Revocate animos moestumque timoreum mittite." The bill, as it passed the Legislature of Maryland, was compromise of various interests. In no particular is it such as either of the two great companies (the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies) would have formed; nor would they jointly tave so formed it. Other interests were to be consulted; he timid apprehension of the People of the State, as to the timid apprehension of the Feople of the State, as the lebt to be incurred from the appropriations provided, was to be regarded; and every precaution necessary to protect them against such apprehension to be introduced into the bill itself. Sectional jealousies were necessarily yielded to, the transfer which was nethat the measure might gain that strength which was ne-cessary to carry it through. Refuse it, and we believe no etter (if any, again,) can be had. Let us reflect, therere, before we reject. Let the District, let Maryland, let Baltimore, yea, let every interest ask themselves it it is important to carry on their works? Is it desirable to penerate the coal regions of the mountains? In submitting the latter question, it may be well to say we have no property in that region. We believe, however, that no one of the several interests we have appealed to is exempt from an interest, a deep interest, in that question: We emphatically submit it, therefore, and call upon all to answer it calluly and candidly.

A CITIZEN OF THE DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITORS.

You will oblige a City Stockholder by inserting in your paper the following.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN OF FRIDAY. MESSRS. EDITORS: The stand taken by the cities of the District against the Maryland Internal Improvement Bill, has called up from various quarters strong expressions of denunciations against us Such terms as "suicide." daily in the papers of our old mother State, are rather cal-culated to work upon the fears, than to enlighten the minds

of our citizens. But the clamor from so many quarters is all chaff, and does not possess one grain of real concern for the welfare of this District, but arises wholly from the fear which forgn interests feel, lest our rejection of the law may operat uriously upon their schemes.

Hagerstown claims a railroad from the bill, and of cours she cannot bear to have its operation obstructed. Her papers are vehement in their exclamations against us, and wonder that we do not better understand our interest.

Again, the good people on the Eastern Shore of Maryland have had their fancy tickled too, with the prospect of a railroad to run somewhere or other, and they, forsooth are prodigiously amazed at these strange doings in this District. Annapolis, too, comes in for a share of State favor and she is to have a canal! A happy thought this, all mus mit, since it may prove the means of reminding Mary land that she has a capital! Of course, Annapolis must condemn us too. But we will excuse her, as this perhaps s the first time she has been thought of in the distribution

But there is another interest not named in the bill, not gnalized by any special provision, which is giving signs of measiness—a little horn growing up in the midst of the other horns, heretofore unseen, but not unfelt: I allude to ne Cumberland coal mine interest!

The holders of this interest, we understand, are to a man

arging the adoption of the law, and stand prepared to prove very one who opposes its adoption to be insane. To there is perfectly immaterial whether their coal is carried to the Chesapeake through a canal by the Monocacy or Seneca river, or any other way. This interest, of course, is quite impatient that there should be any hesitation about accepting the law. They go for the mountains of Cumberland, and any where else you please afterwards. Now all these various interests must be more or less affected by ne decision of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in the question of accepting the law. But the persons whose interests are identified with these

various works should reflect that these corporations within the District have expended heavy amounts of money on the canal, and that they, too, have distinct and important interests at stake in this question, which must not be thrown away to make room for others. The Legislature of Mary land was well aware of that; and therefore they provide that the law should be first approved by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as well as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, before it should go into operation. And as the Legislature saw fit to make the operation of the law with respect to these other works dependent upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, I apprehend that if there is any cause of dissatisfaction, it is with the Legislature, and not with the Canal Company, who do no mor than they wish the other parties to do, viz. to decide for themselves whether the law is a saluary one for then

or not.

These reflections have been suggested by a piece which I noticed in last Saturday's Intelligencer, and which I have noticed more particularly since in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "A review of the report of the Corporation of Washington," &c. Great merit is attached to this review, and laws house appear to be entertained that it will have and large hopes appear to be entertained that it will have the effect to drive the Corporations of the District from the und they have taken. But I doubt this myself. I do ot see any thing in the review which has not been repeat edly urged, and as often answered before. The writer of it y ingenious, and discovers much skill in present

Now, although I admit that the funds came from Mary land, which put the work in motion again, I beg leave to differ with "A Stockholder" when he claims for Maryland

such pre-eminent merit for that loan.

If the State had been actuated by a liberal and impartia concern for the prosperity of works of internal improvement in which her citizens were deeply interested, as they un-doubtedly are in the success of the Chesapeako and Ohio Canal, I think the more appropriate question would be why did the State stand aloof and witness, with cold indir rence, the expiring efforts of this great work, and see it reduced to this last extremity of hopelessness, before she came forward to its relief? Was it because Baltimore had was it because the railroad had not yet been fully tested and its insufficiency for the purpose of monopolizing all the trade of the Potomac demonstrated!! When these facts ame out, the great city of the South (and long may she enjoy this distinguished title) directed her obedient Legislature to go forward with the "elixir of resuscitation," and give new life to the work! Baltimore saw the effect of this loan; she saw that it was in fact almost a loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since its expenditure mus be made in opening the way for the produce of the country above, to descend and take the railroad at the *Point a* Rocks. Indeed, if I do not mistake, this was even boaste of, that the Canal Company were expending their means to bring trade to the Railroad. The terms of that loan never thought to be very creditable to the liberal

Now, we do not censure Maryland for requiring interest on her loans. Whatever terms are stipulated for should be trictly complied with—but the loan in question should not be boasted of as an act of such wonderful merit that the corrower is ever after to bow and cringe at the bare men-

The future necessities of the Canal Company are urged and we are asked, where are we to look for help in the time of our future want, if we reject this loan? I answer, we shall look to Maryland! nay, I will even say, we shall look to Baltimore herself!! for I am satisfied that Baltimore is as anxious for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal as the people of this District are; she has an interest at stake in this work far greater than theirs, and she will never rest until it is pushed to Cumberland. This fact assures me that there is no fear to be apprehended about future aid; and it also puts to rest the off-repeated threat of the loss of the charter if the work is not completed by the

Would it befit the wisdom and patriotism of the State to opprobrium upon all who entertain opinions differing from theirs. The press has teemed with crimination and recrimination; the language of rebuke has been liberally drawn upon; the taunts of sarcasm have been freely be-

ever the wants of the company require it. If there were no other reason, the one already alluded to is more than suf ficient to secure the help of the State to any extent that it may be required to complete the work.

I have said that the interests of Baltimore are so insepa ably connected with the completion of the canal, that sh vill provide the funds herself to effect that object, if the State should refuse them. Is not this the testimony of the Maryland law itself? What is the object of the three millions to the Railroad, three millions to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the half a million to the Maryland Canal? Why, most obviously to gather up the whole country throughout the extensive range of these great works of improvement, and bring it all to Baltimore! Hear wha not appear quite clear that six millions and a half of this eight million fund is devoted wholly to Baltimore!

Sth Sec. "And as to said subscription to the stock of the Maryland Canal Company, it is provided that, before the subscription shall be made, it shall, upon reports and estimates to be submitted to the Governor and Council, after an actual survey of the said routes by engineers, to be appropriated as is hereinafter prescribed, be, by their judgment, ascertained whether, and at what expense the construction of said Company Canal, with due supply of water be practicable from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the ity of Baltimore, by the valley of the Monocacy and Pa apsco, or by a route diverging from the said Chesapeak that Ohio Canal, at the mouth of Seneca, exclusively within the limits of the State!! and that if the construction of sucl canal be decided by the Governor and Council to be practicable by EITHER OF SAID ROUTES!! and if in that case the and Company testify its agreement to locate and constructs canal upon the most northern practicable route of HESE ROUTES!! then said subscription is hereby authorized

"And be it further enacted, That the subscription here by authorized to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, shal not be made until the Maryland Canal Company shall have ertified to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, that a sur ficient amount has been subscribed to the stock of said of the canal, and to insure its completion by the most northern practicable route.'

Is it not clear from this, that unless the canal can be cared to Baltimore by the way the law points out, the mone s not to be paid or subscribed to the canal and railroad Can any one question, after this, the immense interest Bal timore has in the completion of the canal, since the applica-tion or non-application of six millions and a half of dollar sively upon the practicability of carrying the anal to that city!!

This will not surprise any one who will for a moment effect upon the stupendous works of internal improvement elsewhere, with which she has to contend. She feels, as well she may, the gigantic influence of the Eric Canal, pouring its countless treasures into the city of New York; nd the powerful and daily increasing operations of the and drawing from her, to a great rival city, the rich west-ern commerce which once knew no mart but Baltimore. These are the overwhelming rivalships with which Balti-more has to contend. The rivalship of this District is, in comparison with them, less than the dust of the balance. In fact, when we look upon this mighty contest between these powerful competitors for the trade of the West, we feel ourselves in some sort identified with our neighbor, and in-

oluntarily exclaim—success to Baltimore!!

Baltimore then must have her canal before she can comete successfully with Philadelphia and New York; and is he governs herself with her usual prudence and forecas she will select as the line for her cross-cut canal that which presents the fewest obstacles and the shortest route; and will reject any and every law, even should it cost her the loss of the proposed loan, that would bind her down to a lo-cation so obviously to her disadvantage as is either the Moocacy or Seneca location. The location from Georgetown is decidedly the true one for Baltimore. I speak now with respect to her great rivals to the north and east of her. She has none this way which she should spend a thought about, and she has certainly too much commercial forecast to put herself in the condition of the unfortunate doe, which, for ecurity, grazed with its blind eye to the river, but from that uarter received the fatal dart.

This District would form a useful auxiliary to Baltimore in the contest. The very fact that we are a distinct market, yet so close as to make it convenient to pass easily to Baltimore, will promote a salutary competition, and present to the western trade an additional inducement to the Baltiore route through the District of Columbia.

Having made these remarks upon the oneness of interest which Baltimore and the District have in the completion of the canal to its utmost extent, I will add a few thoughts upon the effect likely to follow the execution of the law of Maryland as it now stands. I contend that the law binds the Maryland Canal Com-

pany to make their cross-cut from one of those two points, the Monocacy or the Seneca river. Taking either the one or the other, she is subjected to the extreme hardship of lopting the very worst alternative, and of prostrating thi District, which, as I have before said, would prove an inaluable auxiliary to her, provided the canal was made co tinuous from Georgetown, or some point in the District. If the cross-cut is made from the first named point, then we are done. We need be no longer anxious about finishing the upper portion of the work—it could avail us nothing The Maryland Legislature will have crushed the cities of this District, and left Baltimore in a worse condition than ver to compete successfully with her northern and eastern

If this is to be the result of executing the Maryland law eptance. Let it go back to the Legislature at its nex meeting for the necessary amendments. Let it give the right fully and fairly to the Maryland Canal Company to ake their cross-cut from some point within this District is certainly ingenious, and discovers much skill in presenting his facts to the best advantage. Indeed, the whole piece is smoothed over with so much apparent anxiety for the welfare of the District cities, that I should not be surprised if some who ence were opposed to the law, should find themselves yielding to the seductive eloquence of the "Review."

The writer begins his work at the very point where he apprehends we are most tender, viz. the former poverty and helplessness of the Canal Company, when "absolute bankruptcy and ruin seemed inevitable, attended by death to every hope of the completion of the canal," and asks, "How were you relieved?"

Now, although I admit that the funds came from Mary-ANOTHER STOCKHOLDER.

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

THOMAS BALDWIN,

june 14-law2mcp 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. HERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of vendition

exponas, issued out of Montgomery County Court, and to edirected, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-house door Rockville, on the 6th day of August next, at I o'clock P. M. ne following property, to wit:
All the right, title, claim, and interest of Thomas Vowell, of, and to part of a tract of land called "Paris," lying in Montomery county, containing 266 acres, more or less, with the imoverments thereon, (being the place now occupied by Archibal nglas,) seized and taken as the property of Thomas Vowel

at the suit of Frederick Foote. R. R. WATERS. iuly 15-w3w Sheriff of Montgomery county, Md. TOTICE.—The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of William Gardiner, late of said

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims agains aid estate, to present the same to the subscriber, duly authen icated, on or before the 13th day of January next, otherwise hey may be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make im-

THOMAS S. GARDINER, Ex'r. Charles County, July 13 TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY—The undersigned respectfully offers himself to the citizens of Prince George's County as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of that office with industry, honesty, and a watchful fidelity to the public interest. SAMUEL FOWLER, GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Last evening at 11½ o'clock a fire was discovered issuing imultaneously from the stables of Messrs. John Rathbone A. Wynes, and Clark & Brown, in Hyder Alley, near Fulton street, and also from the roof of the building occupied by George Dearborn, Pells & Co., Type Founders; Skatchard & Adams, Printers; Fenwick & Fiora, Bookbinders, which were with their contents totally destroyed. The church opposite was several times on fire, though extinguished by the persevering efforts of the firemen; and the walls in falling totally demolished the brick carpenter's shop of Mr. Thomas Bloomer, adjoining. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, and only partially insured. The extensive establishment of Messrs. Hoe & Co. adjoining the church on Gold street, opposite the scene of the conflagration, was several times in imminent danger, but was providentially saved by means of a force pump in his yard, to which is attached a hose, and connected with the steam engine establishment. A lad who slept in the rooms of Mr. Dearborn, leapt from the second story window, and was considerably hurt and otherwise injured, though not

dangerously. Another .- At about twelve o'clock, while the fire in Gold street was at its height, another alarm was given, and found to proceed from the burning of the carpenter's shop of Mr. Le Wall, in the rear of Franklin street, near the corner of Greenwich. The flames spread rapidly, and be-fore it could be got under, eight buildings on Franklin, and five on Greenwich, were, with a portion of their contents, destroyed, together with a frame building in the rear. Among the sufferers were Mr. J. Martin, Le Wall, D. Penchees, and J. Robinson. Further particulars we were unable to learn.

We regret to state that a fireman, whose name we did not learn, fell from the roof of one of the houses, and was

Rare modesty.—In the Greensburg (Indiana) Repository of the 9th instant, we find the following right honest letter from an individual who had been nominated as a candidate to serve in the State Legislature:

Mr. Editor: Please publish the following: I had thought I could stand a poll for State Representative, but I have more fully discovered my inability to discharge the duties of the office than I ever did before, and, as I am now of opinion that I could not discharge the duties appertaining to the office with honor to myself and constituents, I feel it my duty to stand aside, and am only sorry that I agreed (against my own consent) to accept the nomination. I am under obligation to my friends for their kind assurances of success. Had I continued to run, my prospects were truly flattering; but the more flattering, the worse my feelings. I hope my friends will excuse me.

JAMES SAUNDERS.

It is announced abroad that the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, are about publishing by subscription a work which is to throw new light upon the discovery of America; it will be entitled "Antiquitates Americanæ," or a collection of the accounts extant in Icelandic and other Scandinavian manuscripts relative to voyages of discovery to North America, made by the Scandinavians in the 10th and following centuries. It is declared that it will comprise testimony, the most authentic and irrefragable, that North America was actually discovered by the Northmen towards the close of the 10th century, visited by them repeatedly during the 11th and 12th, (some of them even making settlements as colonists,) re-discovered towards the close of the 13th, and again repeatedly resorted to in the course of the 14th. It is said, moreover, that what serves in no small degree to enhance the value of these documents is the great apparent probability, amounting, indeed, almost to certainty, that it was a knowledge of these facts that prompted the ever-memorable expedition of Columbus himself! We give this report as it reaches us in a Paris paper, and look eagerly for further information [National Gazette...

Continuation of the Richmond and Fredericksburg

Railroad to the Potomac. A meeting of the President and Directors was held a few days ago, at which it was

Resolved, That the Engineer be directed, as soon as the engagement of his assistants on the line of railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg will permit, to have surveys made from the town of Fredericksburg to some point on Aquia creek, or on the Potomac river contiguous thereto, and a survey from the said town of Fredericksburg to Potomac creek, or some point on the Potomac river contiguous thereto; and also to have the soundings from the chan nel of the river to the point of termination in each case carefully taken.—Richmond Compiler.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN, JULY 14.
NEW DAILY PAPER.—We have this morning the first number of the New York Express, a morning paper, to be conducted by James Brooks and Robert E. Hudson. Mr. BROOKS is the writer of the very clever letters which appeared originally in the Portland Daily Advertiser first, from Washington, descriptive of scenes in Congress, and of public men and occurrences there, and subsequently from different parts of Europe, where he made a wide and rapid tour. Mr. B. has, therefore, abundant valid credentials as a spirited and capable writer and keen observer. Mr. Hudson is known as the enterprising and active founder of a news room in this city, where commercial and

marine intelligence is early and accurately reported. To-gether, they will bring to the work of conducting a paper at once mercantile, political and literary, well tried capacities and zeal. The paper has at its head Wm. H. Har rison and Francis Granger, Jesse Buel and Gamaliel H. Barstow, for candidates.

DEATH. DEATH OF JOHN B. YATES.—A letter from Chitteningo announces the decease, at that place, of JOHN B. YATES, Esq. late of the city of New York. Mr. Yates was a man of great activity and enterprise, of handsome talents, an ardent friend, and an excellent neighbor. He was an intelligent member of the late Legislature, although ill health in some degree injured his usefulness. Mr. YATES was once a Representative of his native county of Schenectady, in Congress, and has filled various public stations. As one of the original firm of Yates & M'Intyre, in the lottery agencies of this and other States, he became universally known as a man who combined with excellent business capacities the strictest regard to credit and high ersonal

OUDOUN LAND FOR SALE.—The subscribe being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale the being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale that valuable Farm on which he now resides, containing about 42. raluable farm on which he now resides, containing about 426 acres of choice land, being part of that rich and well known tract called Digges's Valley. It is situated about five miles west of Leesburg, in Loudoun county, and within half a mile of the Leesburg and Snicker's Gap turnpike road. About 275 acres of this land are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, from of this land are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, from the use of clover and plaster, which acts finely on it. It is divided into eight fields, besides a prime timothy meadow of about 13 acres, and the whole well watered by never-failing streams issuing from springs of delightful water, being one in almost every field. The improvements are a comfortable dwellinghouse, partly of stone and wood, in good repair, with three rooms below, and four above stairs; a good kitchen and an excellent stone spring-house, supplied by one of the finest springs in the county, at a convenient distance from the dwelling, a stone meant-house, a log harm, stables, and two tobacco houses, with meat-house, a log barn, stables, and two tobacco houses, with other conveniences, and a young orchard of fine fruit. About 150 acres are wood, mostly of fine timber. The fencing is all of rime order, and a good proportion is of stone. There are fine uarries of limestone and freestone on the land. This farm in fact is one of the best and most desirable in the

county, situated in one of the most beautiful sections of the country, and distinguished for its healthiness, as is amply prov-

ed by not a case of the true bihous character naring my family for the last thirty-four years.

Persons desirous of possessing themselves of this valuable tract of land would do well to call without delay. If not disposed of at private sale before the 15th day of September next, it will be offered at public sale on that day, when the terms will be made known.

JAMES GREENLEASE.

COVERNESS WANTED.—The subscriber wisher to employ in her family 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.

MARY ANN MAGRUDER. P. S. Satisfactory references are required.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Ontario, from London, and the Shakspeare, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday night. By these vessels, files of English papers, embracing London dates to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th June, were received.

The Lords' amendments to the Irish Corporation Reform Bill were rejected in the British House of Commons, June 10th, by a majority of S6. The votes were 324 to 238. The announcement of the majority, being an increase of 14 upon the majority which carried the original bill, was received with loud cheers.

There were rumors of approaching changes in the French Ministry. It was said that Marshal Maison was about to retire, and would be succeeded by General Guilleminot, or Marshal Moritor. Also, that M. Duchatel, late Minister of Commerce, would succeed M. D'Argout in the Ministry of Finance.

According to a letter from Toulon of the Isi instant, an American squadron, under the command of Commodore Elliott, had anchored in the roadstead, and, after a short stay, set sail again for Genoa, on its way to the Archipelago. SPAIN.

The Isturiz ministry is gaining strength. General Cordova arrived at Madrid June 1st. He addressed the following order of the day to the army previous to his departure:

"Comrades-While you are resting after your glorious toils, the interests of the army, and necessity of rendering more efficient the efforts we are making in the grand na ional cause, of which we are the defenders, obl absent myseif for some days, and approach her Majesty's Government, in order to receive instructions upon various nomentous points, and clearly expose the state of the war and the means I deem indispensable for terminating

promptly and successfully.
"During my absence, you will be commanded by the worthy General Espartero, whose devotedness is known to all the brave, and who is beloved by all for his qualities and the brave, and who is beloved by all for his qualities and virtues. I shall be replaced, also, by other generals, who so nobly excite your enthusiasm and enjoy your confidence. Comrades, I shall devote to you only the short moments which shall separate us in the interest of the public cause. I depart fully convinced that, in all circumstances, you will exhibit yourselves worthy of your preceding achievements—otherwise, that you will be models of constancy, patriotism and discipline. You will act as real friends to freedom and the throne for which you shed your blood, and, as such, you will oppose all disorder, observers and slaves to the law, as are all men who are worthy of

freedom. I trust that, in ten or twelve days, your general and comrade will again be among you."

MADRID, MAY 26.—Convocation of the Cortes.—The decree for the convocation of the Cortes has only been pub-

lished this morning. It is to the following effect:
"Donna Isabel II. by the grace of God Queen of Castile, &c "Donna Isabel II. by the grace of God Queen of Castle, &c. (the other titles of the Sovereigns of Spain are given, as usual, and in her Royal name Donna Maria Christina of Bourbon, as Queen Regent during the minority of my puissant daughter—ta all whom these presents shall see or hear, he it known that, ha ving lieard the opinion of the Council of Ministers, I have determined, for the purpose of binding more firmly together the throng of ray much helped daughter and the liberties of this love. hrone of my much-beloved daughter and the liberties of this loy, and magnanimous Nation, to hold the session of the Cortes pr mised in the Royal decree of the 28th of September last, i which the revision of the Estatuto Real is to be undertaken, i of which I am charged; for which reason I command and orde that, on the 20th day of August of the current year, the illustrious Poers and Senores Deputies do unite in the capital of Spain, and, in order not to retard the revision of the Estatut Real, the elections are to take place according to the project approved of by the late Chamber of Deputies, and contained in the Royal decree adjoined. You will hold this matter for understood, and take the necessary measures for the execution.

"I, THE QUEEN REGENT.

"At the Pardo, May 24, 1836."

TYINCHESTER REPUBLICAN, and Printing Establishment for sale,—By virtue of a deed out executed by Jas. G. Brooks to the undersigned as truste ated 8th August, 1931, and duly recorded in the Corporation ourt of Winchester, the entire establishment or concern, call-d the Winchester, the entire establishment or concern, call-d the Winchester Republican, to wit: the printing presses and the whole material of the trade, (not including paper or ink,) itlh the good will of the newspaper and of the office aforesaid, itll be sold at public aution at the premises in Winchester, Va.

Saturday, the 20th day of August next.

The terms will be from \$1,500 to \$2,000 in cash, and for the The terms will be from \$1,500 to \$2,000 in cash, and for the esidue an extended credit will be given, upon properly securage payment of the same, with interest from the day of sale.

The attention of editors and printers is invited to attend to the sale of this valuable establishment. All required information as to its situation and value will be given at Winchester when the property sold without in cumbrance. ISAAC RUSSELL, Trustee, Winchester.

july 15

TEACHER WANTED .-- An Assistant Teacher, qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics, is wanted in Washington Academy. The salary is three hundred dollars, and board found by the trustees. Appli-cants for the situation will forward their testimonials to the subscriber by the fourth wednesday, the trustees will make the selection.
WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON, scriber by the fourth Wednesday in Angust next, on which day

Secretary of the Board of Trustees Princess Anne, Md. July 4, 1836. (Gl.) july 12—1aw OTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—James River and Kanawha Canal.—Proposals will be received at the Office of the James River and Kanawha Company, in the city of Richmond, from the 15th to the 23d day of August, for

city of Richmond, from the 15th to the 23d day of August, for the construction of all the excavation, embankment, and walling, not now under contract, together with nearly all the culverts and the greater portion of the locks between Lynchburg and Maidens' Adventure.

The work now advertised embraces the twenty miles between Columbia and the head of Maidens' Adventure Pond, the eight miles between Seven Island Falls and Scottsville, and about twenty isolated sections, reserved at the former letting, between Scottsville and Lynchburg.

The quantity of masonry offered is very great, consisting of about 200 culverts of from three to thirty feet span, nine aqueducts, thirty-five locks, a number of wastes, with several farm and road bridges.

General plans and specifications of all the work, and special

General plans and specifications of all the work, and special found at the offices of the several principal assistant engineers n the line of the canal.

The work will be prepared for examination by the 25th of aly; but mechanics, well recommended, desirous of immediate apployment, can obtain contracts for the construction of a num-Persons offering to contract, who are unknown to the subscri-

rerisons one mig to contact, who are mixinown to the substruct, or any of the assistant engineers, will be expected to acompany their proposals by the usual certificates of character addability.

CHARLES ELLET, jun. and ability. CHARLES ELLET, jun. Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Co.

Oner Engineer of the sames five and value of the bridges, and a number of locks and culverts, are reserved for a future letting. Persons visiting the line for the purpose of obtaining work, would do well to call at the office of the Company in the city of Richmond, where any information which they may desire will e cheerfully communicated.

The valley of James River, between Lynchburg and Rich-C. E. Jr. june 2-3tawtAug20

TIWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.-

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county Virginia, on the 29th day of December last, a negro man slave named ALEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of age feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, smooth face, having ittle if any beardy flat nose, thick lips, and white teeth.

ook with him a blue cloth coat, home-made kersey pantaloo red black after they were made; a pair of corded riding par loons with buttons up the legs; a white fur hat, and a pair taloons with buttons up the legs; a white fur hat, and a pair of boots. The said negro is well acquainted with the colored people in Montgomery county, Maryland, having been two or three times to Brookeville, and several times to camp meeting in that county. He is also acquainted in Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and was seen near the latter town on the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion. There is some reason to believe that he has procured free papers from some colored person in this county or in the District of Columbia, and that he has been induced to run off by or-with a white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Philawhite woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Phila lelphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This wo nan is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed murde and escaped from Virginia 12 or 18 months ago. I will give the above reward provided the said negro slave is delivered in the ail of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of

ail of this county, or in the lan of the angelin.

Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.

ELI OFFUTT.

Baltimore, will be attended to character can also be produced.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE in the village of Niagara Falls.—The subscribers, having completed the plan and survey of the village of Niagara Falls, will offer a large pertion of it for sale at public auction, to be held at the Eagle Hotel, near the Falls, on Tuessy, the 2d day of August next, and continue from day to day at the whole is disposed of, in lots comprising due proportions building and water lots or mill seats, the latter of which are of bottoms and water lots of min sears, the latter of which are already prepared with canals and races, for the immediate erec-tion and operation of hydraulic establishments of any extent or description. The terms of sale will be, one-fourth of the pur-chase money in hand, and the remainder in six yearly instalents, with an annual interest, secured by mortgage on the pro-

erty. The fashionable practice of laying out embryo towns and cities a every bay and nook along the lake shores, and at every point f confluence of the large rivers of our country, and selling nem by maps, accompanied with flourishing anticipations of their ature growth and greatness, is becoming so justly obnoxious to uspicion, not to say ridicule, that we should be deterred from neaking of the property we now offer, in the terms we think it evits, were it not for the general knowledge which pervades very part of the United States, of the situation and peculiar loulities of the Niagara Falls. This knowledge cannot have calities of the Niagara Falls. This knowledge cannot have failed to satisfy those who possess it, that the various parts of this extraordinary and splendid position were specially designed by the Creator for the concentration and display of great moral as well as physical power; and will enable them to appreciate the views we are about to offer.

We venture, then, upon the bold assertion, that the country at and around the Falls of Niagara possesses, to a greater extent, the various elements necessary to the useful and profitable employment of labor, and greater cancelies for the magnificent display

ment of labor, and greater capacities for the magnificent display and embellishments of art and the elaborations of science, than any other spot in the United States; in other words, that it comoines more of those natural advantages which tend to invite, col-ect, sustain, and adorn a great population, than fall to the lot of any city in the civilized world.

Situated in a latitude most favorable to enterprise and energy, Situated in a latitude most favorable to enterprise and energy, occupying the centre of a country of vast extent, and, in proportion to its extent, of unequalled fertility and beauty, to any part of which it has easy access, by a most extraordinary combination of water and land communications, radiating in every direction; possessing within itself a water power to the call purposes, which has no parallel, either in extent, uniform or safety, it will enjoy incalculable advantages for commerce as well as manufactures, in the immense field which is opened for the collection of raw materials of every species of manufactures. the collection of raw materials of every species of manufacture, and for distributing, vending, and exchanging its fabrics.

To the North and East, it is now but seven miles to ship navi-

gation at Lewiston, whence there is a continuous navigation to the Atlantic, through Lake Ontario, the Rideau canal, and the St. Lawrence, in one direction, in another, to New York, by Oswego, the Erie canal, and the Hudson. To the South and West it is only one mile and a half distant from a beautiful and safe harbor on the Niagara river, formed by Connor's island and the American shore, between which and Black Rock and Buffalo American shore, between which and Black Rock and Buffalo two daily steamboats, as well as other lake vessels, are now plying, and from which a range of ship navigation extends through all the upper lakes, connecting itself at various points with the Ohio and Mississippi by means of the numerous canals and railroads already made, and in progress of construction in tha and railroads already made, and in progress of construction in tha direction. As soon as the contemplated canal around the Falls, which will commence at Connor's harbor, and, passing through the village of Niagara, terminate at Lewiston, shall be accomplished, the ship navigation will be complete. But if this great work be not speedily undertaken, it is the intention of the subscribers to open a ship navigation, requiring no lockage, from Connor's harbor into the centre of the village, a distance of but little more than a mile.

than a mile.

We have already an uninterrupted boat navigation to the Hudson through the Niagara river and the Erie canal, into which it enters, by a lock, at the mouth of Tonnewanda creek. Our principal connexions by land will be by three railreads, which are already far advanced, and will be completed during the present summer: one of them to the North, connecting with the Ontario navigation at Lewiston, a distance of seven miles; another at the East, uniting with the Eric canal at Lockport, twenty-two miles; and the third to the South, crossing the same canal at Tonnewanda, ten miles, and thence proceeding to Black

Rock and Buffalo.

The beautiful formation and richness of the grounds at and in the vicinity of the Falls, combined with prospects of unrivalled splendor, and, above all, the proverbial healthfulness of the inhabitants, will render this village the summer, and, in a short time, the permanent residence of gentlemen of fortune, from every part of the United States. Indeed, a great rush is already making for country seats along the banks of the river on each side of the Falls. The "Lake Fevers," as they are erroneously called, and other epidemic diseases common to the Western called, and other epidemic diseases common to the Western country, are scarcely known at the Falls, nor has a single case of the cholera ever occurred here, although it has repeatedly visited and scourged the surrounding towns with which the inhabitants are in coverage than the country interests. habitants are in constant intercourse. Its extraordinary salubrity is probably owing to the pure and limpid waters of the Niagara, imparting, by their rapid and unceasing motion, elasticity and vigor, as well as a uniform temperature, to the atmosphere.

Most of the lands comprised in this village have been in the hands of two of the subscribers for more than thirty years. They were purchased at a regird when the whole counter was

They were purchased at a period when the whole country was nothing but a wilderness, and at a price which was deemed extravagant in those days, under a persuasion that they embraced the most favorable site on the Western waters for the establishthe most favorable site on the Western waters for the establishment of a large town. The tardiness of its improvements, hitherto, has been cause of surprise to many, and of complaints by some of the want of proper liberality on the part of the proprietors; but it is evident that, until recently, the population and resources of the country have not been such as to justify the expense of undertaking improvements on a scale commensurate with the importance of the position; and they were unwilling to mar its destinies by promiscuous and unrestrained sales of the most valuable portions of it to persons who had no means to improve them, and the effect of which would have been to create embarrassments in regard to an enlarged distribution and use of the water power, that could not afterwards be retrieved. Some sales, however, have occasionally been made, but at such desales, however, have occasionally been made, but at such de-tached points as not to interfere with the general arrangement of the water power; and some ten or dozen mills and other hytraulic establishments are now in successful operation

But the aspect of the Western country having, of late, undergone a most important change, they have, since their recent sale to the other subscriber, and in connexion with him, and in additional subscribers are subscribers. to the other subscriber, and in connexion with him, and in addition to other corresponding measures, constructed a new and capacious canal, parallel with the old one, and both of them capable of any required extension, for the accommodation of mills and machinery of any and every description, and which, when erected, will not be crowded, as is usually the case, along the sides of rugged and precipitous banks, exposed to the dangers of flood and ice, but occupy dry and beautiful ground, and exhibiting the appearance of handsome streets, bordered by regular lines of substantial manufactories, and possessing a neverfailing power at perfect command. Many valuable buildings will be erected, and other improvements made, during the present season by the proprietors, while extensive preparations, such as the formation of spacious brick-yards, opening of stone and lime quarries, of which there are abundance in the immediate neighborhood, and the erection of additional saw mills, &c. are now in progress, for the operation of the next.

are now in progress, for the operation of authinia saw and say are now in progress, for the operation of the next.

We trust that many of the substantial manufacturers of the Eastern States will avail themselves of this favorable opportuniy to establish themselves at a place where labor and provisions is well as most of the raw materials for manufacture, are abun dant, and cheaper than where they now reside, and where they will find a ready sale, at advanced prices, for all their fabrics.

Niagara Falls, May 4, 1836. Engraved maps of the village may be had of A. H. Colton, Map Publisher, No. 4, Spruce street, or of Leavitt, Lord & Co. Booksellers, Broadway, New York; and of O. G. Steele, may 31-wt20thJuly

VERY VALUABLE FAUQUIER FARMS FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishes to sell the farm in Fauquier county, Virginia, on which he resides, containing 600 acres. It is distant from Alexandria and Georgetown forty miles, with a good turnpike communication, and eleven miles morth of Warrenton. This land has been cultivated for many years with a view to its improvement, in the use of clover and plaster. It is a highly improvable soil, well adapted to the growth of grain, and peculiarly so to grass. It is believed there is no better grass land in the State, which is now the most profitable use to which our lands can be put. There is a most abundant supply of wood and timber, and the farm nearly half enclosed with a substantial stone fonce, vary, fine meadows, which have with a substantial stone fence; very fine meadows, which by the fall will be enlarged to fifty or sixty acres, all natural mea-dow land. The health of the county is not surpassed in the

world.

Also, a farm of 500 acres adjoining the town of Warrenton on the west, (with a spacious house in the town,) of which there are 150 acres of woodland. This land is of a fine soil, which, connected with its location, makes it as valuable as any farm in the county. Warrenton is a flourishing and increasing village, and a place of much resort in the segment comits. county. Warrenton is a noarishing and increasing ymage, and a place of much resort in the summer, from its proximity to the Fauquier springs, six miles distant. Upon this farm very extensive meadows may be had.

"The Plains" post office, Fauquier county, Va.

may6-w2mcp THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Erastus Rogers, late of Florida, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of June next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this lith by of July, 1836.

JOHN C. SMITH, Jul 13—w3w Administrator.

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