WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1836.

Whatever may be justly said in derogation of the general character of the proceedings in Congress during the late session, it is yet certain that good has come of them. If, in consequence, we cannot boast that the country is redeemed and disenthralled, we can at least claim for our political friends, that, in the face of a decided majority against them in one branch of Congress, and an overwhelming preponderance in the other, they have effected results, important to the country, and in the main auspicious of a general reform. Whis principles have triumphed in fact, though every proposition made by the Whigs in Congress met with the most determined opposition within the Capitol, and was assailed with the most virulent animosity by the instruments and organs of the Spoils'-party out of doors.

Fresh evidence, in support of this general conclusion, is furnished by the Treasury Circular which appears in our columns to-day. We do not speak of the measure which it embodies; for we regard the whole procedure which it indicates either as an experiment upon public credulity, to be used at the coming election, but to be abandoned before the time comes for enforcing it, or as a measure of the same arbitrary character as the removal of the public deposites in 1833, emanating from the imperious will of an irresponsible Magistrate, the execution of which will not only effectually cripple the deposite banks, but produce universally a derangement of all the business of the country.

We will not here attempt to pourtray to our readers in all its absurdity the gross delusion of the scheme of substituting a metallic currency for the admirable currency with which the United States is now gifted. Fortunately, we have a portrait of it, drawn to the life, by one of the most honest and enlightened friends of the very Administration which has broached it. "The credit system"-that is, the sound paper currency and banking system-"The credit system," said Mr. Senator TALLMADGE, in his very able is the offspring of free institutions: it is found to exist, and its influence is felt, in proportion to the freedom enjoyed by any People. To the · United States has been left the honor of maturing and perfecting this system. To the United States, also, is the honor due of having first applied the system of steam navigation. The effects on the general prosperity of the nation have been as sensibly felt in the one case as in the other; and he who should at this day recommend an entire abandonment of our credit system for a sole and exclusive metallic currency, would be deemed no less visionary than he 'who should attempt to substitute a Pennsylvania ridiculous usage of the House, that great ma'wagon for a locomotive or a canal packet, or jority was not enough; and the inquiry was a stair carpet half as long again as it would last without the strips of paper.—Magazine of Domestic Economy. the Mississippi in a flat boat, instead of those ' splendid palaces which now move majestically on ' its waters. Shall we then, Mr. President, check this tide of prosperity, by the introduction of new and untried schemes? Shall we not be content with the necessaries, the comforts, the conveniences, and the luxuries of life, ' which are so widely diffused throughout this whole country? Shall we attempt to over-'throw, subvert, and destroy a system which ' has produced all these blessings? which has 'brought happiness and plenty to the door of every man? and that, too, for the purpose of adopting some of the exploded doctrines of the political economists of Eu-'rope?" Is not this well put? And is it not

' MUST NOT, prevail." We shall add nothing of our own to what Mr. TALLMADGE predicated of a measure, which, we venture to say, he could not then have persuaded himself to be seriously within the contemplation of the Administration.

unanswerable? To the following conclusion of

the remarks of the same honorable and respectable

Senator upon this point, we think we hear pub-

lic sentiment responding by unanimous cheers

of assent and approbation: "An entire aban-

' donment of the credit system, and a return to

' a sole and exclusive metallic currency, if it

were practicable, would produce desolation and

' destruction from one extremity of the Union to

the other. Such notions ought not, cannot,

To return to our purpose, when we began this article. One of the Whig propositions most strenuously opposed and defeated, by a strict party vote, towards the close of the last session PROCEEDINGS OF ALEXANDRIA.

IN COUNCIL, JULY 9. Mr. Snowden offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Common Council of Alexandria hav

tizens of the town, offer their sincere condolements to the amily of the illustrious deceased for the afflicting loss they nave sustained by this bereavement; and that the Mayor of the Corporation be requested to transmit to them a copy

A copy—test:

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—Under this title new daily morning paper is about to make its ppearance in the Commercial Emporium. It will be issued under the auspices of Mr. Brooks, ate the European correspondent of the Portand Advertiser, and Mr. Hupson, proprietor of the New York News Room, and publisher of firm bring into the joint stock an aggregate of talent and capacity suited to the various demands upon it, which can hardly fail of success. Mr. Brooks is a writer of taste and judgment, whose letters and correspondence, extensively published by the newspaper press, have made his name familiar with the reading public, and excited a favorable feeling, which will no doubt well second the enterprise in which the writer is now about to engage. The chosen field of operations is ample, though certainly not unoccupied; but in the liberal spirit of competition which distinguishes that field, and with the enrgy and perseverance, the tact and talent of its ilots, there is good reason to anticipate that the New York Express will go ahead. The first number is to appear in the course of a few days.

NATCHITOGHES, JUNE 11.
The steamer Statesman arrived at this place on Monday ast, bringing a company of volunteers of about fifty men, from Georgia, well provided with muskets—they are on

Steamboat burnt.—Through the politeness of Mr. Geo. Porter, one of the passengers, we learn that the steamboat Samson took fire about 50 miles below the mouth of the Ohio river, on her passage up, at half past 9 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the 28th ult. and burnt to the water's edge. of Tuesday, the 25th ult. and burnt to the water's edge. Great loss was sustained in goods and money, but no lives known, with certainty, to be lost, although many were obliged to jump overboard to save themselves. The boat was run on shore, and the passengers soon rescued from their disagreeable situation by the Teche, now lying at the wharf. The officers are mentioned as having behaved with praiseworthy coolness and steadiness of purpose in the midst of danger.—Whig.

raged, a messenger informed him that his built had grown hery surly. Mr. N. immediately wrote a few lines to the man who had his bull in pasturing, and by accident directed this letter to the association. It was opened by a moderator, when, to his utter astonishment, he read as follows: 'You may tie up the old bull for the present, and when I can attend to it I will come and take care of him." The reverend members were totally nonplussed, but at length an idea was started and adopted as explanatory: It was this: that by the old bull they must understand the devil, whom they were to secure till Mr. N. could come and take care

slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out, in order o lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The strips should be, within an inch or two, as ong as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in

Somnambulism.—A young man, steerage passenger on board the steamboat Charles Townsend, just after she left Huron, in his sleep jumped overboard. Before a boat could be lowered, he was some way behind, but when picked up was neither injured nor frightened.

Wooden Parement.-The experiment made in Broadway, in New York, last year, of paving with wood, afte the Russian method, has proved entirely successful. No other kind of pavement can be compared with it. Car ages run over it almost without noise, and without rackges rath over the amose whatout noise, and white the rack-ge carriages and horses to pieces like a stone pavement, project is on foot to pave the whole of Broadway with ood. It would be a great improvement, although neces-

Gunpowder accident.—Three individuals who were firing adute at Hacketstown (N. J.) on the 4th, it appears by the Jer yman, were distressingly mangled. Two guns had been free rapid succession, and on charging the piece the third time ithout sponging it, the powder exploded, which so lacerated intimular spong and te, the powder exploded, which so accerated the left arm of James Dougherty, that it was found necessary immediately to amputate it near the shoulder, and his right nand was so injured that it is feared he will entirely lose the use of it. Francis Ferrell had both hands almost forn off, the left was amputated the day following, and Peter Valentine had a humb torn off at the hand.

At Troy, New York, on the 6th of July, at the residence of her grandfather, the Hon. John D. Dickinson, Anna Elizabeth Josephine White, daughter of Benj. Ogle Tayloe, Esq. of this city, aged 22 months and 4

GALT HOUSE,

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, through the Post flice, or at his office, No. 208, Spruce street, Philadelphia, un-the 27th inst. for the delivery of Stone at the Delaware Break-ater, during the present summer and fall, to the value of one indred thousand dollars.

undred thousand dollars.

A portion of the stone will be required in pieces weighing pwards of two tons, and the residue in pieces of not less that quarter of a ton in weight. Contracts will be made for a par the whole, as shall be found most advantageous to the publi

Further particulars in a subsequent advertisement.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Philadelphia, July 11, 1836. subscriber, on the subscriber, on the subscriber, on the 6th instant, negro WILLIAM, who calls himself William Smith; said negro is about twenty-eight years of age, nearly six feet high, very large and muscular, full black face, with a very flat nose, had a slight scratch or cut on his nose at the time he eloped; he talks slow, and rather thick, plays on the 6th of the transparence. e fiddle rather roughly; said negro has no scars now recol-cted, except on his left arm near the shoulder. He took with m several articles of clothing, among others a coarse drab

rock coat.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said negroin the District of Columbia, or out of the State, provided he is secured in jail so that I get him; and thirty dollars if taken is the State.

W. MITCHELL, Near Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 11, 1836. In consequence of complaints which have been made of rauds, speculations, and monopolies, in the purchase of the public lands, and the aid which is said to be given to effect hese objects by excessive bank credits, and dangerous, it sites, and the general evil influence likely to result to the public interests, and especially the safety of the great amount of money in the Treasury, and the sound condiion of the currency of the country, from the further exchange of the national domain in this manner, and chiefly for bank credits and paper money, the President of the structed, after the 15th day of August next, to receive in y the xisting laws, viz. gold and silver, and, in the proper cases, Virginia land scrip: provided, that, till the 15th of December next, the same indulgences heretofore extended as to the kind of money received, may be continued for any quantity of land not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to each purchaser who is an actual settler or bona fide resident in the State where the sales are made

In order to insure the faithful execution of these instructions, all Receivers are strictly prohibited from accepting for land sold any draft, certificate, or other evidence of money or deposite, though for specie, unless signed by the Treasurer of the United States, in conformity to the act of April 24, 1820. And each of those officers is required to annex to his monthly returns to this Department the amount of gold and of silver respectively, as well as the bills received under the foregoing exception; and each deupon a deposite of money the proportions of it actually paid in gold, in silver, and in bank notes. All former instructions on these subjects, except as now modified, will be considered as remaining in full force.

The principal objects of the President in adopting this easure being to repress alleged frauds, and to withhold any countenance or facilities in the power of the Government from the monopoly of the public lands in the hands of speculators and capitalists, to the injury of the actual settlers in the new States, and of emigrants in search of new homes, as well as to discourage the ruinous extension of bank issues and bank credits, by which those results are generally supposed to be promoted, your utmost vigilance is required, and relied on, to carry this order into complete LEVI WOOBURY,

OBITUARY.-[COMMUNICATED.]

Mrs. ELIZA POTTS, relict of John Potts, died in Alexandria on the 18th June, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. SEMMES, and in the 69th year of her

rounger branch of the houses of Douglas and Dalhousie

there Mrs. P. was born. She went with her father's family early to Scotland, and was educated in Glasgow.

The family of Mrs. P. on returning to Virginia, made Alexandria their place of residence. She was there married to Mr. John Potts, whose opulence and courtesy enabled them to extend wide the rites of hospitality. The ntimacy and confidence of General Washington were en-

Joyed by them in an eminent degree.

Mrs. Ports was naturally of a cheerful temperament, and having in early life mingled much in gay society, her feelings partook of the vivacity consequent thereon. Her mind was, however, strong, discriminating, and correct; and a rare combination of such characteristics made her an intelligent and delightful experience.

OFFICE OF THE CHES. & OHIO CANAL COMPANY, ?

TRAYED OR STOLEN from the subscriber, on the nead and two white hind feet; also, a SORREL without shoes, a little lame, and about 11 years old. Whoever will return said horses, or give information where they can be ound, shall be handsomely rewarded.

OUDOUN LAND FOR SALE.—The subscr Debug desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale that valuable 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 Londoun 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

This farm in fact is one of the best and most desirable in the ounty, situated in one of the most beautiful sections of the ountry, and distinguished for its healthiness, as is amply prov-

y family for the last univy-four years.

Persons desirous of possessing themselves of this valuable act of land would do well to call without delay.

If not dispose tract of land would do wen to can without delay. If not dispose ed of at private sale before the 15th day of September next, will be offered at public sale on that day, when the terms wibe made known.

JAMES GREENLEASE.

PHYHIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the sub has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washingtonty, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administrator 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 11th day of July, 1836.

JOHN C. SMITH, July 13—w3w

Administrator.

TISHING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—I will se est and heaviest timber. The situation is healthy, and the ospect fine and extensive. It is well adapted to the growth all the various crops usually cultivated in the lower counties of all the various crops usually cultivated in the lower counties of Maryland. The sources for manuring and improving are abundant, and are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other farm in that part of the county. But what especially recommends to at this particular period, is its admirable location for a fishery, hough yet untried. It is adjoining to, and immediately below, almost any length; and from its location necessarily defend Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises d judge for themselvas.

d judge for themselves.

Terms made known by application to
F. MATTHEWS,

Near Harris's Lot Post Office, Charles county, Md.

FROM THE SOUTH.-OFFICIAL.

To Receivers of Public Money, and to the Deposite | Extract from General Scott's despatch to the War Department, of 2d July, 1836. "Head Quarters, Army of the South, "Fort Mitchell, July 2, 1836.

SIR: Since my last letter, I have been down the rive organize the service as low as Irwinton, and to put the sposable force of Georgia, after nearly doubling the guard the left bank of this river, handsomely in the field. m now but just emerged from the creeks and swamps to be south and southwest. The Georgians moved in two olumns, with three small battalions of United States Arained the immediate command of one of those columns and gave the other to Major General Sanford. The two mounted to about 1,200 men. We moved with pack corses, the country being so deluged with rain that no ragon could accompany either column. I shall be back at councie to-night, (by means of a steamboat,) where I shall eccive General Sanford's report. I saw no recent trail of nore than two or three Indians, which were directed to ards this place or Tuskegee, no doubt for the purpose o

"One hostile warrior only we picked up, who declared that he was going in to give himself up.
"The number of hostile warriors now here in confine-

nent is about 480, most of them with their families. The vhole number of prisoners at Tuskegee, the Alabama and riendly Indian camps west of this, Major General Jesup is mabled to give me with accuracy. He thinks there might ave been yesterday about 350 warriors at those places, bides women and children, and the party of Neah-Micc

150, whom I desired him some days ago to cause to be disarmed. This service will probably be performed to-day "I enclose a note from Major General Patterson to Major General Jesup, which shows that 100 warriors may e added to the foregoing number, including a noted leader

"I received yesterday a letter from Col. Henderson, who sengaged in erecting a shed, &c. on this side of the river, at the head of summer navigation, for the reception of army supplies from New Orleans. It contains this paragraph supplies from New Orleans. It contains this paragraph—
'I am led to believe that the position you directed my command to occupy has been productive of important results.
The day after the expedition of our two companies and
part of Captain Love's troop, 250 of the hostile Indians,
men, women, &c., belonging to Jim Henry's band, surrendered to Gen. Watson without firing a gun.

"It is now thought by the best informed, that there cannot now be in the late Creek country more than from forty
to sixty hostile warriors. Some of these have sent word

o sixty hostile warriors. Some of these have sent word that they will soon be here, and are probably only delayed by the swell in the Euchee creek, which renders it difficult

"A few minutes after my arrival at Roanoke, fifteen niles above Irwinton, on the 25th ult., two Indian trails, eading to Florida, were reported to me—one three and a laff, the other one and a half miles below me, and respectvely one and two days old. Not a minute was lost in organizing two detachments of horse to give pursuit. I have note from Col. Beall, who commanded one of the detach tence for four days.) from which I am afraid that he hal d at Fort Gaines, and, hearing that the fugitives were kill ng the inhabitants of Baker county, contented himself with ending thirty men to their assistance, instead of marching with his whole force, about 175 men. He was instructe specially and minutely, in a letter written with my own hand, never to give up the pursuit till stopped by starvation I have better hopes of the other detachment, commanded by an excellent partisan, Captain Jerningan. No report is reived from him. It was expected, however, that the twails would unite, and the two detachments become on think that no other party has got across the rive

I believe that there has hardly been a sharp skirmish on this side of the river, whilst there have been many hor rencounters on the Georgia bank. The latter were made by the more desperate of the enemy, and in every instance probably to cover the passage of families endeavoring to probably to cover the passage of families endeavoring to emigrate to Florida, or to capture the horses, provisions, &c. necessary to facilitate emigration. Partial successes were obtained by the enemy in several of those affairs; in others they were repulsed; and in all it was seen that to escape with families, packs, &c. would be extremely hazardous. Consequently, the Hitchetees have generally sent in or abandoned their families, and, with a few individuals of other tribes, have, finally, by some extraordinary neglect at and below Roanoke, succeeded in getting over the Chattaloochee.

well guarded by the Georgians, aided by two well manner steamers cruising up and down. One of these destroyed many canoes, rafts, &c. Major General Sanford crossed the bridge at Columbus, and took up his camp four miles further, early in June; and although he had about ,000 unarmed men, with but 400 armed, the enemy though all Georgia was pouring into their country. About the same time, Major General Jesup made his entry into the riendly Indians. This latter movement precipitated and

minutes, to complete arrangements below, for two days. As it is the centre of correspondence and business, I shall re-

Brigadier General Moore, of this State, whose basis of operations has been Irwinton, is placed by my order below the south branch of the Cow-ag-gee, extending himself far to the right and left. I shall instruct him to send a company of horse or two as far to the southwest as Pea rive He appears, from his movements and correspondence, to b an officer of much merit. His force, mostly mounted, con

'I shall direct Major General Sanford to keep out small detachments on the branches of the Cow-ag-gee, and of the Hatchee Chubbee, to precipitate the surrender of the small parties of the enemy yet out. General Jesup wil take measures of a similar character on the upper parts f those streams which are nearer to his depots at Tuske

I have twice written to the Governor of Florida in great detail. The copy of my last letter is herewith enclosed, and I would send a copy of the other, but that I am separated from my books and papers. A copy of an order is enclosed respecting the West

"I have directed Major General Jesup to post two small battalions of artillery (here) in positions on the post road from Columbus to Tuskegee. This will be done in a few days, and I have caused the agent of the General Post Office to be advised of the directions.

"On my return to this place, I shall open a correspond ence with Brigadier General Wool, and hope soon to be able to spare him the detachment of United States Marines and some companies of Georgia and Alabama volunteers should they be needed in the Cherokee country. "I have the honor to be, &c.
"WINFIELD SCOTT.

Brigadier General Jones,
"Adjutant General of United States Army."

TOTICE.-To all whom it may concern.-This be out any further delay, to complete my collections, and have a final settlement with all and every one who has any claim against me. My many and heavy liabilities on account of officers' fees, or gently 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.

ise I shall be conged, unit respect to persons.

THOMAS BALDWIN, june 14—lawamep 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 Nottingham; Mr. Richard L. Humphreys, of Piscataway, and Mr William Thomas, of Bladensburg. THOMAS BALDWIN.

encing in most complete order. About one-half of this land is cleared and divided into convenient fields, with a sufficiency of neadow; it is well adapted to the use of clover and plaster; the ast spring. The road leading to Littlestown passes nearly hrough the centre of it; the balance is covered with thrifty young timber. The improvements are—
A first-rate Merchant Mill, two stories high, seventy-three leet long, and thirty-six feet wide, built principally of stone, noving three pairs of stones, with all the other necessary machinery is the west stories and as the cover and as the cover of th

A Saw Mill in complete order, and in a good neighborhood

for work.

A Distillery—This is probably one of the best locations in the country, there being a sufficiency of wood on the farm, grain in the neighborhood plenty, and ready sale for whiskey at home. This establishment has been in operation for about thirty years: the whiskey made has always stood high in market.

A large brick Dwelling-house, two stories high, forty-three feet by forty, with a large back building, two stories high; this house is finished in the best manner, from the cellar to the garret; in short, it is one of the most comfortable and best finished farm houses in the county; it is now in complete order.

Possession of the above described property will be given on the 25th of August next, except one-half of the dwelling-house, the land bearing crop, and two of the tenant houses; possession of the reserved parts will be given on the 1st day of April, 1837.

Also, a FARM containing about 200 acres, adjoining the above farm: the road to Littlestown passes directly through it. About-160 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the fencing is in excellent order It is divided into convenient fields; there are about 20 acres of meadow, and any reasonable amount could be made, as it is peculiarly well adapted to the growth of timothy and clover. It has been used principally as a grazing farm; the balance, about 40 acres, is covered with thrifty young timber.

oor, of pure water.

Also, a LOT, near the above, containing about 14 acres, coered with young chestnut. The road passes directly through it.

The above property may be divided or otherwise on the day of ale, to suit purchasers.

sale, to suit purchasers.

The conditions of the above sale, as prescribed by the court, are: That the purchaser or purchasers pay the trustee one-third of the purchase money within ten days next ensuing the day of sale, and shall give his notes, with security, to be approved of any said trustee, for the payment of the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale. On the rational payments, with interest from the day of sale. ney, and not believe, the deed, clear of all incumbrance.

JEFFERSON SHIELDS, Trustee

june 28

JEFFERSON SHIELDS, Trustee.

JUNE 28

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

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

Reference is made to Judge Pope and Stoney Breeze, Esq. f Carlisle, and DAVID J. BAKER, Esq. of Kaskaskia, who are

alia will please to insert the above twice a week for four weeks, nd send their accounts to the office of the National Intelligener for payment, and each send a paper containing it to the sub-

The Lands above, not being sold at private sale, will be *positively* sold, at auction, in the market space in this place, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August next, for cash; and it the same time and place will be sold, on the same terms, all

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.

STOrders from a distance should be forwarded immediately, as more 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, SPLENDID SCHEME. \$100,000 Capital Prize,



dividuals, by the package.

The printed official drawing will be forwarded to all who order tickets, as soon as the drawing is over.

june 8—eo5wcp

of Congress, was that of Mr. Hunt, of N. York, for the institution of a committee, to sit during the recess, to inquire into alleged frauds at the land offices, and speculations in lands by public officers. This very motion for inquiry, with the

officers. This very motion for inquiry, with the denunciations of similar and other abuses in the land sales by Mr. Senator Ewing, in the other House, are recited in the Exposé of the Government paper, which accompanies the

Treasury circular, as the chief grounds of the President's directing this extraordinary circular to be sent forth. "According to the debates in Congress (says the Official) the resolutions of Mr Hunt's committee, the fraud-bill of the land committee of the Senate, and the current reports, some of the worst of these scenes are now in full exhibition-speculation, monopoly, fraud, combinations to cheat the Government and to oppress the settler-aggravated by suspected

connexions between public men and public money, deposite banks and land officers, and giving birth to powerful associations 'to control the legislative action of Congress,' in relation to the national domain and the national treasure! These are serious matters, and brought forward IN A WAY TO COMMAND INQUIRY, TO AR-REST PUBLIC ATTENTION, and to require the faithful exercise of high and responsible du-

Congress for these official admissions of abuses which "the party" in Congress would not suf- the Shipping List. The parties to the proposed fer to be even inquired into-abuses so serious, and brought forward in such a way as, in the opinion of the Executive, " to COMMAND inquiry" and "to ARREST PUBLIC ATTENTION. If the Whigs in Congress have not, in the course of the late session, accomplished every thing they aimed at, surely they have effected much, had they done no more than this.

ties." We demand credit for the Whigs in

But they have done more, much more, than this. If there was any one measure, more than another, to which "the party" in the Capitol, and the President in his Palace, were bitterly hostile, it was Mr. CLAY's Land Bill, for distributing among the several States the surplus which had accumulated in the Treasury by the extraordinary amount of Sales of Public Lands within the last year or two. That bill was carried through the Senate in the teeth of the party; and, in despite of all the exertions, menaces, and entreaties of the leaders of the majority, it was likely to pass the House of Representatives, and be presented to the President for his signature. But, says the reader, it did not pass. No; but, we answer, a bill did pass, embracing essentially the identical proposition heretofore vetoed by the President-a bill open to every exception that was taken by the Executive to Mr. CLAY's bill, and differing from it only in not

recognizing some principles in regard to the Public Domain, which even the warmest admirer

of the President will not deny to be beneficial Again: the greatest exertions were made, on successive occasions, by the leaders of "the party" in the House of Representatives to defeat the motion of Mr. Wise for an inquiry into the munication between the Government and the Deposite Banks. It required the votes of twothirds of the Members of the House of Representatives to allow Mr. Wise to make this motion. Mr. W. got forty or fifty votes more than a majority to second his motion; but, under the the House, which minority, however, it must be admitted, included the gristle of "the party.' Well: the abuse, or call it error if you will, denounced by the eloquent and intrepid Wise, which "the party" would not suffer to be inquired

into, they were obliged to agree to redress-nay, to extirpate, by the passage of the act to regulate for the future the deposites of the public money. We might add other illustrations, and especially that of the passage of the act intended to reform the manifold and scandalous abuses in the Post Office, for the exposition of which the country is indebted entirely to the fearless and indomitable spirit of the Whigs in the last Congress. But we have said enough to show that the Whies, by their ability and conduct more powerful in a minority than their adversaries in a majority, deserve the plaudits of their friends,

The President of the United States left this city on Monday, upon a visit to his residence in Tennessee. He is not expected to return, we believe, before October.

and the blessings of the country, for the great

good they actually achieved during the late ses-

DETROIT LAND OFFICE.—The amount of sales at the land office in Detroit, for the month of June, amounted to the sum of four hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars!

The KNICKERBOCKER for this month is the first of a new volume, and a good beginningplace for new subscriptions to that entertaining original miscellany. The work contains between 120 and 130 pages of closely printed matter, and is the largest monthly publication issued in this country.

A friend lost by a pun.—When attending my father's business, an English gentleman came into our hardware house in Dublin, and asked to see some bottle-stands. I answered him, and was resolved he should speak in the Dublin phrase, as I had been obliged, when in London, to conform to the phraseology there; I therefore answered, "We have no such article, by"." "Why sir I see one in your window formed like a care

Amount already received and paid out of the Treasury towards them,

Amount received and now on hand, including what was in the Treasury on 1st Jan. last,

Amount received the Treasury on 1st Jan. last,

34,652,464

Amount of permanent Appropriations chargeable on th present year, viz.

Roads within the State of Ohio (3 per cent. fund) -- Roads and canals within the State of Indiana, do. -Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi, do. -Roads and canals within the State of Alabama, do. 119,166 86 Roads and canals within the State of Missouri, do.

Roads and levees within the State of Louisiana, (5 p. cent.) 31,500 00 Encouragement of learning with-in the State of Illinois, (3 p.ct.) Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Colum-Additional compensation to collectors, surveyors, naval offi-

Repayment for lands erroneous-Payment for property lost 1,643 90 Expenses under the Convention with France -Do. with Naples French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon

Duties refunded on merchandise and wines 1.000 00 91 78 Consular receipts - 1,762,174 77

INDEFINITE, ESTIMATED FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1836. Roads and canals within certain - 200,000 States (3 per cent. fund) - Relief of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia -41,250 lectors, surveyors, naval offi-20,000 Repayment for lands erroneously sold Payment for property lost, &c. Revolutionary claims -Revolutionary Pensions - 914,272

Virginia Claims - 34,500 Marine Hospital Establishment 90,000 Interest on the public debt 50,000 1,440,496 00 \$3,913,670 7 B.

A detailed list of the Acts of a general or a public nature passed at the present session of Congress, and the amount appropriated by each act. An act making appropriations, in part, for the Government for the year 1836 \$\\$An act making appropriations for the civil \$843,880 00

and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1836 An act providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes - An act to regulate the deposites of the pub-

lic money
An act to reorganize the General Land An act in addition to the act entitled "An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the year An act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose

74.570 00

43,425 00

5,500 00

5.000 00

1.000 00

An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain -An act to establish the Territorial Govern-

An act to establish the Ferritorial Government of Wisconsin

An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws within the same, and for other purposes

An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Michigan

State of Michigan

An act to carry into effect, in the States of
Alabama and Mississippi, the existing
compacts with those States with regard
to the 5 per cent. fund, and school reservations

An act making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians

An act making an additional appropriation

for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians -An act making a further appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida -

An act making a further appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida An act making an appropriation for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians

Indians

An act making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and for other purposes

An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional

regiment of dragoons, or mounted rifle-In act to provide for the better protection

An act to provide for the better protection of the Western frontier

An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1836

An act making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1836

An act to repair and extend the United States Arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina An act to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other pur-

poses
An act for the purchase of certain rights or inventions of W. H. Bell, of North Car-An act for the payment of certain compa-nies of the militia of Missouri and Indi-ana, for services rendered against the In-

An act to establish an arsenal of construc-tion in the State of North Carolina An act to renew the gold medal struck and presented to General Morgan by order of Congress, in honor of the battle of

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, and for other purposes

An act making appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing the obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836 In act making appropriations for the im-

other purposes -An act for the continuation of the Cum berland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois An act making appropriations for the pay-

ment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year

An act granting half-pay to widows and orphans, where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes. An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1836.

An act making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1836 An act for the relief of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia 1,500,000 00

Note.—The above list includes, it is believed, all the acts of a general or public nature, passed at the present session of Congress, which make any appropriation of money.

REPORT Of the Secretary of the Senate, in compliance with the "Act to authorize the appointment of additional Paymasters and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1836.

Office Secretary of the Senati OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,
JULY 11, 1836.
In obedience to the provisions of the 6th section of the
"Act to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1836, which
requires "the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the
House of Representatives, as soon as many header the House of Representatives, as soon as may be after the of each session of Congress, to publish a statement of all appropriations made during the session, and also a statement of the new offices created and the salaries of each, and also a statement of the offices, the salaries of which are increased, and the amount of such increase," the Secretary of the Senate submits the following report, containing a statement of the new offices created, with the respec-

tive salaries, and also the offices, the salaries of which hav been increased, and the amount of such increase. For the statement of appropriations made at the last ses For the statement of appropriations made at the last session, the Secretary of the Senate refers to the report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 6th July, 1836, (Senate document No. 426,) in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of 25th June, 1836, as containing the information required by the 6th section of the act aforesaid.

WALTER LOWRIE, Secretary.

Statement of the new offices created and the salaries of each and also a statement of the offices the salaries of which are increased, and the amount of such increase, during the last session of Congress, made in pursuance of law.

NEW OFFICES.

Salary

An agent to obtain the legacy of James Smithson, late of London, deceased, for the estab-lishment of the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, salary not fixed.

stants to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, at \$1 50 per day each, each, A Register and Receiver of the Milwalky Land District in Michigan, same as other Regis ters and Receivers.

A Register and Receiver of the Grand river A Register and Receiver of the Grand fiver
Land District, in Michigan, ditto.

A Register and Receiver of the Saginaw Land
District, in Michigan, ditto.

Three additional Clerks in the Treasury Department, under the act to regulate the deposites of the public money, one at a salary of
And two at a salary, each, of
A. C. A. C

A Governor for the Territory of Wisconsin, and a Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

A Secretary for the Territory of Wisconsin,

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wisconsin,
Two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court

of the Territory of Wisconsin, each,

An Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Wisconsin, the same salary and fees as the Attorney for Michigan. tory of Wisconsin, the same fees as the Marshal of the Northern District of New York, and \$200 for extra services A District Judge of the United States for the District of Arkansas,

A District Attorney of the United States for
said District, in addition to his stated fees \$200 for extra services.

A Marshal of the United States for said Dis-

trict, same fees as marshals in other districts, and \$200 for extra services. and \$200 for extra services.

A District Judge of the United States for the District of Michigan,

A District Attorney of the United States for said District, in addition to his stated fees,
\$200 for extra services.

A Marshal of the United States for said District same fees as marshals in other districts. 3.000 00 trict, same fees as marshals in other districts, and \$200 for extra services. The Clerks in the General Land Office, as heretofore pro

A Chief Clerk at a salary of A Secretary to the President of the United States, for signing Land Patents -One Clerk at a salary of Eight Clerks at salaries, each, of 1,00 1,15 Six Clerks at salaries, each, of -A Draughtsman at a salary of 250,000 00 A Messenger at

An Assistant Messenger at In lieu of which, the following are provided for by the Act to reorganize the General Land Office," approved A Principal Clerk of the Public Lands, A Principal Clerk on Private Land Claims,
A Principal Clerk of the Surveys,
A Recorder of the General Land Office, 500,000 00 A Solicitor of the General Land Office,

1,000,000 00 A Secretary to the President of the United States for signing Land Patents, Four Clerks, each, Fwenty Clerks, each. Five Clerks, each, Thirty-five Clerks, each, One Principal Draughtsman, One Assistant Draughtsman, Two Messengers, each,
Three Assistant Messengers, each,

Two Packers, each, - 450 Three additional Paymasters for the Army, with same pay and emoluments as allowed to other Paymasters of th The President is also authorized, in case the present num ber of Paymasters should not be sufficient, to assign the duties of Paymaster to any officer of the Army, to receive while so employed, the same emoluments as are allowed to paymasters, and the number of such officers not to exceed 131,651 48 ne for every two regiments of militia or volunteers. Three additional Surgeons for the Army. Five Assistant Surgeons 2.930 00

The Clerks in the Department of State, heretofore assign ed to the Patent Office, were-One at a salary of Two at salaries, each, of 20,000 00 4,300 00 One Messenger at In lieu of which, there have been provided for the Patent Office by the "Act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for

that purpose," as follows, viz.

A Commissioner of Patents, at a salary of A Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, do. An examining Clerk, do.
Two Clerks, one of whom shall be a competent 1,200 1,000 Draughtsman, Messenger, do. 70
The Secretary of State is authorized to appoint 709.384 42 Board of Examiners, to consist of three disinterested posons, &c. in every case where an appeal shall be made individuals whose applications for patents shall be reject by the Commissioner of Examiners.

493,100 41 rvices, in cach case, the sum of \$1 Messengers in the offices of the Chief Engineer, Adjuant General, the Commanding General, Surgeon Ger Inspector General, Clothing Bureau, Topographical, Ord nance, and Subsistence Departments, all together to re 600,000 00 A Commissioner under the "Act to carry into effect a con-455,454 00

vention between the United States and Spain," approved 6th June ultimo, at a salary of - \$3,500 A Secretary to said commission, do.

A Clerk to said commission, do.

For a Clerk in the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Wisconsin, 800 The Officers and Clerks in the General Post Office, a

heretofore provided for by law, were as follows, viz. Two Assistant Postmasters General, each at Four Clerks, each at Nine Clerks, each at Twenty-four Clerks, each at even Clerks, each at Forty Clerks, each at

Three Assistant Messengers, each at In lieu of which, the following have been provided for by the "Act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settle

ment of the accounts," approved the 2d July instant, viz. Three Assistant Postmasters General, each \$2,50 A Chief Clerk, at

Three principal Clerks, each at

Ten Clerks, each at

Fifteen Clerks, each at

ght Clerks, each at Messenger, at -hree Assistant Messengers, each at An Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office A Chief Clerk for the Auditor's Office. Four principal Clerks, each at -Ten Clerks, each at -Twenty Clerks, each at -

Eight Clerks, each at

A Messenger, at -An Assistant Messenger, at The Postmaster General is authorized, for the accom tion of the Public, in any city, to employ letter-carriers for the delivery of letters, &c. to be paid in such proportions and manner out of the fund raised by charges for the deliv-

ery of letters and papers as the Postmaster General may An Acting Professor of Chemistry at the Military Academy at West Point, \$300

For a new regiment of Dragoons—

A Colonel, pay \$90 per month, and six rations per day.

A Lieutenant Colonel, pay \$75 per month, and five ra-

A Major, pay \$60 per month, and four rations per day. Ten Captains, at pay \$50 per month, and four rations

per day. Eleven First Lieutenants, at \$33 331 per month, and ree rations per day.
Ten Second Lieutenants, at \$33 331 per month, an three rations per day. To be attached to the Pay Department of the Army-

Three additional Paymasters, to receive the same pa and allowances as the present Paymasters of the Army. Whenever suitable non-comm annot be procured from the line of the Army to serve a Paymasters' Clerks, the Paymasters are authorized to en ploy citizens at salaries not to exceed \$500 per annum, each Two Commissioners, for two years, to examine claim under a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, at \$8 per da

A Secretary for the same, at \$5 per day. An Interpreter for the same, at \$2 50 per day. A Clerk for collecting the Indians, &c. Two Blacksmiths, under said treaty, wo Strikers, A Gunsmith, - do. Two additional Interpreters, Keeper of a Dormitory at Mackinac, I wo Farmers, \_ -

1,200 00 Two Assistant Farmers, - 600
Two Mechanics, - 1,200
1,800 00 An Officer, three Assistants, an Interpreter, a Guide with two Assistants, and a deputation of twenty Indians to explore the Indian country, compensation not fixed.

Two additional clerks in the Treasury Department, under 2d section act 3d March, 1835, one at a salary 6 \$1,150, and the other at \$1,000 per annum. For additional clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, \$12,200.

An additional clerk in the office of Commissioners of the Navy Board, at \$900 per annum. The Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan authorized to employ two additional clerks, at a sum not exceeding \$2,300, and allowed the further sum of \$4,000 or additional clerk hire,

The Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri author

The Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri authorized to employ clerks at a sum not exceeding \$3,820.

The Surveyor General of Arkansas allowed the sum of \$2,800 for clerk hire in his office.

The surveyor of Louisiana allowed \$2,500 for clerk hire

The Surveyor General of Mississippi allowed the sun of \$5,000 for clerk hire in his office.

The Surveyor General of Alabama allowed the sum of \$2,000 for clerk hire in his office.

The Surveyor General of Florida allowed the sum of \$3,500 for clerks in his office.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis au

thorized to employ one clerk at \$1,000, and another at \$800 The Superintendent of Indian Affairs south of the Mis-

The Supermendent of Indian Affairs south of the Missouri river authorized to employ one clerk at \$1,000.

The Secretary of War authorized to employ—

One clerk at \$1,600, and one clerk at \$1,400, to be employed in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, for four years.

Three superior for the Province Office at \$1,000, and \$1,000.

Three clerks for the Pension Office, at \$1,000 each, for Six clerks and one messenger in the office of the Quarermaster General, viz.
One clerk at \$1,600.
One clerk at \$1,200.

Four clerks at \$1,000 each. One messenger at \$500.
One clerk for the Ordnance Office, \$1,200. Four clerks at \$1,000 each. One clerk for the Adjutant General's Office at \$1,200 and three clerks at \$1,000 each One clerk in the Engineer Office at \$1,200, and one

lerk at \$1.000. One clerk in the Commanding General's Office at \$1,000

Six clerks and one messenger in the Emigrating Indian Bureau attached to the Subsistence Department, viz.

One clerk at \$1,600; one clerk at \$1,400; one clerk at \$1,200; and three clerks at \$1,000 each, and one messenger at \$500. And all acts authorizing the employment of extra clerks

or for the employment of non-commissioned officers, as clerks in any of the offices of the War Department, re-One clerk in the Topographical Bureau, \$1,000.

Offices the salaries of which have been increased, and the aries of which have soon amount of such increase.

Amount of increas

The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Washington, as superintendent of Potomac bridge,
For extra compensation to the Judge of the Middle District of Florida,
To the excitatory dle District of Florida,

To the assistant messenger in First Comptroller's

Office, in addition to former appropriation,

To the surveyor in Alabama, in addition to a
former appropriation,

In lieu of pay, rations, and all other allowances now authorized, there shall be allowed the following compensation to the officers of the revenue cutters of the U. States, viz.

To each captain, \$1,200 per annum. To each First Lieutenant, \$960 per annum

To each Second Lieutenant, \$860 per annum. To each Third Lieutenant, \$790 per annum. Assistant messenger in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in lieu of former compensation, \$650.

Assistant messenger in office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, in lieu of former compensation, \$500 per annum.

The Translator of Foreign Languages and Librarian in the Department of State, a salary of \$1,600.

The Disbursing Agent in said Department, \$1,450.

The messenger in the office of Commissioner of Indian
Affairs, in lieu of former compensation, \$700. Office Secretary of the Senate, July 11, 1836.

MAMP MEETING .-- There will be a Camp Meeting he charge of the Rev. John Davis, presiding elder of the B. D at Smith's Meeting House, one mile below the Horse-head and six below Brandywine, to continue until the 3d of August—to which our friends are invited, with the neighboring ministers

P. MAURO & SON.—On Monday, the 25th instant, we shall sell by public auction, on the premises, Lot No. 24, in square A, fronting 17 feet on Pennsylvania Avenue, and bounded by an alley on the east side and rear, containing 2,240 square Terms of sale: one-half cash, the residue on a credit of six

Terms of sale: one-hall cash, the residue of a creation of sale months, for note satisfactorily endorsed, bearing date from da of sale. If the terms are not complied with, the lot will be resold at the risk and expense of the purchaser. Sale at 5 o'cloc P. M.

P. MAURO & SON,

the firm of WHITNEY & FORD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to hand them in for payment. Those indebted are requested to settle their respective accounts with Joseph B. Ford, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

WILLIAM WHITNEY, JOSEPH B. FORD.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Whitner & Ford, asks leave to inform the citizens of Washington, and the Public generally, that he will continue to keep at the old stand a general assortment of the best Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, and also every description of Eastern work in his line, made expressly to order. He has employed Mr. Thos. B. Griffin, of the late firm of Griffin & Tilly, to superioud the manufacturing department of his business, who, from intend the manufacturing department of his business, who, from his long experience in cutting and fitting, has gained a celebrity in the style and finish of his work, with which few compete and in the style and finish of his work, will which hew compete and none excel. He has made such arrangements as will insure punctuality, and hopes, from a strict attention to business, to share a part of the public favor.

JOSEPH B. FORD,

Sign of the Golden Boot, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel.

Thursday the Statistical Trunniture.—On Thursday, the 21st inst. I shall sell at Mrs. Latimer's, in front of the President's square, the elegant and fashionable drawing room and chamber furniture of Elbert Herring, Esq. I superior and elegant spring scat sofa

1 handsome marble top centre table Claw feet dining tables 1 elegant plush rocking chair 1 dozen mahogany hair seat chairs 1 pair large gilt mirrors, best French plates Brass fenders and fire sets

A very rich, elegant, new imperial carpet Ottomans and rugs to match Handsome mantel and astral lamps Ingrain chamber carpet, hair mattress
1 mahogany French bedstead
Gentleman's desk or secretary, bureaus, wardrobes
Cane chairs, best chintz curtains

1 pair mantel vases and flowers Superior 14 day mantel timepiece and ornaments Best plated urn, candlesticks, fruit baskets, coasters, cas

tors, cut glassware, &c. &c.
Terms cash. Sale at 11 o'clock A. M.
july 14—TSMWT EDW'D DYER, Auct. Commodated with Portal design of the families can be accommodated with the families of the families can be accommodated with the families can be accommodated with the families of the families can be accommodated with the families can be accommod commodated with Board during the summer, at Mount Ju-two miles north of the city. The situation is airy and lthy, has a commanding view of the Potomac, the District, nd surrounding country. There is a spring of excellent water in the yard; in short, nothing is wanting to make it a desirable ummer retreat from the dust and heat of the city. For further articulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
july 14—3t
M. A. HOBAN.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—The subscribers, being about to close their business, offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, a variety of Carriages, such as Coaches, Barouches, Carryalls, &c. which they recommend to the Public as equal to any ever offered for sale in this or any other market.

J. M. & T. YOUNG, Maine Avenue, between 3d and 41 streets, south side of Canal

AIR RESTORATIVES.—Just received at Stationer, Hall, a fresh supply of Hair Oils, which prevent decay or change of coloi, preserve the elasticity of the hair and durability of curls in warm rooms and during exercise and moist For sale by (Tel.) FOR RENT.—A small two-story brick house, if the neighborhood of the General Post Office. Posses sion may be had immediately.

JOS. INGLE.

PUBLIC ACTS

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. [CONTINUED.]

No. 65.]-AN ACT to change the organization of the Post Of fice Department, and to provide more effectually for the set-tlement of the accounts thereof, Be it enacted, &c. That the revenue arising in the Post Of-

e paid under the direction of the Postmaster General, freasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster

perceived a further enacted, that the Posiniaster meral shall submit to Congress at the next, and each succeed annual session, specific estimates of the sums of money exceed to be required for the service of the Department in the bacquent year, commencing on the first day of July, under the lowing heads, viz. "Compensation of Posimasters," "Transtration of the Mails," "Ship, Steamboat, and Way Letters," Wrapping Paper," "Oline Furniture," "Advertising," "Mail Legks," "Blanks," "Mail Legks Koys, and Stamps," "Mail Legks Koys, and Stamps," "Mail Stamps, "Mail Stamps, "Mail Legks Koys, and Stamps," "Mail Legks Koys, and Stamps, heads, via.

of the Mails," "Ship, Steam.

oing Paper," "Office Furniture," "Advertising,

"Blanks," "Mail Locks, Keys, and Stamps," "Mail

lations and Special Agents," "Clerks for Offices," and

lations and Special Agents," "Clerks for Offices," and

ellaneous." And the Postmaster General shall render

And be it further enacted, That the aggregate sun fice Department into the Treasury shall be to the credit of

appropriation.

And be it further enacted, That the sums appro

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sums appropriated for the service aforesaid shall be paid by the Treasurer in the manner herein directed: Provided, That the compensation of postmasters, the expenses of post offices, and such other expenses of the Department for which appropriations have been made, as may be incurred by postmasters, may be deducted out of the proceeds of their offices, under the direction of the Postmaster General: And provided, also, That all charges against the Department by postmasters, on account of such expenses, shall be submitted for examination and settlement, to the Auditor herein provided for; and that no such deduction shall be very

heir accounts.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the second sec Sec. 5. And be it juriner enacted, that the Frederick the United States shall give receipts for all moneys received by him to the credit of the appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department; which receipts shall be endorsed upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, and without such arrant no acknowledgment for money received as aforesaid

shall be valid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department shall be disbursed by the Treasurer out of the moneys paid into the Treasury for the service of the Post Office Department, upon the warrants of the Postmaster General, registered and countersigned as heren provided, and expressing on their faces the appropriation to which they should be charged.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer shall conder his accounts of the money sociated and raid by him or

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer shall render his accounts of the moneys received and paid by him on account of the Post Office Department, quarterly to the Auditor for the Post Office Department, hereinafter provided for, and shall transmit copies of the same, when adjusted by him, to the two Houses of Congress.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, an Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, whose duty it shall be to receive all accounts arising in the said De-

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, whose duty it shall be to receive all accounts arising in the said Departments, or relative thereto, to audit and settle the same, and certify their balances to the Postmaster General: Provided, That if either the Postmaster General, or any person whose account shall be settled, be dissatisfied therewith, he may, within twelve months, appeal to the First Comproller of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final and conclusive. The said Auditor shall report to the Postmaster General, when required, the official forms of papers to be used by postmasters, and other officers or agents of the Department concerned in its receipts and payments, and the manner and form of keeping and stating its accounts. He shall keep and preserve all accounts, with the vouchers, after settlement. He shall promptly report to the Postmaster General all delinquencies of postmasters in paying over the proceeds of their offices. He shall close the accounts of the Department quarterly, and transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury quarterly statements of its receipts and expenditures. He shall register, charge, and countersign, all warrants upon the Treasury for receipts and payments issued by the Postmattrin for the assigned to him to the Secretary and authority of the partment, as shall by assigned to him to the Secretary and authority.

artment, as shall be assigned to him by the Secretary of the reasury, and shall make to them, respectively, such reports as ither of them may require respecting the same. The said Autitor may frank, and receive, free of postage, letters and packets under the regulations provided by law for other officers of the ent. And all letters and packets to and from the Chie which may relate to the business of his office, shall

f postage.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty Sec. 9. And be if further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to decide on the official forms of all papers to be used by postmasters, and other officers or agents of the Post Office Department, concerned in its receipts and payments, and the manner and form of keeping and stating its accounts; to enforce the prompt rendition of the returns of postmasters, and of all certificates, acknowledgments, receipts, and other papers, by postmasters and contracts whether the postmasters and contracts whether the postmasters are decounted to the prompt of the postmasters. payment of the said allowances and expenses for which appropriations have been made; to superintend the disposition of the proceeds of post offices and other moneys of the Department; to prescribe the manner in which postmasters shall pay over their balances; to grant warrants for money to be paid into the Treasury, and out of the same, in pursuance of appropriations by law, to persons to whom the same shall be certified to be due by the said Auditor: Provided, That advances of necessary sums to define expenses may be made by the Pastmaster George to er said Auditor: Provided, That advances of necessary sums to efray expenses may be made by the Postmaster General to gents of the Department employed to investigate mail depreda-ons, examine post routes and post offices, and perform other like ervices, to be charged by the Auditor for the Post Office Depart nent, and be accounted for in the settlement of their accounts. Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Auditor for the Post Office Department shall state and certify, quarterly, to the Postmaster General, accounts of the moneys paid pursuant to appropriations, in each year, by postmasters, out of the proceeds of their offices, towards the expenses of the Department, under the past of the heads of the said expenses specified in the recent

such of the heads of the said expenses specified in the second ection of this act; upon which the Postmaster General shall save warrants to the Treasurer of the United States, as in case the receipt and payment of the said moneys into and out of the Treasury, in order that the same may be carried to the cre-it and debit of the appropriation for the service of the Post-office Department, on the books of the Auditor for said Depart-Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Postmas

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General shall, within sixty days after the making of any contract, cause a duplicate thereof to be lodged in the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department. Upon the death, resignation, or removal of any postmaster, he shall cause his bond of office to be delivered to the said Auditor; and shall also cause to be promptly certified to him all establishments and discontinuances of post offices, and all appointments, deaths, resignations, and removals of postmasters, together with all orders and regulations which may originate a claim, or in any manner affect the accounts of the Department.

12. And be it further enacted, That the accounts of the Sec. 12. And be it juriller enaceus, that the accounts of the Post Office Department shall be kept in such manner as to exhibit the amounts of its revenues, derived respectively from "letter postages," "newspapers and pamphlets," and "fines; and the amount of its expenditures for each of the following oband the amount of its expenditures for each of the following on jects, namely: "Compensation of Postmasters," "Transportation of the Mails," "Ship, Steamboat, and Way Letters," "Wrapping Paper," "Office Furniture," "Advertising," "Mail Bags, "Blanks, "Mail Locks, Keys, and Stamps," "Mail Depredations and Special Agents," "Clerks for Offices," and "Miscellands,"

racts of postmasters, mail contractors, and other agents of the Post Office Department, shall hereafter be made to and with the United States of America; and all suits to be commenced for itted States of America; and all suits to be commenced in e recovery of debts or balances due by postmasters and others upon bonds or contracts made to or with the present or any

ment of the account, certified as aforesaid, shall be admitted as ment of the account, certified as aloresaid, shall be admitted as evidence, and the court trying the cause shall be thereupen authorized to give judgment and award execution, subject to the provisions of the thirty-eighth section of the act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department, approved March third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five. No claim for a credit shall be allowed upon the trial but such as shall have been presented to the said Auditor, and by him discultance in which is in the little with the little state.

per cent. per annum, shall be recovered from the time of the default until payment.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the attorneys of the United States, in the prosecution of suits for moneys due on account of the Post Office Department, shall obey the directions which may, from time to time, be given to them by the Auditor for the Post Office Department; and it shall be the duty of each of the said attorneys, immediately after the end of every term of any court in which any of the suits aforesaid shall have been pending, to forward to the said Auditor a statement of all the judgments, orders, and steps which have been made or taken in the same, during the said term, accompanied by a certificate of the clerk, showing the parties to, and amount of, each judgment, and such other information as may be required by the said Auditor. The said attorneys shall direct speedy and effectual process of execution upon the said judgments; and it shall be the duty of the marshals of the United States to whom the same shall be directed, to make to the said Auditor, at such times as he may direct, returns of the proceedings which have taken

e may direct, returns of the proceedings which have taken lace upon the said process of execution.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any sum or sums of money have been paid out of the funds of the Post Office Department to any individual, or individuals, under pretence that service has been performed therefor, when in fact such service has not been performed, or by way of additional allowance for increased service actually rendered, when the additional allowance exceeds the sum which, by the provisions of law, might rightfully have been allowed therefor, and in all other cases where the moneys of the Department have been paid over to any person, in consequence of fraudulent representations, or by the mistake, collusion, or misconduct of any officer or clerk of the Department, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause suit to be brought in the name of the United States of America, to recover back the same, or the excess, as the case may be, with interest thereon.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Auditor for the Post Office Department shall adjust and settle all balances due

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Auditor for the Post Office Department shall adjust and settle all balances due from postmasters on account of transactions prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six. He shall, when necessary, institute suits for the same, and cause them to be effectually prosecuted to judgment and execution; and, in cases in which proceedings at law for these or any other balances that are or may become due on account of the Post Office Department have been or shall be fruitless, may direct the institution of suits in chancery, to set aside fraudulent conveyances or trusts, or attach debts due to the defendants, or obtain any other proper exercise of the powers of equity, to have satisfacother proper exercise of the powers of equity, to have satisfac-tion of the said judgments; and the courts of the United States, sitting in chancery, shall have jurisdiction to entertain such bills, and make such decrees and orders thereupon as may be consonant to the principles and usages of equity. The said Auditor shall report to the Postmaster General, to be by him submitted to Congress at its next annual session, a statement of all the balances and debts due to the Post Office Department as aforesaid by late postmasters, showing in each case the name and office of the principal debtor, the names of the sureties, if any, the amount of the debt, the time at which it received, steps taken to collect the same, and whether they have been successful or not. The said statement shall also classify such of the said balances as may then remain due, into such as are considered collectable, and such as are not, with the whole amount

of each class.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the Auditor for the Post Office Department, or any mayor of a city, justice of peace, or judge of any court of record in the United States, by him especially designated, shall be authorized to administer oaths. and affirmations, in relation to the examination and settlement of the accounts committed to his charge; and if any person shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely, touching the expenditures of the Post Office Department, or in relation to any account of, or claim against, or in favor of, the said Department, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer as for wilful and corrupt

ployed by the Postmaster General a third Assistant Postmaster General, who may receive and send letters and packets free of postage, and, in lieu of the clerks now employed in the Department, one chief clerk, three principal clerks, and thirty-three other clerks, one messenger, and three assistant messengers, and two watchmen.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That there shall be

employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, one chief clerk, four principal clerks, and thirty-eight other clerks, one messenger, and one assistant messenger, also three clerks, one at a secretary of twalve bundled dellars are separately one at a safery of twelve hundred dollars, and one at a salary of one thousand dollars, in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, in lieu of the same number of clerks now employed in the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, in adjusting the accounts of the Peer Office Department

the Post Office Departm

of the Pitth Auditor of the Treasury, in adjusting the accounts of the Post Office Department.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postnaster General to make to Congress, at each annual session thereof, the following several reports:

First. A report of all contracts made for the transportation of the mail within the preceding year, stating in each case of contract its date and duration, the name of the contracter, the route or routes embraced in the contract, with the length of each, with the times of arrival and department at the ends of each route, the mode of transportation contracted for, and the price stipulated to be paid by the Department. Also, a statement of all such land and water mails as may have been established or ordered by the Department within the year preceding, other than those let to contract at the annual lettings of mail contracts, specifying, in each case, the route or watercourse on which the mail is established, the name of the person employed to transport it, the mode of transportation, the amount paid or to be paid, and the proposed duration of the order or contract.

Second A report of all water many in adjusting the accounts of the contract of all the proposed duration of the order or contract.

ntract.
Second. A report of all allowances made to contractors within Second. A report of all allowances made to contractors within the year preceding, beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, and the reasons for the same; and of all orders made by the Department, whereby additional expense is or will be incurred, beyond the original contract price, on any land or water route, specifying in each case the route to which the order relates, the name of the contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the date of the order for additional service; the additional service required, and the additional allowance therefor; also, a report of all curtailments of expenses effected by the Department within the preceding year, specifying, in each case, the same particulars as ceding year, specifying, in each case, the same particulars as required in cases of additional allowances.

Third. A report of all incidental expenses of the Depart-

Third. A report of all incidental expenses of the Department for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June preceding, arranged according to their several objects, as for "Wrapping Paper," "Office Furniture," "Advertising," "Mail Bags," "Blanks," "Mail Locks, Keys, and Stamps," "Mail Depredations and Special Agents," "Clerks for Offices," "Miscellaneous," showing the sum paid under each head of expenditure; and the names of the persons to whom paid, except only persons employed in detecting depredations on the mail, and other confidential agents, need not be disclosed in said report.

Fourth. A report of the finances of the Post Office Department for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June preceding, showing the whole amount of balances due to the Department at the beginning of the year, from postmasters and all others, the whole amount of postage that accrued within the year, the

the whole amount of postage that accrued within the year, the whole amount of the engagements and liabilities of the Department for mail transportation during the year, the amount actually paid during the year for and on account of mail transportation during the year. ion and otherwise, stating separately so much of the said amount is may have been paid on account of the transportation of the mail, and for other debts for the same object, in preceding Fifth. A report of all fines imposed, and deductions from the

Fifth. A report of all fines imposed, and deductions from the pay of contractors made during the preceding year, for failures to deliver the mail, or for any other cause, stating the names of the delinquent contractors, the nature of the delinquency, the route on which itoccurred, the time when it occurred, the time when the fine was imposed, and whether the fine has been remitted, or order for deduction rescinded, and for what reason. Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, before advertising for proposals for the transportation of the mail, to form the best judgment practicable as to the mode, time, and frequency of transportation on each route, and to advertise accordingly. No consolidated or combination bid shall be received, and no additional compensation shall be made to any mail contractor, so that the compensation for additional regular service shall exceed the exact proportion United States of America; and all suits to be commenced for the recovery of debts or balances due by postmasters and others, or upon bonds or contracts made to or with the present or any former Postmaster General, or for any fines, penalties, or for-feitures, imposed by the laws respecting the Post Office Department, or by the Postmaster General, pursuant thereto, shall be instituted in the name of the United States of America; and the demands in such suits shall have all the privileges and priorities in adjudication and payment secured to other claims of the United States by the existing laws: Provided, That actions and suits which may have been instituted in the name of the Postmaster General, previous to the passage of this act, shall not be affected by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters for failing to make returns, or pay over the proceeds of their offices; he shall direct suits and legal proceedings, and take all such measures as may be authorized by law, to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That copies of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and of any papers pertaining to the accounts in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, and the postmasters, and of any papers pertaining to the accounts in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, and the postmasters and priorities in a did to a sevidence in the courts of the United States; and in every case of delinquency of any postmaster or contractor, in which are contracted by this act, or to entered the postmaster of the United States and the admitted and the provided of the postmasters for failing to make returns, or pay over the provided of the postmasters for failing to make returns, or pay over the provided of the postmasters for failing to make returns, or pay over the provided of the postmasters for failing to make return or additional regular service shall exceed the exact pro-

letting. Provided, however, That the Postmaster General may make temporary contracts until a regular letting can take place. Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That proposals for mail contracts shall be delivered to the Department sealed, and shall be kept sealed until the biddings are closed, and shall then be opened and marked in the presence of the Postmaster General, and of one of the Assistant Postmasters General, or in the presence of two of the Assistant Postmasters General. And the contracts in all cases shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, except when in all cases shall be awarded to the lowest butter, except which is bid is not more than five per centum below that of the last contractor, on the route bid for, who shall have faithfully performed his contract: Provided, however, That the Postmaster General shall not be bound to consider the bid of any person who shall have wilfully or negligently failed to execute or perform a minimum faithful with the provided the provided that the provi

25. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to have recorded, in a well-bound book, a true and faithful abstract of offers made to him for carrying the mail, embracing as well those which are rejected as those which are accepted. The said abstract shall contain the names of the party or parties offering; the terms on which he or they propose to carry the mail; the sum for which it is offered to contract; and the length of time the agreement is to continue. And it shall also be the duty of the Postmaster General to put on file, preserve the originals of the propositions of which abstracts are here directed to be made, and to report at each session of Congress a true copy from the said record of all offers made for carrying the mail as aforesaid.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That if any person employed in the Post Office Department, or Postmaster, shall become interested in any mail contract, or act as agent, with or without compensation, in any matter or thing relating to business in said Department, for any contractor, or person offering to become a contractor, he shall be forthwith dismissed from office, and shall be liable to pay so much money as would have been realized from said contract, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof, in the name of the United States, for the use of the Post Office Department; and it shall be instituted.

be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause prosecution t

and any court having jurisdiction thereof, in the name of the United States, for the use of the Post Office Department; and itshall be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause prosecution to be instituted.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That every proposal for the transportation of the mail shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal, and notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation, within the time prescribed by the Postmaster General, with good and sufficient sureties, for the performance of the service, then the Postmaster General shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons, for the performance of the said service, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied, and the amount for which he may have contracted for the performance of said service, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against the said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors, and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Post Office Department, in an action of debt against either or all of the said persons.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That no contract for the transportation of the mail shall knowingly be made by the Postmaster General with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any embination of the mail contractor, he may be forthwith dismissed from the service o

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the dut Sec. 31. And be a jurtuer enaction, that is many one of the Postmaster General to furnish to the postmasters at the termination of each route, a schedule, specifying the times of ar rival and departure at their offices, respectively, of each mail, copy of which the postmaster shall post up in some conspicuous are the office and the Postmaster General shall also fur the postmaster of the postmaster.

contractors, their agents, or carriers, that may come to his knowledge. And the Postmaster General shall cause to be kept, and returned to the Department at short and regular intervals, by postmasters at the end of the routes, and such others as he may think proper, registers, showing the exact times of the arrival and departure of the mails.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That, if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route; or if any postmaster shall, with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, over another, which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover,

ned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreove forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmas

be forever thereafter incapable of notating ter in the United States.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the states and consent of the Senate, a deputy postmaster for each advice and consent of the Senate, a deputy postmaster for each post office at which the commissions allowed to the postmaster amounted to one thousand dollars or upwards, in the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, or which may, in any subsequent year, terminating on the thirtieth day of June, amount to or exceed that sum, who would be the office of the control o

shall hold his office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That assistant postmasters and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post offices shall be exempt from militia duties and from serving on juries, and from any fine or penalty for neglect thereof.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That advertisements of

letters remaining in post offices, may, under the direction of the Postmaster General, be made in more than one newspaper: Provided, That the whole cost of advertising shall not exceed

four cents for each letter.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That no postmaster shall receive free of postage, or frank, any letter or packet composed of, or containing any thing other than paper (or money;) and for a violation of this provision, the offender shall be dismissed from office, and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction pay a fine of twenty dollars. And no person shall hold the office of postmaster who shall not be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the office is situated, or the district of country usually supplied by said office.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That when any one or more of the sureties of a postmaster shall notify to the Postmass

sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That when any one or more of the sureties of a postmaster shall notify to the Postmaster General their desire to be released from their suretyship, or when the Postmaster General shall deem it necessary, he shall require the said postmaster to execute a new bond, with security, which, when accepted by the Postmaster General, shall be as valid as the bond given upon the original appointment of said postmaster, and the sureties in the prior bond shall be released from responsibility for all acts or defaults of said postmaster, which may be done or committed subsequent to, the acceptance of the new bond, the date of which shall be endorsed thereon: Provided, That payments made subsequent to the execution of the new bond by said postmaster shall be applied first to discharge any balance which may be due on the old bond, unless he shall, at the time of payment, expressly direct them to be applied to the credit of his new account.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall be accessary after the fact, to the offence of stealing or taking the mail of the United States, or of stealing or taking any letter or packet, or enclosure in any letter or packet sent or to be sent in the mail of the United States, from any post office in the United States, or from the mail of the United States, by any person or persons whatever, every person so offending as accessary after the recommendation of the executing one

United States, or from the mail of the United States, by any person or persons whatever, every person so offending as accessary, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be inprisoned for a term not exceeding five years; and such accessary after the fact may be tried, convicted, and punished in the district in which his offence was committed, though the principal offence may have been committed in another district, and before the trial of the principal offender:

Provided, Such principal offender has fled from justice, or cannot be arrested to be put upon his trial.

Sec. 39. Another it further enacted, That in case the Postmaster General shall deem it expedient to establish an express

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted. That in case the Postmaster Ger eral shall deem it expedient to establish an express mail, in addition to the ordinary mail, on any of the post roads in the United States, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers in lieu of exchange newspapers, or letters, other than such as contain money, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "express mail," and public despatches, he shall be authorized to charge all letters and packets carried by such express mail with triple the rates of postage to which letters and packets, not free, may be by law subject, when carried by the ordinary mails.

40. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the Postmaster General, all his powers and duties shall devolve, for the time being, on the First

Assistant Postmaster General.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General shall be authorized, whenever the same may be proper for the accommodation of the Public in any city, to employ

which the services are to be perfermed, for at least four weeks before changing or making such contract, inviting proposals therefor; which proposals shall be received and opened, and such proceedings thereon had, in all things, as at the annual letting. Provided, however, That the Postmaster General may make temporary contracts until a regular letting can take place. Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That proposals for mail office; and for the delivery by a carrier of each letter received from the post office, the person to whom the same may be delivered shall pay not exceeding two cents, and for the delivery of each newspaper and pamphlet, one-half cent; and for every letter received by a carrier, to be deposited in the post office, there shall be paid to him, at the time of the receipt, not exceeding two cents; all of which receipts by the carriers in any city, shall, if the Postmaster General so direct, be accounted for to the postmaster of said city, to constitute a fund for the compensation of the said carriers, and be paid to them in such proportions and manner as the Postmaster General may direct. Each of the said carriers shall give bond with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster General, for the safe custody and delivery of letters, and for the due account and payment of all moneys received by him.

Soc. 42. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General shall be authorized, in his discretion, to contract for carry-

eral shall be authorized, in his discretion, to contract for carry ng the mail on the navigable canals of the several States, in a

ing the mail on the navigable canals of the several States, in all cases where, in his opinion, the public interests and convenience shall require it; and for the time during which mails may be carried on such canals, or any parts thereof, the same are hereby declared to be post roads.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That the following annual salaries shall be allowed to the Assistant Postmasters General, and to the clerks, messengers, and watchmen, provided for the service of the Post Office Department, viz.

To the three Assistant Postmasters General, each twenty-five undred dollars.

To the chief clerk, two thousand dollars. To the three principal clerks, each one thousand six hundred

To ten clerks, each one thousand four hundred dollars To fifteen clerks, each one thousand tool infinite donars.
To eight clerks, each one thousand dollars.
To the messenger, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
To the three assistant messengers, each three hundred and

fifty dollars.

To the two watchmen, each three hundred dollars.
Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That the following annual salaries shall be allowed to the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and to the clerks and messengers herein provided for the service of his office, viz.

To the Auditor, three thousand dollars.

To the chief clerk, two thousand dollars.

To the four principal clerks, each one thousand six hundred To ten clerks, each one thousand four hundred dollars

To ten clerks, each one thousand four hundred dollars. To twenty clerks, each one thousand two hundred dollars. To eight clerks, each one thousand dollars.

To the messenger, seven hundred and fifty dollars, and to the assistant messenger, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted. That the sum of three million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year commencing on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, out of any moneys in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the said Department, to be accounted for in the manner pointed out in the second section of this act.

be accounted to.

Sec. 46. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from the passage thereof.

Approved, July 2, 1836.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PASSAGE TO PINEY POINT.—
Steamboats landing and receiving passengers at Piney Point.—The Fredericksburg leaves
Washington every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock A. M.
The COLUMBIA leaves Washington every Monday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Norfolk every
Wednesday and Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. calling at Piney Point
on the way uly 14—eoif

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Washington City, July 12, 1836. Washington City, July 12, 1836. A day of August next, for furnishing and delivering the following materials for the foundation, &c. of the Treasury and Patent Office buildings in this city. The deliveries must commence on or before the 15th day of the same month, (August,) and the contract completed by the 1st day of October following, except for the granite and freestone, for which a month longer is allowed, viz.

For the Treasury Building.
300 thousand best hard burnt bricks
2,300 cubic feet of dimension granite
2,000 tons of bill freestone, grain face

Common stuff for Centres.

50 thousand feet of inch plank, from 12 to 20 feet long
50 thousand feet of \(\frac{3}{2}\) inch plank, from 12 to 18 feet long
3 thousand feet of \(\frac{2}{2}\) inch plank, from 14 to 16 feet long

3 thousand feet of 2 mich plank, from 14 to
4 thousand feet of 2 hu

For the Patent Office Building.
281 thousand hard burnt bricks
5,876 cubic feet of dimension granite
2,000 tons of bill freestone, grain face
966 barrels of strong stone lime
5,000 barrels of clean sharp sand

Common stuff for Centres. 40 thousand feet of inch plank, from 12 to 20 feet long
40 thousand feet of \(\frac{3}{4}\) inch plank, from 12 to 18 feet long
4 thousand feet of \(\frac{3}{4}\) by 4 inches scantling, various length:
3 thousand feet of \(\frac{2}{4}\) inch plank, from 14 to 16 feet long

The stone and lumber to be delivered at such wharf or wharves the Commissioner of Public Buildings may direct, or at the ailroad depot; and the bricks, lime, and sand upon the premi-All the above materials are to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection and approval of the superintendent appointed for this purpose.

Payments will be made as the materials are delivered, and

The Parkinshing The Australia To be published twice a week, until the 1st day of August, in the National Intelligencer, Globe, United States Telegraph, and the newspapers authorized to publish the laws of the United States in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Beston. COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE.—A full

supply of Cotton Yarn, of all numbers, in small and assort ed bales. Also, a large supply of Cotton Seine Twine.

For sale by W. FOWLE & CO. Agents for the Occoquan Factory.

Alexandria, July 13.

OTICE.—By virtue of two commissions issued out of Montgomery County Court, and to the subscribers directed, we will proceed on Saturday, the 17th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., on the premises, to divide the real estates of which Thomas B. Offutt and Selah Offutt died seized, lying and being in Montgomery county, Md.

BURGESS WILLETT,

RTIFICIAL EYES.—Dr. FRANCIS, of New York

Surgeon Dentist, is at present on a visit in this city, where he will remain for a few days. He has brought with him a splendid collection of ARTIFICIAL EYES, with which he will be happy to furnish any lady or gentleman who has had the misfortune of losing an eye. These eyes will be a perfect imitation of authors and the present and me of losing an eye. These eyes will be a perfect imitation ture, performing all the motions of the natural eye, without

any pain or inconvenience.

Dr. F. can be consulted and the eyes inspected any day this week, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at Gadsby's Hotel, Room No. 6.

P. S. Dr. F. possesses testimonials of character and abilitie from some of the first clergymen and physicians in New Yor inly 14-3t. and in Philadelphia.

ASHINGTON COURSE, D. C.—Sweepstakes to be run over the Washington Course, D. C., Fall Meeting, 1836, to opmmence second Tuesday in October.

1. A Post Stake for three-year old colts and fillies, 2 mile heats: sub. \$1,000, forfeit \$500, to close the 1st of September:

o name at the starting post, four of more to make a race. This stake there are likely to be eight or ten subscribers. 2. Sweepstakes for three-year old colts and fillies, 2 mile eats: sub. \$200, forfeit \$50, to name and close on the 20th Jul

next—now four subscribers.

3. Sweepstakes for three-year old colts and fillies, bred in Maryland or District of Columbia, 2 mile heats: sub. \$100, for Maryland or District of Columbia, 2 mile heats: sub. \$100, for-feit \$50—now four subscribers.

I have just opened a Training Stable at the Course, in which I would take two or three horses to train. july 14—eotAug1st (Globe)

Y. N. OLIVER.

District of Columbia, Washington County.

YOHN HOLOHAN and JOSEPH SKIBINSKI

have applied to the Hon. Wm. Cranch, Clof the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the third Monday in July, instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where their creditors are requested WM. BRENT, Clerk.

JOHN HOLOHAN, one of the persons above named who has thus applied for a discharge from the prison of the county of Washington, hereby states that it is not his intention to avoid the payment of all his just debts, but that he was compelled to apply for said relief from the obstinacy of three dependent of the control of s creditors, and to whom he considers that he is not justly i

XAMINATION AT CHARLOTTE HALL.

The annual examination of the nupils of Charlotte Hall The parents and guardians of th is, and the friends of literature generally, are respectfully ed to attend.

By order of the Trustees.

y 12—cpt27th

Charlotte Hall, July 1.

# WASHINGTON.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1836.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day (besides the important Act of Congress for reorganizing the Post Office Establishment, and the advertisement which we promised to publish gratuitously for the widows and orphans whom it concerns) two Official papers, which throw a clear light, so much the stronger from being concentrated, upon the action of Congress at the last Session. The Appropriations of the public money and the extent of the increase of the Executive patronage, are, to a certain extent, tests of the home character of an Administration for the period which they embrace. It is clearly upon this presumption at least that the Secretary of the Treasury has been directed to report the appropriations made during the late Session, and the Secretary of the Senate to make a statement of new offices established &c. in the Government-which duties have been performed by both those officers, in this instance, with laudable promptitude.

We learn from the Staunton Spectator, that the Virginia Harrison State Convention assembled in that town, according to previous notice on the 4th inst. Delegates from eighteen counties were in attendance. Colonel James Craw-FORD, a delegate from the counties of Augusta and Nicholas, was chosen President of the Convention. On Wednesday, the 6th, the Convention adjourned, after having unanimously agreed upon the nomination of General WM. H. HAR-RISON, of Ohio, for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President of the United States, and adopted the White ticket of electors, that is, the ticket formed by the Whig members of the late Legislature of VIRGINIA.

We are pleased to see that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have advertised for proposals for constructing a tow-path on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, extending from the guard lock at dam No. 4, (Hollman's) to lock No. 41, a distance of about 3 1-4 miles. Where this tow-path is to be made, the navigation is now effected by slack water in the river, and has always been attended with delays and great inconvenience. Happily these will be obviated by the improvement, and the Canal to Georgetown freed from the only impediment to its easy navigation .- Williamsport Banner.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

It is announced in a letter from the South that the captured Creek Indians, or those of them who are suspected of having been concerned in any of the late murders, are to be given over to the authorities of Georgia and Alabama for punishment; and further, it is strongly intimated that all such persons will be put to death! If all who have aided and abetted said urders, either directly or indirectly, are to be

Indians will survive. It is doubtless right that examples of severity should be made in some form or other; but when it is considered how great is the provocation under which these Indians have acted, how they have been swindled and abused, and how they have been haunted with the dread of removal from the graves of their fathers to a far distant wilderness-we say that much, very much allowance is to be made for them. Let any community of whites in the United States be treated half as badly as these Indians have been treated, and they would obtain redress or "die in the last ditch."

BOSTON, JULY 9. Fatal Accident.—We learn from the Nashua Gazette, the a son of Thomas Patch, of Hollis, was accidentally shot ather, while shooting at a mark, one day last week. Mr. or the purpose of trying his rifle, had placed a target up the contents of another discharge, which entered the back p of his head, and penetrated the brain. If not already dead, very is considered very doubtful; no blame is attached to th

Mobile, (ALA.) June 28, 1836 Shocking Accident.—Four persons, one white man and thre egrees, were crushed to death yesterday morning by the fall of a brick wall at the corner of St. Michael and Water streets e persons killed had been engaged in undermining the walls he building for several days, and such was the strength of the walls, it was not without extreme exertion that any portion of them could be thrown down. The portion of the wall which fell so suddenly yesterday, and with such fatal effect, had been part-ly undermined on Saturday last, and left exposed to the severe rain storm on Sunday succeeding, which undoubtedly rendered the part of the wall where the excavation had been made less tensions. Three of the persons were killed instantaneously enacious. Three of the persons were killed instantaneously he fourth, a negro boy, in a dreadfully mangled state, live bout thirty minutes after he was dug out of the ruins. Th ame of the white man, an Irishman, was Bartholomew Mo

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 25.

Horrid Murder.—Yesterday, the Coroner having been informed that the bodies of three men had been seen in the Bayou cochon, a few miles from the light-house, immediately sent out a boat to bring them to the railroad, where, having summoned a ury, it appeared, on examination of the bodies, that one of them was John Cherry, who had lived at that place for many years; hat, on Tuesday last, he came to town, and received about \$150 or some timber he sold; he borrowed a skiff, and returned the same day to his dwelling-house, at Bayou Cochon; yesterday for some timber he sold; he borrowed a skiff, and returned the same day to his dwelling-house, at Bayou Cochon; yesterday morning the skiff was found at the light-house; his body had been mutilated, the right shoulder nearly severed from the body, and several stabs with a knife or dirk inflicted upon his person. A grate bar was tied around his body.

The second individual is J. Irish Barney, who had an iron mast clamp tied around his body; a section of the breast and belly had been made with some large cutting instrument.

The third is unknown; a kettle was tied around his neck. The perpetrators of this foul deed have not, as yet, been ascertained.—Bee.

The Lion's Mouth .- The keeper of a caravan of rare an The Lion's Mouth.—The keeper of a caravan of rare animals was wounded dangerously, a short time since, at Suffield, Conn. by a lion. He had entered his cage, and the lion being nearest the door, he whipt him severely, to make him move, so that he might get out. The lion, being enraged, flew at him, and bit him through the flesh of his thigh. But by marvellous presence of mind the keeper escaped from his jaws alive; but the wound it was feared would mortify, and he is not out of danger.

A lad named Thomas, of Eutaw street, Baltimore, was drowned at the mouth of the basin on Sunday last. He was persuaded by some other boys into the water, and, not knowing how to swim, procured a plank to float upon. A steamboat happened to pass at the time, the waves caused by the motion of the paddles upset the plank, and he was thrown into the water. His body was found a few minutes after, but all signs of life were extinct

Accident on the Fourth .- The Milton (Pa.) Advocate Thursday last says: We regret to learn that a very sad accide occurred at Lewisburg on Monday last, during the celebratic occurred at Lewisburg on Monday last, during the celebration of the day, by which three citizens of that place sustained seri sus injury—Joseph M'Cool, Peter Bower, and his son, a young man. They were firing the cannon, which mexpectedly wen off while they were in the act of charging it. The forme had his arm so much shattered as to render amputation just be low the elbow immediately necessary. He also received wound in the left side, which, together with the loss of his arm it is feared will terminate his life. The second, Peter Bower had his church blown off and the son had two fits forces she and his thumb blown off, and the son had two of his fingers sh

### NAVAL.—OFFICIAL.

FROM THE GLOBE OF JULY 13. SURVEYING AND EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND SOUTH SEAS.

We learn that the President has given orders o have the exploring vessels fitted out, with the least possible delay. The appropriation made by Congress was ample to insure all the great bjects contemplated by the expedition, and the executive is determined that nothing shall be wanting to ender the expedition in every respect worthy the character

Ind great commercial resources of the country.

The frigate Macedonia, now undergoing thorough repairs at Norfolk, two brigs of two hundred tons each, one or more tenders, and a store ship of competent dimensions, we understand, the force agreed upon, and to be put in

state of immediate preparation.

Captain Thomas Ap C. Jones, an officer possessing many igh qualities for such a service, has been appointed to the ommand; and officers for the other vessels will be immediately and officers.

The Macedonia has been chosen instead of a sloop o war, on account of the increased accommodations she wil afford the scientific corps, a department the President has letermined shall be complete in its organization, including the ablest men that can be procured, so that nothing within the whole range of every department of natural history an philosophy shall be omitted. Not only on this account ha the frigate been selected, but also for the purpose of a more extended protection of our whalemen and traders, and to impress on the minds of the natives a just conception of our character, power, and policy. The frequent disturbances and massacres committed on our seamen by the natives in-habiting the islands in those distant seas, make this mea-

re the dictate of humanity. We understand, also, that to J. N. Reynolds, Esq. the President has given the appointment of Corresponding Secretary to the expedition. Between this gentleman and Captain Jones there is the most friendly feeling and har-mony of action. The cordiality they entertain for each other, we trust, will be felt by all, whether citizen or offi-cer, who shall be so fortunate as to be connected with the

#### FROM THE ARMY.—OFFICIAL.

Head Quarters, Army of the South, Fort Mitchell, July 4, 1836. Sin: I have this moment returned here from Roanok below, where I think I have so arranged the service with Major General Sanford, of the Georgia line, and Brigadier General Moore, at the head of an Alabama brigade as to secure the remaining objects to be accomplished in those directions in this war.

No official report had been received up to the time of my leaving Roanoke from Colonel Beall and Captain Jerningan, who commanded the two detachments of horse sent by me on the 25th ultimo in pursuit of the parties of Inlians who had crossed the Chattahoochee on the 23d and 24th. I know, however, through respectable channels, that the two detachments had overtaken the Indians about the 28th, in Baker county, and had surrounded them in a arge swamp. The fugitives, probably, do not exceed sixy warriors, although represented by rumor to amount to nore than three hundred. Col. Beall, I again hope, will give a good account of them. He was collecting the forces of the neighborhood to make sure of his game. By a sin gular mistake, into which I was led by a letter supposed to e from this officer, but which was written by another, I lid him great injustice in my last report of events in this parter. I hope soon to be able officially to speak of him

quarter. I hope soon to be able officially to speak of him with all the praise due to success.

Parties will be continually kept scouring the Indian country to force in the handfuls of the enemy remaining out. Major Generals Jesup and Sanford, as well as Brigadier General Moore, have my instructions to that effect. The former, after a detention here of ten or twelve days, proceeded last evening to the head quarters of Major General Patterson, to the west. Yesterday, a party of U.S. Marines, a few mounted volunteers and friendly Indians, scoured the country between the Euchee and Hatchee Chubbee thoroughly, and to the extent of about twelve miles Chubbee thoroughly, and to the extent of about twelve miles up those creeks. Coming up last night in a steambeat, learned from Col. Henderson, at his camp, that sixteen the contemp, boys, and children were captured on the Charach hoochee—the warriers of the same party having escaped agrees the viver abandoning their families. Limmediately

across the river, abandoning their families. I immediatel sent off an express to give the intelligence to all the post is low as Roanoke, with precise instructions for discovering the trail and pursuing. I do not doubt that two or three companies of horse were in motion by daylight this morn in pursuit of the fugitives. I have not time to add more, nor have I any thing mate

r have not time to add more, nor have I any thing material to add, except that the armed steamer, the American, from Pensacola, is above, and that I shall immediately order her to Florida to report to Governor Call, and to-morrow I shall send off Col. Broom, (a volunteer,) of the marine corps, with a communication addressed to Brigadier Gen. Wool.

With high respect, I remain your obd't serv't,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Brig. Gen. Jones, Adjutant General U. S. Army.

The following joke is too good to be lost: The Dublin Society and the "Hyperborean Pine."—In the Dublin Evening Post of Tucsday, there is a letter from rejection of Dr. Murray, in which his lordsh lates the following amusing anecdote of that "scientific body: "I cannot here avoid stating one small and amus proof of the profound ignorance of the knot of prejudindividuals not yet entirely extinct, to whose guid ance the affairs of that Society were unfortunately subjected for many years. I was employed thinning the plantations at Lyons, and amongst other things cut a spruce fir, which, being much overlaid by its neighbors, had thrown out horizontal branches of a fanciful and rather uncommon description, broad and flat, like the feathers of a peacock's tail; my carriage was just starting for Dublin, and to amuse my friend the late John Burne, of Merrion square, amuse my ment the late John Burne, or Merrion square I sent him a bough, labelled 'Hyperborean Pine from Cap tain Parry.' Burne, who, though one of the best men and ablest lawyers of his day, was no professed arboriculturist sent the specimen to the Dublin Society, and I was not little surprised on the following week to observe in th printed proceedings of the learned body that what I ha not intended even for a joke, had produced a vote of thanks to the gallant navigator, and special orders for the cultivation of the polar stranger. I do not know whether its fate was more fortunate than that of the Norfolk Island Pine, which was carefully secured by glass from the summer's cephyrs, and left to enjoy in heroic nakedness the frosts of

MATRIMONY.—At the collegiate church of Manchester, or Sunday, (lately,) 70 couples were united in matrimony and on Monday 150 couples were tied together for bette and on Monday 130 couples were test observed to better or for worse. The following is the wholesale mode in which the business is despatched. The parties are arranged in couples of twelve; when the time arrives for slipping the ring on the fingers of the brides, the word of command is given, and the bridegrooms are seen busily feeling in their pockets for the symbol of endless affection; the women are then requested to repeat the words of the Minister. men are then requested to repeat the words of the Minister, which they, "nothing loath," never fail to do; then the men are requested to follow the example, and their gallantry prompts them to immediate obedience. The clergyman can thus despatch about fifty couples per hour.

The following is said to have occurred lately in the parish church at Manchester: Two country bumpkins, after

the ceremony had been said over 18 couples, came blub-bering to the curate, complaining that he "had married them to the wrong women." "I cannot help that," said the curate, "you must settle it among yourselves."-English paper.

## MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, 12th instant, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, Mr. WALLACE KIRKWOOD, of Washington, D. C. to Miss MARY JANE KENNEDY, of Prince William County, Va.

On Monday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Henry Slicer the Hon. JOHN REYNOLDS, of Illinois, to Miss SARAH EVELINE WILSON, of Georgetown, D. C.

Harliannigh Associates, for the repairs of the Upper Marlborough Assembly Rooms, will be received by the un resigned Commissioners, until the 15th day of August nex ersons disposed to apply for the contract, will make know eir terms to either of the subscribers on or before that day. Contractors are invited to call and view the premises.

JOHN BROOKES,

JOHN B. BROOKE,

THOMAS F. BOWIE,

july 14-2awt15thAug

FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE MOBILE COMMERCIAL REGISTER, JUNE 27. Mr. LAMAR, the new Secretary of War in the Texas Republic, has made a formal report to the Cabinet on the ubject of the proper disposal of Sarita Ana. The Secre ary recommends, and argues at length in support of hi ecommendation, that Santa Ana shall be tried as a felon, for the murder of Fanning's detachment, and, on convic tion, be executed. The date of this communication is no before us, nor have we that of the agreement between the Texas authorities and the captive despot. We cannot, therefore, judge how far they modify each other, or whether, n fact, the agreement is actually signed. If so, the views

of the Secretary are too late. The bodies of those who were thus massacred in cold clood, were buried on the 2d instant by the Texans, with nilitary honors. An address was delivered on the occaion by Gen. Rusk.

ent the public feeling against the Texans to be growing

The accounts we receive from Mexico continue to repre-

nore determined in its hostility. The local parties, from whose dissensions a strong diversion was expected favoraole to Texas, unite in professing a determination to recon quer that country. The fate of Santa Ana is deplored by ais political opponents as a national humiliation, and by his friends with deeper resentment. But the declaration of ndependence has deprived the Texans of any party support. Their first declaration in favor of the Federation and against the central system, was in accordance with the views of a large party opposed to Santa Ana. The restoration of the Federal system will probably be attempted immediately; but the new position occupied by the Texans orings upon them equally the hostility of both parties. It eems to us, also, that the contest is looked upon among the Mexicans as a war against the North Americans whom they hold in general dislike. Intelligent persons direct from Mexico, tell us that, among even the best in formed natives, the opinion is prevalent that it was the forces of Gen. Gaines that defeated and captured Santa Ana. This affords a key to the temper with which the success of Texas is regarded. We do not doubt that strong efforts will be made to throw a very large force, as oon as possible, upon Texas; and we see less reason than ormerly to doubt of the reality of the danger.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS. Whereas, it is represented to me that there are many ersons now in the United States of America calling them-lives the agents of the Government of Texas, and professerves the agents of the Government of Texas, and profes-sing to have powers which have never been conceded, and is many frauds have been practised by such persons upon ndividuals who have been disposed to contribute for the support of our cause: and as some agents may have been appointed by this, or the late Provincial Government, whose powers are not sufficiently defined—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, David G. Burnett, President of the Republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of my Cabinet, do, by this public act, disclose and make known that the only agents for Texas, in the United States, are Thomas Toby and Samuel Toby, of New Orleans, of the firm of Thomas Toby and Brother, and that no other person is from this time, with a line of the firm of Thomas Toby and Brother, and that no other person is from this time, with a line of the firm of Thomas Toby and Brother, and that no other person is from this time. and that no other person is from this time authorized to accor, or bind this Government, or to receive any thing for he benefit of Texas, by way of donation or otherwise, sept them or their sub-agents. And that all agencies or sowers heretofore conferred upon any other persons, authorizing them to contract for or borrow money, or to raise unds for the benefit of Texas, are, by this public act, so rency of Robert Triplett, whose resignation takes effect om the first day of July next.

Done at Velasco this 10th day of June, 1836. DAVID G. BURNETT. WM. A. JACK, Secretary of State.
[New Orleans Bulletin

SALES THIS DAY.

ture of a private family.—On Thursday, 14th instant the resultment of the Arter and Art. B. V. Highery & Server and B. V. Highery & ticular care, from the most popular establishments, and have been but a very limited period in use, is in the very best con ion, comprising such articles as are genteel, and consisting i

Superior ingrain parlor, chamber, and stair carpetin Superior mahogany dining tables and hair seat sofa Card, work, and tea tables Mantel glasses, window curtains, fire irons Parlor and other chairs, dining service, tea sets Fine table cutlery, plated ware, glassware

Dressing bureaus, mahogany was h tables Chamber glasses, best new feather beds, mattresses Bedding, bedsteads, &c. &c. with a general supply of kitch-

en utensils.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms: Cash for all sums under \$20, and a credit of six months on all above \$20, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, without interest.

P. MAURO & SON,

WASHINGTON CORPORATION STOCK-B P. MAURO & SON.—By order of the exec ate Thomas Law, deceased, we shall sell, by public y, the 14th July next, at the auction rooms of the sub-11,862 dollars of the six per cent. stock of the corpora-

on of Washington, in lots to suit purchasers.

This stock was issued for the purchase of the Washington caal, and the income of said canal is pledged, in addition to the
eneral fund, for the payment of the interest half-yearly. The
tte law of Congress for the relief of the city renders this a safe

ad desirable investment.
Sale at 5 o'clock P. M. Terms, cash.
P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

THANDSOME NEW FURNITURE AT AUC-TION.—On Thursday, 14th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. I shall sell at the Furniture Ware-room of Mr. McKnight, on ennsylvania Avenue, all his stock of new and fashionable Fur

Column and Plain Bureaux
Pillar and Claw Card Tables
Dining Tables, Workstands, Washstands
Spring-seat Sola, High-post Bedsteads
French Maple Bedsteads
And other articles now being finished. The above are warranted to be well and faithfully made of the very best materials, and

july 7—d&cts&ds (Glo)

(though apparently only about ten,) left his home (corner of 9th and H streets) on Saturday morning last, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He had on a black summer-cloth roundabout, linen pantaloons, and straw hat. He has a mole on his right or left cheek, black eyes, dark hair, and a

Any intelligence given to the Editors of this paper regarding im, will be directly communicated to his distressed friends, by shom it will be thankfully received and suitably acknowledged.

Y P. MAURO & SON.—Sale of Valuable Articles.—By order of His Excellency Baron de Krudener
we shall sell to the highest bidders, without reserve—
2 fine Pier Mirrors, French plates,
2 rich plated Wine Coolers, silver-edge,
1 do. do. Waiter,
2 gilt half Lustres, glass drops,
1 silver Coffee-pot,
1 Serveture and Book case.

1 silver Collec-pot,
1 Secretary and Book-case,
1 excellent Brussels Carpet, almost new,
1 splendid gilt Centre-piece for dining-table,
12 doz. Duff & Gordon's superior Pale Sherry Wine,
Several dozens of French Wines, assorted,
10 pairs of good Linen Sheets,
And sundry other articles. And sundry other articles.

ns of sale, cash. Sale to take place at our Auction Room

n Friday, 15th inst, at 5 o'clock P. M.
P. MAURO & SON, july 14-d2t

RUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Prince George's County Court as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as trustee, will sell at public sale, at the door of the court-house in Upper Mariborough, on Saturday, the 23d day of July next, a nouse and lot of ground in the village of Nottingham, being the property whereof the late Alexander Philpot died possessed. The terms of the sale are, a credit of six and twelve months, in sound instalments, the purchase money to be secured by bond. ual instalments, the purchase money to be secured by bo with security to be approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale; and on the final ratification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the riber is authorized to convey the property to the purchase simple.

JNO. B. BROOKE,

A NACT granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for

inilitary service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died white in the service of the United States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, such child or sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or

ceived whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shally have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years; the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: Provided, That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, nuscicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. Provided, also, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a licutenant colonel.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution" have died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the Revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and

served in the war of the Revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution," have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried the annuity or reason, which wight have been allowed.

gage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or inter-ast in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly roid and of no effect; each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subthe plotting in the real of the transfer, and that he loes not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of

to any person whatever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe. Approved, July 4, 1836.

War Department,
Pension Office, July 9, 1836. 
In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

I. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regi-

of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, of the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer or soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow, at the time of allowing the half-pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must, moreover, repeat his at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because, in case of her marrying again, the half-pay to be recease.

unit she has not again married; and must, moreover, repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because, in case of her marrying again, the half-pay to her ceases, and the half-pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second resting of the 4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth, according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service, and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods, and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or country, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service; whether he was dranghted. or country, and state, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service; which her was draughted; was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of he claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no locumentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the

the under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the third section of the law must not only

6. Claimants under the third section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must, in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by recorded documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimants' declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is or are the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditionary evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by means of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the compary in which the

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by means of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides; and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy, or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably

It. The withows the mose wine served in the navy, or as in dian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar man er, with such variations as the different nature of the service

nay require.

The form prescribed for claimants, under the third section of the act, will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The judge or justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,

DECLARATION, in order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836. STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT & SS.

of —. On this — day of — personally appeared before the — of the —, A. B. a resident of —, in the county of —, and State, Territory, or District of —, aged — years, who, being first duly swern according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of —, who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in paragraph No. — of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said -, on

She further declares that she was married to the sam —, our the — day of —, in the year seventeen hundred and —; that her husband, the aforesaid —, died on the — day of —; and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed. Sworn to and subscribed, on the day and year above written,

ANTED - \$2,000 Patriotic Bank Stock, for which

C. S. FOWLER & CO. july 14-3t

june 30-w3w

Upper Marlborough, June 28.

Stock and Exchange Brokers.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMARKS OF MR. RUSSELL, (OF NEW YORK,) On the bill for the admission of Michigan as a State into the Union:

In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, a steven o'cleck at night, June 8, 1836.

Mr. Russell addressed the Chair as follows It is with reluctance, Mr. Chairman, that I rise at this late hour of the night to propose several amendments to the bill under consideration; the period, and the circumstances which have accompanied the bill in its progress thus far, admonish me that the time allotted to the consideration of it is brief indeed, and that no proposition to alter, change, or amend it is to be received or sanctioned by this commit Yet, sir, I cannot but invoke the spirit of patriotism which even now lingers in this Hall, to come forth to the rescue of our institutions from the fatal consequences which the passage of this bill will have upon the peace and tranquillity of our citizens, and may have upon the permanency of our institutions. Sir, to avert calamities like these, is my apology for soliciting the attention of the committee even at this unseasonable hour. It is my desire, sir, to prohibi aliens from voting at elections to be holden in the Territory or State of Michigan; and the amendments proposed will, if adopted, secure that object, and thus remove one of the objectionable features of the bill.

Sir, while I assure you the bill, in its present form, can not receive the sanction of my vote, I desire to be under stood as entertaining no hostility to the admission of Michi gan as a State into the Union; but, on the contrary, I look orward with peculiar satisfaction to the period when Michigan will stand forth with her sister States of the North, and exhibit the proud pre-eminence which their domestic policy secures to them. The unauthorized position assumed by her, in violation of the spirit of our institutions the ostentatious and dictatorial manner of her approach demanding as a right that which she should solicit as matter of favor; disregarding, too, the usual formalities at tending the admission of new States into the Union; the revolutionary position which she has assumed, and ever no w occupies; the deliberation with which she has thrown off the guardianship of the General Government, and organized a State sovereignty; and, sir, not the least object tionable, the temper with which she approaches you, as evidenced by the correspondence with the officers of this Government accompanying this ostentatious demand of admission into the Union-all these considerations presen subjects worthy of grave and solemn deliberation, and should subject her to a merited rebuke at the hands of this Government. But, sir, there are considerations of more i mportance urged upon you, as you advance with this in vestigation - considerations involving questions of constitu tional power, and which should invoke the wisdom and dis ionate deliberation of this committee. Two question arise, sir, out of this bill for the consideration of this com mittee: 1st. Do the State Governments or the Legislative Councils of the Territories possess the power of conferring the right of suffrage upon aliens? and, 2d. If they have the power, is it expedient to confer the right universally and indiscriminately upon that class of our population without subjecting them to the ordeal of our naturalization Sir, I insist that no such right exists, and that the exer

cise of it by the Territorial Council and Convention is Michigan was without authority, and in direct violation of

the Constitution of the United States.

From the documents upon your table, Mr. Chairman, it appears that an act was passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, in January, 1835, entitled "An act to enable the people of Michigan to form a Constitution and State Government." By the first section of this act "the free inhabitants" of the said Territory were authorized to assemble and "choose delegates to a convention to form for themselves a Constitution and State Gov

ernment;" and the election of delegates to the convention was to be holden on the fourth day of April, 1835.

By the 2d section it was enacted "that the free white male inhabitants of the said Territory, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall reside therein three months immediately preceding Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1835, he and are horsely authorized to choose delegates to

1835, be, and are hereby, authorized to choose delegates to form a Constitution," &c.

The 3d section directs the time when the election fo delegates shall be holden, "and that whenever any person shall present his vote or ballot at such election for dele gates, if he shall be challenged, the said inspectors shall cause to be read to him so much of the 2d section as re lates to the qualification of voters, and shall then tender and administer to him the prescribed oath;" and, upon its eing taken, the inspectors are then required to receiv

It will be perceived that all whitemale inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in said Territory for the period of three months immediately preceding the day of election were entitled to vote for delesented to us, and which Constitution, by this bill, we are to

This act calling the convention extended the privilege of voting for delegates to the convention to aliens as well as citizens, and the Constitution which this convention adopted contained a provision in the following words: "In all elections, every white male citizen above the age of twenty one years, having resided in the State six months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such elec tion; and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaic who may be a resident of the State at the time of the sign ing of this Constitution shall have the right of voting a

Living as we do under a Government of laws enacted under the authority of, and controlled by, a written Constitution of express and limited powers, and jealous as we are of the exercise of unauthorized power, it well become us to examine this latter provision in the Constitution o Michigan, and determine whether it does not directly im pinge the Federal Constitution. I, sir, maintain that i does; it places aliens who may not have arrived in Michigan. gan one hour before the adoption of that Constitution upoi an equality with citizens in the exercise of the importan an equality with citizens in the exercise of the important right of suffrage—the most important right of citizenship—in total disregard of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the laws of Congress, and the fact of naturalization. Sir, I intend no imputation upon the virtuous and industrious foreigners who reside in Michigan and who have identified themselves with our own native conditions and been subjected to the process of natural production and been subjected to the process of natural productions. population, and been subjected to the process of natural ization, whereby they have become entitled to the privileges of native citizens. Many of them, sir, are entitled to the highest commendation; but, sir, my objection is to tha idle, vicious, destitute, and turbulent class of foreigners idle, vicious, destitute, and turbulent class of foreigners whose habits and propensities render them burdensome to any country, and who have been transported hither to diminish the burden of pauperism at home, and many owhom, soon after their arrival in our country, become in mates of our poor-houses and penitentiaries. This, sir, it the class from which I would admonish you to withhold the native born citizen's birthright. But, sir, the question presented is not one of mere expediency, but of constitute of the constitute of th presented is not one of mere expediency, but of constitu-tional power; yet, sir, if there is any one evil more to be deprecated by our citizens than another, it is that which by our laws converts with unexampled celerity aliens into citizens. Regardless, however, of the daily admonitions of past experience, as well as the warning voice of other republics, this bill adopts and confirms the Constitution of Michigan, which gives to all aliens the right of suffrage who were in the Territory when the Constitution was "signed" of whatever country, therefore a condition

"signed," of whatever country, enaracter, or conductor.
That at this day a change is necessary in our naturalization laws, few will deny; but that result, so desirable to all transmillity, can be effected only by who prefer peace and tranquillity, can be effected only by an act of Congress. By the Constitution of the United States, the power of naturalization is exclusively vested in Congress, and that power has been continually exercised since the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and by the laws of the United States, as they now exist, to entitle an alien to naturalization, a previous residence of five years is required. And the question is now presented, whether the act of the Legislative Council of Michigan, and the provision in the Constitution of Michigan founded upon it, which allows aliens to vote, are not inconsistent with, repugnant to, and in violation of, the Constitution of the United States? Before the adoption of the Constitution, the provision of the Constitution,

on in the Constitution of the Union except Michigan, (if that erritory may be called a State,) five years' previous residence is required to entitle an alien to naturalization; but Michigan no previous residence is required. She seeks in Michigan no previous residence is required. She seeks to break up the uniformity of the rule prescribed by the Constitution, and disregards, too, the evidence which the laws of the United States require, of "previous good character" of the person applying for naturalization, and admits all male aliens, provided they be white, and over twenty-one years of age, to exercise this most important privilege of citizens. Mr. Chairman, does not this then present, clearly and singly, the question of constitutional power? Was that Legislative Council, acting, as it must have been, under the power and authority derived from this Government, or the Convention which it created compehave been, under the power and authority derived from this Government, or the Convention which it created, competent to confer this important right on aliens who resided in the Territory at the time the Constitution was "signed?" If they possessed the power, have they not an equal power to confer the right of suffrage on aliens who shall emigrate there at any subsequent period? And if the Legislative Council of Michigan possessed this power, has not every State in the Union the same power? And if they have, they also possess the right of altering their constitutions thready formed, and each State adopt for itself a rule of And, in such an event, it must be obviou all that there would be no very great degree of unitriity in the naturalization laws. Does not this, then resent to the plain practical common sense of all an un-uestionable violation of the Constitution of the United For more than forty years Congress has been in the ful

xercise of this power conferred upon it by the Constitution, and laws have from time to time been passed securing entire uniformity in the practice of naturalization throuput the United States; and, if you had the power of parting from this uniform rule of naturalization, (which ist you have not.) is it not desirable that it should st

And yet, sir, it cannot be preserved, if the right is con-current in the States individually, and in Congress. Un-der the old confederation, previous to the adoption of our Federal Constitution, the power of naturalization was not conferred on Congress; consequently, upon the principle that powers not delegated (see 9th and 10th articles of the amendments to the Constitution of U. S.) were reserved and remained in the State Governments, the power of sturalization still remained in the State Governments. But, upon the adoption of our present Constitution, (see art. 1, sec. 8,) this power was transferred to Congress, and has been exercised, and in uniform operation, hitherto. Sir, the rights of citizenship can only be acquired in one of two modes—by birth or naturalization. In one of these wo modes a person must be capacitated to exercise politically activities of the statement of the second must be capacitated to exercise politically second must be capacitated to exercise politically second must be second mus al power in any of the States; if it is not so, the repre entatives of aliens, as in the case of Michigan, and in deed aliens themselves, may assemble in a given territory, within the limits of the Union, and form a Constitution, and demand admission as a State into the Union. If the principle of this bill is conceded, it renders that provision in the Federal Constitution which authorizes Congress "to establish uniform rules of naturalization" wholly incorrective. The framers of the Constitution leoked for erative. The framers of the Constitution looked for ard to the time when the great influx of foreigners into ur country might jeopard the peace and security of our itizens, and disturb the organization of political power ong the several States, through the representative prin-le, upon the ratio of population: to guard against such evil, this provision was incorporated. New York is well lated with a view to the ingress of foreigners; and, if the should desire to increase her political power, sanction e principle of this bill, and, in a population more liable temptation than New York, this consideration might rm an inducement to invite even an unwholesome population. tion. But, sir, I hold that all political power must be deved from the People—the true source, in our country, of I power; and that the exercise of the right of suffrage is ple, through that provision in the Federal Constitution People, who co-operated in establishing our independence; and by that People the power to admit others, not native born, to a participation of it, has been conferred exclusively on Congress. The "People" of the United States are to elect their representatives. Who, sir, are the "People" to are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?" (See sec. 2 of art. 4, of Con. U. S.) Now, sir, no one, I presume, will insist that these new-born citizens of Michigan are "entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States;" and yet en can enjoy. An alten, direct from Ireland, or any other origin country, who arrived in Michigan on the 23d of he process of naturalization; but in Michigan, one day esidence is deemed sufficient to qualify him intelligêntly o exercise this important privilege. Can this, sir, be carying out the provision in your Constitution which requires form rule of naturalization throughout the United

But, sir, were the measures which this bill seeks to establish to be submitted to the test of expediency alone, would you be willing to adopt them as the settled policy of your country? No, sir; evils too complicated and great would be the issue of such a policy, to be acceptable to the American People. Sir, if the time shall ever come when, y law, you shall authorize aliens who have not undergon be scrutinizing and sifting process of naturalization to ex the scrutinizing and sitting process of naturalization to ex-ercise the right of suffrage, from that period the future his-torian, in recording the destiny of this Republic, will date the period of its having been betrayed to the keeping of its enemies. Sir, a sentiment full of instruction to the American People, uttered by an American statesman and soldier, demands at this crisis a response from the People of the United States. Sir, it is this: That "the People of the United States, to preserve their liberties, must do their the United States, to preserve their liherties, must do their own voting and their own fighting." Sir, it is a sentiment worthy of its distinguished author—of an American soldier, an American statesman and patriot. Will this bill, if enacted into a law, give to that sentiment the res onse desired by the American People? Without hesitation, and unqualifiedly, sir, I answer no! No, sir, no. Our fathers, sir, were not unmindful of the importance of submitting our institutions to the guardianship of native American statesmen. By the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the President and Vice President of the United States are required to be native-born citizens, and the President. tates are required to be native-born citizens, and the Predent is required to cause the laws of the Union to be ex deent is required to cause the laws of the Union to be ex-ceuted. These high places of power, it was then thought, could not, with safety to the American People, be occupied by any but natural-born citizens. The rise, the progress, and the final destiny of the republics of other times were full of instruction to the framers of the Constitution; and against the fatal effects of a degraded mercenary foreign influence, as well as the ambitious designs of rival foreign Powers, this provision was deemed effectual. Sir, let the spirit of that ordinance be observed and carried out in practice by nat ordinance be observed and carried out in practice the constituted authorities of your Government and your citizens, and its perpetuity will remain an enduring monument of the wisdom of its authors. Sir, this Territory of Michigan is a frontier country, skirted upon the north by the British province of Upper Canada, where thousands of the pauper population of the mother country, for her relief, have been transported; and, at the time the Constitution of the State of Michigan was "signed," there were in the Territory 4,000 aliens included in a population of at least 60,000. Sir, sanction that Constitution which gives to aliens the privilege of voting upon an equal footing with your citizens, and the struggle for the emancipation of your country will have been made in vain. No prophetic vision will be required to proclaim the result of this last effort of man to govern his race by equal and just laws. Sir, if a design were entertained by a foreign Government against the liberties of the American People, could a better mode have been devised to accomplish such an object? This bill, sir, sanctions principles of vast, if not controlling, magnitude to the American People, which, in my estimation, e constituted authorities of your Government and you

19 parishes.	Bepton, -	Felphain,	Shipley, -	Heene,	Wisborough Green,	Gapton,	Stanton St. John,	Chawton, -	Aldington,	Renwick,	Stansted, Mount Fitchet, -	Great Hallingbury,	Crimbish,	Sandcroft and Southelnam, -	Stalbridge,	Pewsey,	Great Ringstead,	Ingoldsthorpe,	Hambledon,	Names of purishes:
11 counties.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	Do	Sussex, -	Oxford, -	Southampton, -	Kent, -	Cumberland, -	Do	Do	Essex, -	Suffolk, -	Dorset, -	Wilts, -	Do	Norfolk, -	Hants, -	Counties.
£2,473	111	250	600	100	85	140	40	100	65	25	30	50	80	35	100	130	200	32	£300	Raised or Number borrowed of perin aid of sons who emigrahad emition.
320	13	42	63	10	9 *	12	4	*6	9	9	4	5	22	9	23	21	27	4	28	Raised or Number borrowed of per- in aid of sons who emigra- had emi- tion.
	Do.	Upper Canada.	36 U. Canada, 27 U. S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Upper Canada.	Prince Edward's island.	United States.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Upper Canada.	To what places emigrated.

From this, sir, it appears that the British Government transported three hundred and twenty paupers, at an expense of £2,473. If it is so desirable for that Government to disencumber itself of such a number of paupers, at such an expense, is the danger apprehended there, by those who have a knowledge of the character and condition of that population, to be disregarded by the American People? We are now sir a virtuous prospergus and a han-People? We are now, sir, a virtuous, prosperous, and a hap py people; our yeomanry, the physical power of the nation from abroad, and are not emulous to mingle with them in their devotion to the free institutions of our country; and, sir, is it not desirable to continue this tranquillity? And can you indulge a hope of accomplishing such an object, if you throw open the ballot-box to the indiscriminate approach of this alien population? I will not affirm that the tliens in Michigan compose any part of this vagrant popu ation; but, sir, it is a well-authenticated fact, that, within the last five years, many thousands of that description have been transported direct from the poor-houses of Europe to the continent of America, at an expense of several millions of dollars to the British Government.

Sir, while I will indulge no morbid apprehension for the future, yet, if you adopt the principles of this bill, I cannot but anticipate the most disastrous consequences to our country. Sir, from the appalling disclosures which each day develops, it remains for this People to determine whether it will be wise, just, or even safe, to open the floodgate of the stress and correction, of indulence and crime which in its vice and corruption, of indolence and crime, which, in its demoralizing effects, may corrupt the common fountain from which flow the multiplied blessings which our coun-

This class of persons, sir, while they labor under the This class of persons, sir, while they labor under the disqualification of alienism, are subject to few civil duties, (if they had the capacity to discharge them;) and, by international laws, as expounded by the British Government, they cannot expatriate themselves, nor can you compel them to the performance of military service; and if, in a war between this and their native country, they are found in arms against it, they are liable to condemnation, and to the punishment of death as traitors to their native land. Sir, to show the sense of the British Government on this subject, and the right, as claimed by them, to require the return to their native country of this population, and all others in times of peril, the King of England, on the 16th day of October, 1807, issued his proclamation, reclaiming the following service his native subjects, in which he declared "that the kingdom was menaced and in danger," and he recalled from foreign service all seamen and scafaring men, who were natural-born subjects, and ordered hem to withdraw themselves and return home, on pain of being proceeded against, &c. Here, sir, you have a recognition of the power and the exercise of the right of the
King to call home his native-born subjects, wherever they
may be, and whenever they may have departed. And
now, sir, you are solicited by this bill to give to aliens, who
are liable to be recalled at the pleasure of their King, the important privilege of voting for all the officers of your Government. Sir, if these aliens shall act in concert, as they hitherto have done, and I have no doubt will continue to do, will they not control the whole civil and military ope rations of the American People, within a very limited period? Their habits of life disqualify them from mingling oreign country, who arrived in Michigan on the 250 dune, 1835, by the provision under consideration is authorated to vote at any election to be holden there, upon an equal footing with the native citizens; and that right, by his bill, we are called upon to "ratify and confirm." Now, if this same alien had emigrated to the State of New York, or any other State in this Union, on the same day, he or any other State in this Union, on the same day, he or any other State in this Union, or the premise of the world, has itever been known that an intelligent people, emerging from a sixty to seventy-five needs could be given by the well-built and comfortable cabins for the accommodation of from ment? Sir, in the past experience of the world, has itever been known that an intelligent people, emerging from a sixty to seventy-five needs could be given by the well-built and comfortable cabins for the accommodation of from ment? Sir, in the past experience of the world, has itever to complete the provided that the posse maturely privileges to which they have not been accustomed, and the benefits of which they do not appreciate, will have called to their aid foreigners, aliens, persons owin allegiance to other, and perhaps rival, nations? Sir, th allegiance to other, and perhaps rival, nations? Sir, this new principle which we are now called upon to establish is no less dangerous than novel. At this particular crisis, it is known to all that, in some of the European states, there is a redundant population, particularly in England and Ireland, which disturb the tranquillity, and threaten with violence the sacred rights of peaceful subjects; and the relief there deemed most effectual is transportation to America. With a view to an object so desirable to them, but which is because of the product of the proposed of the product of but which is becoming so burdensome to us, thousands are transported to America each year, at the expense of the British Government, and here cast upon the charity of our people. In 1831,—3,—25, there were upwards of one hundred. dred and thirty-nine thousand foreigners landed in the city of New York, many of whom were of the most ignorant vicious, and degraded class, depending upon charity alone for their daily subsistence. And, sir, during four successions. for their daily subsistence. And, sir, during four successive days in May last, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three foreign emigrants arrived in the same city; and in the month of May last, there were fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five arrived at the New York quarantine ground. Now, sir, carry out the provisions of this bill by similar provisions in all the State Constitutions, and upon their arrival extend to these aliens indiscriminately the right of suffrage, and who is so dull of vision as not to foresee the fatal effects of such a measure upon our civil and religious institutions? Upon this subject, sir, we are not left to conjecture alone; the design has been openly avowed, as will appear from the following handbill, which was liberally circulated in the city of New York at the late charter election. It is in these words:

"Irishmen, to your posts, or you will lose America. By per ecome its slaves. Your own country was lost by submitting of ambiti us men. This beautiful country you may gain by benefits and united. Your religion may here have the ascenency, and here predominate. By your perseverance, this may ecome a Catholic country. Vote the ticket—Alexander Stewrt, alderman, and Edward Flanagan for assessor—both true vishmen."

Here, sir, you have the objects avowed—the subversio Here, sir, you have the objects avowed—the subversion of your Government—a revolution contemplated! Mark the language of this appeal, and remember that it is made to Irishmen in the city of New York, at an election for officers of the city government, within which there are probably more than one hundred thousand foreigners. Note the expression: "Irishmen, to your posts, or you will lose America. By personner you may become its ruler." America. By perseverance you may become its rulers."
Yes, sir, Irishmen are invoked to come forth and rule Ame-Yes, sir, Irishmen are invoked to come forth and rule America, and secure to the Catholic religion an ascendency. They are told: "Your religion may here have the ascendency, and here predominate." You have, then, the direct avowal that the free exercise of religious opinions is to be assailed, and your country converted into a Catholic country. Are this People prepared for this great change? Whether the Catholic religion is to be deprecated or not, is not now the question; but it is, are we prepared to abandon the free exercise of our religious opinions, (whatever they may be,) which has been secured to us by the Constitution of our country? And how, sir, is this great work of subof our country? And how, sir, is this great work of subversion to be accomplished? This handbill too clearly furnishes the answer to leave in doubt the manner of its accomplishment. And is it, sir, with a view to such an pugnant to, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States? Before the adoption of the Constitution, the power of naturalization was exercised by the several States; and it was the want of uniformity in the exercise.

that power which caused the present provision to be incorporated into the Constitution. It is therefore evident
that, if the proceedings of the Michigan Cenvention
are proper, and shall be sustained, the object of the provicion in the Constitution of the United States is not secured.

The States of the United States is not secured.

The States of the United States is not secured.

The States of the United States is not secured.

The States of the United States is not secured.

The States of the United States is not secured.

The States of the United States is not secured.

The States of the United States is not secured.

The States of the United States is not secured.

The States of the Universe of the Un foreigners, vast numbers of whom are miserably poor, and destitute of the necessaries of life. Go, sir, to the almshouses and penitentiaries, and you will there discover the relief which the policy of the British Government has effected by the transportation of their pauper population, fected by the transportation of their pauper population, and the burden which that policy has cast upon our country. In some instances, more than two-thirds of their inmates are foreigners, and in almost all a very striking proportion. Now, sir, the principle of this bill, if carried out, will require that the right of suffrage should be extended to them all. I trust, sir, the American people are not prepared for such a measure. This alien population, upon which you are bestowing this important right, cannot, according to the well-established usages and laws of most independent nations, acquire an absolute title, either by descent or purchase, to an acre of land in the Territory of descent or purchase, to an acre of land in the Territory of Michigan. And yet, sir, is it possible that they can be deemed safe depositaries of the liberty and lives of our citizens, and even of our country's honor?

Sir, if an apology be due to the committee for this encroachment upon their patience at this unusual hour, I trust it will be found in the poyelty and importance of the questivation.

troise the troise it will be found in the novelty and importance of the question involved in this bill. Were the effects of this question to be confined to Michigan alone, I should have continued a listener, rather than a participator, in this debate; but, sir, when I reflect that every State in this Union has a deep and an abiding interest in this matter, and, instead of its being a sectional question, or one limited to the narrow confines of partisan warfare, it is one involving a momentous national question. I cannot but yield my inclinamentous national question, I cannot but yield my inclina tion to the more imperious commands of duty.

ANTED TO HIRE any number of able-bodied Men, for one, two, or three years.—The Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad Company, engaged in the location and construction of a railroad from Pensacola, in Wes location and construction of a railroad from Fensacoia, in Wes Plorida, to Columbus, in Georgia, (a distance of two hundret niles,) are desirous to hire for one, two, or three years, as may e. preferred by proprietors, as many as 400 or 500 able-bodiet egro men, from 18 to 40 or 45 years of age, to be employed in Elling, cutting, and hewing timber, and in forming the excavations and embankments upon the route of said railroad.

ealthy region of country, of a dry soil, covered by forest lofty yellow pine timber the lofty yellow pine timber.

The route throughout is excelled by no portion of the United tates, of equal extent, for the salubrity of its climate, at all sea-

ons of the year.

The work is progressing upon the southern division of the oute, or that which is adjacent to Pensacola. Its remoteness from the scene of the Indian disturbances, being about 150 miles from the nearest boundary of the Creek tribes, and upwards of 350 miles from the nearest boundary of the Seminoles, is sufficient evidence of security to persons employed upon the road.

The force employed upon the road will, for a year to come, be within convenient reach of the fortifications of Pensacola, and could in case of any emergency derive ample protection from

orth Carolina, answering to the description here given, on of the list of October next, and enter the company's service a term not less than one year, the additional sum of \$5 a head

for a term not less than one year, the additional sum of \$5 a head will be paid by the company towards defraying the expenses of their passages to this place.

They will be expected to be provided with one good suit of clothes and one blanket, each, on joining.

Those who apply first will have a preference, and kind treatment will be extended to all who perform their duty fairly.

Communications addressed to either of the undersigned at Pensacola, will receive immediate attention, and contracts will

sacola, will reco...
concluded without delay.
WILLIAM H. CHASE
Persident of th Capt. U. S. Engineers, President of the Company.

JAMES D. GRAHAM,

Major U. S. Topl. Engrs., Engineer of the Company. N. B. The National Intelligencer, the Washington Globe, the Norfolk Beacon, Fredericksburg Arena, Winchester Virginian and the Raleigh Star, will insert the above, without intermission six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for se ment. They will each forward also to this office the fir mber containing the advertisement.

Office of the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad Co Pensacola, June 8, 1836 july 1—cp6w

offers for sale a valuable COTTON FARM, lying in the country of Marengo, South Alabama, near the junction of the Warrior and Tombeckbee rivers, which afford steamboat navigation to Mobile, and immediately upon the line of location of the Mobile and Tennessee railroad. From the peculiar advantage which the "Lieunghang areas of South Alabama" presents. ther inducements in a higher degree than the district of cou

land, which cannot be exceeded in fertility; nearly five hundre acres of which are open, under new fences, and in the culture of corn and cotton. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house, new and very spacious gin, horse-mill, stable, barn, wit well-built and comfortable cabins for the accommodation of from

one, two, and three years; and in payment for the last insta ents the subscriber would accept negroes, or bonds due in th Communications addressed to W. M. B. Franklin Court nouse, Virginia, will meet with attention.
may 7—wt1st0

VENERRE HAUTE STEAM MILL FOR SALE. The subscriber, desirous of quitting the busines are valuable Mill establishment for sale; with two enginestables are subscribed. for sawing, the other for flouring; two pairs of burrs, running, power for four pairs; all in good repair and successful opera. The building is large and convenient, with two acres and a of ground, and enjoying a custom not surpassed by any in the country. Terre Haute is a flourishing town, and is surround by one of the best wheat counties on the Wabash river. The canals centre at this place, for which (with other works) is a surround to the country of the co millions of dollars were appropriated by the late Legislature; sides which, it enjoys the advantages of the great national wo the Cumberland Road. Those wishing to purchase will, on amination, find it the most eligible situation on the Wapäsh

Terms—Half cash; balance in one and two years, with rest J. S. WALLACE. may 24—d6w

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, residing in Prince George's Co. Md. of posite Alexandria, about the 15th of August, 1834, a negro man be the name of Sam, or Sampson, 21 years of age, rather chunky dark complexion, thick lips, shows his teeth a little naturally wore rings in his ears when he left me, which he did for no prevocation. I have been told he was persuaded away by his father, who lives in Georgetown, a free colored man, who calls him self William Williams, who was employed at the time of Samelopement at the point of Rocks, and who conveyed Sam to the Point of Rocks, where he continued until the following spring During last summer he was seen by several persons who kneed the continued to th Point of Rocks, where he continued until the following spring.
During last summer he was seen by several persons who knew
him, in the city of Washington, under the pretence of being my
marketer. I have no doubt the said Sam or Sampson is either
secreted by his father in Georgetown or the City, or employed on
some part of the canal, or has obtained a forged pass through his
father. I will give the above reward if apprehended and
brought home to the subscriber.

THOMAS BERRY:

THIWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. named ÁLEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of ag 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, smooth face, having by tittle if any beard, flat nose, thick lips, and white teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, home-made kersey pantaloon dyed black after they were made; a pair of corded riding par taloons with buttons up the legs; a white fur hat, and a pair 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 the county. He is also acquainted in Washington and Georgetow in the District of Columbia, and was seen near the latter town or the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion There is some reason to believe that he has procured free persers from some colored person in this county or in the District Columbia, and that he has been induced to run off by or with white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Phile Columbia, and that he has been induced to run off by or with a white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Philadelphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This woman is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed murder and escaped from Virginia 12 or 18 months ago. I will give the above reward provided the said negro slave is delivered in the ail of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.

mar 22—cplawtf

ELI OFFUTT. ecessary buildings. The facility of transportation by the rail bad makes the Winchester market nearly equal to that of Balti lone; every product of the soil can be readily sold there for ash. This estate combines advantages which render it one one most desirable farms in the beautiful Valley of Virginia. It will be sold entire or divided as may be found most suitable turchasers. The terms will be made convenient. rchasers. The terms will be made

JOHN S. MAGILL.

AW INSTITUTION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The exercises in the Law School for the autumn term of the academical year will commence August 31, and will terminate on the 21st day of December following.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the bar in either of the United States, and elementary instruction for gentlemen not destined for the bar but designs. stined for the bar, but desirous of qualifying themselves ei public life or for commercial business. The course of action embraces the various branches of Public and Cons al Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity, and Common Law h occasional illustrations of Foreign Jurisprudence. File School is under the immediate superintendence and di-tion of Mr. Greenleaf, Royal Professor of Law in the Uni

ersity. Mr. Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the Juited States, is Dane Professor of Law in the University, and articipates equally in the active labors of instruction when no ngaged in judicial duties. His course includes the principa erm there are at least six private lectures, and usually more, a thich the students are examined in their respective studies, an cal explanations and illustrations are given by the Professor blic written lectures are also occasionally delivered upon th

ears; and, with reference to these studies, the students are ivided into classes, according to their proficiency; but student regenerally at liberty to join either class, in as many studies. hey may choose, according to their own view of their wan

Id attainments.

The academical year is divided into three terms and three validors. The first vacation is of two weeks, from the Wednesty before Christmas. The second is of two weeks, from the set Wednesday in April. The third consists of the six weeks at preceding Commencement, which takes place on the last

Spring Term. Paley on Agency; Gow on Partner Story on Equity.

Following books will be read with Professor GREENLEAF

Autumn Term. Blackstone's Commentaries; Chitty of ading. Winter Term. Kent's Commentaries; Starkie of deence; Story on the Constitution. Spring Term. Chitty Contracts; Stephen on Pleading; Augell and Ames on Corations; Cruise's Digest of the Law of Real Property.

I moot court is holden every week by one of the Professors which a cause, previously given out and prepared, is argued four students in verticing and an opinion is delivated by the

presiding Professor.

Students may generally be accommodated with rooms in the spacious and convenient college buildings prepared for their use upon the same terms as under-graduates; and may, if they choose, board in Commons, as resident graduates, at \$1 90 per week. They may, at their pleasure, receive instruction in any of the modern languages at the price of \$10 per annum for each language studied. The rent of college rooms is from \$10 to \$17 per term. Rooms in private houses can be had at from 75 tents to \$11 per week and private houses dat from 75 tents to \$11 per week and private houses. ats to \$1 per week, and private board at from \$2 to \$3 pek. Wood and coal, prepared for use, are delivered at s

um, and proportionably for a single term; for which sum the nent of the University. They are also furnished with all the ooks studied as class books in the School, unless they prefereir own, for the sake of making notes and references, with a tiew to future study and practice. Instruction is given for any epiod, not less than one term, which may suit the convenience of the grades.

student is expected to produce satisfactory testimonials of good character, and some statement of his previous studies. Bonds in the penal sum of \$144 are given to the steward for the pay-

ent of all dues to the College.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by the Univer The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conterred by the University on all students who have completed the regular term of professional studies required by the laws and rules of the State twhich they belong, eighteen months thereof having been passe in the Law School of this Institution. In behalf of the Faculty SIMON GREENLEAF, R. P. L., Cambridge, Mass. iune-14 3wcp

JOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—James River and Kanawha Canal.—Proposals will be received the Office of the James River and Kanawha Company, in theity of Richmend, from the 15th to the 23d day of August, fithe construction of all the excavation, embankment, and wal

The work now advertised embraces the twenty miles betwee folumbia and the head of Maidens' Adventure Pond, the eightiles between Seven Island Falls and Scottsville, and about venty isolated sections, reserved at the former letting, between

cottsville and Lynchburg.

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

General plans and specifications of all the work, and special ans of the most important culverts and aqueducts, will bound at the offices of the several principal assistant engineer

on the line of the canal.

The work will be prepared for examination by the 25th of July; but mechanics, well recommended, desirous of immediate employment, can obtain contracts for the construction of a number of culverts at private letting.

Persons offering to contract, who are unknown to the subser-er, or any of the assistant engineers, will be expected to a ompany their proposals by the usual certificates of characte and ability.

CHARLES ELLET, jun.

charles Ellet, jun.
Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Co.
Note.—The dams, guard-locks, most of the bridges, and cumber 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 be the effully communicated.

exfully communicated.

valley of James River, between Lynchburg and Rich

C. E. Jr.

ond, is healthy.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of St.
Mary's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed at August term, 1835, in a cause in which Thomas Freeman was complainant and McKelvia Hanmett and others were defendants, the undersigned, as trustee, will offer at public sale, at Leonard-the undersigned, as trustee, will offer at public sale, at Leonard-the undersigned, as trustee, will offer at public sale, at Leonard-the undersigned, as trustee, will offer at public sale, at Leonard-the understay, the 3d day of August next, all the REAL ESTATE that Thomas Lynch, sen. died seized and possessed of in St. Mary's county, called and known by the names of "Part of Plumb Point," "Part of Aberdeen," and "Lynch's Island," containing three hundred and seventy-six acres, more or less. This Land lies at the head of St. Mary's river, a short distance from the Clifton Factory; has on it a tolerable dwelor less. This Land lies at the head of St. Mary's river, a short distance from the Clifton Factory; has on it a tolerable dwelling-house, and some out-houses; abounds with pine and other fire-wood, as well as chestaut and other timber. The land lies well for future improvement, and has on it (as is supposed from appearances) large quantities of buried shells. The river is from five to seven feet deep where this land is located, and has in it an abundance of oysters and other fish.

Opposite, and but a small distance from the main land, is an island, called Lynch's Island, containing three or four acres, which will be sold with the above. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises previous to the day of sale.

which will be sold with the above. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms of sale are, a credit of twelve months, with interest on the whole, from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with approved security. On the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will execute a deed to the purchaser.

july 4—law4w

BEN. G. HARRIS, Trustee.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Lynch Sen., deceased, to file their claims, with vouchers, with the Register of St. Mary's County Equity Court, within twelve months from day of sale; otherwise they will be precluded from all be nefit of the proceeds thereof.

B. G. HARRIS, Trustee.

ARSHALL HOUSE, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. This colon is the colon delphia.—This splendid house is now open for the accommodation of families or private gentlemen. It is situated in the most pleasant part of the city. The parlors are large and airy, and those ladies and gentlemen who desire a pleasant and convenient resting-place will not be disappointed by stopping at the Marshall House.

E. BADGER, ap 30—d&c6w

Late of the City Hotel.

\*\*RTENSIVE 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 portion of it for sale at public auction, to be held at the Eagle Hotel, near the Falls, on Tuesday, the 3d days of American Strands day, the 2d day of August next, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of, in lots comprising due proportions of building and water lots or mill seats, the latter of which are already prepared with canals and races, for the immediate erection and operation of hydraulic establishments of any extent or description. The terms of sale will be, one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the remainder in six yearly instalments, with an annual interest, secured by mortgage on the property.

The fashionable practice of laying outembryo towns and cities in every bay and nook along the lake shores, and at every point of confluence of the large rivers of our country, and selling them by maps, accompanied with flourishing anticipations of their future growth and greatness, is becoming so justly obnoxious to suspicion, not to say ridicule, that we should be deterred from suspicion, the reporter we now offer, in the terms we think it suspicion, not to say ridicule, that we should be deterred from speaking of the property we now offer, in the terms we think it merits, were it not for the general knowledge which pervades every part of the United States, of the situation and peculiar localities 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 above its the state of the concentration and display of great moral as

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 combines more of those natural advantages which tend to invite, collect, 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, 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

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 navigation 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 two daily steamboats, as well as other lake vessels, are now American shore, between which and Black Rock and Bulfalo 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 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. willage 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 will.

bor into the centre of the village, a distance of but little more 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 railroads, 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 Erie 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

The beautiful formation and richness of the grounds at and in 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 country, are scarcely known at the Falls, nor has a single case of the cholera ever occurred here, although it has repeatedly

hands of two of the subscribers for more than thirty year's The ware the subscribers for more than thirty war and thing but a widerness, 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 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

tion 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 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 the next.

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

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, Bookseller, Buffalo. may 31-wt20thJuly

B. RATHBUN.

wery valuable fauguier farms in Fauguier 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 north 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 fence; very fine meadows, which by 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 nected with its location, makes it as valuable as any arm in the county. Warrenton is a flourishing and increasing village, and a place of much resort in the summer, from its proximity to the Pauquier springs, six miles distant. Upon this farm very extensive meadows may be had.

J. B. BEVERLEY.

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

mey6-w2mcp ARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm upon which he resides, lying partly in Loudoun and partly in Fairfax counties, adjoining Sudley Farm; containing upwards of 1,000 acres, distant from Alexandria and Washing-

upwards of 1,000 acres, distant from Alexandria and Washington city about twenty-six miles, and one mile from the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike Road. About one-half of this tract is cleared, and the remainder well timbered. There is upon it a dwelling house, with the customary buildings and conveniences, an excellent young orchard, &c. It is, in every way, calculated for a grazing farm, being well adapted to grass, and remarkably well watered. By the use of plaster and clover, which have been tried upon it with complete success, it is capable of being made a first-rate farm. The terms will be accommodating. Also,

A tract of about 800 acres, lying in the county of Richmond, upon which there are extensive beds of marl.

Apply to the subscriber, at his residence, or by letter directe to him at Groveton Post Office, Prince William county, Va., o to John E. Frost, Esq., Washington city.

June 14—eolm

WM. FITZHUGH CARTER.