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FOR NEW ORLEANS .- The last Packet FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain Boush, will sail as above about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co.

GENCY AT WASHINGTON.—JAMESH. CAUS-TEN, (late of Baltimore,) having made this city his perma-nent residence, and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake, with his accustomed

to the Department of State, will undertake, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the settlement of claims generally; and more particularly claims before Congress, against the United States, or the several Departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800; with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and seaffing the present of the second of the seaffing the second of t ofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives

lands, return duties, &c. &c. and those requiring life insurance can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (pospaid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and incon

pand,) and thus relieve temeseves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities are efficiency by the sharper familiar with all the facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office. American Life Insurance and Trust Company.

American Life Insurance and Trust Company.
Offices—No. 136 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and corner
of Wall and Broad streets, New York.
AGENCY—At Elliott's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near
Four and a half street, Washington city.

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

THIS COMPANY, from its large Capital and various
means of accommodation, affords ample security and great
facility to parties who transact their business with it: The terms
are as low as any office in the Union. They make

1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.
2. GRANT ANNUITIES
3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.

3. EXECUTE TRUSTS

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

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

Ra	tes of Insurance for	\$100, on a single	Lafe.	
Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For lif	
25	1.00	1.12	2.04	
30	1.31	1.36	2.36	
35	1.35	1.53	2.75	
40	1.69	1.84	3.20	
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Patrick Macaulay,		Joseph L. Joseph,		

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Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK MACAULAY, Esq., President, Baltimore; or MORRIS RO-diate attention will be paid.

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Applications may also be made personally, or by letter, pospaid, to FRANCIS A. DICKINS, Agent for the Company in the City of Washington. His office is in Elliott's Row, Pennsylvania avenue, near Four and a half street.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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) thinking it		Hundred Dollars.	
Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For life
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.36	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.83	3.20
45	1.91	1.96	3.73
50	1.96	2.09	4.60
55	2.32	3.21	5.78
60	4.35	4.91	7.00
		ANNUITIES.	4.9
		Hundred Dollars.	
60 years o	fage, 10.55	per cent.	
65 do.		do. } per annu	m.
70 do.	14.19		
	CETTC EN	DOWMENTS	

pany will pay, if he attain 21 years of age, At six months, One year,

The Company also executes trusts; receives money on deposite paying interest semi-annually, or compounding it, and makes all kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money in

For One Hundred Dollars deposited at birth of child, the Com

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary.

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t 29—1v

TALUABLE LEXICONS, &c. - Totius Latinita Lexicon par Forcellinus et Facciolatus, new edition, revised by Dr. Bailey, 2 volumes, 4to., half Russia. \$35.

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1 large volume, 4to. \$6.
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The above valuable books are offered at prices at least thirty per cent. lower than what they are worth, and would command

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

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

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

TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVEL-Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad.

DAILY LINE.—The Public

DAHLY LINE.—The Public are informed that sixty miles of this road are completed and ready for the transportation of passengers and produce. A train of Cars leaves Portsmouth daily, at half-past seven leaves Portsmouth daily, at half-past seven boats not arrive in time, the cars will be delayed until nine o'clock,) and arrive at Margaretteville, the present termination of the road, to dinner. Thenee, passengers will be conveyed in four-horse coaches to Haliax, North Carolina. At Haliax there are regular lines of stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville, and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c. will be taken from the cars at Blackwater bridge by the steamboat Fox. Returning, the coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M., arrive at Margaretteville to breakfast; leave Margaretteville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth, the same day, in time for 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth, the same day, in time for the Washington and Baltimore steamboats. The advantages of this road are economy and despatch; the fare from Portsmouth to Halifax being only \$5, and the whole distance (84 miles) travelled by daylight.

Passengers will find this the cheapest, as well as the most pleasant direct and expeditions some. Leaving Halifax in the

pleasant, direct, and expeditious route. Leaving Halifax in the morning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the cusuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia; or leaving Philadelphia in the morning, they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing evening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep.

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

may 14—1m

AHLIAS.—The proprietor of the Nursery at Linnæa Hill informs the Public that his collection of double Dah lias, amounting to about 250 of the choicest varieties yet imported into this country, is now ready for distribution. Catalogues of the names, colors, and prices. ported into this country, is now ready for distribution. Catalogues of the names, colors, and prices, can be had at the store of Mr. Leonard Harbaugh, near the Post Office, in Washington, and at the stall of the Proprietor in the Centre Market; in Georgetown, of Mr. E. M. Linthicum. Orders will be received at either place. All orders from a distance will receive early attention, and the plants forwarded, in good order, by the best conveyance that offers. Prices same as at New York and Philadelphia. elphia.
may 14—eo3t Linnæan Hill, near Washington

ITUATION WANTED.—A young woman is anxiou to obtain a situation in a family as a wet nurse. She can give good references as to character, if required. Any person wishing a nurse will call at the corner of 14th Street and Penn sylvania Avenue, opposite Mr. Fuller's Hotel.

by the author of Cecil Hyde. This day received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, may 16—3t In the Athenæum, Pennsylvania Avenue

WARREN'S LAW STUDIES, &c. &c.—A Po pular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies, by Sa-uel Warren, Esq. 1 volume, \$4. The Actress of Padua, and other Tales, by the author of The

Forsaken, 2 volumes, 1 37½.

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

may 16

For sale by

P. THOMPSON. NAUGURAL ADDRESS .- W. FISCHER has ju

Jackson's Inaugural Address, with a correct likeness of him, an Members of Congress, and others, can be furnished by the ozen or hundred, at the publisher's wholesale price, at Station

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

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

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

NIE COALE LOTTERY To be dre more on or about July 1, 1836. Valuable real and poestate, to be disposed of by Lottery, under the superintent of Trustees, appointed by the Logislature of Maryland.

Peculiar circumstances attending the small property left by the late Edward J. Coale, induced the Legislature to grant to his widow the privilege of thus disposing of the following property, which has been appraised by the Honorable Charles F. Mayer, John G. Proud, and George H. Newman, Esquires, commissioners duly appointed, and the property vested in trustees, who have bonded for the regular and punctual appropriation of the same, according to the following SCHEME :

Prize No. 1 .- A tract of land called " Morven," in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing, as per survey, 424 acres, Prize No. 2.—A tract of land called "Condy," in the same county, containing, as per survey, 401 Pennsylvania, containing, as per survey, 2911 Prize No. 4.—A tract of land, in same county, con-

taining, as per survey, 411 acres, Prize No. 5.—A magnificent Ring, in a superb case, presented to the deceased by the Emperor Alex-ander of Russia, containing 175 diamonds of va-Prize No. 6.—Three shares of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock,
Prize No. 7.—Three do do do
Prize No. 8.—Portrait of Washington, by the elder

Prize No. 9.—A folio volume of splendid Engrav-ings, from the paintings in the Gallery of the Marquis of Stafford, with descriptions, -Prizes No. 10 to 364.—Containing a rich and valu-

department of science, literature, the fine arts, &c. &c. &c. more than 1,200 volumes, of various prices, from \$75 the set to \$2; all of which are catalogued, numbered, carefully packed up, \$15,000 00

3,000 tickets, at \$5 each, - - \$15,000
Plats of the Real Estate are deposited with the Trustees, either of whom the friends of the estimable and philanthrop ceased, and others inclined to promote the object, will pleas Orders for tickets, with the money enclosed, may be ad-ressed to DAVID HOFFMAN, Esq.
Or to E. J. COALE & CO.
ap 25—eo12t Booksellers, Baltimore.

MERICAN HISTORY, LAWS, TRAVELS, &c.—Internal Navigation of the United States, natural and artificial, present and prospective, 8vo. \$4.

Graham's (Mrs.) Residence in Chili, 8vo. \$12.

Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825, 2 vols. \$1.50.

Lewis and Clarke's Expedition to the Pacific Ocean in 1804, 25 and 6 2 vols. 8vo. very exceen 7 dellars.

and '6; 2 vols. Svo. very scarce, 7 dollars.
Major Long's Expedition to the source of St. Peter's river, in Major Long's Expedition to the source of St. Peter's river, in 823, 2 vols. 8vo.; 4 dollars.

Mackenzie's Voyages from Montreal to the Frozen Ocean, and account of the fur trade; rare; 3 dollars.

Men and Manners in America, by Captain Hamilton; 1 dollar

Jeffery's Voyages and Discoveries on the northwest coast of

merica, with three maps; rare; 4to; 2 dollars 25 cents.

Pike's Expedition to the sources of the Mississippi, &c.; 2 Power's Impressions of America, 2 vols. 12mo.; 2 dollars. Popular Travels in South America; plates; 12mo.; 1 dollar

Poinsett's Notes on Mexico in 1822, London edition; 2 dollars Three Years in the Pacific, with Notices of Brazil, Chili, Bo-

livia, and Peru, Svo.; 2 dollars 25 cents. Schoolcraft's Journey from Detroit to the Lakes, &c. in 1320; Schoolcraft's Travels through the Mississippi Valley in 1821;

Schoolcraft's View of the Lead Mines of Missouri; 2 dollars Schoolcraft's Discovery of the source of the Mississippi, 1 dol-

lar 50 cents.

Tanner's Emigrant's Guide to the West; 1 dollar 50 cents. Virginia, Martin's Comprehensive Gazetteer of; 3 dollars 50

ents.
Williams' Views of West Florida; large maps; 2 dollars.
On sale by
P. THOMPSON.

THELP TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS—Being a series of calculations, showing the quantity of Being a series of calculations, showing the quantity of paper required for a given number of signatures, carried out tan extent that will embrace the largest jobs. Also, an extensive Table for Job Work, Bills, Labels, Bookwork, Duplicates. &c. &c., &c., by Samuel N. Dickinson. Just published, and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Washington City, May 6, 1836. ROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Quarter-master of the Marine Corps, until the 16th instant, inclu-sive, for furnishing the rations required for the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 24th of the present

Marines at the following stations, from the 24th of the present month to the 31st December, 1836, viz.

Brooklyn, New York,
Washington City, D. C.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.

The ration to consist of a pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or hree-quarters of a pound of mess pork; eighteen ounces of cread, made of superfine flour; and at the rate of four pounds of good green coffee, eight pounds of good New Orleans sugar, we quarts of fine salt, four quarts of vinegar, eight quarts of peans, four pounds of soap, and one and a half pounds of caneans, four pounds of soap, and one and a half pounds of can-les to each hundred rations.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Marine Rations."

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

CANCER FARM FOR SALE.—The above farm contains about 1,200 acres of land, and lies on Bull Run, Prince William county, eight miles from Brentsville, the county town for agricultural purposes, and two as sheep-walks, a stock of a growth and the state of the property of the seed has been successfully grown for ten years past on this farm, and but partially grazed, from which circumstance the seed has become so completely incorporated with the soil that the expense of seed, and labor of sowing the same, have been almost entirely saved for several years past; only two bushels have been sown the present years and wet there are bushels have been sown the present year, and yet there are about two hundred acres well set in clover of this spring's growth More than two hundred acres of this tract are well adapted to inothy, seventy of which are well set, and are particularly beautiful and productive. The annual crop of grass will more han pay the interest of the purchase money for the whole tract. Lest it may appear from the above paragraph that the balance of the tract is worth nothing, I will state that there is a fair prospect for 1,500 bushels of wheat from the growing crop, and that he field now planting in corn is good for 400 barrels. The ruth is that the field for a planting in corn is good for 400 barrels.

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

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

given to pay the money in, if required.

If this land be not disposed of before the month of August, it is the first Monday of that month, that being court day.

may 7—d2wcp2m

R. T. MITCHELL.

ANTON MATTING.—Received this day— 4-4 and 6-4 Canton Matting, super quality 1 case fancy and plain Parasols Painted Lawns and Muslins French Chintz, new style

Black Italian Lustrings Plaid Silks French worked Capes and Collars Cotton Hosiery of all kinds 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens

With a complete assortment of Goods for gentlemen's an bildren's Summer wear.

(COL) JOHN H. NOYES: may 3—2aw3w (Globe)

ARCH MARKER STATES TO A STATE IN the Cold of Root gion in North Carolina, for sale.—About 35 Root (Globe)

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

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

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

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

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

1. All that valuable Farm called Mary's Mount, &c. the estate of the late General Richard Harwood, of the city of Anna

onlis, containing about 408 acres, more or less, lying on West-iver, in Anne Arundel county, adjoining the Farms of Osborn S. Harwood, Henry H. Harwood, Jacob Bird, and the Tavern stand well known as Rawling's, or Butler's Tavern. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, kitchen, and suita-ple out-houses, a quarter, four tobacco houses, (three of which are new,) two windmills, stables, &c. The soil is esteemed equal to large of the best of this fortile section of the county. About 25

rchard of various choice fruits, and a line timothy meadow of bout eight acres: the residue of the arable land containing a ne crop of wheat, and fields prepared for corn, tobacco, &c. he whole is, and has for many years been, under the most judi-ous and improved state of cultivation. The remainder of the ind, about 145 acres, is covered with a large growth of chest-nat and other valuable timber, more than adequate for the sup-ter of the form.

The subscribers will also sell, in the city of Annapolis, on the emises, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, 2d of June next, as oresatu—
2. The large two-story brick house, the late residence of Gen
arwood, in Annapolis, with the lot, garden, out-houses, &c

The lot opposite the mansion house, with the frame dwell-g, kitchen, &c. thereto attached. Also, the following unimproved lots, also lying in the said

y, to wit:
4. The corner lot opposite the mansion house.
5. The lot adjoining the mansion house lot, on the southeast le thereof, and adjoining the lot now owned by John Randall 6. The corner lot adjoining the lots of Mrs. Pinkney and s. Nicholson, and opposite the Government house.
7. The large lot, bounded by the water and King George's control of the lot of

est, and adjoining the Government house; and the lot of the seet, and adjoining the Government house; and the lot of the siee of John Randall, deceased, comprehending the Gonor's Pond, the uninclosed lands adjoining, and the inclosed thereof the seed of the same containing in all about five and a quartees, according to the patent thereof granted by the State of rylund to the said Harwood, bearing date 29th May, 1821. All this property will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, of following terms: one-fifth of the purchase money to be part the final ratification of the sale, and the balance in four equ -annual instalments from the days of sale; the whole cured by bond or notes, bearing interest from the days of sale; the whole to be be executed by the purchasers and sureties, to be approved of the subscribers. On the payment of the purchase mone; by Trustees are authorized to execute deeds conveying to the rechasers the property sold, free and clear of all claim of the rities to this cause, and those claiming under them.

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

A. RANDALI, JOS. H. NICHOLSON,

CASH FOR 300 NEGROES.—The highest cas price will be given by the subscriber for Negroes sexes, from the ages of 12 to 28. Those wishing to sell ell to give me a call, at my residence, or at A. Lee's Lotter ffice, five doors east of Gadsby's Hotel. Letters addressed office, five doors east of Gaussy's House me, through the Post Office, shall receive the earliest atte WM. H. WILLIAMS,

feb 25-dtf

OHN M. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, most respectfully informs the citizens of Washing ton, and the Public generally, that he has taken a store on the keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Seasonable Ready-made Clothing, embracing almost every article in the line of business, and which I am determined to sell for a small advance on actual cost, for cash. Gentlemen waited on at the stores. Measures taken and clothes made up to order, at shortest notice, which, for beauty of cut and elegance of make, campathe surpassed by any is the District. not be surpassed by any in the District.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Paily Rational Intelligencer,

N. B. Clothes of every description neatly repaired.

UNTING.—This day received, for sale by F. TAY-LOR, in 2 volumes, Nimrod's Hunting Tours, Crack Riders, eminent Sporting Men, Anecdotes, Riding to Hounds, Horses, &c. &c. Price \$1 50.

WORD'S Pocket Almanac, and The Churchman's Almanac, both for 1836, for sale by

A LEXANDRIA FOUNDRY and STEAM EN-GINE MANUFACTORY.—Locomotive and Sta-tionary Engines, heavy Iron and Brass Castings, Church Bells, and Machinery of every kind. Gentlemen visiting Washing-THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.

HITTY'S PRACTICE, Vol. 3.—The Practice the Law in all its departments, with a view of Rights, Reies, and Injuries, as ameliorated by recent Statutes, Rules, Decisions, showing the best modes of Creating, Perfecting, ring, and Transmitting Rights, &c. &c.

13 For sale by P. THOMPSON.

ENECA FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public auction, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. four small Farms, situate on Seneca creek, near Dawsonville, Montgomery county, Md. being divisions of a tract of land called SENECA FARM, late the property of Thomas Cramphin, deceased, containing about fourteen hundred acres. This property is too well known to require a particular description. It contains some of the best and most fertile land on the creek, has much valuable timber, and very extensive meadows. It has been recently surveyed and divided into four Farms, each containing a fair proportion of wood, &c. Plats of the same will be exhibited on the day of wood, &c. Plats of the same will be exhibited on the day o

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

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

CABIN BRANCH FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public auction on Friday, 20th inst. on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. two farms, situate on Cabin

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

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

GEORGE CALVERT, Trustee.

JEW LATIN GRAMMAR.—WM. MARSHALL &

ablatve singular, and of the uoun, and gen. plural; lasts of irregular and unusual comparisons; observations on proper names and reciprocal pronouns, &c. &c.

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

erres fully elucidated. Professors and Schoolmasters are invited to examine this edi

ed gratuitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it. MERICAN HISTORY, &c.-Life of Alexander Ha

Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, 3d edition, 2 vols. \$5.

Annual Messages, Veto Messages, Proclamations, &c. of Anrew Jackson, 8vo. \$1.

Memoir, Correspondence, and Miscellanies of Thomas Jefrson, 4 vols. 8vo. \$9. Page 14 Vols. 6vo. 89. Lee's Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the Inited States, new edition, 1827. \$1 75. Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, by H.

oir of the Life of William Livingston, by Theodore Sedg-Indian Wars in New England in 1675; four very rare pam-

phlets relating thereto, I vol. folio, \$12. Indian Trenties, and Laws and Regulations relating to Indian Affairs, with the Appendix. Very few copies left. \$1. Laws of the Colonial and State Governments relating to In-Laws of the Colonial and State Governments relating to Inians and Indian Affairs, from 1633 to 1831. \$1 25.

Memoirs of Clay, Webster, Van Buren, &c.

Marbois' History of Louisiana, its cession, &c. \$2.

McMahon's Historical View of the Government of Maryland,

Morse's Report on Indian Affairs, Svo. \$2.

Minott's History of the Insurrection in Massachusetts, Svo. \$1.

Debate on the Missouri Question, Svo. \$1.

On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON. GUARD AND NECK CHAINS.—Just received a good assortment of handsome Guard and Neck Chains, for good assortment of sale at Stationers' Hall.

may 2 In Charles county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity.-March term, 1836.
Theophilus Dent,

Jane Davis, Ann Cross, Eleanor O'Brian, George H. Waters, Catharine Waters, Delia Waters, and Priscilla Waters.

RDERED by Charles county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity this 30th March, 1836, that the sale of the real estate of Zephaniah Waters, mentioned in the proceedings in this case, heretofore reported, to wit, at August term, 1835, by John Hughes the Trustee approinted for that purpose by the dearest Hughes, the Trustee appointed for that purpose, by the decree of this Court, be ratified and confirmed at the next June term of this Court, unless cause to the contrary be shown at or before raid term. Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspager in the District of Columbia once a week for at least three successive weeks previous to the 1st day of June next.

JOHN STEPHEN,
EDMUND KEY.

JOHN BARNES Clerk Charles County Court. EW SECRET BUCKLES.—W. FISCHER ha just received from New York a great variety of handson. just received from New York a great variety of handsome Waist Buckles or Placques, of the latest importation and style, at reduced prices. (Tel.) may 13

TE OLDEN'S Narrative of Shipwreck, Captivity, and Sufferings on the Pelew islands, and for two years afterwards among the barbarous inhabitants of Lord North's

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution moved by Mr. Dromgoole, make the inquiry: Mr. Wise having addressed the House in favor of his amendment, in the speech which was published in the National Inelligencer of Thursday, the 12th instant: when Mr. Wise had concluded, Mr. PEYTON and Mr. Dromsoole both rising nearly at the same time, the Speaker gave the floor to Mr. PEY-TON, who addressed the House.

MR. PEYTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker: Courtesy to the gentleman from Virginia, the mover of the resolution, would seem to require that I would yield the floor to him. Under ordinary circumtances I would have no hesitation in doing so. Much is ue to courtesy between members. But grateful to my feelings as it certainly would be, to yield to its suggestions, I yet set a higher value upon the freedom of discussion in this Hall. Highly as I regard courtesy, I yet love liberty more. What little I have to say on this subject I know full well must be said now or never. I have witnessed of late too many public executions here. I have seen too many strokes of that converted to the province of the province. ny strokes of that guillotine of the party, the previous question, not to know, and feel, that it is, at this moment, suspended over my head.

Sir, a question of more vital importance than the present,

nvolving, as it does, the integrity of public functionaries, and the safety of the entire treasure of the country, has ver been presented to this House, or to this nation When went there by a time, since the first dawn of civilication, that such charges were made against public officers and supported by such pregnant circumstances of guilt without the existence, ay, sir, and the exercise, of the power to bring them to trial, or at least to investigate their conduct? When, on a recent occasion in the British Parliament, the reputation of Mr. O'Connell was assailed, he demanded an investigation into the charges against him, by a committee of the House of Commons. He asked for "a fair field and no favor." He equested but three days for preparation; and even for desiring this delay, he received from Lord Stanley a severe and pointed rebuke; he was told that an honorable man, when assailed, should not desire one hour's delay, but should be ready, at all times, to submit his conduct to the

rictest scrutiny.

The wise and virtuous Cato was required to render a full account of all the moneys which he had collected at Cy-orus, notwithstanding that his books and accounts were prus, notwithstanding that his books and accounts were involved in the conflagration of the vessel in which they embarked for Rome. Pompey the Great, when charged, in connexion with Cæsar, with embezzling the public treasure, was compelled to fly from Rome, and to seek refuge in the camp of his imputed partner in guilt in the remote province of Gaul. Even Verres, the tyrant of Sicily, the plunderer of that beautiful but devoted island, who in the mere wantonness of lawless review could trip who, in the mere wantonness of lawless power, could strip and scourge a Roman citizen, bind him on the brazen orse, yea, sir, nail him to a cross creeted on the shores of that land of privilege and exemption from illegal punish ent,) even this cruel tyrant, in the plenitude of his power ould not resist the clamors of one man, who, in the streets of Syracuse, charged him with embezzling the public Apronius, a man of infamous life and character. schis ariwinal instrument in exterting from the prox

he cruelty of his exactions, scrupled a hief share of its proceeds went into the private coffers of

Well, sir, it appears that even Verres, powerful and unprincipled as he was, was constrained to submit his conduct to investigation. And, sir, can you, dare you, refuse to do that, when called for by a representative of the American People, which this tyrant was forced to accord to the lemands of an obscure citizen of Syracuse? Verres appointed the judges. And whom did he select? His phy ician, his soothsayer, and his crier! And, sir, can you not give us for judges your physician, your soothsayer, and our crier? His accuser insisted that the trial should take lace before the magistrates of Syracuse, or be referred to mans on this committee. But Verres declared that h

proceeds of his lawless exactions, to screen him from any impeachment. The amount of those exactions may be nceived of from the fact that one of his clerks realized, ommissions alone, ten thousand pounds in one ye What the commissions of Whitney may be we can only conjecture. That, as well as the nature of his connexion renerally with the deposite banks, is the information sought or by my friend from Virginia. Will it be, can it be, re-used? If it be, then, indeed, are the words of the poet verified, when he said:

"Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of Justice hurtless breaks; Arm it in rags, a pigmy straw doth pierce it.

Sir, when avarice assumed the place of honorable ambition, it was more fatally ominous of the decline of Roman liberty than the flight of birds or the responses of oracles. The prevalence of this sordid spirit enabled Verres to increase his wealth and augment his power, by the open and shameless sale of offices. Yes, sir, the public offices, no matter how previously disposed of, whether by lot or the free suffrages of the People, were arbitrarily sold by him to his own creatures for base lucre! Even the y him, to his own creatures, for base lucre! Even the riesthood of Jupiter, the most sacred and honorable of all vas impiously made the object of bargain and sale! The eople remonstrated against it as a sacrilegious violation of their laws and of their religion. The law require that tickets, corresponding to the number of candidates, should be deposited in an urn, and that he whose name was first drawn should be the priest. Verres, complying with the letter of the law, caused the name of his favorite to be written on each ticket, although there were two other ndidates, and thereby secured his election. ng analogy, drawn from our recent history, occurs to my nind. In the Baltimore convention, how many names were written on the tickets, and put into the box, for the

ighest office known to the American People?
But, sir, to proceed with the parallel which I have been rawing. When Sicily, as with one voice, implored the lrawing. When Sicily, as with one voice, implored the roung Tully, then comparatively obscure and undistinguished, to undertake the prosecution of Verres, impelled y a sense of duty and love of justice, he yielded to their olicitations. But, unexpectedly, there sprang up a cometition for the prosecution, in the person of one Cæcilius, a riend and former subordinate of that scourge of Sicily Cicero, however, shook him off easily, alleging that the prosecutor in such a cause should be chosen, not self-constituted—"one whom the People desired, and the criminal dreaded." Sir, I ask the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. D.) by what right, with what propriety can he interpose between the accused, his political friend, and his colleague, obtween the accused, his pointeral friend, and his colleague, (Mr. Wiss.) "whom the country desires, and the criminal dreads," as prosecutor? I do not impeach the motives of that honorable gentleman. I do not charge him with attempting, like Cæcilius, to get the cause into his own hands that he may betray it. I hope, sir, nay, I know, that he stands far above such an imputation. But why should he throw obstacles in the way of his colleague, and attempt to supplied him in the prosecution of this inquiry?

supplant him in the prosecution of this inquiry?

Sir, my friend from Virginia should not be discouraged, but rather stimulated, by these difficulties. In undertaking the cause against Verres, the young Roman had to contend against the influence of the Scipios and the Metelli, the most powerful families of Rome, and to encounter Hor-, with engravings, price only 50 cents. For tensius, at that time unrivalled as an orator, and universally regarded as king of the forum. In Sicily, whither he ney be screened? A cloud rests upon his name; the guilt

went to procure testimony, and prepare his cause for trial, he saw the gilt statue of Verres standing before him in the Senate chamber of Syracuse. He received the most marked indignities from the Prætor Metellus, who employed all the power of his station in obstructing his inquiries. Va. proposing to ask information from the Treasury as to the connexion of the Deposite Banks with the Treasury, being under consideration, together with an amendment moved by Mr. Wise to institute a committee of this House to spair, and Verres went into voluntary exile. Such was the fate awarded in Rome, even in the days of its declining liberty, to the plunderer of his country's treasure, though sought to be upheld by the high in rank and place. For a time the young Tully was denounced and calumniated. But his country did him eventual justice; and his name But his country did him eventual justice; and his name has been handed down to posterity associated with all that is ennobling in patriotism, and all that is resistless in eloquence. Sir, in aftertimes, when the petty passions and interests of the present shall exist no longer, and passing events live only on the pages of history, the same honors will be bestowed on the memory of my friend from Virginia. Posterity will regard him as one "whom neither money could corrupt, nor power terrify."

But what, sir, does the resolution before us propose? Nothing, absolutely nothing! Nothing more than what we already know! Nothing but what has already been communicated to this House by the head of the Department! The Secretary tells us, through the Globe, for it speaks by authority, that he wishes the investigation to be made in the precise mode proposed by the gentleman from Virginia. He

precise mode proposed by the gentleman from Virginia. He further informs us, through the same medium, that, if desired, he will send us a copy of the former answer! Where is the necessity of a copy? Why not turn to the original? Sir, what a mockery is this! Shall we, the representatives of the People, so far abase ourselves, and degrade our conof the People, so far abase ourselves, and degrade our constituents, as to prosecute such an inquiry, in the manner prescribed to us by the accused? Apply to them to furnish, at their discretion, upon honor, and not upon oath, such evidences of guilt as they may have upon record? I put it to the gentleman, as a lawyer, and he is an eminent one, if this amounts to any thing—if it is not a wantom waste of the time of this House, a triding with its dignity! An inquiry is proposed into imputed malversations of public agents, and we are gravely asked to call upon the agents themselves to furnish us official records of their guilt! Does any gentleman suppose that, if there be fraud or corruption, the evidences of it will be found among the archives than unavailing, worse than useless. Raise a committee: let the witnesses be examined upon eath; let the whole matter be fully, and freely, and scarchingly investigated, and then we may expect that truth may be arrived at; that the evidences of guilt or innocence will be disclosed. Is there any thing unfair, objectionable, or oppressive in this?

My friend from Virginia proposes nothing more.

If the gentleman will examine the printed report of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicated to Congress at its last session, he will find that nothing, in relation to this matter, is known by that officer, or at least nothing disclosed. That source of information, I can assure the gentleman, will certainly fail. To test his sincerity, then—to show whether he is willing that a full investigation of this show whether he is willing that a full investigation of this whole subject shall be gone into, I appeal to the gentleman to accept the resolution of his colleague, not as a substitute, but as an amendment of his own. If he will do this, I have nothing more to say. If, with the facts already before his eyes, he refuse, it will amount to a complete embargo upon the truth. Will he accept of the amendment? [Here Mr. P. paused for a reply; none being given, he proceeded.] The gentleman, then, declines accepting his colleague's resolution as an amendment of his own. He is unwilling that this matter should be investigated by a committee! Sir, what a spectacle is here presented! A committee! Sir, what a spectacle is here presented! A member of this House, to which the Constitution has conguardianship of the Treasury, suggests a prob

ed! " Can this thing be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder Sir, it is a course like this that emboldens such men as Reuben M. Whitney. Backed, sustained, and supported as he is, his impudence and effrentery are unparalleled. Not content with the impunity which the protection of his would not trust a cause which involved his reputation to any but his friends. Will you be more careful of Whitney's reputation than Verres was of his? Can we not even get a committee, composed, as we know it will be, of a majority of his friends?

Verres used to boast that he had money enough, the proceeds of his layless exactions to a majority of his friends?

The deposite banks, at pleasure. The directory of such banks know that near his heath is appearance such banks, how that near his heath is appearance of such banks, how that near his heath is a proceeding to the deposite banks, at pleasure. banks know that upon his breath is suspended the continuance of the public deposites. He has the power to say to them, "Pay me fifty or one hundred thousand dollars," as caprice, or the amount of the sum in deposite may suggest. "Observe secrecy in regard to it; let not even the Secretary know it. It is 'a private affair' between ourselves.

> Under the influence of such a threat, which of the deposite banks dare refuse? And does not every gentleman know that R. M. Whitney possesses this power—a power more to be dreaded by those who fall under its withering influence than hostile fleets and armies—a power by which he can not only affect the commerce and currency of the counters with a research of the counters. of the country, raise or depress, at pleasure, the price of property throughout the land, but bring to bear upon men and communities the most odious system of rewards and punishments for political opinions, thereby annihilating all freedom of thought and action in relation to public affairs? But it seems that this secret agent, following in the foot-steps of his master, is willing to have an investigation into his conduct, provided that he may dictate the terms, and prescribe its form and mode! He will graciously allow you to investigate his peculations on the Treasury, if you will connect with the inquiry an examination into the truth of a charge of perjury, heretofore brought against him, in relation to another transaction! Now, sir, whether, or not, the guilt of positive interval his conditions and the conditions are the conditions of the conditions and the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are the conditions are the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are the conditions the guilt of perjury rests upon his soul, is a question which does not necessarily come within the range of this inquiry: though we might very properly inquire into it, to present, in colors yet more glaring, his utter unfitness for the anomalous, yet highly important agency with which he is now entrusted. But whence the necessity of such an investigation, when he admits that he swore falsely? It is true,

Your fortunes, credit, existence as a corporation, the sub-sistence, even, of your families, all depend upon my will."

he contends, that it was innocently done. Well, sir, might we be far wrong in supposing that, of the millions which passed through his hands, some hundred thousand dollars may have innocently stuck to his fingers?

But this immaculate agent, it seems, is not to be approached by the possibility of the protection. proached! If you but touch him, the party, like the por-cupine, with quills creet, are up in arms. They cry out cupine, with quills erect, are up in arms. They cry out that it is an attack upon the President—"the venerable resident!" In order to expose the absurdity of this cry, I will relate an anecdote, and draw an illustration from it. ing, fixed a steel-trap near the crack in his crib from which the thief standing with his arm fastened in the crib, an empty bag lying at his feet, and his poncy tied to the fencel Now, sir, let us suppose the crib to be the Treasury, R. M. Whitney to be the thief, and my friend from Virginia the person who entrapped him. Says Whitney to my friend, "Oh Lord! how you pinch the venerable President! Let go the President's hand!" "Well, but Reuben," replies my friend, " besides the evidence against you, to be drawn from your present awkward predicament—are not the bag and poney yours? Is not the mark upon the bag your mark, and the brand upon the poney your brand?" "True," rejoins Reuben, "but Biddle put them there; 'tis all a plot of Biddle's and the bank against General Jackson!" Sir, what a farce is this to enact before the American People! What a miserable attempt to play upon their credulity! Will the country allow it? Will the People-

submit to it?
Sir, why fear this investigation? Why should Whit-

any known check, without any legal responsibility, he is employed in an agency implying the very highest possible trust and confidence. He knows that he has a powerful employed in an agency implying the very highest possible trust and confidence. He knows that he has a powerful party to rally around him; that those who employ him dare not consent to a disclosure of the object of his employment. But will honorable gentlemen here connive at such practices? Why, sir, through means of this agency, Mr. Van Buren is gathering to himself the most formidable influence that ever existed in the person of one man. The wealth of Crossus, and the military power of Pompey, were once brought to bear against the People of Rome, in their election of Chief Magistrate; and what was the consequence? Civil war and bloodshed! The magistrates corrupted, or dragged, wounded and bleeding, from the arena! rupted, or dragged, wounded and bleeding, from the arena!
The People hunted down and slaughtered like wild beasts!
Through the agency of Whitney and his compeers, Mr.
Van Buren is now bringing to bear upon the American
People a treasure more immense than ever filled the coffers of

Cresus, and a military influence more resistless than Pompey ever possessed, even when he returned the conqueror of Mithridates, and of the capital of Judea, loaded with the spoils of the East, and leading captive princes in his tri-umphal train. And yet the representatives of the People would have it be believed that there is no cause for suspi-

cion, much less for examination by a committee!

Allow me to say, sir, and, in saying it, I mean nothing disrespectful to the gentleman from Virginia, that his attempt to take this matter out of the hands of his colleague is not sanctioned by propriety. It was commenced by his colleague, not a friend of the accused. But the gentleman from Virginia, politically, at least, is his friend. Besides, hiresolution, as I have already shown, calls for nothing tha is not already known, while the answer to it, contrary doubtless, to the intentions of the mover, will be used gull and deceive the American People. Moreover, with all due deference to the gentleman's eminent abilities, I must be permitted to say that, from his comparative inexperience on this floor, he is not as well qualified as his col-

league to conduct this investigation.

Before resuming my seat, I beg leave to add, that, through the agency of the gentleman from Virginia, unintentional, no doubt, the action of this House has been postponed or evaded, on questions of vital interest to the American People. It was through his instrumentality that the executive patronage bill, and the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, were sent to that dead sea of the House, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, never again to be resuscitated. The gentleman, I am sure, did not intend it; but the effect of his motions has been to play into the hands of the party, who wish to avoid any action on those measures until the close

of the Presidential election.

One other suggestion before I have done. A strange anomaly is presented to us. At a time when we are without a national debt, and possess a surplus revenue of forty millions, we see gentlemen, who profess to be the especial and exclusive disciples of Jefferson, opposing every measure to carry out his doctrines. Economy in public expenditures, and the accountability of public agents, were cardinal features of his policy. He was for a repartition, likewise of the surplus revenue among the States. And likewise, of the surplus revenue among the States. And yet the Vandal democrats of the present day repudiate the one in practice, and denounce the other as tending to buy up and corrupt the States, and make them the humbl suppliant beneficiaries of the Federal Government. What sir, buy up the States by returning what rightfully belongs to them? No, that is not the reason why your surplus revenue is not to be distributed. It is for the same reason

venue is not to be distributed. It is for the same reason that this investigation is refused; because it is in the hands of the party, who have used it heretofore, and will continue to use it, for electioneering purposes.

Let us look upon this matter in the calm light of reason. A secret agent of the Government is charged with using the public money for corrupt purposes. Strong presumptive evidence is adduced in support of this charge. An investigation is proposed into his conduct, and that of others leagued with him. The accused flies: his friends conceal him. What is the inevitable inference? I know that there are many, I hope a majority, who have attached themselves to the party from principle. To them I appeal, I ask them as men, high-minded men, if they feel bound, by pledges made to their constituents, to become the instruments of as men, high-minded men, if they feel bound, by piedges made to their constituents, to become the instruments of concealing and protecting the plunderer of the public treasury? If their duty prompts them to serve as the shield of a man charged with high crimes, and who, if innocent, would demand a trial, but who shrinks from investigation? Did innocence ever seek for safety in secrecy? No. She comes out boldly and openly, and courts, demands inquiry "Men love darkness rather than light" only "when their deeds are evil." I will conclude with the expression of hope, sir, that gentlemen from all sides of the House wil ne accord, vote for the appointment of a committee with full power to send for persons and papers. The majority of that committee will be doubtless, selected and the selected for the full be suched for ever. But if guilt be

found to exist, let it be dragged forth into open day.

[Mr. DROMGOOLE replied at length to the gentler from Virginia and Tennessee, (Messrs. Wise and Peyton.) He expressed his surprise at the opposition this resolution had met with, as it was a mere ordinary resolution of inquiry, such as were almost daily presented and agreed to without a question. The question was this—was the information called for in it desirable to be placed in the possession of the House? He maintained that it was ab-solutely essential for the action of the House upon the bill regulating the public describe. regulating the public deposites, Mr. D. then contended that the information called for was full and ample, but that if the response turned out to be unsatisfactory, his col-league might then extend the inquiry. He denied most unequivocally, in reply to his colleague, that the effect of this resolution would be to smother inquiry, or to suppress the truth, and he repelled the idea that he had consulted the Secretary of the Treasury in draughting the resolution; but he was unwilling to condemn him, or any other offi-cer, unheard, or without investigation. Again: he was not disposed to go into the private inquiry embraced in the amendment of his colleague. He could not consent that a amendment of his colleague. He could not consent that a resolution asking for information from the head of a Department should be supplanted by the appointment of an inquisitorial committee; founded, too, upon the assumption of guilt on the part of that officer. It would be prejuding the case, and no good could result from it. But Mr. D.'s resolution in no way embarrassed the proposition of his colleague, and the configuration in the configuration of the configuration. league, and the gentleman might continue to urge it as distinct proposition, either before or after obtaining the required information. Mr. D. dwelt at length on the subject, and concluded by hoping the resolution he had submitted would be adopted, and that, as soon as practicable, they would act on the bill regulating the deposites of the public money in certain local banks; to do which the information called for hypothesis. nation called for by this resolution was essentially necess

After Mr. DROMGOOLE concluded-Mr. PEYTON rose, he said, merely to add a few words by way of making himself perfectly understood by the genby way of making himself perfectly understood by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Dromgoole.) He would regret that the honorable gentleman should leave his seat under the impression that he had east the slightest shade of imputation on his motives. Far, very far, from it, Mr. Speaker. Nothing could be more conclusive as to the confiding innocency with which the honorable gentleman has acted than the resolution which he has submitted on this subject, by which he in effect, says to the Secretary of the subject, by which he, in effect, says to the Secretary of the Treasury, "If you have recorded your crimes, if you have enrolled your infamy, in the Departments, do send it to us if you please." This is the extent of his inquiry; no mor Why, sit, the gentleman is not only honest himself, but thinks all other men equally honest: and I must think the gentleman considers them a little silly into the bargain, t expect confidently, as he surely does, that they would recor any thing leading to their own crimination, or communicate it, from honor, if they had done so. To the same cause—the same unsuspecting simplicity of mind—must be attributed the first state of the same transport of the same t attributed the fatal motions which he made with regard the excutive patronage bill, and that for the amendi the Constitution in relation to the election of President at Vice President. Mr. Speaker, I am grieved thus to see honest, credulous, confiding man, universed in the ways of this wicked world, thrown into this House and this party to be used, innocently and ignorantly used, for such poses. But, sir, if any thing is wanting to establish gentleman's claim to full and complete innocency in the whole transaction, it may be found in the fact that he a tributed to me a disposition to threw obstacles in the way to the consideration of the bill regulating the deposites when it is notorious that I offered a resolution fixing day certain for the consideration of that bill. I have move made a breakfast spell of it every morning for six weeks No, not every morning; about, upon an average, every other morning; as often as my modesty (for I have a great regard for modesty) would allow. Whereas the gentleman and his friends, "the party," have voted every morning against fixing any day; for, sir, I was willing that they should name the day for the consideration of the bill regu lating the deposites. Yes, sir, these are the facts, and ye that gentleman honestly and innocently believes that I, and not he and his friends, have been endeavoring to thwart that measure. This is a case, a plain case, as much so as that of the Indian. His companion had been shot climbing a tree by a white man. They had an investigation of the matter, and the Indian asked the white man "why he shot matter," why he shot

the Indian, with a stern, inquiring look, "White man shoot an Indian up a tree, with red leggins on, for a bear?" "Well, I'm done." I am done, sir.

THE TEXIAN QUESTION.

REMARKS OF MR. REED, (or Mass.) Upon the bill making appropriation for the de fence of the Western Frontier.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Mr. REED said this was a subject of great magnitude. A war was raging in Texas, but it was a war in which we had no right to engage. Texas was not a part of the United States, nor should we consider those contending there against the Mexicans "our citizens." We may feel unmingled regret for the pain and distress, for the cruelties and barbarities with which the war is prosecuted, and the and parbartness with which the war is prosecuted, and the awful waste and wanton destruction of lives. Our sympathies may be excited, but our responsibility to our country forbids our acting under the influence of such excitement.

Our proceedings this day (said Mr. R.) upon this subject

Our proceedings this day (said Mr. R.) upon this subject have been novel and extraordinary. Not content with the printed communications from the War Department, which have been laid before us, we have been called upon to listen to the reading from the Clerk's desk of a newspaper comment upon the Texian war. It purports to be a comment upon the despatches of Santa Ana. When the reading of the paper was called for it was understood by many nat the despatches or bulletins of Santa Ana were to ad, but it was not so. We have been called upon to li sad, but it was not so. We have been called upon to lis-en to an editorial article of a violent, extravagant, and ighly exciting character. Among other things, the editor righty exching character. Thing the dead bodies of 600 Texians were found in the walls of Alamo; this is pronounced false, as it is said the garrison consisted of only 182 men. ced false, as it is said the garrison consisted of only 182 men. Again, it is said, Santa Ana reports he had 60 killed and 300 wounded; this statement is also pronounced false, and it is exultingly stated, as a matter of history, that Santa Ana's coss in killed and wounded exceeded 1,000. I forbear to no tice these newspaper remarks; they are calculated to excit feelings that unfit us for grave and wise legislation. The are not calculated to instruct or enlighten this House, an it is unworthy the character of the Representatives of th weight and influence. The bill we are considering is an appropriation for the defence of the Western frontier. The papers read are calculated, I will not say intended, to excite our sympathy for the Texians, our indignation against Santa Ana and the Mexicans, and, of course, to involve us

in the war with Mexico.

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Ripley) who has ust sat down, has given us a high character of the Tex-ans, and has also undertaken to show that the boundary ine between the United States and Mexico is a disputed line. I answer to these remarks that we have nothing to do with the character of the Texians. If they have chosen to abandon this country and its free institutions, and be come citizens of Mexico, they have a right so to do. Ou citizens have no part or lot in the case, and it would be most cruel and unjust to ingolve them in a Texian war with Mexico. I do not pretend accurately to understand the boundary between this country and Mexico; but whether disputed or disputable, the present is no fit occasion for the adjustment of such difficulties. Sir, the excitement in regard to the Texian war, so pervading in the country and in some places so violent and irresistible, in my opinior receives no small aid and support from speculators. No content with buying and selling the real and personal estate in their own country, these speculators have pushed their adventures into Mexico; they have purchased vast tracts of land in Texas, and we are to be precipitated into a war with Mexico to perfect the title to their new acquisitions by conquest. When such men cry "sympathy," and "regard for their brethren," and would involve us in war for their protection, they are thinking of their rich lands, want began and expedite secretarious. They have

great bargains, and splendid speculations. They he war may ensue; they hope in the end Texas may be cee to this country, and then they will present the titles they now hold to these lands for confirmation. In that event we shall see these men, now mixed in the mass of Texian patriots, in their true characters of land speculators in Te I, sir, have no sympathy for these speculators; I hope this nation may not be deceived by their pretended love of the Texians, and sensibility and sympathy for their suffering brethren in Texas. There are politicians also, who are making shrewd calculations as to cause and effect, and power and control; who desire war to acquire Texas. Thus we are threatened with war for the benefit of land speculators and political speculators.

The Clerk has also read, by the order of this House, a letter from Gen. Gaines, communicated by the Secretary War. I think it an extraordinary letter, illy calculated

to menace our frontiers, I cannot but deem it to be my dut not only to hold the troops of my command in readines for action in defence of our slender frontier, but to an cipate their lawless movements by crossing our supposed or imaginary national boundary, and meeting the savage marauders wherever to be found, in their approach toward our frontier.

The above is the language of the commander-in-chief pon the Mexican frontier. To him is entrusted the preupon the Mexican frontier. To him is entrusted the preservation of peace, under circumstances of great difficulty and the most violent excitement. I have nothing to say of General Gaines as an officer and a man of honor and good intention, but I hesitate not to say I have no confidence in his judgment and discretion; I would not confide to him a

trust of such vital importance.
When General Gaines finds a disposition on the part of the Mexicans, or their red allies, to menace our frontier, (and he is the sole judge of the disposition,) he will cross the supposed or imaginary national boundaries, and meeting the marauders wherever to be found, &c. To cross the ndaries would be war, or just cause of war; and General Gaines informs us he is about to do so, if he fina disposition. Yes, Mr. Chairman, if he finds a disposition ion to menace. Such loose expressions show him unwo thy the great trust now reposed in him; and yet, if I un lerstand the communication from our Executive, his view are substantially approved and adopted. We have reason to apprehend, under such circumstances, that he has crossed what he calls the supposed or imaginary line, or that he may cross it, and that war may be the result.

The power of making war and peace, by the Constitu-tion, is delegated and entrusted to Congress alone. I fear we are delegating it to General Gaines, and that we have placed the safety and peace of the country in his keeping He will anticipate the war, and not stand upon defence, i the enemy but show a disposition to menace. He will no wait for hostile acts or even threats. He will cross the supposed or imaginary boundaries. And what is the difference between real and imaginary boundaries? How far will be advance into the Mexican territory? What security has the country in his wisdom, forbearance, and sound discretion? But he is authorized to occupy the dis puted territory, and, as has been well said by my colleague, (Mr. Adams,) we have no better right or authority to occupy disputed territory than territory not disputed. If, indeed, there be disputed territory, it does not yet belong to us, and the present is not a fit occasion to seize upon and

cupy it.

But this marching with a hostile army into the country of a nation with whom we are at peace is not to be considered a hostile act. Mexico is to consider it pacific. Will they so consider it? Would any nation so consider it?

Let us test the honesty, sincerity, and soundness of these Let us test the honesty, sincerity, and soundness of these principles by changing the parties. Suppose Santa Ana successful in the Texian war—suppose he should pursue the fugitive army, his opponents, into our country—would it excite no vindictive and sanguinary feelings? No spirit of hostility—no warlike temper? I hope and trust that, whatever may be the result of the war in Texas, he will never think of making such an attempt. But the mere presumption that he may pass the boundary excites the most violent feelings, and calls forth the most intemperate expression of those feelings in and out of this House. Yet some seem to suppose we may pass the line into Mexico that we may occupy peaceably the dominions of Santa Ana

without giving just cause of war, or even complaint.

One would suppose that such inconsistency could not escape the observation of wise men, upon whom resis an awful responsibility—men situated as we are, influenced, I trust, by no sinister motives or unworthy considerations, and to whom are entrusted the destinies of the nation—the

ower of making war and peace.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Thompson) has stated a conversation held within a few days with distinguished gentleman in relation to what he calls intrigues of Mr. Gorostiza, the present Mexican minister in the United States, while resident in Great Britain. As I was present and participated in the conversation referred to
I feel bound to state that I understood the conduct of Go restiza, called intrigues, above referred to, to have been representations to the British Government that the United States were endeavoring to obtain Texas, and he was opposed to parting with it, and was using every exertion in his power to prevent the United States from obtaining it.

of perjury has been fastened upon him; and yet, without | his friend," "I took him for a bear," was the reply. Says | regret that any remark has been made expressing unkind | celings toward the representative of a Government at peace

with us.

Again: What reason can be given for presenting to this House a part of a conference between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Gorostiza, the Mexican minister? Why have we not been favored with the reply of the Mexican minister? When Mr. Forsyth informed that minister that "should the troops, [viz. the troops of the United States,] in performance of their duty, be advanced beyond the point Mexico might suppose within the territory of the United States, the occupation would be precautionary and provisional, and occupation would be precautionary and provisional, and would be abandoned whenever (the line being run and the rue limits marked) the disturbances in that region should cease, they being the only motives for it," what answer lid the Mexican minister make? If he possess one-half he talent and sagacity he is reputed to possess, I venture o presume he replied distinctly that we could not be permitted to take possession of and occupy that territory during the war with Texas. But whatever was his reply, it should not have been withheld at this time from this

The bill before us (said Mr. R.) is a bill making provi The bill before us (said Mr. R.) is a bill making protriction for the defence of the Western frontier. Our country must be protected and defended. I trust every man in this House is ready and willing to appropriate all money that may be necessary for that object. But I protest against adopting the opinions and suggestions which have been presented to us, to induce us to make this appropriation. In voting this appropriation, we sanction no opinions in fa-In voting this appropriation, we sanction no opinions in favor of war with Mexico. I protest against the course of our proceedings—reading irrelevant papers, only calculated to excite the feelings, and produce an improper influence upon our passions and understandings. I trust that it is not the intention of this House directly, or by implication, to approve of any war in advance. I think it would be better to postpone the subject as has been suggested, and to approve of any war in advance. I think it would be better to postpone the subject, as has been suggested, and I believe, assented to by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, for a day, and have these papers printed; but I perceive it is determined to pass the bill this evening. In voting for the appropriation for the defence of the frontier, we vote for an appropriation for that specific object alone. I protest against delegating power to Gen. Gaines, or even to the Executive, to make war, or to do such acts appropriation for the defence of the content of the executive, and the content of the executive of the exec s necessarily result in war. Yet we are called upon to which we have great reason to apprehend will assume of fensive operations. This army is stationed on the frontier and in the vicinity of the Texian war, and great efforts broughout the country are made to excite the passions an enlist the feelings to engage in that war. These feelings will, no doubt, operate with the greatest violence on the borders and frontier of the country, where our Army is stationed. I hope war may be avoided, and I repeat, I am willing to vote all needful supplies to defend the frontier, but not a dollar that may, by implication, justify war with Mexico; not a dollar to aid or support Gen. Gaines in assing supposed or imaginary lines, or in committing any ostile act which may be just cause of war.

REMARKS OF Mr. CHAMBERS, (OF PENN.) On the motion to commit the Bill from the Senate to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Penn. remarked that he was op osed to any reference or disposition of the bill that would elay or embarrass the action of the House in relation to it r lead to its rejection. The People of Pennsylvania hav heir attention now directed to this bill, and they feel a dee nterest in the legislation of this House on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

The Legislature of that State had, at their late session

by an overwhelming majority, adopted resolutions on the subject, recommending to their Representatives on this loor "to use their influence to procure the passage of a law, to distribute the proceeds arising, or which may have "arisen, from the sales of the public lands, among the se"veral States, in proportion to the number of members
"from each State in this House." As one of those Representatives, I am disposed to comply with this request,
and cannot consent to dispose of this bill by any reference
that may defeat the object of its friends in obtaining its passage, and wish that it may have such a reference as will allow its consideration by the House at the earlies me; and for that purpose, I prefer the reference of it to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, astead of a reference to any of the standing committees of he House.

What, sir, is to be attained by a reference to the Committee on Public Lands? Is it expected that that committee will collect any facts or information, or exhibit any esearch, that will be new to the House; or that we will be

This subject has been so repeatedly investigated and discussed, in the form of reports, speeches, and messages, that the Public, as well as Congress, are in possession of all the facts and arguments in relation to it, which industry, research, or ingenuity can furnish. No one who has given any attention to this important subject can expect to be aided or enlightened by a report at this time from the Committee on Public Lands. An examination and report from that committee would not obviate discussion here.

But a great objection to the reference to that committee is, that it has already prejudged the question, and presented to the House, in advance, their deliberate opinion, in the

ed to the House, in advance, their deliberate opinion, in the form of a report and bill, on the files, all adverse to the pro visions and policy of this bill. In that report, the majority of that committee express the opinion "that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue, except for the payment of those general charges which grew out of the lands, their survey and sale." And with that report the committee submitted a bill payment. with that report the committee submitted a bill, now on the calendar, to reduce the price of the public lands, and providing that, after a certain time, what remained unsold should be ceded to the States within whose limits those lands

Can they who consider that the Federal Government Can they who consider that the Federal Government holds those lands under a trust for the common benefit of the People of all the States, consent to send this bill, which has passed the Senate, for the distribution of the proceeds of those lands amongst all the States, to a committee of this House that has not only prejudged the case, but recorded their deliberate opinion on the report and bill which has emanated from that committee, by which the lands are to be ceded eventually to the new States. The question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands in the distribution of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is one of great interest to the thirteen original States for whose r, how have the interests of those States been regarder and provided for in the organization of the Committee on Public Lands? Have they a majority of the members of that committee? No: but three out of the nine members of that committee are taken from the thirteen original States; the other six are from the new States. Such is the emposition of the committee that have reported the bill providing for a cession of those lands to those new State within whose limits they are.

It is also a circumstance to be considered, whether this

measure is to be sent to a committee, a majority of whom represent the claims and interests of the new States, and that the three original States having the largest representation on this floor—a representation greater than one-third of the whole House—and entitled to more than one-third of the proceeds of those lands, in right of representation or a regard to population, viz. the States of New York, Pennylvania, and Virginia, have not a single member on a committee having charge of that large branch of the public

Virginia, which made the cession of a territory from which three States have already been formed, and another now asking admission into the Union, (and there remains of this territory enough to establish one or more States, ) ha ot a single member on that committee to watch over the trust which she delegated in those lands to this Government, "as a common fund for the use and benefit of all the United States, members of the federal alliance."

I am unwilling to suppose that the Committee on Public Lands was organized with reference to the question of the distribution of the proceeds of those lands. I will impute no such suspicion to you, Mr. Speaker. In that organiza-tion, you have, I believe, followed the practice of your pre-decessors, and that the committee had been organized with a majority of members from the States having within their limits the public lands, from an opinion that they were to be occupied with questions of a local character in relation to claims, surveys, sales, &c. with which the members of

those States were more familiar.

I do not object to the Committee on Public Lands from any want of respect to that committee, which is equally respectable with the other standing committees of the House, having on it members of intelligence, independence, and integrity; but I object to it as being committed to an opin-ion and policy, formally expressed, adverse to this bill, and as composed of members representing interests and sections of these United States at variance with the claims of the old States. Nor am I able to discover what is to be gained by a reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. The public revenue, as derived from other sources than the public lands, is abundantly ample for the expenditures of the Government; and it is unnecessary to send this bill to that committee, that they may report to us the amount of that

The reference to either of these standing mmittees will obtain neither information nor light to ai the deliberations of this House or its legislation, whilst will occasion a delay, which, at this late stage of the se n, may obstruct its passage, and the postponement have effect of a rejection. To avoid delay and postponement the effect of a rejection. it should be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, so that we may have for it the immediate attention and consideration of the House; and, as a friend to the bill, and to promote its passage, I shall vote for a reference to the Committee of the Whole House, and against a reference to either of the standing committees

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, relative to an increase of the salary of the Clerks in the General Post Office.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MAY 9, 1836.

Six: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 25th ultimo, directing the several heads of the Ex-ecutive Departments to report to the Senate their several and respective opinions upon the justice and propriety of increasing the compensation of all or any of the clerks in their respective Departments, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In 1818 the clerks of this Department were fixed by law at one chief clerk, at a salary of \$1,700; two clerks at salaries of \$1,400 each; five at \$1,200; nine at \$1,000; and our at \$800; making twenty-one in all.
In 1824, four clerks were added, at \$1,000 each, and twe

In 1827, one clerk was added, at \$1,400, and five a \$1,000 each. In 1828, five clerks were added, at \$1,000 each

No additions have been made since by law, and the prosent legal provision for this Department is as follows, viz. 1 chief clerk, at a salary of 1,400 each 1,200 5 clerks, at 1,000 " 6 clerks, at 38 clerks in all.

This force has long since been found inadequate to perform the labors of the Department, and for many years past the Postmaster General has employed extra clerks, whose compensation has, in the first instance, been paid out of the funds of the Department, and the amount afterwards aped by Congress and refunded out of the Treasury.

The actual force of		tment, ir	clerks,	as it a	at pre-
ent exists, is as fol	llows:				
1 chief clerk, a	t a salary	of -		1,700	
3 clerks, at				1,400	
9 clerks, at	material and the	Ber Mannet		1,200	"
1 clerk, at	saliferant s	a diem de		1,100	and and
24 clerks, at	mother of	· Sant de		400	each
7 clerks, at	in the second	· ereista		900	"
42 clerks, at	ant of ages	SERVICE OF		800	"
4 clerks, at	2.10年1月1日1日	• 10		600	
1 clerk, at				500	

92 clerks in all, including the superintendent of the building, and openers of dead letters.

Two Assistant Postmasters General, at salaries of \$2,500

each; a messenger, at \$700; one assistant messenger, at \$400, two at \$350; two night-watch, at \$250 each; and two laborers, at \$240 each, make up the entire force now employed in and about the Post Office Department.

To afford a distinct view of the subject of salaries in this Department, it appears necessary to travel beyond the words of the resolution, and consider the rate of compensation now paid to the persons employed, from the Assistant Postmasters General to the laborers, inclusive. Before entering into an examination of particular points, the undersigned egs leave to submit the following list of officers, clerks &c. necessary, under the present organization, to the prope administration of this Department, with such salaries an nexed as, in his opinion, are best adapted to the faithful

nd energetic perior	mance o	or its comp	neated	uuues.	
Four Assistant P	ostmaste	ers Genera	l, at	\$3,000	each
One chief clerk,	at -	ense Fit	14.00	2,400	
Eight principal cl	erks, at			1,800	each
Twenty clerks, a		man States		1,500	"
Forty clerks, at	36-16-1	Hande 40		1,200	"
Twenty clerks, a	t -	10.5 mm	明明事间	900	""
One messenger, a	t -		<b>新作业</b> 等	900	
Three assistant n	nessenge	rs, at		300	pach
to o might watch	, रार -	ALC: NO SERVICE DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA C	STATE OF THE PARTY OF		"
Two laborers, at				300	CONTRACTOR STA

the present rates produce fractions in the accounts. plicity is deemed as essential in public accounts as in any thing else, and it appears to the undersigned that it should not be overlooked in fixing on a tariff of salaries. There are now four divisions in the interior organization

of this Department, the duties of which are of the most arduous character. At the head of two of these divisions are the two assistants now allowed by law, at salaries of \$2,500; at the head of the third, is the chief clerk, at a salary of \$1,700; and at the head of the fourth is a clerk, de nominated the accountant, at a salary of \$1,400. There are no Auditors in the Government whose duties are more laborious and responsible than those performed by the heads of these divisions, and none who deserve higher compensation. The chief clerk, who performs the duties of chief clerk in addition to those of the head of a division, is now paid \$300 less than the chief clerks of the other Departments; and the accountant, who has under his supervision and direction about fifty clerks, and encounters more labor

pay \$300 less than an Auditor's chief clerk. The principal clerks, as they are called, constitute a class of clerks not known, at least to the same extent, in any other Department. To the heads of divisions, a part of them occupy the relation of chief clerks. In the division of accounts there are several who superintend the subdivisions, such as the solicitor, who superintends four or five clerks; the chief examiner, who has under him about twenty clerks: the principal register, who has about ten clerks principal pay-clerk, &c. There are now seven clerks of cupying these positions, and there should be an eighth in the miscellaneous division. They should be raised in salary above the ordinary clerks, and to that end the undersign-

ry above the ordinary clerks, and to that end the undersigned has proposed for them \$1,800 each.

Three grades, \$1,500, \$1,200, and \$900, are proposed for the salaries of ordinary clerks. A salary of \$900 will support a single man in this city, and, if he be prudent, afford him a moderate income. A married man without children can barely subsist upon it. For him a salary of \$1,200 is less than a salary of \$900 for a single man. And if he have a family of children, he can lay up less out of \$1,500 than the single man can out of \$900. Indeed, these rates of salary would afford the clerks, generally, little more than the means of subsistence for themselves and families. They are not, therefore, unreasonably high.

The present salary of the messenger of this Department is \$700. Formerly, he enjoyed perquisites in the waste paper, &c., which are supposed to have made his compensation more than \$1,000. Deeming the whole matter of perquisites to be of evil tendency, the undersigned has abolished them, and directed all waste paper, old furniture, &cc. to be sold for the benefit of the Department. He deems it but just, however, to replace them in part to an officer so confidential and so constantly employed, by a direct increase of his salary.

The assistant messengers also had their perquisites, which have been cut off. One of them formerly received \$200 as librarian, making his compensation \$600, besides perquisites. The other two received \$350 and \$300, with participation in the perquisites. It would be right to place

Heretofore \$500 per year have been appropriated by Congress for two watchmen. It is proposed to increase their compensation to \$300 each.

compensation to \$300 each.

It will have been perceived that four persons only are employed in the Department as messengers, each of whom on an average is obliged to attend upon about 24 officers and clerks. The average force employed upon that duty in other Departments, compared to the number to be served, is about double. In this Department, it is found absolutely necessary to employ laborers to, aid them, and perform much other service, in doors and out, which does not usually fall within the scope of messengers' duties. Two have ly fall within the scope of messengers' duties. Two have generally been employed, and it is anticipated that two will hereafter find constant service. It is proposed to put them

on regular pay at \$300 each. are much sought after, and there are generally from one to two hundred applicants on hand who would be willing to accept even of \$800. But they are almost exclusively young unmarried men—men in desperate circumstances, or States. If there ever was a case that came within the pur young unmarried men—men in desperate circumstances, or men who are incompetent to make a living elsewhere, and seek for these appointments as a means of meagre support to themselves and families. The consequence is, that a large proportion, probably a considerable majority of the clerks of this Department are hopeless insolvents, and many of them are put to great straits even to subsist them-

revenue and the expenditures. The House is qualified to judge of both from the information furnished by documents before them. The reference to either of these standing die, their families are instantly reduced to extreme want nd instances are not uncommon in which resort is imme liately had to contributions for means to bury the dead and

urnish bread to the living.

There are many excellent clerks in this Department but the undersigned is satisfied that, with the salaries pro posed, he would be able, on the whole, much to improve th orps in talents, efficiency, and character. The number roposed is somewhat less than the number now employed and he would have recommended a more extensive reduc-tion, but for the certain prospect of an immediate increase of about one-fourth in the business of the Department. which will produce a great increase of labor. means of present support, and a prospect of advancement to liberal salaries, he thinks he can induce men of a high grade of intellect and business qualifications to enter into the public service, and render unnecessary, for the present,

a further increase of clerks.

Appointments to the more honorable and lucrative sta tions in this Government have been heretofore, and will be hereafter, made chiefly from political considerations. When citizen leaves his home in the States, and accepts a clerk hip in the District of Columbia, as a permanent employ nent, he, in effect, surrenders all prospect of rising to the igher honors of his country, and even all hope of acquiring extensive wealth. Faithful clerks have sometimes, though case has occurred, since the organization of the Government, in which they have been promoted to the higher sta tions. It seems but right that men of talents and great business qualifications, who voluntarily relinquish all high aspirations, and content themselves with the distinction which is to be gained within the walls of the Executive Departments, should be paid by their country a compensation so liberal that they will not be obliged to raise their children in ignorance, and leave their families in want.

That there is much improvidence among clerks, cannot be denied. But with most of the present rates of salary, it natters little to their families, in the end, whether they are improvident for not. While they live, the families of the provident undoubtedly enjoy a higher degree of comfort; but upon their death or removal from office, the wives and children of all are plunged into the same condition of destitution and distress. If there be exceptions, they are but exidence of conservations that are presented and converted the exceptions.

evidences of superior tact, management, and economy.

In concluding this report, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that more than ne-half of the force of this Department is employed withou warrant of law. That portion of his force he should fee t his duty to discharge until it should be legalized by act o Congress, if only an inconvenience, at all tolerable in it nature and extent, would be the result. But when h knows that such a step would stop, to a most fatal extent, the operations of the Department, and bring incalculable mischief on the country, he feels himself obliged to persist in the employment of clerks thus far unauthorized by Congress, though for years excused by appropriations to refund the resulting expenditure. He cannot, however, but expect the appear the Congress will heave the class press the earnest hope that Congress will, before the close of the present session, put an end, by the necessary legislation, to a state of things so disreputable to our Government, and so well calculated to excuse future assumptions of unauthorized power by the heads of Executive Depart

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL. Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,

Vice President, and President of the Senate. FRENCH CLAIMS ANTERIOR TO 1800.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN. There are times and circumstances in the con-

dition of a nation, when it may be sound policy, with reference to the "common welfare," to postpone unto a "convenient season" the ultimate payment of her just debts; but, in contemplating the present prosperous condition of the United States, with every national interest in the 'full tide of successful experiment," and an overflowing treasury of between thirty and forty millions of dollars, she has not the semblance of a pretext for withholding from her citizens their just dues.

It is to the commercial enterprise of the commercial enterprise of the commercial enterprise. a pretext for withholding from her citizens their just dues. It is to the commercial enterprise of the nation that we owe the repletion of our National Treasury. It is to the merchant who risks his bark on every sea, confiding in the protection of his Government, who has given to the Unit-

niary claim for spoliations, in behalf of her citizens, against any nation, which she has abandoned. She has, as in the any nation, which she has abandoned. She has, as in the instance of the French claims since 1800, now in the progress of liquidation, urged them for more than a quarter of a century, until their justice was conceded. The present Administration laid down the maxim, in her intercourse with other nations, "to ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." It has been eminently successful. Still the measure of the Government's justice is not full: let her "turn her eyes in upon herself."

Between the date of our independence and the close of

the last century, spoliations were committed upon the commerce of the United States, by France, to the amount of

about ten millions of dollars, agreeably to the best esti-mates. During our revolution, France and the United states became allied, and certain reciprocal obligations were the consequence. Among other things, the United States contracted on her part, agreeably to the Treaty of Alliance, to "guaranty FOREVER, against all other Powers to France, as well all the possessions it then had in America, as those it might acquire by the treaty of peace. France guarantied to the United States their liberty, sov France, on her part, discharged the obligations of the treaty. Washington and Lafayette fought side by side until Lord Cornwallis surrendered, at York Town, to the allied army, which was, in fact, the achievement of our liberty, army, which was, in fact, the achievement of our therty, sovereignty, and independence, absolute and unlimited. "If the relative importance of the objects guarantied to the respective parties to the contract was greatly disproportioned, the means of performing the engagement too were not less so. On the one hand, the fleets, armies, and resources of a powerful, long-established Kingdom; on the other, a People whose very political existence was yet a pro blem—without regular armies, without revenue, with an inefficient Government, newly and rudely organized, and with a few privateers only for a fleet. There was, also, an essential difference in the value of the stipulations, that France could never expect any thing from ours, until she had completely performed hers." (Vide Livingston's re-

port in 1831.)

The spoliations upon the commerce of the United States by France became so grievous in the year 1798, that a war in disguise, or a quasi war, took place, on the part of he United States. By an act of Congress, dated May 28, 1798, "the capture, by public vessels of the United States, of all armed vessels of the republic of France, States, of all armed vessels of the republic of France, found harboring on the coast of the United States," was fully authorized. In June of the same year another act passed, "suspending intercourse with France, under a penalty of the forfeiture of vessels carrying on such intercourse;" also, in the same month, a further act was passed, "authorizing American merchant vessels to oppose searches, &c. made by French vessels; to capture the agreement of the property of the prop searches, &c. made by French vessels; to capture me aggressors, and to recapture vessels taken by the French, &c. In fact, what was familiarly termed "the short French war," took place. When Messrs. Marshall, Pinckney, and Gerry were in Paris, even in the informal negotiations carried on there, the justice of the claims was admitted, and a commission proposed to be established, to liquidate the amount to be paid by the United States as a loan to France." In all the subsequent negotiations, the claims for spoliations were admitted by France to be valid, and finally, in the second article of the convention between the United States and France, they are spoken of as "indem-

Mr. Madison, in a letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated Feb. 6 1804, says: "The claims from which France was released, were admitted by France;" so that the claims rest no ed, were admitted by France;" so that the claims rest not only on their own intrinsic justice, but on the express admission of the party concerned. Mr. Madison further says in the same letter: "The claims from which France was released were admitted by France, and the release was for the black consideration, in a correspondent release of the a valuable consideration, in a correspondent release of the United States from certain claims upon them." And before the convention was ratified, Mr. Livingston writes "France is greatly interested in our guaranty of the West India islands, particularly since the changes there have taken place. I do not therefore wonder at the delay of the It is true that even the lower salaries in this Department ratification, nor should I be surprised if she consents t

view of, and is fully embraced by, the 5th article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "private property shall not be taker for public use, without just compensation," this is one.
Were not the United States pledged in good faith to guaranty the French West India islands "forever against all

obligations to our "ancient ally," as to have utterly violated the terms of the treaty? Suppose it had been executed in good faith, on the part of the United States, we would have been involved in a continual war, for twelve or fifteen years, until the general pacification took place in Europe, in 1815? Would we not have lost all the advantages of in 1815? Would we not have lost all the advantages of our neutral position, which gave to us the carrying trade of a greater portion of the civilized world—the first great impetus to our prosperity as a nation—the school which gave those disciplined tars to our Navy, that first disputed the trident successfully with England in the last war? These were certainly some of the advantages that resulted to the United States from the treaty with France, by which, as Mr. Madison says, she "relinquished, for a valuable consideration, the claims against France."

No objection has ever been urged against the justice of the claims, further than that the Government was not bound to go to war for the claims; that she did her duty by prosecuting them by negotiation to the utmost limit, and that she only abandoned them after she was unable to procure their payment from the French Government. Admits its Supress that the United States had had a war of nit it. Suppose that the United States had had a war of mit it. Suppose that the United States had had a war of Peloponnesian duration, after the claims were in esse, and a treaty of peace had been negotiated, without any recognition of them, still this proves nothing; there is no analogy. To adopt the language of Mr. Livingston, there is "no connexion between the principle and this case." It is the "appropriation" of the claims to the extinguishment of an obligation which the United States was bound "forever" to discharge towards France, which creates responsibility to her own citizens. If the Government of the United States was only bound to press the claims of her citizens to the ultimatum of negotiation, and stop there, then her duty is defined. But the moment that she negotiates a treaty, and the "private property" of the citizen is "taken" by the Government, the obligation to make a "just compensation" attaches, otherwise the Government becomes derelict in the eyes of justice. Without the express provision in the Constitution of the United States, the obliga-Review, in treating upon this subject, quotes Vattel with great force. Vattel says, if the nation disposes of the public property, in virtue of its eminent domain, the alienation is valid, as having been made with a sufficient power. When it disposes, in like manner, in a case of necessity, of the possessions of a community, or an individual, the alien-ation will be made valid for the same reason.

ation will be made valid for the same reason.

But justice demands that this community, or this individual, be recompensed out of the public money; and if the treasury is not able to pay it, all the citizens are obliged to contribute to it, for the expenses of the State ought to be equally supported, or in just proportion. It is in this as in throwing of merchandise overboard to save the vessel. Again. "The necessity of making a peace, authorizes the sovereign to dispose of things even belonging to private persons; but these cessions being made for the common advantage, the State is to indemnify the citizens who are advantage, the State is to indemnify the citizens who are

That justice demands that the sufferers should be re ompensed, has rarely been doubted by any enlightened aind, which has investigated the subject in all its bearings. Five distinct committees (four in the Senate, and one in the House of Representatives) have made reports, decidedly in favor of the claimants. Such eminent statesmen as Madison, Marshall, Livingston, Webster, Clay, and a host of others, have never doubted the justice of the claim. A bill passed the Senate last session giving to the claimants five millions of dollars, and it does seem to appear that they are entitled to greater consideration than to be hung up in dubio before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives for five or six months. If the

committee charged with the matters can "furnish up arguments that will invalidate the justice and equity of their laim, let them lay their report before the nation, that i nay be canvassed. Let the question be fully discussed—let it be analyzed let it be understood—and its palpable justice will find a response in the voice of the nation. A long session of Congress is not long enough to dispense justice to them, and a short session does not afford sufficient time for ma-

ture legislation; consequently, the sufferers are likely to be reduced to the condition of the Schoolman's ass—starvation by an equality of predicaments.

I cannot close this article more appropriately than by an

extract from the American Quarterly Review. "The history of these claims affords a striking illustration of the truth of the maxim, that 'no one is fit to be judge in his own case.' As long as they were to be paid by France no doubt was entertained of their validity. Successive mo doubt was entertained of their validity. Saccessive Ministers were instructed to press them upon the attention of the French Government; mission after mission was sent to enforce them; and every possible means, short of actual war, taken to procure redress to our injured citizens. But the moment the case is altered, and the claim becomes, by

spolitical arrangement, that is, the citizens of the United States are, in the end, negotiated out of their rights, a debt of our Government, the whole aspect of affairs is changed; the sufferings of the claimants are forgotten or slighted; the justice of the demand is doubted or even deslighted; the justice of the demand is doubted or even denied; and all sense of injury, and all intention of redress, seem buried in oblivion. More than a quarter of a century has rolled away, and this death-like lethargy still continues; and every attempt to remove it seems only like the restlessness of a sound sleeper, which disturbs his limbs for a moment, but passes off and leaves him wholly unconscious of its existence. But this cannot always be; surely our Government will avaken to a sense of right. The slumber is not so profound but the voice of institution must disturb it. is not so profound, but the voice of justice must disturb it; the insensibility is not so callous, but that the cries of the sufferers may soften, and our citizens who experienced in-juries so great, if they survive, or the widows and orphans of those who have sunk into the grave, may yet receive

some compensation."

The claimants have an undoubted right to petition Congress. Let them call meetings in the different Atlantic cities. Let them still press their claims. Let them discuss The papers in this city and elsewhere will subserve the cause of justice by publishing this condensed view of the history and merits of their claim.

A SUFFERER.

TO THE EDITORS.

Messis. Gales & Seaton: It being the general impression that Congress will increase the salaries of some, at east, of the public clerks this session, I respectfully beg leave to submit the following scale for the consideration of each individual member of the Senate and House of Representatives. I am one of those who do not like to ask too much, and I think it will be admitted that I have not ex-

ceeded a moderate compensation for the services required in the different grades I propose, viz.

To Chief Clerks and Cabinet Officers, per annum, \$2,000
To all other Chief Clerks of Offices, - 1,800
To Heads of Bureaux in all the Offices, - 1,600

To Heads of Bureaux m all the Omces, - 1,000
To all other Accounting and Corresponding Clerks, 1,500
To all Book-keepers, at the Omces, - 1,400
To all Assistant Book-keepers, - 1,200
To all Registering, Recording, and Engrossing Clerks, (writers of commissions, patents, and other offsicial interpretary).

other official instruments,) - 1,10
To all other Clerks, being merely copyists, - 1,00
A CLERK IN AN ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

1.100

REEN-HOUSE PLANTS.—The subscriber offers for sale to the citizens his splendid collection of Exotics, mbers of Congress who wish to introduce the beauties of ra into the Western or Southern States, may rely upon may 18—3t 20th street north, Washington City.

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A general assortment of Cedar Ware, and housekeepers'
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Together with a great variety of fancy and useful articles, all f which are offered on as good terms as they can be had for in a city,

GEO. SAVAGE,

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

(Globe) may 18-3t CALVIN'S SERMONS, LUTHER'S SERMONS, just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR, in one volume. Price 62½ cents.

The most celebrated Sermons of John Calvin, never before

ablished in the United States, with a biography.

Also, a selection of the best Sermons of Martin Luther, in one blume, bound. Price 62½ cents; containing also a Memoir of

Twenty Discourses by Archbishop Tillotson, selected from his works. In one volume, English edition. Price 87½ cents, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1836. IN SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in pursuance of an act of 1834, of moneys transferred from one head of appropriation to ano-

ther, and the mode of its application.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented thirteen petitions from the city and county of Philadelphia, praying that Congress would take measures for the recognition of the independence of Texas; which were laid on the table. Petitions were also presented by Mr. LINN and Mr.

Mr. NAUDAIN moved that the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of — Wetmore. To account for the motion, he read a sentence from the memorial, in which the petitioner, in reference to a former application, expressed the presumption that his honor would not again be assailed, declaring hi determination to punish an insult were it even in the Cour

of Heaven!!
Mr. WEBSTER asked how it had happened that such

a petition had been presented?

Mr. LINN said he could answer that question. He had hastily glanced over its contents, and the offensive words had escaped his notice. But had he seen them, he would not say that he should not have presented the petition. He had no objection to having a dozen such referred to him. He could let them pass for just so much as they were worth, and not bring them into importance by any specific

Mr. WEBSTER reminded the Senator that there was a rule of the Senate which required that every Senator should be responsible for the respectful terms in which the

petitioner addressed Congress.

Mr. Linn's reply was not heard. He was understoo to say that had he seen the language, the recollection of the rule would have induced him to refrain from presenting it The committee were then discharged from the further

Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Public Lands reported, without amendment, a bill from the House of Representatives, authorizing the Commissioner of the Genera Land Office to issue to David J. Talbot a patent for a quar ter section of land in Missouri; and, also, a bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Michael Thorn ton, stating that the committee were of opinion that the bil ought not to pass.
On motion of Mr. PRENTISS, the Committee on Pub

lic Lands were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the Trustees of Augusta College, Ken tucky, for a donation of land to the incorporated colleges i

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, rewhich was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the second reading.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate on the subject of statuary

for the Capitol, reported a joint resolution, authorizing th President to consult with artists, and obtain models, an lay the same before Congress at its next session. The re-

solution was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a number of House bills referred to that

Mr. EWING also reported from the same committee the amendments made by the House of Representatives in the bill to extend patents to the heirs of deceased persons, with a recommendation that the Senate concur therein. amendments were then concurred in.

Mr. PRESTON, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize the President of the United States to appoint three additional paymasters of the Army; which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed.
On motion of Mr. BLACK, the Committee on Private

Land Claims were discharged from the further considera-tion of the petition of — Barber.

Mr. GRUNDY offered a resolution on the subject of a

post route; which was adopted.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be di rected to inform the Senate what amount of transfers of the public money has been made by his direction, since the 30th of June last, from the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and also from the Clinton Bank of Columbus, to banks east of all such transfers, and the banks from and to which the were made. And, also, that he inform the Senate what transfers are ordered from each of the abovenamed banks, and when and to what banks they are to be made. That he also inform the Senate what amount of transfers were made to each one of the said banks in Ohio since the 30th of June last, and what amount, if any, is now ordered to

each.

The resolution lies over one day, under the rule.
On motion of Mr. WALKER, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compacts with those States in regard to the five per cent. fund, and the school

e object of this bill is to reserve one thirty-sixth part of the lands ceded by the Chickasaws in the abovenar States, for the use of schools, and also the five per cent

States, for the use of schools, and also the five per cent. fund to be allowed under the compact.

The only alteration proposed was an amendment moved by Mr. WALKER, providing that the selections of the lands should be made "out of any public lands remaining unsold that [shall] have been offered at public sale," instead of "out of any public lands remaining unsold that have been [heretofore] offered," &c.

The amendment being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed

to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. WHITE, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; after which, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. ADAMS asked the consent of the House to sub-

mit the following resolutions; which were read:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of any overture made since the 3d of March, 1829, by his authority, to the Government of the United Mexican States, for the acquisition by the United States tion by the United States of any portion of the territories of Mexico: and copies of all correspondence between the two Governments relating thereto, and upon any question of boundary existing between the United States and

Mexico.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, a copy and translations of any law, decree, or ordinance of the Mexican Republic, abolsession of the Executive Department of the United Objections being made, Mr. ADAMS moved the sus

pension of the Rules, and thereupon asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered.
The question being taken, it was decided in the negative

veas 74, navs 85. The House resumed the consideration of the following

resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means: Resolved, That the bill (No. 436) reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, regulating the deposite of the money of the United States in certain local banks, be made the special Order of the Day for the day next after the disposi-tion of the appropriation bills, under the order of the 26th of January last, and that the said bill in relation to the deposite banks have precedence on the day after the disposi tion of the appropriation bills, and the following days, over all other business, until the same is disposed of.

all other business, until the same is disposed of.

After a little conversation, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to Monday next.

Mr. DROMGOOLE moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of taking up for consideration the resolution heretofore offered by him, calling for certain information relative to the deposite banks; which motion was lost.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill from the Senate to provide for the enlistment of how in the payal conjugation of the United States. ment of boys in the naval service of the United States without amendment, and it was committed to the Com

mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported a bill for completing the store ship in construction at the navy yard in Philadelphia. Read twice, and ordered to be en-

grossed for a third reading.

Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on Roads and Ca nals, reported a bill to provide for the completion of the Cumberland road east of the State of Ohio. Read twice

and committed.

Mr. JOHN Y. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill to carry into effect the convention with Spain, returned from the Senate with an

Mr. MASON, of Va., moved that the House disagree to the amendment. He stated that the bill had been two

essive years reported by the Senate with provisions similar to the amendment now proposed, imposing upon the Attorney General the duty of distributing the money to be awarded to claimants under the convention with Spair The committee of the House, this session, had not though preferred to take the course always adopted in similar case ssioners to examine and decide upon the claims. The appropriation for compensation had also beer reduced by the Senate; and Mr. Mason hoped the bil would not be committed, but that the House would disa ree to the amendment.

Mr. ADAMS was opposed to the amendment for severa reasons: First, there was a general objection to the propriety of accumulating offices in the hands of the same inlividual, there might be cases where it would be prope for persons to hold more than one office at the same tim out it was a practice to be avoided; and he did not think this case an exception to the general rule. But if it was ever proper to unite offices in the same person, this was a proposition to unite offices which were incompatible. The office of the Attorney General, he said, was essentially min isterial, while this office was judicial. He did not mean to intimate any doubt of the honesty or intelligence of the At-torney General. He certainly was an honorable man; bu as the incumbent of a ministerial office, he must be supposed to belong to one of the political parties of the coun

posed to belong to one of the pointest parties of the cocu-try, and it was not impossible he might feel such bias as to unfit him for holding a judicial station.

Another reason was, that this, being a judicial office, ought to be independent of the power of the Executive; it should not only be beyond political bias, but beyond the power of Executive influence. He had heard, also, and he believed there was some foundation for the rumor, that the present Attorney General intended to retire from the office ne now held, at the expiration of the Presidential term, in thout nine months; and as the duty is imposed not upon man, but upon the office, the going out of the preser ief Magistrate would in effect dissolve the commission

nd put the business into other hands for final settlement Mr. A. concluded by remarking that he hoped such urse would be taken as would not produce a conflict b tween the two Houses, or render a conference necessary.

The House might disagree, and the Senate, if they saw fit, could insist, after which a committee of conference could be prointed. He moved that the House disagree to the Se

Mr. WHITTLESEY objected to a clause in the bill, with wifit I LESE. To objected to a clause in the bill, authorizing the President to draw from the contingent fund so much as might be necessary, for a part of the expenses, which he thought an extraordinary power; but it was too late to make any further amendments in the House. late to make any further amendments in the House.

The question was then taken, and the House disagreed

Mr. P. C. FULLER, from the Committee of Claims, re orted a bill for the relief of William Heelis. Read twice

Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed a steam prow ship. Read twice, and com-Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Foreign Af-

airs, reported a bill for the relief of Thomas L. Brent. Read twice and committed. Mr. CARR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of James L. Douglass

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Comerce, reported a bill to provide for the erection of a custom-puse in Philadelphia. Read twice, and committed Read twice, and committed. Mr. PATTON, from the Committee on the Territories.

eported a bill disapproving and annulling certain section f an act passed by the Legislative Council of Florida. Reac Mr. E. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, reported bills for the relief of Hannah Hundlock Robert Pibbles, and John Graham; which were severally

Mr. DARLINGTON, from the Committee of Claims. nade an unfavorable report upon the petition of Ebenezer Lobdell, praying additional compensation for removing obstructions in the Kennebeck river.

Mr. GILLETT, from the Committee on Commerce, re-

orted a bill making an appropriation for rebuilding the ustom-house at Savannah. Read twice, and committed. Mr. JONES, of Virginia, from the Committee on the udiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Polly Lining, ex-cutrix of C. Lining, who was executor of Edward Ba-Read twice, and committed.

Mr. JANES, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Mary Abel and ionary Pensions, reported, without amendment, the Senate ill for the relief of Jonathan Billian, which was committed.

Also, the Senate bill for the relief of Colonel Alber Hall; and the Senate bill for the relief of G. Hitchcock;

The bill from the Senate explanatory of an act to prevent defalcations on the part of certain disbursing officers of the Government, and for other purposes, was read a third

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee of Claims reported a bill for the relief of the administrators of Edwin W. Duval. Read twice, and committed. Mr. TALIAFERRO asked the consent of the House

offer a joint resolution to carry into effect a prior resolu on of Congress for the presentation of a gold medal to Col. Henry Lee; which was objected to. Mr. MANN, of New York, moved the suspension of the Rules for half an hour, in order to enable gentlemen to

esent petitions and resolutions in relation to post offices and post roads.

Mr. REED moved to include petitions from soldiers of the Revolution; which motion Mr. Mann accepted as a.

Ar. HAWES moved further to amend the motion so as

to allow the presentation of memorials for the abolition of the Military Academy at West Point, several of which he Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend the motion so as to suspend the Rules for the residue of the day for the presentation of petitions and resolutions of inquiry, which shall

not produce debate; which was rejected on produce debate; which was rejected.

The motion of Mr. Mann was then rejected.

On motion of Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, the House suspended the Rules for the purpose of taking up the bill for the defence of the Western frontier, and the bills for the erection of certain arsenals, reported from the Committee

of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The first bill being taken up, the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, requiring that the assent of the Indians to the construction of the road in their territory

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time, and passed.

The bill for the establishment of an arsenal of construc-

tion at Fayetteville, North Carolina, was ordered to be en grossed, and was read a third time, and passed. The bill to repair and extend the arsenal in Charleston. South Carolina, was ordered to be engrossed, and was read

third time, and passed.
On motion of Mr. BRIGGS, the Rules were suspended till one o'clock, for the purpose of enabling gentlemen to present petitions and resolutions for the establishment of

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Hartford, Ky. to V.W. Peyton's, in the county of Ohio, and from Hawesville to Viles, in the county of Hancock.
On motion of Mr. JARVIS,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Vinalhaven to Isle-Hunt, in the county of Hancock, State of Maine.

On motion of Mr. MAURY,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Bradyville, Rutherford county, to Beach Grove, in Bedford county, Tennessee.
On motion of Mr. MASON, of Ohio,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Canton, in Hardin county, o Bucyrus, in Crawford county. otion of Mr. HAMER,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from New Market, in Highland ounty, through Fincastle, to Russelville, in Brown county

On motion of Mr. GRANTLAND. Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Fort Gaines or Blackley, in

Early county, Georgia, to Spring Creek Post Office, in the On motion of Mr. CRANE,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Jonesville, in Michigan sidered him equally worthy.

Territory, by Adrian, to Maumee, in Wood county, Ohio. On motion of Mr. RICE GARLAND,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of stablishing post routes from Fort Jesup and Camptis, in establishing post routes from Fort Jesup and Camptis, in the parish of Natchitoches, to Coate's Bluff, in Louisiana

On motion of Mr. W. B. SHEPARD,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and
Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of
establishing a mail route from Wenton, N.C. to Edenton,

ia Gates court-house.
On motion of Mr. BEAUMONT, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a mail route from Stoddartsville to Clifton, in

Luzerne county, and State of Pennsylvania.
On motion of Mr. STANDEFER, On motion of Mr. STANDEFER,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and
Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of
establishing a post route from Long Savannah, Hamilton
county, Tenn. to Walker court-house, in the State of

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of

establishing a post route from Wrightsborough, Georgia o Greensborough, in said State, by way of Stag Hall, and On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of

stablishing a post route from Tomlinson's store to Ashe ourt-house, in North Carolina. On motion of Mr. A. MANN, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Wm. Faulkner's plantation lle; and also from Baton Rouge to Clinton n the State of Louisiana. On motion of Mr. RUSSELL,

Resolved. That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Union village, by way of the villages of Pattonville and Shaw's Mills, to the village of Salem, in the county of Washington, and State of New York, and of discontinuing that part of the present route which leads from Pattonville to Jackson. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Kingston to Somerville, by way of Rockyhill, Greggstown, Millstone, and Weston, in the State of New Jersey.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Mann, of New York, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations or fortifications for the year 1836.

The question being on the motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG to amend the bill by inserting a clause appropriating \$700,000 for the armament of the fortifications—

Mr. MAURY said it was not his intention to go into a scussion of the details of the bill, nor of the amendment of the gentleman from New York, to appropriate \$700,000 in addition to the other appropriations of the bill. His object was, first, to show the disposition of the public money in the Treasury; and, second, and principally, to show the fallacy of the charges and accusations which had been brought in the House, and in the newspapers, against the provincial trace which the second is the provincial trace with party it was his pride to act with.

He said that no man could doubt that a large sum would

remain in the Treasury, after all the expenses of the Government had been provided for. It was said by the gendleman from New York that the expenses of the Government would be seventeen millions; and taking that amount, there would be fifteen millions of surplus money left in the Treasury. It was folly to suppose that so much mone would lie in the hands of the pet banks unproductive; i would be put to use in one form or another in all the places where it might be deposited. It had been said that the tariff should be still further reduced; that the action of the compromise bill was too slow; and that it ought to be broken in upon, so as to prevent so large an increase of the revenue. He was surprised to hear gentlemen advocating measure of that kind. To bring up that subject would be opening a fountain of bitter waters, which would flow out, and would not, like the pool of Siloam, yield healing when that been troubled. He trusted the compromise would be adhered to, for he saw no way to avoid interminable

rouble, if it should be now disturbed.

He was in favor of the plan which had been proposed once time before, but which some thought unconstitutional, some time before, but which some thought unconstitutional, of dividing the proceeds of the public lands till 1843, when der the operation of the compromise bill, and then such an arrangement could be made as might seem necessary. H was opposed to the proposition to fortify the country at every ulnerable point, as some gentlemen seemed to desire; an white table point, as some gentlemen seemed to desire; and he approved of the report of the Secretary of War upon that subject as one of the ablest State papers ever produced by a member of the Government. After fortifying some im-portant points, harbors, mouths of navigable rivers, &c. he ought the country must rely on the Navy for defence Mr. M. referred to the war-panics which had been raised that of a war with France, in which the long sword had been sheathed; that with the Indians in Florida, where he Indians had dispersed, and he thought would give littl farther cause for apprehensions of danger or expense Then came the rumor of a war on the Texian border, but all fears there had vanished; Santa Ana was taken, i not shot, and we had nothing further to fear from that quarter. All apprehensions of war, or of increased expen-

He then turned to answer some of the charges made against the friends of Judge White, as a candidate for the Presidency. It had been said that the friends of that genground of objection to the candidate now in favor with a portion of General Jackson's friends, was founded on a he democratic party, at the earliest nomination of Genera Jackson, had protested strongly against a cabinet succession; and when the Constitution of Bolivia was first pub ished, and the provision was noticed that the Presiden might nominate his successor, it was condemned by the whole press of the country. Upon this principle of the democracy, the friends of Judge White were no apostates. He went on to speak of the action and effect of convenons to nominate a candidate for the Presidency; and re robated those party conventions, in which people meet b evious appointment and understanding with each other ad not only elect a chief, but parcel out all the office and enclosing elect a cher, but parter out an the offices and encluments of the Government; and then, by co-ope-rating together, endeavor to produce an impression that such was public sentiment; thus palming off the views and wishes of a few grasping office-seekers, for the voice of the

The only presumption upon which a nomination should be made or accepted was, that the People had declared their desire to elect the person nominated; and he read from letters of Gen. Jackson and Judge White to show that both of those distinguished men had accepted the nominations of conventions, on the ground alone that when the onstitutionally eligible, he ought not to decline; and is lected to the office, it was a duty he owed the Public to accept it. He said an attempt was making now to break up conventions of the People for the nomination both o general and State officers; and that attempt was making by the friends of Gen. Jackson. Publications for this end had been made all over the country, and the object was to prevent public action with reference to the election of any other candidate; that they might all rally round Mr Van Buren, in order to secure the unity of the party. Or the first election of Gen. Jackson, when Mr. Crawford was he nominee of a caucus of the members of Congress, h was opposed by the People of Tennessee, because they were opposed to all caucus nominations, and that was the ground taken by the People elsewhere. They thought that memtaken by the People elsewhere. They thought that members of Congress ought not to make nominations, or to act in the matter, unless the final choice of a President should be devolved upon them. Gen. Jackson was brought out, and on being applied to, he said, such questions must be left to the People, and that he should neither seek nor decline the office. When, in 1835, Judge White was asked if his name might be run, he gave a reply entirely identical in every important particular with that of Gen. Jackson. It maintained the same principle, that the individual had no right to seek or decline an office of so elevated a character. maintained the same principle, that the mutdular had ho right to seek or decline an office of so elevated a character. Mr. M. then went on to examine many popular measures of General Jackson; and also the character of many of the laws passed during his administration which met the

favor of the People; and he argued that these measures were now supported by Judge White and his friends upon the same principles; and he concluded with offering his testimony to the high character and services of General Jackson. Tennessee, he said, had not been backward to acknowledge or reward his merits; and now that his term of service was about to expire, her attachment and faithful

When Mr. MAURY concluded, (about half past 3 o'clock)

Mr. FORESTER obtained the floor. The committee then rose, and a motion being made for adjournment of the House, Mr. CAMBRELENG sked the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and being aken, the motion was rejected—yeas 25, nays 85—not a

Mr. MANN, of New York, moved a call of the House Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C., after a few names had been

Liverpool papers of the 14th and London of the 13th of April were received. The cotton alled, moved that the call be dispensed with. Agreed to by a vote of 53 to 48.

Mr WISE moved an adjournment . and Mr. GILLETT asked the yeas and nays thereupon which were ordered, and being taken, the motion to ad ourn was negatived—yeas 59, nays 70.
Mr. CAMBRELENG moved that the House resolve

self into a Committee of the Whole, in further execution f the special order of the 26th January. Lost-yeas 46, Mr. E. WHITTLESEY asked the consent of the

House to enable him to offer a resolution providing that,

nereafter, till the end of the session, the House shall take a recess from 3 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock P. M. Objections being made, Mr. W. gave notice that to-norrow he would ask the suspension of the Rule for the

Mr. ADAMS moved to suspend the Rules of the House or the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the cill in relation to the bequest of James Smithson. Lost. Mr. HAYNES moved to suspend the Rules for the pur-ose of taking up the joint resolution of the Senate, fixing day for the adjournment of Congress.

day for the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. HEISTER asked the yeas and nays. Refused. Mr. WISE moved an adjournment; which was agree o—ayes 75, noes 32; and then the House adjourned.

## WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1836.

When we first met, in the public prints, with intimations similar to those contained in the subjoined article, we considered the whole as an ingenious fabrication by the London newsmakers or speculators, at the expense of the credulity of their readers. We are induced to believe however, from circumstances which have since fallen under our observation, that the statement is true, not only in substance, but also in its material particulars. [The amount of value of the presents is, of course, overrated: the fact of presents of some value having been made to the Emperor of Morocco has been publicly stated in debate on the floor of the House of Representatives. Without, however, guarantying the truth of any part of the statement, except that of presents of some value having been made to the Emperor, we give the article to our readers now for what it is worth, which is much more than we at first sup-

FROM THE LONDON MORNING HERALD.

LISBON, MARCH 19. "I stated to you, in a former letter, that there is an American squadron expected here, to consist of the North Carolina, 90 gun ship, Potomac and United States, frigates, John Adams, corvette, and two other smaller vessels. On their arrival, the commodore is to shift his flag from the Constitution (now in this port) to the North Carolina. The ostensible object for which they come is the protection of their trade in the event of a war with France; but it is beieved, upon very solid ground, that the purpose aimed at is far different. The United States Government have been ong endeavoring to induce the Emperor of Morocco to sell one of his ports to them; and, in order to put him in good tumor, have made him presents, at different times, amount ing altogether to the value of 150,000 dollars. The frequent visus of American sups of war to the Moorish ports having begun to awaken in the minds of our rulers some suspicion of what was going forward, and it being guessed that England would not fail to throw every obstacle in the way of any arrangement of that nature, the Yankces (it is surmised) have only withdrawn their squadron from the Mediterranean in order to be able to pursue their object in that quarter unobserved, by feigning to have given it up. The Emperor it seems, though for a long while reluctant, on the plea that it would displease England, has latterly begun to manifest some disposition to accede to the proposal. The conclusion I drew from the above-stated premi ses was, that our naval force in this river would be cons derably strengthened; and the fact, which only came to my knowledge subsequently, that some more ships of the line were in train of equipment in the British ports, appears to corrobotate my conjecture."

## FROM FLORIDA.

THE INDIANS .- Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Florida, to his friend in Washington, dated Tallahassee, May 6.

"Day before yesterday an express came up from Judge Randall's place, twenty miles east of this, informing that the Indians the night before lad been plundering there, and killed one negre; the rest escaped by hiding in a hammock. Yesterday an express brought intelligence that a party of 100 Indians were collecting attle near Suwannee Old Town, and the party of whites who discovered them (in numper 31) were too small to attack them; they had 400 lead of cattle in one pcii.

"During this day the town has been in the highest excitement on account of Col. J. Gamble. Early this morning one of his negroes cameto town, and stated that his master had beento his plantation yesterday morning, and was bout starting his negroes to a place near Tallhassee, when he discovered Indians approaching. He ordered the negroes to cut the mules loose from the wagons, and make their escare. The negro said his master ran immediatelyinto a hammock near at hand.'

See and read the Speeches in this day's paper, eginning with that of Mr. PEYTON, followed w those of Mr. REED and Mr. CHAMBERS.

As matter which nearly concerns a numerous an important class of our citizens, we place in our olumns to-day the Report of the PostmasterGeneral respecting the salaries of the Clerks n the Public Offices-a subject which is at presnt before Congress, and solicits its favorable ensideration.

BALTIMORE, MAY 17.

A Bord of Officers for the examination of Midshipmen, conveneyesterday at Page's Hotel. About thirty candidates arin the city prepared for the ordeal. The Board consists of Com. Biddle, President, Captains Ballard, Nicholm, Claxron, and Kearney.

to the creditors of the said Albert Fairfax, deceased, to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the light cks, and instantly killed. A similar accident happened at or par the same place a year or two ago, when a boy was killed byncautiously venturing too near the precipice.

[Paterson, N. J. Intelligencer]

SIX DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

market was dult in Liverpool, and the price had declined 3-8d. LONDON, APRIL 12 .- We learn from the Paris papers o Sunday that the debate of Saturday last, on the petitions o the Chamber of Deputies for the recovery of the remains of Napoleon, and their transmit to Paris, and for the repeal of the law which banishes his family from the soil of France, terminated in the reference of the first set of pe-titions to the Minister of the Interior, and in the rejection of the second. The discussion did not prove as interesting as the early part of it had promised, but it fully demon strated the apprehensions of the King, in which the majority of the Deputies sympathized, that the presence of the family of Napoleon in France might occasion a new struggle for the throne. Even the arrival of his ashes was med dangerous by the ministry, as likely to revive the ffections of the nation for him who, when living, had bee its idol; and, although apparently defeated on the point Government will have completely succeeded, for the pet redecessors; that is, in homely language, they will be cushioned." In addition to the arguments of M. Thier gainst the petitions, on the broad principle of policy an expediency, a Deputy (M. Dubois) in an excellent speech sisted the petitions on another ground; namely, that Noleon had perished in banishment for "wise purposes

The journals display much coldness on the subject Those of the Doctrine and under ministerial influence ap and the decision of the Chamber. The Courrier Fra The Constitutionnel is even more than usually indecisive out the National and Bon Sens express as clearly as the are their disapprobation of the vote. The public appeared erfectly apathetic and indifferent to all.

punishment of his ambition and despotism, and that ould be flying in the face of Providence to remove his r

nains from the rock in which they are inurned, and thu render nugatory the salutary lesson to be deduced from hi

ate, and obliterate the recollection of the cowardice of th

The intelligence from the north of Spain, given by the Paris papers, is not important, but is, in one respect, calculated to make the blood freeze with horror. An order of the day of General Bernelle, commander of the (French) oreign Legation, in the service of Queen Isabella, directs n reprisal for the massacre of such soldiers of that corp s fell into the hands of the Carlists, that in future warter be given. A letter from Bayonne states that the

y of men landed from the British squadron.

DUBLIN, APRIL 8.—Another Gunpowder Plot—Blowing
p of the Statue of King William III, in College-Green.— This morning, between 12 and I o'clock, the whole neigh porhood of College-Green was thrown into the utmost con rnation and alarm by an explosion, loud as the report of largest piece of ordnance. This was caused by the the largest piece of ordnance. This was caused by the blowing up by gunpowder of that ornament to our city, the equestrian statue of King William III, the saviour of his country from Popery and slavery. The powder was put into the body of the horse through a small hole drilled in the back, near where the figure rested; from this was suspended a slow watch, by which wears it was fired. pended a slow match, by which means it was fired.

The members of the corporation, horror-stricken at the event of this morning, met at their Assembly House, William street, to-day. They resolved upon offering a reward

who blew up the statue, and 50l. for any private informa-ion that may lead to a discovery. May they not justly ave apprehensions for their own security in such a state of allars?

The quantity of powder used to blow up so mighty a ubstance (nearly thirteen hundredweight of lead) must have been immense. The lamps in the neighborhood were ompletely extinguished, and several panes of glass broken. on the adjoining houses. The insolent tone of triumplus usumed by the Radical faction cannot but make a lastin npression on the lovers of peace and good order, who ar now prostrated by the machinations of a wily and impla cable fee. The Lord Lieutenant has been sending repeat-ed messages to College street Police office, where the in-vestigation is held, for any information they may have re-

of 2001. for the apprehension and conviction of the ruffiar

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 13. The sales on Thursday were 2,500 bags; Friday, 5,000; Sanday, 1,500; Monday, 2,500; Tuesday, 1,000; and to-day East India 1d. per lb. Brazils and Egyptian are steady amount of the week!s import is 18,401 bags.

LATEST FROM NEW GRENADA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

BOGOTA, 1st April, 1836. We begin to experience the difficulties that iew representative Governments are subject to in the formation of their Cabinets or Ministry. The history of the dissolution of the last in this country is as follows:

Congress, agreeably to the Constitution, met on the 1s of last month. President Santanders sent his message, setting forth the situation of public affairs, and the remedies requisite to be adopted for the good of the Republic. In a few days after, the House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the treaty between New Grenad Deet, created by the three Republics that formerly formed the Colombian Republic. The opposition to the treaty at-tacked it as unconstitutional, and in the first division carried a majority of six against its ratification. The Minis ters instantly resigned, on the ground that it was considered that they had violated the Constitution. The Presiden accepted their resignations, and made several appointments all of which were declined, alleging their unfitness for of fice. On a second discussion and division, the House of the former vote. This is the state of things at this time. The under Secretaries are acting until the nominations made of individuals in Provinces shall be heard from.

Dr. A. Plantou has just received from the Institute of France and the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences the answer to the communication of his new mode of constructing and pro pelling Steamboats, and is informed that the dis tinguished member, CHARLES DUPIN, has been charged with making an examination and a report relative to it, which will be deposited in the Library of the Institute.

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED, MAY 16.
Schr. Leopard, Eastport; plaster to Samuel Messersmith.
Steamboat Fredericksburg, Baltimore; freight and passenger Steamboat Columbia, Mitchell, Norfolk; with passengers.

A number of bay and river craft, with barrels fish, lumber

aths, fire-wood, &c. SAILED, MAY 16. Schr. Sarah, Nowlton, Steamer Columbia, Mitchell,

CARD.—Housekeepers, and others desiring superior Furniture, are respectfully reminded that the sale of the ate Capt. Kuhn's personal estate, which embraces an extensive variety, useful and ornamental, takes place this morning at 10 'clock; offering an opportunity worthy particular attention For particulars, please see auction advertisement.

may 18

P. MAURO & SON.

Orphans' Court, Prince George's County, April 21, 1836. 
ORDERED by the Court, that Thomas Duckett, administrator of Albert Fairfax, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Remblian and Noticeal Intelligence. blican and National Intelligencer.
Test: PHIL. CHEW, Reg'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS:

CITY AFFAIRS.

The ship Pacific, Hoxie, arrived at new York TO THE EDITORS. GENTLEMEN: You are requested to announce Col. Peter Force as a candidate for the office of Mayor of this City, early on Sunday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th of April. By this arrival

for the ensuing term. Col. Force is recommended by his friends, because he is believed to possess the necessary qualifications for a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs of the Corporation, which are generally admitted to be in an extremely de-ranged situation. The experience of several years of active service in both Boards of the City Council, and his known intelligence and industry, wild, no doubt, secure for Col FORCE the hearty support of all those citizens who deem the due execution of the duties of the office of more importance to the permanent interests of the city, than any other

SECOND WARD

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Allow us to nominate our fellow-citizen Henry M. MORFIT as a candidate for the Mayoralty, at the approaching election. This nomination is made with his consent MANY CITIZENS.

May 17 1836.

FIRST WARD. The voters of the First Ward, friendly to the election of Col. Peter Force to the Mayoralty, are requested to meet in the room over the West Market, on Thursday evening,

The Editors of the Intelligencer will please insert the annexed ticket for the Third Ward:

For Mayor .- PETER FORCE. For Alderman .- JACOB GIDEON, JR.

For Common Council. G. C. GRAMMER, JOS. HARBAUGH, JOHN H. GODDARD.

FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE, MAY 16, 1836.

BANK OF MARYLAND TRIALS AT BEL-AIR .- Under the above head an article was published on Saturday, which was brought to this office a short time before the paper was ready to put to press. Not doubting its correctness as to the facts stated, the editor directed it to be inserted in the Gaactte; and from the manner of its insertion, it appeared to be editorial. This explanation is deemed proper, as there is a mixture of facts and opinions which could not with propriety be expressed by the editor without a more intimate wledge of what occurred on the trials than he possessed; and it was an inadvertence on our part not to given it the appearance of "a communication," which it was in fact. It is also proper for us to state that, since the publication, we have learned that it is incorrect as to the fact in representing, in the third paragraph, that the counsel for the State announced it as their unanimous opinion that the charge contained in the last called indietment was ed that they were unanimous in the opinion that it could not be supported.

not be supported.
We request that editors who copied the article, without notice to make the above correction, will also please to publish this explanation.

## Splendid Sale.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK. Plate, Jewelry, &c. by order of the Orphans' Court.—On Wednesday, 18th instant, will be sold at auction, by order of the Orphans' Court, the personal estate of the late Captain Joseph L. Kuhn, embracing in part, very genteel

Brussels Carpets, elegant Time Pieces
Mantel Vases and Lamps
Dining, Card, Centre, and Pier Tables
Elastic and Grecian Sofas
Splendid Historical and other Engravings
Rest Plated Branches Waiters, Baskets, &c. silver mounted First-rate Window Curtains, Astral Lamps, Fire Brasses, Chess Table, Bronzed Candelabras

Parlor and other Chairs 1 pair 32-inch Globes
Superior French Porcelain Dining Set

Superfor French Forestan Dining Set Rich Glass Ware Silver Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Cream, Spoons, Forks, La-dles, &c. Elegant plated Wine Coolers Mahogany Wardrobes, Bureaux, Bedsteads First-rate Feather Beds and Mattresses, with chamber fur-

niture generally
An excellent, sweet-toned Piano Forte

An excellent, sweet-toned Piano Forte Culinary articles, &c. &c.
Also, a case of valuable Jewelry, including several Watches, fine Diamond Rings, &c. &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of the deceased, between the Six Buildings and Georgetown, on the following terms, to wit: for cash on all sums of and under \$20, and a credit of sixty days on all above \$20, and not exceeding \$50, and a credit of six months on all above \$50; bond and good security, bearing interest from day of sale, to be given on the credit navments.

The above Furniture is of excellent quality, in perfect ondition, and may be viewed as above the day previous to sal may 14-3t (Globe) P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

ATIONAL GYMNASIUM, or American Are-na Company.—The Manager of this splendid estab-lishment respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington city and vicinity that the Arena is now fitted up on the Market square and is open to receive visiters every night,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FOR ONE WEEK UNLY.

This celebrated company have been principally located in the south, and have justly acquired the character of being the most alented Company of Equestrians in the United States. The names of SWEET, as the Corde Elastique VAULTER, (not inferior the State Cord STOURT, as Herself and STOURT as Associated the State Cord STOURT, as Herself and STOURT as Associated the State Cord STOURT, as Herself and STOURT as Associated the State Cord STOURT, as Herself and STOURT as Associated the STOU

The Horn Cline,) Andraas, on the Slack Cord, Stoudy, as Hercules, Gossin, the ininitable American Clown, Archer, Dick-inson, and the two Buckley Boys, have invariably drawn crowded houses when others have failed.

The Band attached is of the first class, and may be called, without any impropriety, the best of their number.

The Manager, in soliciting public patronage, would respectfully add that the whole is managed in the most respectable manner, and nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the ear of the most fastidius.

Thend the ear of the most fastidious.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8. Adittance to Box Scats, 50 cents—children half price; Colored eople 25 cents.

No Ladies admitted unattended by a Gentleman.
For particulars of performance, see small Bills.
may 10—6t

YOUNG MAN, with a general knowledge of English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and the minor branches, and who has had some experience, wishes a situation as Teacher in some healthy neighborhood. The best of references will be given. Letters addressed to A. L. B. Patuxent Forge, Anne rundel County, Md. will be promptly attended to.

MINE ENGLISH TWINE. -Received this day at Stationers' Hall, a large quantity of superior English Twine, white, red, and yellow, suitable for office or bookbinders' use. For sale by

W. FISCHER. (Tel)

District of Columbia, Washington County.

District of Columbia, Washington County.

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

WM. BRENT,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trumbull's History of Connecticut, 2 vols. 8vo., \$5.

Annals of Tryon County and Border Warfare of New York,

Debates of the Convention of Virginia, 1788, \$2.

Debates of the Convention of Virginia, 1829 and '30, \$4. Volney's View of the Soil and Climate of the United States, Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, 8vo., \$3 50. Washington, Marshall's life of General, new edition, \$6 50.
may 18 On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

THE ACTRESS OF PADUA, and other Tales,

matism, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercuria diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affection of the bones

impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate; but, for a general remedy or purificator, to remove the cause, the Indian's Panacea will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is that modern physicians, in their ambition to exeel in their profession, explore the vast fields of science by the aid of Chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of art alone, and entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime. And how much more true it is that whilst the American physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles, perpetually changing, as they are, at the dictate of fashion and folly, he is surrounded in his own coantry with an endless profusion of medical plants sufficient to answer any indication in disease, and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their healing on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicines upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemifally upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The greater congeniality, efficiency, and safety of vegetable tremedies, compared with mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian prac-

tion of the savage from most of the his which the nest of extra-ized man is heir to is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children over those which the pride and the art of man have invented.

Introduced.

It is only a few years since this preparation was first presented to the Public, but in that time some thousands of persons might be found who would solemnly declare that they believed their lives were saved by it, and in many cases after they had tried most and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known, it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits. The value of this Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing

to exhibit, in the most satisfactory manner, its superiority over the syrups in common use:

BOSTON, APRIL, 1834.

Sin: When I was a young man, I followed the fishing trade, and, from the peculiar exposure at that time, I have had pains about me at intervals, which have since increased to a regular and severe rheumatism. You know, I saw you in Charleston very bad off, and told you I had heard of the surprising qualities of the Indian's Panacca, when you told me where to get it. Well, I got six bottles, which have cured me for seven or eight months, and from being free from pain so long, although exposed, I believe my case a cured one, and write this to say so.

AARON GILBERTS.

New Orleans, May, 1834.

I have had a disease in my head, which more recently became very painful and alarming, in consequence of taking cold repeatedly. A large gathering was formed in the cavity between the ears, discharging prodigiously; and from the renewed accumulation at times, it seemed as if my head would burst, when the running would increase at the cars, and would also appear at the nose and eyes. I applied to the best physicians, but found no permanent relief; I also tried Swaim's Panacea, but found it useless. By request of a friend I tried the Indian's Panacea, which soon gave me relief; and after taking twelve bottles, I was made as well as ever. The opinion of one so much indebted to it may be of little weight; but the reputation this Panacea has earned in this vicinity will give it the preference over any other remedy for abscesses, sores, &c.

JOHN McMULLEN.

JOHN McMULLEN.

The proprietors of this article have received many proofs of its value on plantations. The negro who is subject to any diseases peculiar to him, or peculiar to his exposing employment, feels most readily its healing influence. Rheumatism, debility, swellings, loss of appetite, and the nameless evils he complains of, may all be removed by the use of a few bottles of the Indian's Panacea. Many a useful servant has been restored by its effects; and it is confidently recommended to the planter as a safe and invaluable medicine.

Erysipelas is one of those severe cutaneous affections which is removed by this Indian practice more effectually and speedily than in any other mode. There is strong evidence at hand to show that no case can withstand its effect.

St. Augustine, (E. F.) July, 1835. JOHN McMULLEN.

show that no case ean withstand its effect.

St. Augustine, (E. F.) July, 1835.

D. G. Haylland & Co. Agents: I am induced to write, to inform you of the happy results I have experienced from taking the Indian's Panacea. For the last ten years I have been severely afflicted with the rheumatism in both legs, and sores covering a large proportion of the body; and during this time I have tried almost every thing that I heard recommended, but without relief from any. In this state, I had given up myself as incurable, and made up my mind to drag out my life in excruciating pain, for I can safely say that I had not known a day, in that time, during which I had been free from pain, and most of the time I was in the greatest agony. I was in this fix when in your city, at which time I bought a dozen bottles of your Panacea, which I took as directed in the paper, and am now happy to state to you, and to the community, that I am a perfectly well man. This change I attribute to this invaluable Medicine alone.

Yours, very respectfully,

s'change I attribute to ...... Yours, very respectfully, T. H. POWERS.

CHARLESTON, JULY 12, 1831. I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg, occasic ally accompanied with erysipeletous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ankle joint. Several eminent phy cians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent bene In this state, five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfective.

MARGARET A. WEST, 121 Meating street.

For sale by HAVILAND, HARRAL, & ALLEN, Agents, 304, King street, Charlestor For sale in Washington, by TODD & Co. In Alexandria, by WM. STABLER.

OTICE.—All the accounts due to the subscri as those due to the estate of THOMPSON & HOMANS, have this day been placed in the hands of a collector; and as it is intended that the affairs of the establishment lately carried on by Thompson & Homans should be forthwith settled, all persons indebted thereto are informed that the collector has authority to place all accounts which are not settled on presentation under immediate local process. tion under immediate legal process.
ap 6
P. THOMPSON, Agent.

SPRING FASHIONS.—-Mrs. ANN FINLEY, between 10th and 11th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue, respectfully informs her friends and the Public generally, that she York, 1821. \$3.50.

Dress making done as usual in the best manner, ap 14-3taw1m

come into the market. FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD,
mar 8-d&ctf. Alexandri

NOTICE.

OLDERS of Virginia Military Land Warrants are informed that the subscriber will pay, in eash, the market price for Land Warrants, and for the Scrip, when issued.

JOHN F. WEBB,

oct 30—d3twtf Opposite Gadsby's, Washington City.

IRE BOARDS.—A few beautiful designs for Fire Boards, suitable for the approaching season, just received KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, an 19—law3w In the Athenaum Penn Avenue.

Boards, suitable for the approaching season, just received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, ap 19—law3w In the Atheneum, Penn. Avenue.

ISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LAMBRIGHT & CORDELL, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 11th inst. George Lambright being duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

IAMBRIGHT & CORDELL.

N. B. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late firm of Lambright & Cordell, to call previous to the 1st of May next, and settle their accounts, as the subscriber is anxious to close the affairs of the late firm.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of informing his friends and the Public generally, that the business will be continued by him at the store formerly occupied by Griffin & Tilley, a few doors east of 10th street, where he has just received a handsome selection of Spring Goods of the latest importations, and would ask those of his former patrons and others to call, &c.

GEO. LAMBRIGHT.

Rroka.

4. W. L. White's ch. c. Cash, by Carolinian.

5. J. S. Garrison's b. c. Norwood, by Monsieur Tonson, dam (the dam of Hanslap) by Sir Archy.

Same day, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies; mile heats, 100 dollars entrance, h. f. Five subscribers, and

up in a pocket book form, containing a map of the City print of the Capitol, with an account and general description of the District and Cities, Public Buildings, cost of Paintings and Sculpture of do.; Navy Yard, City Churches, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. For sale by F. TAYLOR, price 87½ cents, at the Waverly City Churches, &c. &c. &c. &c. culating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

able, on very advantageous terms.
ap 6 PISHEY THOMPSON, Agent.

ap 6 PISHEY THOMPSON, Agent.

MARRYATT'S WORKS, COMPLIETE.—Cheap edition of Capt. Marryatt's Novels, complete in 8 Nos. price 37 1-2 cents each, containing Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, The Pirate, Frank Mildmay, The King's Own, Newton Forster, Pacha of Many Tales, Japhet in search of his Father. Two numbers of this work are now published, viz. Peter Simple and Jacob Faithful, and the remainder will follow in rapid succession, so as to complete the work by the 1st of May next. Subscriptions received and the work delivered by feb 22

P. THOMPSON.

BW NOVELS, &c.—Agnes de Mansfield, an historical tale, by T. C. Grattan, author of Highways and Byways, 2 vols., \$1 25.

Japhet in search of his Father, 2 vols. in 1, 75 cents. The Life and Times of Rienzi, 75 cents. The Life and Times of Rienzi, 75 cents. The Life and Times of Rienzi, 75 cents.

Power's Impressions of America, new edition, 2 vols., \$2. Willis's Pencillings by the Way, \$1 50.

New editions, in one volume each, of "One in a Thousand," The Cipey," "Paci Chiarry, and The Cipey," "The Outlaw, by Mrs. Hall, 2 vols., \$1 25.

The Outlaw, by Mrs. Hall, 2 vols., \$1 25.

Paulding on Slavery, 1 vol. 12mo., \$1.
On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

Annals of the United States for 1836, vol. 14, containing the names of all the officers and agents of the United States civil, military, and naval, except postmasters, with their place of employment, compensation, and duties. Price \$1 50. Fo

AWS OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.—The Laws of the United States, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 3d of March, 1833, complete in 8 vols. 8vo. handsomely bound, with Burch's Index to the first seven volumes. Three complete copies are now on sale at very low price.

Laws of the Colonial and State Governments relative to Indians and Indian Affairs, from 1633 to 1831, inclusive; with an appendix, containing the proceedings of the Congress of the Confederation, and the laws of Congress from 1800 to 1830, on the same subject, 1 vol. 8vo.

Indian Treaties, with the appendix complete, a very few copies; the last of the edition on hand.

Spanish and French Ordinances and Laws relative to public lands and land titles in Florida, compiled by Colonel Joseph M. White, of Florida, and published by order of Congress. Many other valuable Law books on sale on very low terms by mar 7 P. THOMPSON.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

FISCHER would respectfully mention to the Heads of
Departments, that he has opened and for sale at Sta-

500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American manu facture
300 do Cap do
100 reams large Writing Paper, embracing Folio Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Superroyal,
100 reams best Envelope Paper
200 pounds do American Premium Wax
30 do do Irish do
20 do do Colored do

50 gross do Lead Pencils, English and American 400 dozen pieces best Office Tape 60 do bottles Felt's Black Ink 20 do do do Red do

60 do bottles Felt's Black Ink
20 do do do Red do
30 gallons Fischer's Jet do
80,000 Quills, from No. 10 to 80
15,000 Large Office Wafers
W. F. being the sole agent for the most extensive manufacturers in this country for Sealing Wax, Inks, Wafers, and Quills, he will sell these at their wholesale prices, and all othe articles in his line will be sold at the lowest prices.

nov 23—If

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for County of Washington.—In Chancery.

Eliza Clark, Frances Clark, Elizabeth Clark, John F. Clark, Letitia Clark, and Francis Clark Meigs, complainants,

against
Ellen Morton Bailey, John Appleton Bailey, and Laura Bailey,

Ellen Morton Bailey, John Appleton Bailey, and Laura Bailey, defendants.

PIHE bill in this cause states in substance that Francis Clark, deceased, mortgaged lots Nos. 26 and 27, in square No. 252, in the city of Washington, to Moses Young, deceased, to secure the payment of \$1000 and interest; that the same were fully paid to said Young in his lifetime; that the said defendants are his heirs at law, that the complainants are the widow and heirs at law of the said Francis Clark; that on partition between them of the real estate of said Francis Clark, said lot No. 26 was assigned to the complainant, Letitia Clark, as a part of her share, and said lot No. 27 to said Francis Clark Meigs as a part of his share, and that the said defendants reside out of this District and in the State of Massachusetts; and the object of the said bill is to obtain a conveyance from said defendants of said lots to the said complainants last named respectively. It is therefore ordered, this 15th day of March, 1836, that notice of the substance and object of the said bill be given to the said absent defendants, by publishing a copy of this order once a week for six successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in this county, warning the said defendants to be and appear at the rules to be held for this Court in the Clerk's office of this courty, on the first Monday in September next, and to answer the said defendants; the first advertisement to be published at least four months before the said day.

JAMES S. MORSELL.

the said defendants; the first adverteal the said defendants; the said day.

JAMES S. MORSELL.

WM. BRENT, Clerk

SUPERIOR WRITING PAPER.—W. FISCHER has just received an additional supply of 200 reams of best white and blue, wove and laid, cap, folio, and quarto post Paper, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms at Stationers' Hall.

ap 8 (Tel)

ion. \$2.

Adams (J. Q.) on Weights and Measures. \$1 25.

Adams (J. Q.) Duplicate Letters, the Fisherics, and the Mississippi, Svo. \$2 25.

Life of James Otis, of Massachusetts, by W. Tudor. \$2 25.

Review of the Constitution, &c. of Pennsylvania, from its prign, by Dr. Franklin, London, 1759. \$5.

National Calendar, by P. Force, for 1826. \$1 50.

dition, just published. \$3 50. Life, Writings, and Speeches of William Pinkney, by H

Speeches, Andresses, and Messages nited States, 8vo. \$3. Prince's Chronological History of New England. \$2 50. Proud's History of Pennsylvania, from 1681 to 1742, 2 vols.

oribers, and closed, viz.

1. James M. Selden's ch. c. by Sir Charles, dam by Sir Hal.

2. James B. Kendall's b. c. by Henry, dam by Eclipse.

3. R. Gilmor, jr.'s gr. c. Frederick, by Byron, dam Alli

losed, viz.

1. James M. Selden's b. f. by Sussex, dam Brunette, raise

3. R. Gilmor, jr.'s ch. c. Howard, by Sir Charles, dam Sally 4. Levi Hoffman's b. f. by James Cropper, dam by Topgal

ree for all ages; entrance 20 dollars.
Third day, Jockey Club purse, 700 dollars, four mile heats; ree for all ages; entrance 30 dollars.
Fourth day, proprietor's purse, 250 dollars, two mile heats; ree only for nags bred or owned in Maryland and the District of Columbia; entrance 15 dollars.
Same day, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, with heats, 100 dollars, automate, h. f. There exhaustly and the college of the columbia of the college of the columbia.

ile heats; 100 dollars entrance, h. f. Three subscribers, and James B. Kendall names b. f. by Spring Hill, dam by im

2. W. L. White names ch. c. by Carolinian, dam by Sir

3. Y. N. Oliver names br. c. Richard of York, by Star, dan

y Shylock. On Monday, the 23d, (the day previous to the regular races, n interesting MATCH RACE for 1,200 dellars, will come off etween two celebrated geldings belonging to Jefferson county lirginia, mile heats.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

HUGH SMITH & CO. have just received per ship John Marshall, direct from Liverpool, and per ship Ganges, via James river, 194 crates and hds. China and Earthenware. These, with their previous large stock on hand, comprising a very full and general assortment, having been selected from the best

Dinner sets, a great variety India China Dining sets, or any article separately English and French fancy and plain gilt Tea China

Boston Crown Glass, procured at factory prices Britannia Tea sets, best English Castors, silver mounted, &c.

ylvania, performed by Peregrine Prolix; in one volume, price

A new edition of the Language of Flowers, handsonely bound

TANHIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court for Charles county, Maryland, letters of administration on the peronal estate of Benedict Burtles, late of said county, deceased. Ul persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of November next; they maybtherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1836.

WILLIAM E. BURTIES,

may 7—lawdw Administrator of BenedictBurtles.

may 7—law4w Administrator of BenedictBurtles

WE PLUS ULTRA STEEL PENS.—Jstimport ed, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a supply ofthe above cry peculiar and superior Metallic Pens. In size and other articulars they closely resemble the swan quill per, and will

articulars they closely resemble the swan quin per, and while to any thing which has beore been offered.

On this point the public are invited to call ind judge for 
hemselves, at the Waverly Circulating Library immediately 
ast of Gadsby's Hotel, where public officers ire invited to 
mar 11

ICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers, and the Public in general, the still continues to carry on at the Corner of 4½ and C Stret, the Coachmaking business in all its various branches, whereae keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Family Carriages, Bauches, Vehicles, Buggies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c. made of the 1st materials, and by selected workmen. He hopes, by stri attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. For sale, a first-rate six passenger Stag made of the best materials, and finished in the best style.

TEW SPRING GOODS.—C. ECKLOF, MERCHANT TALLOR, Pennsylvania Avenue, has the pleare of informing his customers and the Public, that he has ju received his supply of elegant and fashionable Spring Goods, which he will

ike up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reason

He like wise continues to keep on hand a handme and fash-onable stock of Ready-made Clothing, equal in erry respect to seeps ke work, together with a large and splendiassortment of Fancy Articles. To all of which he respectfully alls their at-cention, and assures them there is no doubt they as be suited in

ny and every article belonging to gentleman's wdrobe. ap 12 -eo2m

IFE OF GENERAL HARRISON—A Memoin of the public services of William Henry Haison, of Ohio by James Hall: price 75 cents.

On sale by PISHEY TOMPSON.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT GRAMMON,—This day

received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, a single copy of the "Flowers of Lovelins."

The Man of Honor, I vol.

est materials, and finished in the best style.

ap 21—eo2m

P. THONPSON.

embossed morocco; \$2.

For sale by may 13

On sale by may 16

COMMUNICATION.—The handsome capital prize of 10,237 dollars, in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 19, drawn on Thursday last, was sold at Richard France's office to a gentleman of this city. This makes the second capital prize sold at the same office within a few days.

ng articles, viz.

5 pieces super. Serge Twilled Summer Cloth

10 do do plain do

10 do of assorted Cashmere Cloth, new article, for

summer coats

10 do Paris Cord

do ribbed Venitian do Summer Buckskin do Georgia Nankeen

25 do Georgia Nankeen
20 do Brown French Linen
20 do London Quiltings
Blue, Black, Brown, and Adelaide Cloth
Black Itálian Lustrings
Black and blue black Gros de Swiss
Colored Gros de Naps and Florences
50 pieces Painted Lawns and Jaconets
95 do Muslin

25 do Muslin
50 do new style Gingham
200 do fine and low priced Calicoes
30 dozen Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs
60 do Gauze

30 dozen Twisted Silk Shawls and Ha
60 do Gauze do
100 do Cotton Hose
25 do plain and ribbed Silk Hose
60 do Cord Shirts
French-worked Capes and Collars

ALSO—

2 cases Gipsey Staw Bonnets

1 do London Droop do

3 do Tuscan do do

1 do super Parasols

2 do Umbrellas

2 to Umbrellas

Together with a large assortment of all kinds of Ladies' and Men's Shoes and Boots. For sale by G. W. PHILLIPS, 2 doors west of 7th street, opposite Centre Market.

Apply to WM. W. BILLING, or EDW. DYER, Commis may 16—3aw2w

Georgetown, March 28, 1836.

METHE Canal Packet Company announce to the Public that their line of Packet Boats between Georgetown and Shepherdstown is now in full operation. Hour of starting from each place, 4 o'clock A. M. Fare through \$3, intermediate distances in proportion.

in proportion.
This line connects at Conrad's Ferry with Leesburg, by a line of Stages; at the Point of Rocks with Frederick, by the Railroad; at Harper's Ferry with Winchester and Western Virginia, by the Railroad; at Shepherdstown, with the great Western Turnpike; at Boonsborough, 10 miles distant, by a line of Stages.
For passage apply on board, or at Von Essen's Refectory, in Georgetown, or of A. Humrickhouse, at Shepherdstown, mar 29—tf

J. 1. STULL, Sec'y.

in Georgetown, or of A. Humrickhouse, at Shepherdstown.

mar 29-tf

FOR NORFOLK.—The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Mitchell, having been
placed permanently on the route between the District of Columbia and Norfolk, will leave Washington every Monday and Friday at 11 o'clock A.M. and, returning, will leave Norfolk every
Wednesday and Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage and fare \$5.

Ereight destined to Petersburg or Richmond must be raid for

Passage and fare \$5.
Freight destined to Petersburg or Richmond must be paid for at the time of shipment.

ALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in \$5. Louis.—Will be exposed for sale, at public auction, on the 1st day of June next, by the subscriber, 100 BUILDING LOTS in the eastern end of Christy's Meadow, adjoining and west of 9th street, being that beautiful and commanding situation lying between the Catholic College and Col. O'Fallon's residence. The Lots will be sold on a credit of ten years. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

APPEN-HOLDERS.—Just received at Stationers' Hall, a great variety of Silver, Ivory, and Cocoa Wood Pen-holders, some of them constructed upon a new principle, suitable for every kind of Metallic Pens, and which can be worn in the pocket with the pen attached, being the neatest and most convenient article that has ever been offered to the Public.

APPEN PROFILE OF SILVERS.

W. FISCHER.

The Mulberry Tree and the Culture of Silk, in three parts;

Virginia, mile heats.

Sweepstakes now open:

1. A sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, two mile heats, free only for Maryland bred and owned, and as far South as the Rappahannock; to run fall meeting, 1836; entrance 200 dollars, h. f. To name and close the 1st day of September, 1836.

2. A sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, two mile heats; to run fall meeting, 1836; entrance 300 dollars, 100 dollars forfeit. To name and close by the 1st day of Sept. 1836.

A sweepstake for colts and fillies foaled spring of 1836, to be run spring of 1839, mile heats; entrance 1,000 dollars, 250 dollars forfeit. Now six subscribers, and many more promised.

The proprietor, in offering the above list of races, hopes it is such as will give general satisfaction. The great number of fine

Price 50 cents.

Essays on American Silk, with directions for raising Silkworms, by Homergue and Duponceau; price 50 cents.

Dandalo on the Art of raising Silkworms, 12mo.; price \$2 25.

Letter from James Mease, with a Treatise on the raising of Silkworms, by M. De Hazzie, of Munich, with plates, 8vo.; price 50 cents.

Vernon's Treatise on Mulberry Trees and the Silkworm, 8vo.; price \$1.

TO LET.—Two convenient two story brick Houses in the immediate vicinity of the West Market. To punctual tenants the rent will be very low, and the

Apply to Mrs. Patterson, on I street, between 19th and 20th streets, or the subscriber, on 7th street, near the General Post Office.

J. C. McKELDEN.

ORRINNE, or Italy, by Madame de Stael. New edition, price \$1 25, in two volumes.

Also, Captain Marryatt's Complete Works, all in one volume, Pipes in boxes
Stone Ware, an excellent quality
Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
Daily expected per ship Potomac, from Liverpool, a still furmay !—3taw2w

Paul Pry's Journal, price 75 cents. For sale by ap 15 F. TAYLOR. EW BOOKS.—Nimrod's Hunting Tours, interspersed with characteristic anecdotes, sayings and doings of sporting men, including notices of the principal crack riders of England; 2 vols.; \$1 50.

A Pleasant Peregrination through the prettiest pars of Penn-

RAGLE QUILLS, SWAN QUILLS.—F. TAY-LOR has just received a few hundred Eagle Quills (the only ones for sale in the country) which have just been imported from Germany, the first that have been seen in Washington, or in the United States. Public officers and others are invited to call and examine them, or send for samples to the Waverly Cir-culating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. Also, imported by the same packet, a large supply of Swan Quills, of great length and strength of barrel, and of very superior quality. These are offered for sale at prices materially cheaper than the same article has before been sold for. Their great durability renders them in the end more economical than the goose quill, even when leaving out of view more important economy of time and trouble.

Also, a large supply of German Goose Quills by the same packet; some of the largest and finest ever seen in Washing-

English and American Quills in great variety; all of the most approved kinds of metallic pens; to which additions are made of everynewarticle immediately upon its receipt in this country.

Terry's British Ink, Red and Black. Bertinguoit's French Ink, Red and Black, and all the Ameri-

AMUEL W. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, late of Baltimore, Md., having removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care, in any part of the State of Mississippi.

Alvarez Fisk, Esq.
Messrs. Watt, Burke & Co.
J. W. Zachrie & Co.
New C. J. W. Zachrie & Co.
R. Strawbridge, Esq.
W. G. Hewes, Esq.
Hon. R. B. Taney,
Messrs. A. Brown & Sons,
Philip E. Thomas, Esq.
John Glenn, Esq.
David Stewart, Esq. New Orleans. Baltimore mar 12-2aw6m

JIEBUHR'S ROME, etc.—The History of Rome, b.

REBOHN'S ROME, etc.—The History of Rome, by wall, 2 vols. 8vo. 4 dollars and 50 cents.

The American Diplomatic Code, embracing a collection of Treatises and Conventions between the United States and Foreign Powers, from 1778 to 1834, with important Judicial Decisions on points connected with our foreign relations. Also, a concise Diplomatic Manual, containing a Summary of the Law of Nations, from Vattel, Wicquefort, Martens, &c. by Jonathan Elliot, 2 vols. 8vo. handsomely bound in calf, 12 dollars.

On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON. ap 29

STRAW MATTING.—We have received to day— 3,000 yards superior Straw Matting, which we offer unusually low

1,500 yards colored Matting
200 pieces Irish Linens, warranted to be pure Linen and
grass bleached
150 pieces Grass Cloth for gentlemen's weur
21 do superior French Bombasins
36 do black Cashmerets
150 do Drillings various colors
39 do super Summer Cloths
30 do black English Florentine

nce, and at the shortest notice, 25 per cent. lower than customar prices.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

of 19, to tional Hotel, 2d door, 6th street.—SELBY PARK-ER having taken the establishment of the late Evan Hopkins, Hair Dresser, at the National Hotel, is now ready to wait upon strangers at, and citizens of Washington in the most finished style. The room has been fitted up in a style superior to any thing ever offered to the Public heretofore. The Dressing Room at Gadsby's has been universally admitted to be one of the best in this country, being spacious, airy, and having an inexhaustible fountain of pure water flowing into it at all times.

S. P. keeps constantly on hand for sale a supply of shaving coap, washing soap, Cologne water, of the best quality, hair brush s, tooth brushes, stocks, handkerchiefs, suspenders, bosoms

PRIZE OFFICE—Pennsylvania Avenue, one door east of 13th street.

Drawn numbers of Virginia Wheeling Lottery, 2d class.

19 64 54 62 61 38 58 18 50 46

\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$50,000 capital prize, and Tickets only Ten Dollars!

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of Petersburg Mechanic Association.

CLASS No. 9, for 1836.

To be drawn in Alexandria 28th May.

	To be drawn	m Alex	tandria 2	28th May.	
	GI	RAND SC	HEME.	Antal Guily	
1	Prize of	-11		50,000	
1	Do			20,000	
1	Do		•	10,000	
1	Do	-	-	5,000	
1	Do		•	4,000	
1	. Do			3,000	
1	Do	-	-	2,750	
1	Do			2,500	
1	Do			2,000	
1	Do	19129		1,610	
5	Do	SECTION AND ADDRESS.	200-6	1,500	
50	Do	deliver a		1,000	
100	Do	HELD'S HE	- 112	500	
64	Do			050	

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters, \$2 50.
Certificates of Package of 25 Whole Tickets \$140.
Do do 25 Halves, 70.
Do do 25 Quarters, 35.
All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to the drawing forwarded as soon as over.

Also,

Another tract, in the same neighborhood, bordering on the Patuxent river, and containing between two and three hundred acres. These two tracts of land will be offered at private sale until the first day of June next; and if not sold before that time they will be offered at public sale on that day at the —— tavern in Queen Anne.

The terms will be liberal and accommodating to purchases.

Any communication addressed to the subscriber, at Bladensburg will be promptly attended to.

may 3—eots

GHARLES B. CALVERT.

ILISHA LEE, Coachmaker, Baltimore, keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, FAMILY CARRIAGES of every description, in the most fashionable, splendid, and superior manner. He will also design and execute fancy vehicles, of entire new patterns, in a

design and execute fancy vehicles, of entire new patterns, in a style of taste and workmanship not surpassed.

MRE.—The Washington Lime Kilns are now in operation. Fresh Lime may be had at \$1 12½ per barrel. Small Lime for manure will be furnished to farmers and others at 15 cents per bushel. The Lime is said by judges to be equal to any ever before used in this city.

Limestone wanted, for which a fair price will be given.

MARYLAND.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

COURT HOUSE in Leonardtown, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, present:
C. COMBS, R. THOMAS, Esquires.

GEO. H. MORGAN, Sheriff.

G. COMBS, Register.

Among other proceedings were the following, viz.

In the case of Anna Adams, late of St. Mary's County, Maryland, deceased,

Ordered. By the Orbhans' Court of St. Mary's County, this

land, deceased,
Ordered, By the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, this 6th day of April, 1836, that notice be given to the next of kin of the said deceased by advertising once a week for three months this order in the National Intelligencer, that, unless cause to the contrary is shown on or before the 2d Tuesday in July next, letters of administration will be granted on said deceased's estate, at the discretion of the Orphans' Court. The estate is stated to be worth several hundred dollars.

In testimony that the aforegoing is a true copy taken from one of the records of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said Court this 8th day of April, 1836.

and the seal of the said Court this 8th day of April, 1836.
G. COMBS,
ap 12—w3m Register of Wills for St. Mary's County.

SUPERIOR CUTLERY, direct from Joseph Rodgers and Sons.—W. FISCHER has received the residue of and Sons.—W. FISCHER has received the residue of his fine Cuttery from the above highly celebrated manufacturers, consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 bladed Penknives, in buck, ivory, pearl, and tortoise shell handles, Desk Knives, Erasers, Razors, and Scissors. Many of the Knives have been made expressly for the several Executive Departments, and are inscribed accordingly on one of the blades. This Cuttery will prove on trial to excel any other for sale here. He intends to import regularly articles of this description, and also Whatman's Drawing Paper, Bristol Boards, Quarto Post and Note Paper, Tissue and Tracing Paper, Terry's Parchment, and Brookman & Langdon's Drawing Pencils, direct from the manufacturers, and will thu be enabled to supply the same at the very lowest prices.

POUQUET GLASSES, etc.—Just received, a few pairs of handsome Bouquet Stands and Optical Glasses, with twenty beautiful views; an amusing article, suitable for a central pair of the control of the contr wenty beautiful views; an amusing retable. For sale at Stationers' Hall,

(Tel)

W. FISCHER.

OR SALE.—United States Telegraph 1829, I830, 1831 L' 1832. The Globe, 1831, 1832. Columbian Star, from 3d January, 1824, to May 25, 1827 ound.

ISAAC BEERS,

6th street, under National Hotel. POTANY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.—Tourn fort's Hortus Romanus, cum Linnæanis Characteribus. ols. folio, 500 finely colored folio plates, equal to drawing Barton's American Flora, 3 volumes quarto, finely colore Barton's Medical Botany, 2 volumes quarto, finely colors

lates, \$12. Flora Conspicua, by Richard Morris, F.L.S., 60 finely color Godman's Natural History of the United States, 3 volumes.

Audubon's Ornithological Biography, 1 vol. 8vo., \$3 50.
Bewick's General History of Quadrupeds, the figures en-raved on wood, \$5.
Elliott's Botany of South Carolina and Georgia, 2 vols., \$4. Sylva Americana, a description of the forest trees, by D. J. Withering's Arrangement of British Plants, with plates, 7th

dition, 4 vols. 8vo. \$14.

Buffon's Natural History of the Globe, Man, Birds, Beasts, ic. in 5 vols. 12mo. 500 engravings, \$4.

Flora and Pomona, with richly colored plates of fruits and lowers, by Charles McIntosh, 8vo., \$12.

Say's American Entomology, 3 vols. 8vo., plates, \$9.

The Classes and Orders of the Linnwan System of Botany, with plates, 3 vols. 8vo., calf, \$14.

The Classes and Orders of the Linnman System of Botany, with plates, 3 vols. 8vo., calf, §14.

Thirty-eight Colored Plates, illustrative of Botany, 8vo. \$450.

Chaptal, Rozier, Parmentier, and Dussieux sur la Culture de a Vigne, 2 vols. 8vo., calf, §4.

All the introductory works on Botany, Natural History, &c. and practical works on Gardening, Horticulture, Agriculture, &c. on sale by

&c. on sale by BLACK AND RED INK.—Just received at Stati

cri' Hall, by the schooner President, a large quantity oest black and red Ink, in quart, pint, 8, 6, 4, and 2 ounce beles. Also by the gallon, which will be furnished at New Yo wholesale prices.

W. FISCHER. CHEAP GLOBES.—Seven-inch Globes, mounted of mahogany stands, engraved, colored, and varnished, in the best style of the art, with Zodiac, Brass Meridian, Aralema, &c. (in every way a first-rate article.) Price only \$3 50. For by F. TAYLOR,

head ach, heart-burn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, wil find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are highly efficacious and safe enti-bilious medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

From the mass of testimony accompanying each box, the following certificates are extracted:

From the Right Rev. Levi S. Incs. D. D. Bishon of North

lowing certificates are extracted:

From the Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having for the last three years been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian, gentleman, and experienced physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his anti-dyspeptic pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of calomel or blue pill. But since my acquaintance with the anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

From Governor Iredell.

August 21st, 1834.

Dr. Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been ufflicted with dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely. sional deductions, or which he can be solved on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.
RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.
For several years past Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ach, acid myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ach, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects when used for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain; that they may be taken at any fime without danger or inconvenience, and that their operation is attended by no nausea or other disagreeable effects whatever; and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And, upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the pub-

From the Hon. Richard Hines, late Member of Congress from the Tarboro' District.

health was entirely restored, to which they mainly contributed. Another member of my family subsequently used them with like handit and arctics.

Having been many years well acquainted with Dr. Beckwith, I take pleasure in mentioning him as a gentleman of great worth and intelligence, and of known and admitted science and skill in his profession, and in recommending his Anti-dyspeptic Pills as a most valuable medicine to those afflicted with the diseases I have mentioned.

These Pills are prepared solely by Thomas L. Jump, general agent at Raleigh, N. C., and sold by appointment by the following persons, and in most of the towns in the United States.

TODD & CO. Washington.

WM. GUNTON, do.

O. M. LINTHICUM, Georgetown.

NOTICE that the subscribers

have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington-county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber the personal estate of Joseph L. Kuhn, late of Washington county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 11th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefi of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of May, 1836.

J. B. H. SMITH, Adm'r.

EEPSAKE FOR 1836.—Just received a few copies of this splendid Annual, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, richly bound in satin, and embellished with nineteen exquisite engravings, \$7 00.

\*\*\* All the Souvenirs, Christmas and New Years' Gifts, splendidly bound and illustrated Books, richly bound Miniature editions, and a very large collection of Children's and Juvenile Books, comprising every variety and nine, on sale at yeary re-Books, comprising every variety and price, on sale at very r duced prices.

PISHEY THOMPSON.

UPERIOR WATER COLORS.—Just received by the schooner Ann Maria, a very extensive assortment of Osbourn's superior water colors, comprising every shade and size, in cakes and boxes, which will be sold at the manufacturer's prices at Stationers' Hall, by

W. FISCHER.

(Tel)

TEN. ARMSTONG'S NOTICES OF THE LATE WAR.—Additional supplies of Notices of the War of 1812, by John Armstrong, Secretary of War at that period, are this day opened by F. TAYLOR.

Also, of Drake's "Culprit Fay," and other Poems, splendidly bound, and of the new edition of Halleck's Poems.

ap 23

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, May 3d, 1836. RDERED BY THE COURT, that Geo. W. Marriott, administrator of Thomas W. Hyde, late of said county, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's
creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published
once a week for six weeks, in some public newspaper published
in the District of Columbia.

Test:

P. CHEW. Register P. CHEW, Register.

Notice to Creditors.—In pursuance of the above order, the subscriber hereby gives notice that he has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thos. W. Hyde, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of October next.

GEO. W. MARRIOTT,
may 9—w6w

Adm in interest of W. Hyde.

Orphans' Court of Prince George's county,

RDERED by the Court, that Walter A. Edelen, executor of John B. Edelen, late of Primee George's county, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims properly authenticated, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks, in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia. paper published in the District of Columbia.

Test: PHIL. CHEW, Register. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of the above order, the subscriber hereby gives notice to the creditors of said deceased, that he has obtained letters of administration on the said deceased's personal estate, from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the fith day of November next. by warned to exhibit the same, property fore the 6th day of November next.

WALTER A. EDELEN,
may 12—law6w Executor of John B. Edelen. At the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.