'HRICE A WEEK—ON TUSSDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

Price for a year, six dollars

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Payable in advance.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1836.

The Official Government paper of yesterday, following up one of its usual perversions of the language and sentiments of the National Intelligencer, draws a parallel between Gen. Hous-TON (of Texas) and Gen. JACKSON, as martyrs to persecution by the press, which naturally induces a surmise that, in the mind of the Government editor, these two distinguished personages are very closely identified. There is no other way of accounting for the freedom taken with the President's name by the Government paper in an article, the ostensible object of which is to glorify the victorious leader of the "Anglo-Saxon" Texians, of whom the same paper spoke

But let us copy so much of the article of the Globe as is necessary to make ourselves intelligible in what we have to say upon it:

"GENERAL HOUSTON.-The National Intelligencer and New York Courier and Enquirer seek to destroy the character, influence, and usefulness of General Houston, by spreading abroad a suspicion that he has quarrelled with the Texian civil authorities—has left that country in consequence of this collision; and the last named - print even goes so far as to propagate the idea that he is in utter disgrace in Texas, suffering under the imputation of cowardice—as having (according to the gallant Col. Webb's statement) retreated before the Mexicans until his own troops were ready to desert him, in consequence of which he was compelled to stand his ground and fight.

"This is the sort of calumny with which General Jackson was pursued throughout his whole patriotic career of personal sufferings and sacrifices to crown the nation with suc-

Let us, in the first place, remark that we do not remember ever to have heard that Gen. JACKSON was, throughout his campaigns, pursued by false accusations; and, certainly, until the countenance to such a story now given by the Globe, we never did hear him accused of cowardice. That imputation, at least, is a new coinage, as far as our information extends; but, whether new or old, it argues, we should think, gross ignorance of the leading trait of Gen. JACKSON'S character.

As to Gen. Houston, it is not true that we have sought to "destroy his character." What we stated of the rumor of a difference between him and the civil authorities of Texas was derived from publications elsewhere. We neither affirmed nor denied it, because we had no knowledge on the subject. As to the charge of cowardice, Gen. Houston need not fear the worst his enemies can say of him, if that be the worst. His personal bravery has never been doubted in our hearing; certainly not by us.

We are now, however, enabled to state, from taken place between Gen. Houston and the President and Civil Government of Texas, so wide as to induce the General's retirement from command, had his wound not required his visit to New Orleans for medical advice. The officers, whose names have been published as having arrived with him at New Orleans, partake of his dissatisfaction; and the consequences of this quarrel, which does not appear to have been sought by the General, may yet be disastrous to the cause to which his late astonishing military success would have been thought to have so much contributed.

The Hon. Arnold Naudain has, we regret to learn, resigned his seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, a trust which he has for several years discharged with laudable fidelity and the best repute.

The Legislature of Delaware is now in session, and it is presumed will immediately fill the

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—It is grati-

fying to us to be able to state that the water is again admitted into the Canal from Harper's Ferry to Georgetown, and that twenty-eight boats, freighted with produce, are already on their way down to market.

The short duration of the interruption which the navigation has experienced is sausfactory proof that the injury sustained by the canal during the late great freshet in the river is far less than was anticipated, whilst it reflects credit upon those in charge of the canal for the promptitude with which the damages have been re-

The frigate United States put to sea from New York, on Sunday morning. The statement which has been very generally circulated, that when the mizen topgallant mast of this vessel broke, two persons were killed and others injured, proves to be totally unfounded.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) June 11. United States Bank of Pennsylvania.—We understant that at a highly respectable meeting of merchants, holder at the Washington Insurance, on Thursday afternoon last it was resolved unanimously to petition the President and Directors of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to establish an Agency in this city, for the purchase of Do mestic Exchange. This is a very important movement and, if the object shall be accomplished, will be of immense benefit to the mercantile and manufacturing classes of this

## LATEST FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, JUNE 1. By an official circular issued by Brigadier-General Rusk, of the Texian army, dated Harrisburg, May 10, it appears that the divisions of the Mexican army are becoming concentrated again on San Antonio; and that they are still in number about 5,000 men. We must prefer giving credence to such an account than to the runor that 1,200 Mexicans surrendered themselves orisoners to 300 Texians, and that the Mexican army were rapidly flying the country.

Meeting in the Park .- A placard was posted up through the city on Sunday, calling on the mechanics and work-men of the city to attend a meeting in the Park at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, at which hour from a thousand to fif-teen hundred persons assembled on the steps of the City Hall and immediately about it. A person of the name of Townsend was called to preside, and an Englishman na-med Howie read a preamble and resolutions, animadvert-ing in no measured terms on the conduct of Judge Ed-words on the trief of the Large-event. wards on the trial of the Journeymen Tailors. One or two other orators addressed the meeting after Howie, in the same strain as the resolutions, which were then adopt-ed, and the greater part of the meeting separated and left the Park. Some fifty or sixty blackguards, however, re-mained, and conversed walling here. mained, and commenced yelling, hooting, and hissing, un-til a body of watchmen interfered, and took eight or ten of them into custody, and the remainder ran away.

The irruption of the river by the crevasse on Morgan's plantation continues to inundate the country around Terre aux Bœufs and the English Turn. The waters on the e day before, and most of the canes have been destroyed. We would sincerely sympathize with the losers, were not the accident the result wholly of their culpable negligence.

The New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company are rapidly proceeding with their operations in locating the route for their road, and grading it. They have been generously encouraged by the States of Tennessee and Alabama, very coldly supported by Louisiana, narrowly opposed by Mississippi; but next winter will restore a better order of things, and do full justice to their exertions.—Bec.

Awful Accident and Death.—In the city of Rochester, New York, on Friday, the 3d inst. Robert McCormick, a boy aged 11 years, 5 months, and 18 days, the oldest child of a poor widow, in company with another boy, undertook to blow up the ground with gunpowder: they accordingly made a hole in the ground and filled it with powder, and then strewed powder about the hole on the ground, and set fire to it. The fire communicated from the explosion to the clothes of the unfortunate Robert, who had powder in his pockets, which also exploded and burnt the powder in his pockets, which also exploded, and burnt the most part of his clothes to ashes on his body before they were got off him; which was not done until he had run a number of rods to a neighbor's house. Medical aid was had, but all that could be done proved ineffectual. He lingered until ten minutes past 9 o'clock in the evening, when he expired .- Rochester Democrat.

We are now, however, enabled to state, from SPLENDID CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100,000! recent private information, that a breach has The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the U. States.

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Price of Tickets \$50—No Shares.

Package in this Lottery contains 12 Tickets. To individuals or clubs purchasing a Package a liberal discount will be made.

For Tickets, address D. S. GREGORY & CO., (Successors of Yates & McIntyre,) Managers, Washington Cirty, D. C.

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Capital Pri	ze,			-	\$100,000
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Tickets \$50; each package contains 12 tickets.

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

A deduction of the package.

The printed official drawing will be forwarded to all who order lockets, as soon as the drawing is over. june 8—eo5wop ARSHALL HOUSE, Chestnut Street, Phila-Adelphia.—This splendid house is now open for the accommodation of families or private gentlemen. It is situated in the most pleasant part of the city. The purlors are large and airy, and those ladies and gentlemen who desire a pleasant and convenient resting-place will not be disappointed by stopping at the Marshall House.

E. BADGER.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. ALLAN, (OF KENTUCKY,) Upon the propriety of reducing the expenses and correcting the abuses of the Federal Government, and upon the dangerous advances of Executive power upon the liberties of the People,

and in reply to Mr. Cambrelleng and Mr

Tuesday, May 24.

The fortification bill (No. 325) and the proposition of terenchment offered as an amendment thereto, being be

Mr. ALLAN said: Mr. Chairman, being in Committe of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and th grant of the money of the People for the supply of the Gozenment, and the proposition for retrenchment which have had the honor to offer, being the subjects of consid ation, the conduct of the Government in all its departare relevant and proper topics of discussion in this present

The effort that has been made to curtail the freedom of

gns of the times.

From the earliest date of British liberty, free discussion was allowed on money bills. The public purse being in he hands of the Commons, was the great principle of English liberty. It was the effectual engine by which the commons maintained the authority of the People in the overnment, and restrained the power of the King. The apply bills have ever been the field upon which the battle etween liberty and power have been fought. Yet, in the merican Republic, when power is thrusting its eager ands into the pockets of the People, their Representative re rebuked for resistance, and denounced for the exercise of the birthright of every freeman. But as we have al-eady bountifully supplied the demands of power with mil-tions, we have at length arrived at the point where, by common consent, it is agreed to be a fit and proper occasion or a full and free expression of opinion on our public af-

Having on another subject given my views on the sur-plus revenue, the national defences, and the course of the present Administration, at present, before I proceed to the onsideration of the plan of retrenchment, I will confin syself to a desultory glance at general principles and pracices, and arguments, which the public good requires should

Sir, in self-defence I feel it to be my duty to describe the organization of this House, the mode of proceeding, and the effect of the previous question. All this is so very different from legislative proceedings in Kentucky, that it is e course of business here, to enable them to judge who ther their immediate Representatives have done their duty asions with courtesy and politeness; in the appointmen of committees he followed party practice. In the Ken use; and there the yeas and nays can be had, and the People be informed how every member voted. This is fair egislation; every portion of the People fairly heard, and esponsibility fairly secured in conformity with the ancient

responsibility fairly secured in conformity with the ancient reasonable law of parliamentary proceeding.

Altrudation of the standing committees. These standing committees, appointed at the commencement of every session by the Speaker, upon strict party principles, are the channels through which every measure is brought into this House. The Committees of Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs, Military Affairs, Public Lands, and the Judiciary, are the principal doors by which every question enters this House. On each of these committees there are placed three Opposition members and six for the Administration—two for one. Of course the Opposition Administration—two for one. Of course the Opposition have no voice to bring forward any thing. The majorities of these committees decide the fate of all the important measures of the session. Whatever they recommend comes and of "the party," and is voted through as a matter of course; whatever they report against, is voted down with

equal certainty.

The effect of this party organization of the House prevents any member of the Opposition from bringing forward an original proposition; and the previous question is used so as to prevent direct votes on amendments to bills whi may be pending. For example, on the other day, when the general appropriation bill was before the Committee of the Whole, my friend from Virginia (Mr. Mercen) offered and to limit the cost of the custom-house in the city of New the amendment cut off, no question being taken on the amendment; the question being, according to our pre posterous Rules, on the passage of the bill. So that, by the party organization of the House, and the frequent use of the gag law, the previous question, the dominant party can not only prevent the minority from getting a fair and direc vote, by yeas and nays, but they can so involve their course in mystery as to evade responsibility, and "dodge what questions" they may not choose to record their votes upon.

In the Committee of the Whole on the general appropriation bill, as the only opportunity of bringing forward the measure, I offered the proposition for retrenchment; but in the House, to avoid a direct vote upon it, the previous ques tion was called, and the journal does not show who wa

But, sir, that the country may understand the subject. I have offered the proposition a second time, and call upon the House to take the vote by yeas and nays. And if this question is again "dodged" by the previous question, let it be distinctly understood that those who vote for the previous uestion are against the reduction of the expenses of the

The effect of these modes of proceeding, to involve the course of the members in mystery, and to evade responsibil ty, is manifest from another view of the subject. been in power more than seven years; the members which have been professing all the while a desire to amen the Constitution, so that members of Congress should be ndered ineligible to Executive appointments. They have If the time expressed a desire to reduce the expenses of the Government. They now have a majority, they say, or about forty in this House, and yet they cannot show b e journals that they have ever voted for any one of these

My colleague and friend (Mr. Underwood) brought in early in the session, a resolution presenting all these constitu-tional amendments, yet we cannot either get to discuss or vote on them. Under the party organization of the House and the perverted use of the previous question, it is mpossible for my colleagues or myself to have discussed and voted on the great measures upon which the People of Kentucky desire to see the action of Congress.

I will make allusion to another subject characteristic of the times. It has become a part of a general scheme to delude and mislead the public mind, for "the party" to assum that these measures are identified with the honor and glory of the country; and every one who dares to oppose any one of these plans, however unwise it may be, is denounced ; an enemy to his country. Let us see how time and reason and experience expose this arrogant folly.

In this year 1834, all who were not for reprisals against

France were proclaimed to be enemies to this country. On the last night of the last session all who refused to vote three millions of money, to be used at the discretion of the President, and in clear violation of the Constitution, were denounced as the allies of France. Now, all the world plainly sees that, if reprisals had passed, and the money votit is now evident to all that those who prevented reprisals and refused to vote the money preserved the peace and

and the country.

Among the signal blessings which a gracious Providence has showered upon our country, none is greater than such a national Senate, given at such a time—a body of the greatest men the world ever saw congregated in a legislative hall. Their debates, for the last five years, will

live. In future ages they will become a political text-book among the friends of constitutional freedom when all the tains the following section: selfish projects of the present day, for the obtainment o money and office, shall have perished in the forgetfulness o e glory of having been the anchor of the vessel of state.

the exclusive patriots for the loss of the fortification bill f the last session; and, at this session, the following reso-

"Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of, 1st. The probable amount that would be necessary for fortifying the lake, maritime, and gulf frontier of the United States, and such points of the land frontier as may

And all were denounced as enemies to the country who would not agree to pledge the surplus revenue to this illadvised measure; when, lo and behold, the enlightened Secretary of War, by the approbation of the President, in his luminous report of the 7th of April, completely demolishes the whole whom with the first the state. ishes the whole scheme; and the friends of an extensiv denunciations of its enemies, were compelled to face to the right-about, a movement which frequent use had made

easy and familiar in the evolutions of this Administration.
On the 21st of March, while the application of the public treasure to the erection of new fortifications was all the rage, I took the responsibility of maintaining the impracticability of defending our extensive frontier by fortification; that the system had already been carried too far; that it would our country was in the hearts of a brave People, and the way to insure success in war was to enable them to con centrate their power wherever danger should approach, by means of steam and roads, with the greatest possible celerity. I have the unexpected pleasure of seeing that every position which I took is sustained in the report of the Sections W.

The report of the Secretary has rendered the denunciation to new fortifications as powerless as time has rendered those which were levelled at them for their opposition to

reprisals and the grant of the three millions.

It is thus that the opponents of these wild and dangerous schemes stand not only justified by experience and reason, but they have the honor of the sagacity of having

this session to establish two principles in regard to the appropriation of money which are subversive of the Constituon, and upon the success of which depend the ascendency f the executive control above that of the legislative in the isposition of the public treasure—principles that have been ontended for from the commencement of the Government by the advocates of the extension of Executive power. The first of these principles was advanced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sutherland) as the true doctrine of the party." It is this: that the recommendation of certain sum of money should be applied to a partial object, is prima facie evidence that the appropriation ought s, that, in making appropriations, Congress should no specifically direct the purposes to which the money shall be upplied, but that the grant should be indefinite, and that it should be expended at the discretion of the Executive.

The gentleman from New York, (Mr. CAMBRELENG, ome weeks past, when he made his speech upon the famou went back for precedents to justify and prove that appropriations should be general and not special, to the days of '97

effect been transferred to the Executive, by giving him rants of money to be used at his discretion

To correct this great abuse and clear violation of the Constitution, Mr. Jefferson, in his very first message to

This great constit ions, brought forward by Mr. Jefferson at the commence ment of his Administration, has ever since been regarded as the principle, by an adherence to which economy could Executive power restrained with the limits of the Constitu-

If the principle now sought to be established should prevail, that is, that Congress was bound to vote all the money demanded by the Departments, unless the negative could be proven, and the grants thus procured not to b of Executive discretion, then the provision of the Constitu-tion referred to is useless; it would be as well to authorize the President to draw on the Treasury for all he wanted

The good old doctrine of the Jeffersonian school is that when the Departments call for appropriations, the burden of proof shall be upon them, and the grant was not to be made unless they convinced Congress, by reason and evi-dence, of the propriety of what they had recommended and when the money was voted, the precise object to which the President, but making it his duty to see the money wa

I will proceed to show the boundless extravagance t nich general grants of money, unguarded by specific a ropriations, according to the recommendation of Mr. Jef erson, will lead; and the wide range of power which the place in the hands of the Executive, by enabling him trive fat contracts to his friends. It would be impossible in the compass of a speech, to describe all the instances of prodigal expenditure by which millions of the public mo defined appropriations, among political partisans; but will select two cases as specimens, to show the country i what manner this Administration disposes of the public money confided to its discretion. In the year 1832, an ac passed authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be built a good and sufficient bridge across the Potomac river, between this city and Alexandria, and the sum of \$200,000 dollars was appropriated for that object. The act failed to describe the plan of the bridge, or limit its cost; it was let to the discretion of the President. The pirements of the law, and was taken by Gilson and Ste proceed upon the work upon a mere verbal contract; and finally failed to execute a written contract, and sold out their bargain to a Mr. O. H. Dibble, in whose favor the plan of the bridge was changed, and the price raised to \$1,350, nanner, he was permitted to proceed upon this great work the mean time, Mr. Baldwin, an experienced engineer, re ported that the bridge, upon the plan upon which Mr. Dibble was proceeding, would cost the enormous sum of \$4,791,620. This extraordinary proceeding was arrested by the vigilance of my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Mercer,) who is better informed upon the construction of all He had this prodigal cratract brought before Congress, and exposed its enormity. Congress refused to go on with the work, and paid Mn. Diable for what he had done Virginia for having saved between four and five millions of

The other case to which I shall refer is the custom-house now building in the city of New York. In the year 1832, the same gentleman now at the head of the Ways and Means, Late of the City Hotel. | be read with enthusiasm as long as liberty and genius shall | reported to this House a bill, as chairman of the Committee the city of New York, which shall be a splendid monu-

" Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representati

At the time this bill passed, it attracted no particular no tice. It was not intimated that any further appropriation would ever be called for; no one doubting that the sum f \$200,000 would be amply sufficient to buy a lot and uild a custom-house. The real design was concealed from Congress. And the Secretary, in clear violation of this aw, under the direction of the President, instead of buying a lot where they were cheap, as we are now informed by o make the purchase on the corner of Wall, Nassau, and Pine streets, in the dearest part of the city, at the price of \$217,500, and to contract for a house, as we are now inormed, that would cost a million and a half! It is maniest that the law above referred to authorized no such exravagant proceeding as this. It is perfectly certain that it his profligate expenditure of public money had been dislosed to Congress, the law never would have passed. But the gentleman (Mr. CAMBRELENG) informs us that he nat one near the water would have done as well, and als ng. Sir, he was the projector of this law. took place under his own eye, in his own city, of which

e now says he very much disapproved. Now, as the ger leman has ever since remained a member of Congress, it is session, inform Gongress of this flagrant extravagance and abuse of the law, of which he now says he so much disapproved. But the gentleman at the next session, in 1833, so far from giving this information, slipped into the general appropriation bill the following weighty lines: "For the crection of a custom-house at New York, \$300,000." Mark the phraseology. Not in addition to a former appropriation, not to finish the custom-house; but it is for a proposed to the same control of t astom-house. And this year, again, the gentleman has of through the general appropriation bill with an appro-ciation of \$300,000 more, and the yeas and nays prevented thousand dollars has been appropriated for this house, and the basement-story is not yet done. And after all this, the entleman makes an effort to throw the whole blame on ormer Secretary of the Treasury, who made a contract, as the states, for a house that would have cost a million and a

economically given, had been to New York, and had adopted a new plan to curtail the extravagance of this first. It seems that the duty of defending the Administration is confined to the persons who happen to be in at the time. Here is a generous effort to throw the blame on an absent reputers who is out of office and to subscirct the search entleman, who is out of office, and to eulogize the econo y of the present Secretary at his expense. [Here Mr. CAMBRELENG rose to explain, and said that the was surprised at the imputation of a design to assail the ormer Secretary; that he had several times explained, and see could only account for the observations of the gentleman from Kentucky, by supposing he was absent when he ad given the explanations.]

Mr. Allan proceeded. Sir, the gentleman is mistaken in supposing that I was absent; I was present, and heard every word he uttered, and have a perfect recollection of all that he said. Sir, I have no intention of either assailing the gentleman's motives or of accusing him of assailing

oliteness on his part. But the influential position which he gentleman's party has assigned him in this House, and he control which he is thereby enabled to exercise over lic measures in which my constituents have a deep in ally upon his course. The gentleman did certainly say that the former Secretary had agreed to an extravagant plan that would have cost a million and a half, of which the disapproved, and that the present Secretary had reduced the plan to a proper scale of economy. I thought this very strange account of the matter, that two Secretaries hould come into conflict upon so important a subject, as we have been informed in a State paper that the Secretary of the Treasury was a mere instrument of the President her of the Secretaries, of course, had any thing to do esent Secretary, Mr. Woodbury, on the subject, and sor from claiming the credit of having altered the plan of he custom-house, he did not even know either what he plan was, or what the cost of the building would be and promised to write to New York and procure the information which I desired, and which he did, and the two following letters will explain the subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL 28, 1836. Sin: As promised in my letter of the 23d instant, I now have honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report made to me

of ormation respecting the new custom-house building, asked-or in your letter of the 22d of the present month.

It is deemed proper to add that the contracts referred to by the commissioner are for the following purposes, to wit: 1st. For the supply of all the cut marble necessary for the comple-tion of the basement story, amounting to \$67,500. 2d. For the upply of all the cut marble necessary for the superstructure hove the basement story, together with the short, or the the basement story, together with the shafts for the co

mns, \$281,585.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obed't serv't
LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

House of Representatives, Washington.

OFFICE COMMISSION FOR BUILDING CUSTOM-HOUSE, New York, April 26, 1836.

Sir: Yours of the 23d inst. was received yesterday. In rely to your inquiries—"1st. What is the length, breadth, and eight of the new custom-house?"

The length is 185 feet, exclusive of buttresses and steps on the break the breadth 20 feet and the height from become

The length is 185 leet, exclusive of buttresses and steps canch front; the breadth 90 feet; and the height, from basement our to top of the eave, 55 feet; to the top of the roof 68 feet.

"2d. What will be the number and cost of the murble counts for the support and decoration of said building ?"

There are sixteen doric columns for the porticoes, sixteen counts in the length of the porticoes, sixteen counts and the said building and th

nthian columns for the great hall or rotunde, twenty-two doric lumns in the basement, and eighteen doric columns in the oms of the first, second, and third floors; the prices of which come of the first, second, and third floors; the prices of which is now impossible to designate, as in the contracts entered nto, (copies of which are with the Department,) the items, or earts, were not specified, but put down in gross; they can, however, be obtained from the contractors. The columns cannot be eparated, or their receipt declined; the contract is for the whole ogether, and they are mostly worked and ready for delivery.

"3d. What will be the cost of the building?"

The superintendent's estimate in November last, forwarded to cou, was, for the whole cost of the building, seven hundred and fiv thousand dollars; and he is still fully persuaded that this

1 am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WALTER BOWNE,

The Hon. LEVI WOODBURY. Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

It has turned out as I anticipated—that there could be ders of the same President. The lot for this House cost \$217,500; the marble \$348,585. There is no general contract; the cost is not limited. The work is progressing at the discretion of the architect; he makes out the annual session for \$300,000 more. He is the only person who appears to be informed on the subject. Simply upon the act of Congress of 1832, appropriating \$200,000 to buy a lot and build a custom-house, the Executive, in the exer-

ment of the arts, which shall astonish and excite admira tion by its extent and magnificence, to adorn and heautify the great commercial metropolis. This house is merely for the preservation of the books and the accommodation of the water, where the lots are cheap, could have been built for the original appropriation of \$200,000. But we now see a house progressing, made of such huge blocks of marble as to require thirty yoke of oxen to haul a single piece. The People can learn from these two cases of the bridge and the custom-house how their affairs are managed; how power seeks every occasion to extend its patronage, and provide profitable contracts for numerous dependents. They will see that their money is thrown out roadcast, as profusely as if it were as plenty as sea water. In private life it is a safe maxim to count the cost before

you begin to build a house; but here a house is under-taken without defining the plan or fixing the price, and

I will close my remarks on this branch of the subject, by placing the Potomac bridge and the New York custom-house by the side of a sentence in the Inaugural Address of the President, of the 4th of March, 1829. He says:

Sir, when you consider the effect of this " searching operation" upon the bridge and the custom-house, you can-not wonder that the same kind of operation has made the millions of dollars more than the preceding eight years. This "searching operation" increases in energy as it progresses, and will, from present indications, very soon reach he very bottom of the Treasury. Between twenty and thiry millions have already been appropriated at this session. In my former calculation I took the Secretary's estimates for 1836 at twenty-three millions of dollars, which were made that the appropriations of this session will exceed the esti-mates of the Secretary at least ten millions; if so, the excess of expenditure of this Administration over the preous eight years will be over fifty-seven millions.

It is very true this "searching operation" has demand-l "no inconsiderable share of the official solicitude of this dministration;" and if it has not been conducted exact-Jain accordance with the former understanding of "a strict and faithful economy," yet a strict and faithful economy," yet a strict and faithful regard has been had to the spoils principle. No doubt the honorable gentleman from the city of New York thinks the cost of gentleman from the city of New York thinks the cost of this custom-house a small matter. When we were on the Navy bill, he sneeringly said the pitiful sum of \$600,000 was game too small to be worthy of the attention of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell.). This is all very natural: our minds are formed by the circumstances around us. The gentleman has been long accustomed to see millions of the national treasure poured out in his State, and city. This constituents nave however circumstances, it does not surprise me that the gentleman should have large ideas; and that, being so much used to millions, he should have no patience in counting mere-

I do not know how it is with the gentleman from Ten-nessee, (Mr. Bell,) as he resides at Nashville, within the limits of the Constitution, but I will undertake to say that the gentleman from the same State (Mr. Peyton) would ention, if he could get it to improve the Cumberland river bove the upper boundary of the Constitution.

The power of the House of Representatives is fast wast-

vernment. I deny that any committee has a right to delib-erate, or report upon any subject that has not been referred ed to such subjects as the House has referred to them. I y their right to receive a communication from any source es explanatory of subjects which have been referred to them the House. And it is this usage that has misled the atteman from North Carolina. Whenever the design of raising armies and appropriating money originated in the Executive Department, such design was always, until of late years, brought before this House upon the responsibility of the President, and it is the right of every representative to vote upon its reference. But our present chairman of the Ways and Money and present chairman of the Ways and Means not only receives notes from the Executive Departments calling for armies, and millions, but whenever he determines that any of these notes are not properly directed to his committee, he takes the responsibility, without consulting the House, to say which of the other committees they shall go to. In this informal mode of proceeding, we have seen millions appropriated in the compass of a few hours, under a single breeze of excitement.

gentleman from Maine (Mr. Jarvis) rose above party, and he boldly and fearlessly denounced this practice as reducing this House to the condition of an old French Parliament, whose office it was to enregister the decrees of the King. The whole of the improvements of the country, the ortifications, breakwaters, harbors, &c. &c. are progressing under such vague and general estimates, under such indefinite legislation, that power is left in the uncircumscribed field of discretion, to multiply and extend patronage at

Sir, on the subject of fortifications a brief statement will show the wild, wasteful, prodigal spirit, which is now, with an unsparing hand, scattering the public treasure to the winds—a spirit that proclaims that it would be better to scourge our land with the devastations of war than to unloose the grip of federal power upon any portion of the contents of the treasury. The average amount of the annual appropriations for fortifications upon the settled policy of the country since the year 1816, is within a fraction of 5700,000. The estimates sent in fiom the proper department for the year 1835, when it was said there was danger of a French war, were the sum of \$439,000. The estimates or 1836, in view of a French war, for fortifications, being or two years, the bill for 1835 not having passed, was for of \$1,670,000. And now, when the French war as gone by, and it has been determined to make war on he treasury, to keep the People out of any share of the treasury, to keep the People out of any share of the surplus, what do we behold? Three bills depending before this House: the one now under consideration or the sum of \$3,772,058, and the two bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs for new fortifications, or the sum of \$2,503,800 more, making, in all, the sum of \$6,225,858! The sum proposed now to be appropriated this session is nearly half as much as has been approriated for fortifications for the last twenty years.

ofore has been a fraction less than three and a half milpassed this House is for \$6,235,307 00. From the above indications, it is evident that federal power, intrenched in the strong ramparts of the treasury, is determined there to make its stand, until it triumphs in the battle of the suc-

Sir, I disagree with my colleague in the warm approba-tion which he has expressed for the Fortification bill now before you. It is without example for its prodigal extrava-gance; and unnecessary, because the enormous amount annot be expended during the year.

During the year 1834, when labor was comparatively

cheap and easy to be procured, only the sum of \$475,617 could be expended out of the appropriation of \$870,594 for

Of the Fortification bill of this session \$700,000 is fo

arming the fortifications. The annual appropriation here-tofore for this last object was \$100,000.

There is in the Army bill of this year the sum of \$200,000 for the armament of the fortifications, which has already passed; and the amendment now pending, and to which my colleague has pledged his support, is for \$700,000 more, making in all \$900,000, in place of the \$100,000 heretofore anand all \$5900,000, in place of the \$100,000 heretolofe annually applied to this purpose. I do not see the necessity of making this appropriation nine-fold more than has ever been required heretofore, even by this Administration. As all former experience has proven the impracticability of expending the sums demanded at this session upon the public works in the year, there can be no other object in the extravagant appropriations proposed, than to make such a disposition of the public money as to defeat the Land bill. Sir, why are you about to depart from all former usage at this particular time? Why signalize the year 1836 with a produgality that will swell the expenses of the Government nillions beyond even the excesses of the last seven years Is it possible that Congress will swing the doors of the treasury wide open, and pour out the public money agreea bly to the new demands of power at the approach of a presidential election? For the Army, Navy, and fortifica-tions, nearly ten millions are demanded for this year more The gentleman from New York (Mr. CAMBRELENG

gave us notice several times that he intended to speak up-on the surplus revenue and expenditure. I was anxious to hear him on these subjects, for I supposed he would avail himself of the occasion to explain to the country why he had delayed so long to bring forward a bill for retrenching the expenses of the Government and the number of Federal offices, agreeably to his famous report of 1828 upon the adoption of which he and his friends there thought, or professed to think, that the very salvation of the country depended. But when the gentleman came to speak, he remembered to forget his pledge of retrenchment which is now eight years old. He must be excused; he has been so busily engaged during this session in preparing bills to increase the number of offices and the salaries in all the Executive Departments, that he has not had time to explain the reasons of his failure to comply with his re

trenchment pledge.

He commenced his speech by showing that if the President's wise and just recommendation in 1829, to give the public domain to the new States, in whose boundaries it was situated, had been complied with, we should not now have been therebear. have been troubled with a surplus revenue. The public domain was purchased by the blood and treasure of all the States for the common use and benefit of all. Virginia conveyed her vast possessions to the United States for the benefit of all the States, herself included; and yet the gentleman contends it would be just towards Virginia and the other States for Congress to take the common property from all the States, and divide it among a few of them. This agrarian scheme, prostrating as it does every idea of justice and policy, the gentleman knows full well will never be adopted. But the delusion has answered the purpose for some time, and may a little while longer, of raising ex-pectations in the new States which they will never realize, and of casting their political influence in the scale that holds out the promise. The idea of robbing one State of its property to bestow it on another, had its origin in political designs, and will end in political designs; for such a scheme can never succeed unless the people become deranged. It will turn out like the promise of retrenchment and reform. The plain English of both promises was artifices to get votes and political influence

The gentleman next proceeded to denounce the legislation of 1816, which has paid off the national debt, and filled the Treasury to overflowing, and stoutly maintained that if the public money was divided, it would corrupt the States! The honorable gentleman seems to have all sorts of horrors at the idea of the corruption which the use of their own money would spread among the People; but the gentleman has no fears that the public money will corrupt the offerers of the French control of the service of the French control of the service of the servic rupt the officers of the Executive Government, who now ave it in their hands against law, and are using it in violation of law. There is no danger of its corrupting the pet banks, and brokers and stock-jobbers of New York, who now have more than twelve millions of the People's money without interest. There is no danger that they will either use this money in political bribery, or for the unholy purose of grinding the poor and needy. There is no danger of millions of this money being loaned to political favorites to speculate in Indian reservations. There is no danger that forty millions of public money thus used will transfer the property of the country into a few hands, and build up a lordly aristocracy among us. There is no danger that the present operations of the Federal Treasury will make a single city the mistress of the commercial operations of the whole country, and subject every portion of the Union to enormous exactions in the forms of discounts and such a subject in the labor of the People will have to pay tribute in the backers' shops in this ingulfing commercial enorghing.

No, sir, the honorable gentleman ap prehends no danger from any use of the public money except its division among the People, to whom it belongs, and there he thinks it would spread universal corruption.

To save the democracy from corruption, the gentleman, with the most disinterested views in the world, holds on to the sarplus revenue with the grip of death; he will keep it instance of the use of a portion of the public money in that city. The Manhattan Bank, which was smug gled into existence by fraud, has a perpetual charter of the stock an English nobleman owns over six hundred thousand dollars. This bank held on the 1st of February thousand dollars. This bank held on the 1st of Februa \$3.067,000 of the People's money on deposite, which, at 1 gal interest, produces \$214,690 annually; of which the Marquis of Carmarthen receives, \$70,000 for his share of the spoils. And this is done for the very landable purpose of keeping the money from corrupting the People. A few years ago we were informed by the gentleman and his friends that it was very improper to let foreigners hold stock in the United States Bank, although they paid the Government a large bonus for the privilege. Now we are informed by the same gentleman that it is very proper that foreigners should hold stock in this pet bank, without paying any bonus, and have the use of the money of the People

of this c untry gratis, in the bargain.

After the honorable gentleman had shown and condemned the means by which the surplus in the Treasury had been produced, and shown how its division would corrupt surplus whatever to divide. He fell to work on the Trea-

surp, and soon had it bankrupt. The forty millions disappeared under the operation as fast as the number of Falstaff's assailants in Kendal green.

I will give a specimen or two of how the gentleman got clear of the surplus. In the first place, he stood up here, in presence of the assembled representatives of the People, and contended with a grave face that the seven millions of Bank was not safe, and that, in reckoning our means, we ought not to count that fund!!! So the honorable gentleman strikes seven millions out of the account. He next strikes out five millions to pay for the Florida war with a few hundred Indians. This is more than twice as much as was expended in all the Indian wars of the West from 1774 to 1795. And then the gentleman took out ten millions to pay for a war that is to occur hereafter, but did not tell us where. But, after getting clear of \$22,000,000, there was still a large surplus on his hands, which he did not know what to do with, when his friend and colleague (Mr. GILLETT) flew to his assistance with a scheme to spend \$22,000,000 more, to buy muskets for the militia. [Mr. GILLETT rose and said that he did not propose to take that sum; that he had said it would require that amount to arm the whole militia, but that his proposition only extended to a part.] Sir, I am glad to hear the gentleman does no want the whole sum now. These instances will show how the Treasury was to be emptied. From the gentleman's assertion, that there will be no surplus in the Treasury, will appeal to official documents. In my statement on the referred to the returns from the Treasury which had the come in, and I did not include the bank stock. quent reports from the Secretary, it appears that there are now in the Treasury \$38,000,000. The Government stock in the Bank of the United States is worth \$8,000,000. Estimated receipts to 1st January next, \$24,000,000, making, in the aggregate, \$70,000,000. Admit that the extra wagant spirit that now bears rule should at this session swell the appropriations to the unexampled sum of \$35,000, 000, still there will be in the Treasury, on the 1st of Janu ary next, \$45,000,000, allowing that there will be in the Treasury at that time \$10,000,000 of unexpended balances. Now I should like the gentleman to descend from the airy

In prosecuting hostilities against the Treasury, the gentleman makes a most vigilant war minister. Whenever he wants a large sum of money, he forthwith waxes exceed ingly valiant, and becomes warlike; but, to do him justic as peaceable a gentleman as any one could wish to live by and only a few days before the close of the session, a chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he made the most sensible speech I ever heard him make, and as

region of imagination, and show any error in this calcula

nd to the point; both very rare merits in this Hall.

The venerable and learned gentleman from Mass setts (Mr. Adams,) called upon him to know why he had not made a report upon our relations with France. I remember the identical words of the reply, for they struck ne at the time. The gentleman rose and said, "as we inend to do nothing, we think it prudent to say nothing." I dmired the excellence of this speech, because it is not unommon in the world to hear men play the braggart, and gasconade, and talk big, just in proportion as they intend to do nothing. But notwithstanding this prudent, pacific speech, on the very next night the gentleman fell so vio-lently into one of his belligerent ways, that it broke out in a peremptory demand for three millions of money, and he became so moody because he could not get the whole sum that he would not have a part, and exhorted his friends not to answer to their names when they were called, to prevent a quorum from voting, to enable him to withhold from the House the report of the committee of conference. was present to the last hour of that long-to-be-remember ed night session, and confess that I was astonished to hear night, knowing that the gentleman had never on any ormer occasion refused to vote himself after midnight; and knowing, as I do, that it is his opinion that the Congress does not necessarily end on the 3d of March at midnight I will not dwell upon what occurred at the last session, but return to this. During the last winter, when that gentleman desired to make heavy pulls on the Treasury, he would take into his head that Admiral Mackau was hoverng on the coast, and sometimes seemed to think that his gups were within point-blank shot of the Capitol. Since the nautical evolutions of the Gallic Admiral have

eased to float in the visions of the gentleman's fervid imgination, his pugnacious apprehensions have worked around to an opposite direction, and one ominous sweep of his finger from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico por-tended unnumbered direful wars, in some one of which it would be necessary to spend ten millions of dollars. In this brief manner the honorable gentleman disencumbered the land bill of nearly one-half of its contents. The gen-leman tells us boldly that a war would do the country less njury than the division of the surplus treasure among the

Sir, that it was the deliberate intention at first to make the whole Union tributary to New York, becomes every day more and more evident. As early as the 18th of October, 1833, the agent of the Government appointed to select the deposite banks wrote to a person in New York that, under the new system, "it (the Branch of the United States Bank) will have to become the collector of specie from ever quarter of the Union, for the ultimate use of your ban and others who may want it in New York.

here is a project to drain every part of the Union of spec for the benefit of New York. We now see in completio of this scheme twelve millions of the People's money deposited in one city, and the whole Western country cor stantly drained to keep the public funds concentrated this point, and we hear the member from that city proclaim ng that it would be better to involve the country in wa han to have this New York monopoly broken up; th monopoly by which the specie from all parts of the Unior as well as the public revenue, is conveyed to this favore The great contest of the present day is, whether the pub-

lic domain shall be divided among the States to strengther the defences of liberty, or retained in the hands of federa tracts, and salaries, to secure political influence. The preceeds of the sales of the thousand millions of acres of the public land, devoted to the augmentation of federal patronage, will insure the ultimate triumph of executive and aristocratic power over the liberty of the country. Hence power holds on to the public money and the public lands. Hence the declaration that war would be preferable to a division of the public money among the States. Hence the presumptuous declaration of the office-holders while they are righting mone the public money which they hold they are righting mone the public money which they hold. they are rioting upon the public money which they hold in violation of law, that if they were forced to give it up it would corrupt the People. Hence the succession of varying schemes which have passed before us since the firs Monday of December, with a view to engage public attertion, so that the session might be wasted in the considered

tion of a number of repugnant plans; that nothing should be done, and Congress adjourn and leave the public money in a position to do the political work of "the party."

Three projects were proposed by three eminent politicians, all high in the confidence of power, members of the other branch of the Legislature. One proposed to lay out the surplus public money in the purchase of stocks! Another reported a scheme of distributing the public finels other reported a scheme of distributing the public fund among railroad companies, for the purpose of having the mail carried. While another proposed to get rid of the surplus by building forts. Now, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CAMBRELENG) and his party, in the face of their own admissions, during the whole session, in the face of their own projects of disposing of the surplus to divide:

Emboldened by success, the party now confidently imagin that they can pass off the most palpable inconsistencie upon public credulity, under cover of the President's popu larity. It may be slow, but a day of accountability will

But, sir, there is one view stronger than all others, to show the inconsistency of those who are engaged in the project of keeping the People out of the use of their money. On the one hand, we are told that the whole ought to be appropriated for the use of the General Government; and on the other hand, we are told, if it be appropriated for the use of the States, it will break all the banks. Yes, sir, according to these gentlemen, if you grant all your money for federal purposes, the pet banks can pay you with ease; but if you make the grant for the use of the States, they will all

Sir, I will here take leave of the gentleman from New York, and pay my respects to my honorable colleague, (Mr. French,) who has thought proper to honor me by making almost the whole of his very elaborate speech an answer to one of mine delivered more than two months ago. I will not complain of his going out of his way and against the Rules of the House, on one subject, to answer an argument made on another. But I do not see the necessity th gentleman was under to answer my speech, inasmuch as after two months' deliberation he has not ventured to deny material fact, or to controvert a principle maintained b me. That the gentleman should have selected me out of all the members of the House to make his speech at, is a little remarkable, considering the long and uninterrupted friendship which he has informed the House has subsisted between us, and considering, also, that the gentleman stands pledged to his constituents to support the same mea sures that I do to mine. Our districts adjoin, and we re resent people not only having precisely the same interests out agreeing perfectly in the measures which should sus tain their interests. I do not know that my colleague and myself differ on any question of national policy. We agree that a national bank is constitutional, and conducive to the preservation of a sound currency. We agree in the constitutionality and expediency of works of internal improvement. We both believe that roads could be made in of a national character, as well as in the othe We both believe the Constitution is in force above as well as below custom-houses. He believes, as I do, that the proceeds of the public lands ought to be divided among the States. We both agree that the condition of the public money ought to be examined into by Congress before the adjournment. Thus situated, being old friends, substantially representing the same people, and agreeing as to all the great measures depending before Congress, I had cherished the hope that the gentleman would have stood side by side with me, and shoulder to shoulder, in pressing hese great measures, in which our constituents have s

eep an interest, through the House. That the gentleman should have assumed an attitude of sition to me, (in a kind manner, it is true,) is among c strange events of these strange times; not because we ffer in principle; not because I have made any argument gainst the interest of the country; but because, as he ys, I have opposed "his party," and he, being one of the party," is, in self-defence, bound to answer me. His efence is not of the Constitution, not of the great principles of public policy called for by our constituents, for here we walk together and are agreed. No, the gentleman entered the lists as the champion of his "party." My friend is an apt scholar, and has very soon learned the fashion at he metropolis. He quickly ascertained that no matter what measures he advocated, no odds what principles h fessed, he would be taken into full communion and fel wship, provided he would defend the party and vote fo successor. He informed the House that he intended to eave his posterity in Kentucky, and that he loved Kenucky better than any place in the world; no doubt this i rue, yet I could wish the gentleman had a different way of showing his love. He stands here, from day to day, and tees "the party" contriving schemes of extravagance to equander the public money, with a view to deprive the People of the use of any portion of it; yet he is as meek and as gentle as a lamb; his Kentucky blood is not in the lightest degree agitated at those attempts to crush the rights

f his constituents. The other day, in this present debate, he heard the gentleman from New York (Mr. CAMBRELENG) contending that if the money was divided, it would corrupt the People. This daring affront upon the sovereign People did not fire

uckian who was fighting by his side for the measures which e professed to advocate. After a full examination of all the documents, my friend informed the committee that we had a large surplus in the Treasury—enough to divide over twenty millions among the States; yet he-listened with perfect composure to the gentleman from New York when he was boldly asserting, in the face of figures and facts, that there was no surplus in the Treasury. Yet the gentleman did not feel it to be his duty to protest against tatement which he knew to be unfounded, and which was nade with a view to defeat the just claims of his constitu nts in their share of the surplus money. The gentlema could look quietly on, and see the great measure which h was sent here to sustain sinking under this statemen Yet the gentleman's love for Kentucky could not induc him to utter a word of remonstrance; all was reserved for his men. Verily the gentleman does not love Rome less but he loves Cæsar more.

But, after all the gentleman's devotion to his party, after

his gallant defence of his party, what return has his party made to him? He moved, on three several days, to take up and consider the bill which I had the honor to introduce or the benefit of the old soldiers who fought the battles of the Western country. Where was the gentleman's party on these occasions? They voted him down, and would not et him have even one hour to consider the bill. Yet my friend went between the tellers, with the gentleman from New York, for the previous question on the general appropriation bill, and thereby prevented a motion to strike out \$300,000 for the New York custom-house. While my friend is aiding in the completion of a custom-house in the city of New York, which will cost at least a million of dolars, his party from New York vote to leave the conqueror of the West, in their age and poverty, without a dollar of compensation for all their suffering and all their toils. Again, my friend was elected especially to get from his party an appropriation to make a road from the mouth of Big Sandy to Mount Sterling. Where is the gentleman party on this subject? They are taking millions for im provements in other States, but they will not grant my triend a dollar for his road. He may hope for it, but I tell im now that they do not intend to give him a cent. So that my friend is engaged in a most hopeless undertaking He stands by his party, but they will not stand by him.

If the gentleman had reserved some of his eloquence to vindicate the rights of his constituents, and to bring his etter chance of success. My friend occupies the strange ground here of supporting the men who oppose every mea-sure which the People of Kentucky think connected with heir deepest interests. I do not know what consolation the gentleman can take in this unless he, too, thinks it "a ufficient glory to serve under such a chief."

I will now proceed, in the same kind and friendly spirit

anifested to me by the gentleman, to a nearer view of his speech. He again brings forward the letter of General Jackson to President Monroe; in which General Jackon advises Mr. Monroe, "in the selection of the public officers, to avoid party and party feeling. Advises him to 'crush the monster called party spirit.' Tells him that the Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings; that his should be liberal and disinterested, bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not for a part, of the community." This celebrated letter was written in 1816, and was republished in all the papers of the party throughout America, while General Jackson was electioneering for the office of Chief Magistrate, as containing the principles and pledges upon which he would administer the Government if elect-ed. Now, that every principle and pledge in this letter have been violated; that all appointments have been made with a view to party; that every man in the nation has been proscribed who did not belong to the party; that the monster called party spirit, so far from being crushed, has scat-tered throughout the land firebrands of discord, and caused arty passions to blaze with increased fierceness, are truths at no one questions.

My colleague, perhaps, did not observe that all the mem bers of his party, in their speeches, prudently went round the Monroe letter; that upon this subject they were as silent as the tomb. Perhaps he did not know that for the last five years not one was found in this House who ven-tured to deny that every principle and pledge in the Monroe letter had been disregarded in practice. If my colleague had observed these things, he would not have taken a post which had been abandoned by every one; he would not have undertaken the defence of his party upon a point where he cannot find a single man that will stand by his

But as the gentleman entered the lists, not to sustain the rights of his constituents, but to defend his party, he had a chance of showing his zeal, if not, his discretion, is taking

orded him a notable occasion to show the strength of his levotion. But let us see what the gentleman has made of the letter. The point in issue was between the profession that, in the selection of public officers, party and party feel ngs should be avoided, and the practice which selec but partisans. In the very first move my friend bears off quite different subjects, and discourses about Western lands and Indians, the public debt, &c. &c.; but when the gentleman got back from his irrelevant digression, as he could not prove the consistency between the President's profession and practice, he boldly abandons the profession nd justifies the practice. In his advice to Mr. Monroe, General Jackson said

"Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection party and party feelings should be avoided." My colleague said, "all statesmen of all parties concede the right to the President to select from the ranks of his olitical friends the heads of departments. How can two one has altered. In 1828, when he was electioneering for the office of elector, he eulogized General Jackson for th elevated and liberal principle, that in the selection of the neads of departments party should be avoided. Now, he says, all statesmen agree that the departments should be filled with partisans. That the gentleman should move in opposition to his own professions in 1828, in the face of the nciples of the President, contained in the letter which he beld in his hand, should say that all statesmen of all par-ies agree that cabinet ministers should be partisans, is but the beginning of the difficulty in which he has involved

mself by undertaking to make a whole hog defence of the My colleague then proceeded, in direct opposition to what had advanced in the sentence before, to say: "It is true, sir, that all the citizens of the United States are equally eligible to office, and entitled to equal benefits from the Government;" and went on to prove that equal ustice had been done to all parties in the distribution of ffices. He said that he had inquired of the most intellient citizens of this city, and had been informed by then at the Opposition have their due proportion of office ughout the Union. I should have been pleased if my d had given the names of his witnesses. I should riend had given the names of his witnesses. like to know if they are not office-holders, in the receipt of the spoils. I very much regret that a statesman from Kentucky should have been reduced to the necessity of making such an inquiry in this city, and of founding a grave argument upon the testimony of witnesses whose names he has thought proper to keep to himself. Does not every body know, as well as the gentleman's nameless witnesses under the eaves of the palace, what is the truth on the subject? What is the question? It is this: In the appointment of blic officers, "have characters been selected most concuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without regard to party," agreeably to the solemn pledge thich had been given, and upon the faith of which the sent Chief Magistrate was elected? Now, my friend knows perfectly well, what every one knows, that no individual has been selected to fill office but a devoted partisan yet he goes into the purlieus of the palace to inquire for in If the gentleman did not know, he ought to have consulted the public records; there he would have ound who had been appointed home and foreign ministers, udges of courts, and to all the offices in the nation. But, then the gentleman leaves his Washington City testimony, and relies on his own knowledge, and takes a range throughout the land to find instances to prove that, in the election of public officers, no regard has been had to party, he has found two signal cases in the Western country both of which occurred in the county in which I live. He says that Col. Coleby H. Taylor and James Pace, Oppo-

sition men, were appointed postmasters by this disinterested and liberal Administration. The gentleman has been very

unfortunate in his allusion to the Post Office patronage in

Clark county, as will appear in the sequel. I would not myself have voluntarily made any allusion to the subject; but as it has been introduced for the purpose of proving that, in the appointment of public officers, this Administration has had "no regard to party or party spirit," the whole truth

ses in the whole Western country that the researches my friend could find where Opposition men had received appointments from this Administration, could any thing prove more clearly how hard he was pressed, than to be compelled to refer to two such instances to prove impar-? But even here the gentleman is mistaken. As argument in Congress to prove that, in the appointment of officers, this Administration had no respect to party, I addressed a note of inquiry to Mr. Kendall, and here is his answer: He says Col. Taylor was appointed postmaster

on the —— day of ——, 1826, three years before the com-mencement of General Jackson's first term. [Here Mr. French rose to explain, and said that he had been led into the error by information which he had re-ceived in Clark county, where he was well acquainted; that he had not intentionally made the misstatement; but, upon inquiry of Mr. Kendall, he had found that Mr. Thomas Edminson had also been appointed to a post office, who was an opposition man; so that, although he was mistaken as to Col. Taylor, yet he was right as to the

Mr. Allan proceeded. Sir, I am very sure that the statement in regard to Col. Taylor's appointment was made under a mistake; and I take this occasion, with great pleasure, to bear witness that my colleague is incapable of making an intentional misstatement on this or any other subject. Yet it appears to me, in fairness, the gentleman ought to have stated that Mr. Edminson and Mr. Pace lived in the same house, at different times, and had been appointed for the same office, and that there was no Jackson man at the place to appoint. I am informed by Mr. Kendall that this office was discontinued last fall, because no one would The whole income of the office, for the 1835, was \$17. So that the only case that the diligent researches of my friend could find to prove that this Administration had reduced to practice, in good faith, the advice which General Jackson gave to President Monroe, is the bestowal of a country post office, where no one lived but the postmaster, that was worth five dollars and sixtyone cents per annum!!! being 33 per cent. on \$17. As to Col. Taylor, the liberality was not in the appointment, but in the forbearance to turn him out: and this forbearance is owing to the fact that there is no one of "the party" at Colebyville to take the place of the present incum-

Now that the office at Pace's has been abandoned, my colleague must turn his admiration to the signal forbear-ance practised towards Col. Taylor as the remaining monument left to illustrate the liberality of this Administra-tion, and to prove that "the Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation acts for the whole, and not for a part e community.

The only post office in Clark county that was profitable when "the party" came into power, was held by Mr. J. B. Duncan, a gentleman of the very first respectability, and perfectly well qualified; whose unoffending and amiable manners enabled him to discharge the duties of the office to the artivocrifection. entire satisfaction of all parties. Mr. Duncan, during the late war, shouldered his rifle, and fought in the battles of his country. My colleague has known Mr. Duncan intimately for more than twenty years, and will not deny the statement I have made concerning him. He will go farther; he will agree that there is not a more worthy man in the county of Clark, nor one better qualified for the office, than Mr. Duncan. He will agree that there is not an officer in the United States who gave more universal satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of his office than did Mr. Duncan. But Mr. Duncan had committed the unpardonable sin of having voted against the President, and for this sin he was punished by removal from office, and a worthy young man placed in the office, as a reward for the partian services of influential relatives.

Now that the committee have the whole of the facts on

the subject, they can judge how far the post office patronage in the county of Clark was used, regardless of party and party spirit.

ers, except my colleague, had prudently passed in silence the letter of the President to the Tennessee Legis-lature, but he has thought proper to reproduce that, letter; where General Jackson states, in substance, that, if impor-tant appointments continue to devolve on members of Congress, corruption will become the order of the day Since which time, as President, he has appointed such a large number of members of both Houses to the highest offices, as to draw between five and six hundred thousand sistency between profession and practice being so glarin as to deter all other debaters from attempting to reconcil them, did not in the least stay the zeal of my colleague nis determination to defend the Administration at all points. And to get out of the difficulty, he said:

"Suppose, Mr. Chairman, General Jackson, in that lett ad suggested to the Legislature of Tennessee an amendment

ce of laws should be taken away forever. o do so; he would have deserved impeachment and remo rom office. What, then, I ask, is the difference in princi between the case supposed and the case in the letter? The amer ment suggested in the letter has never been made to the Co

Thus spoke my colleague, and if he really can see any similitude between the case supposed and the profession in the letter, I will not stop to reason with him, as it is not probable that another person can be found who will be able to discover the most remote resemblance. The gentleman went on to say

Executive appointments. The President is sworn 'to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution,' as it is not as he would have it to be. If, then, the President had introduced in practice what would have been a virtual amendment to the Constitution itself, he would have been guilty of the high crime of usur-

It is true the President cannot appoint any one who is ineligible; but I never heard before that eligibility created any obligation on the President to appoint members of Congress to office, and that his failure to do so would amount to the high crime of usurpation, for which he ought to be impeached and removed from office. But as my friend is the secrets of the Cabinet, and if this constitutional interpretation is entertained there, and the President drews rgely on both Houses of Congress and the Treasury under the terrors of impeachment, it will certainly justify him in the eyes of my colleague, and all others who understand

the Constitution as he understands it.

The gentleman contends that the President could not, with propriety, refuse to appoint members of Congress to office until the Constitution was changed so as to render them ineligible! The President was of opinion that th practice of appointing members of Congress to high office would destroy the purity and independence of the Legisla ture, and make corruption the order of the day. Now my friend contends that the President was bound to continue

a practice attended with those consequences until he wa prevented by a change of the Constitution! If every thing may with propriety be done to make corruption the order of the day that is not prohibited by the Constitution, the Administration has a broad field to move in. It is probably the first time under the sun that the introduction of corruption into the administration of the Go vernment was justified on the ground that it was not pro hibited by the Constitution. The gentleman says the Pre sident was sworn to support the Constitution; and as me bers of Congress were eligible to office under that instrument, it would have been a dangerous assumption of power on the part of the President to have excluded them. I every body is to have office who is eligible, we shall have a goodly number of them. But I suppose the gentlema confines his notion of eligibility to "his party." It was confines his notion of eligibility to "his party." It was not at all unconstitutional to proscribe and render ineligible. ble every man in and out of Congress in the United Stat who had not given in his adhesion at the footstool of power out it would have been very unconstitutional for the Prodent to have refused to appoint partisan members of Congress to office. If this be enforcing the Constitution the President has fully administered, he has marched platoons the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Corwin.) There is some thing, no doubt, very pleasant in this idea of administering the Constitution to a member of Congress of the right fair who stands on the roll of promotion, for this kind of Inc. goes round so fast that it will not take it long to reach ever one. And when it comes to the turn of my colleague, have no doubt that he will think it more constitutions

The gentleman eulogizes the Administration for the In the appointment of public officers, this Administration has had "no regard to party or party spirit," the whole truth must come out. The post office at Col. Taylor's is in the county where no Jackson man lives. The office yields no profit of consequence. Col. Taylor did not take the office with any view of making money; he is a very obliging gentleman, and agreed to take the office merely with a view to accommodate his neighbors. The office at Pace's was vast sums of money which it has expended in works of in-ternal improvement since the year 1829. Sir, how will

itiful sum of \$150,000 could not be spared for a Kentuck oad until the national debt was paid

It is amusing to hear a controversy in this House betwee two of "the party" upon the much agitated question "what are the principles of this Administration?" From parts of the Union where internal improvements are unp oular, we hear gentlemen praising the Administration for naving subverted the whole system; while equal praise i pestowed from sections of the Union where such works are in favor, upon the orthodox opinions and lavish expenditures of the present Administration in the advancement of the great cause of public improvements. I do not kno which swelled the note of admiration to the highest ke the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Garland), because th President had overthrown, or my colleague, because he ha

upheld internal improvements.
[Mr. Garland rose to explain, and said he did not in end to convey the idea that the President had entire crushed internal improvements. He wished to be unde stood as saying the President had done much to overthro such works, but that he had not gone the full length of th

Virginia doctrine.]

Mr. Allan proceeded. Sir, the explanation does not affect the sense of what I was saying. The gentleman from Virginia exults that so much has been done to destroy while the gentleman from Kentucky exults that so much has been done to build up the system.

My colleague says that the vast sums which this Ad

My colleague says that the vast sums which improve ministration has expended "on works of internal improve their character." In the ment are not local but national in their character. true spirit of non-committal, in which school by the way h is not a very young scholar, my colleague said he wou not undertake to say whether the Maysville road and the Louisville canal were local or national improvements. No I regret to hear my friend say that the new roads in Ohi Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Maine, &c. on which hundre of thousands have been expended, were national, while h stands in a state of non-committal as to the nationality of Kentucky road. I regret to hear the gentleman vindica ing the national character of improvements which this Ac inistration has made at the mouths of creeks which I whether the Louisville canal, along which half the conmerce of the whole Union passes, is local or national. I can very well remember a time when the gentleman and his p litical friends in Kentucky thought the Maysville road national improvement. When the news arrived in the State of the passage of the Maysville road bill through both Houses of Congress, the gentleman and his friend were filled with joy, and they exultingly proclaimed from the housetops that the new Administration had alread done more for Kentucky than ever had been done. An ust in the flood tide of their rejoicings came another mail and brought the veto, which did not at all abate their joy ey faced about, and said the veto was certainly the grea est act that ever was performed in the tide of time, always excepting the battle of New Orleans.

On the subject of the extravagant expenditures of this Administration the gentleman has had before him the tables

n my speech for two months, and I am happy to find that he has not denied the accuracy of a single figure in them, proved that the expenditure from the 4th of March, 1829, o the 4th of March, 1837, will exceed the expenditure for Not being eight years by the sum of \$45,116,634 47 Not being able to find any inaccuracy in my tables, he seeks to evade their force by making calculations for different periods of time. But, after all his calculations, he does not deny the increase of expenditure during this Administration of ever forty five will increase dellars. tration of over forty-five millions of dollars; which he has undertaken to excuse and defend, and to prove that an in-

The gentleman has entirely changed over since the year 1828, when he was electioneering for the office of elector; he told the People that the expenses of the Federal Research eral Government were too high, and ought to be brought down to the scale of Jeffersonian economy. Now in 1836, when the gentleman's party is in the receipt of the spoils, he tells the People that so far from reducing, it is necessary that the increasing expenditure should keep pace with the growth of the country. It now appears that what he told them in 1828 was a mistake. When I was listening to the gentleman's discourses in 1828 upon economy and reform, I little thought of ever standing by his side in this Hall, and seeing him the advocate of increasing the expenses of this Govern-ment in proportion to the increase of the population and resources of the nation. Did not the gentleman know in 1828 that the numbers and wealth of the nation would inrease? Why did he not then tell the People that it would e necessary for Gen. Jackson's Administration to increase he public expenses in proportion to the growth of the nation? The case being altered, alters the case. "The par ty" was then seeking power, and to talk of reform and re trenchment was the way to get it. Now that they have bower, the way to get spoils is to increase expenditure.

ed from them, as evidences of the diplomatic skil of this Administration. There is nothing new in this: the business of buying land from the Indians has been carried on for a long time. But I agree that this Administration has introduced several new practices, which I regret my friend did not tell of while he was on the subject; but as e has failed to do so, I will endeavor to supply what he has omitted. The treaties with the Indians for their lands were formerly made for the benefit of the country: now, much of the benefit is reserved as a means of patronage to reward partisans for political services. In almost all of the treaties with the Indians for cessions of their lands, large reservations are made to particular chiefs and headmen of the best parts of the territories ceded, in fee simple, with power to such chiefs and headmen to sell the same to such ersons as the President or his agents shall agree made with the President or his agents shall agree made with the President of the President o So that the accusation of cheating the Indians out

of these reservations is exclusive.

We have seen large portions of the public lands brought into conflict with the public liberty, by being, under the forms of treaties, drawn into the vortex of governmental. patronage. We have also seen eleven millions of acres, the common property of all the States, distributed by partial legislation to six of them; while the pioneers of Kentucky, the founders of the great Western Empire, who bore the winter's cold and the summer's heat, and stood firm for a score of years in the front of a hundred battles, are most unjustly deprived of any share in the public do-main, which is the fruit of their victories.

The gentleman eulogized the Administration, especially,

or the new system of removing the Indians. This novel being a total departure from the benevolent policy of Waslington, and all of his successors, has to be tested by tim and experience, before we can judge correctly of its wis dom. This Administration has undertaken to move the numerous tribes to the same territory. There have already been removed 31,348 Indians, and 72,181 are yet to be removed, making in all 103,529. What will be the resu of placing so many tribes near together, with their fierce passions roused to the highest point of resentment, from aving been forced to leave the land and graves of their fa thers, where, by their union and their wrongs, they can

earn their strength, time will show.
In addition to the removed Indians, there are of the in digenous tribes, within striking distance of the frontie 150,341; so that, altogether, there will be a body of 253,870. We are bound to take part in all the wars the nay occur among these numerous hostile bands, or which hay occur between any of them and Mexico; for we have agreed by treaty to protect and defend the removed Indians, and to prevent all the Indians within our border rom making war over the Mexican line. The fruit this Indian-driving policy, so far, does not argue much good for the future. It has already cost us several millions of money, and produced three wars. The Black Hawk war cost \$1,237,473; it is estimated that the Floida war will cost \$5,000,000; and what the Creek war will cost, we cannot tell. We have this session appropri ated \$1,000,000 to enable Gen. Gaines to keep peace of the frontier. We have been compelled to add two reg ments of mounted dragoons to the regular army, and t pass a bill authorizing the President to raise a provisions army of 10,000 volunteers, and the commanding Genera has written for an increase of the regular army to 20,000 men. The new relations of the numerous tribes will, it is anticipated, produce a general Indian war. These are some of the fruits which have already ripened, by driving the Indians to despair. In fifty years, if this system does not cost a hundred millions of dollars and fifty thousand lives, we shall get off better than many anticipate. I hope for the best, and shall rejoice if all the good comes of it that s friends anticipate.

The gentleman brought forward, also, a great many fo reign treaties, and the amount of indemnity secured here by, with as much exultation, as if the art of treaty making was a very late discovery. If the honorable member had extended his diplomatic researches a little further back, and looked into the treaties with Spain, England, Denmark nd many others, he would have found a greater amoun of indemnity secured to our citizens that that of which he

To prove that we are passing rapidly from a paper mo ney currency to one of the precious metals, the gentleman has produced the amount of coinage at the mint during th ifferent years it has been in operation. Now, sir, I won vey the idea to the People that the coinage at the mint in

to the national wealth? Does he intend to give the Ac ministration credit for working the mines? This would be even worse than the credit claimed for the payment of the national debt. The amount of gold and the payment of the public debt depended on the same cause—the industry of the People. In place of introducing a metallic currency, this Government surrendered its constitutional control over the subject into the hands of the States; and the national circulating medium being thereby destroyed, the necessity was imposed on the States of supplying its place in the best manner they could. And now, when banks are springing up as fast as mushrooms, when paper money is overspreading the land beyond any former example, my colleague gets up here, in defence of "his party," and holds up the tables of coinage, to show his constituents that a olden era is about to commence, and that paper money is

Sir, after the gentleman has informed himself of the pre sent condition of the public money and the currency, I am astonished that he, in the character of a public sentinel, announces to the People that all is well. Does he not know that the fact has been announced by a distinguished leader in his party in public debate, that if the Land bill were to pass, and the deposite banks were called on to pay the public money, it would not only break the whole of them, but cause an explosion in the whole paper sys-

tem of the United States?

The gentleman has admitted that the public money is under the control of no law; he cannot be ignorant that it is loaned out, without interest, to persons of whom he has no knowledge. He knows that the notes of the deposite banks will not circulate a day's journey from their vaults. He knows that there is a general depreciation; that there are broker's shops in every town and village; that a traveller across the Union has to submit to have his money shaved every day's ride. He knows that the broker will levy a heavy tax on the labor of the country while this miserable condition of the currency lasts. At this very time the notes on the New York banks are shaved in this city, and the notes issued here undergo the same operation there. In many places the People are compelled to pay five and six per cent, to procure notes on the United States

In this condition of things, when the laboring man is continually subject to be robbed of his labor, when the public money is placed in banks where it is admitted they will break if they are called on to pay, I repeat that I am astonished that the gentleman's zeal in defence of his party should prevent him from apprizing his constituents of the impending danger.
The combined influence of our free institutions, the in-

dustry and enterprise of the People, the introduction of la-boring machinery, the establishment of manufactories, mo-dern roads and steam power, and the high price of our products in Europe, have enabled this young gigantic nation to make such advances to wealth, and power, and prospeity, as to astonish the world. The great result of the com bination of all these causes the gentleman, in the prevailing spirit of man-worship, ascribes to "the Government," and produces the tables of exports and imports to show the wonders which he has done for the country. The People are nothing--our ruler is every thing. It is him who makes gold plenty, who pays off the national debt, who raises our exports and imports, and regulates the amount of the cotton crop in the South. The gentleman seems perfectly willing to strip from the People the trophies of their industry, enterprise, and genius, and place them upon the standard of the chieftain under whom it is "a sufficient glory to serve."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOR BOSTON.—The regular packet brig Columbia, C. Ryder, master, will sail on Saturday. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to WM. FOWLE & CO.

NRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Prince George's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the scriber, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the a of June, at 12 o'clock M. if fair, if not, the next fair day there-30th of June, at 12 o'clock M. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at Good Luck, near the premises, the following tracts or parcels of land, the property of Richard D. Hall, late of said county, deceased, to wit: A tract called Pleasant Grove, part of Mitchell's Addition, and of the Parcel Enlarged, containing together about 2354 acres; also, part of a tract called Tyler's Delight, containing about 224 acres; a tract called Beck's Chance, part of Beck's Addition, Piny Hody, Osbourn Loh, and of Second Masdaws containing about 19 acres in the called Beck's Chance, part of Beck's Addition, Piny Hody, Osbourn Loh, and of Second 30th of June perty is situated in Prince George's county, Maryland, and divided into two farms, about a mile distant from each other, t quantity of 235½ acres being attached to one, and the balance that of the other, except 22% acres, which is wood land, a detached from both. The improvements on one of the farmage acompostable forms of the control of the country of the country

of wood, rail timber, and meadow land. On the other there is a comfortable log dwelling-house, together with a sufficiency of wood, rail timber, and meadow land. On the other there is a comfortable log dwelling-house, together with a sufficiency of wood, rail timber, and meadow land. The above farms will be sold wood, rail timber, and meadowland. The above farms will be sold entire, or separate, to suit purchasers. The terms of sale are, \$500 of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Court, and the balance upon a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorized by the decree to convey the property to the purchaser from and delay feel this property to the purchaser from and delay feel this property to the purchaser from and delay feel this property of the purchaser from and delay feel this property of the purchaser from and delay feel this property of the purchaser from and delay feel this property of the purchaser from and delay feel this property of the purchaser from and delay feel this property of the purchaser from and the purchaser from the day of the delay feel this property of the delay feel this property of the delay feel this purchaser from the day of the delay feel this purchaser from the day of the delay feel this purchaser from the day of the delay feel this purchaser from the day of the delay of the delay feel this purchaser from the day of the delay of the the purchaser, free and clear of all claims of the parties to this decree, and of any person claiming under them.

N. CARROLL STEPHEN, Trustee.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—On Monday, 27th June, at 1 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of Edward Dyer, will be offered for sale at public auction the following real estate in the

A piece of ground situate on M street, comprising lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, of square No 117. It binds on M street 156 feet, and is 110 feet deep, to an alley 23 feet wide, and is bounded on the east by 20th street

The piece of ground near the above, situate on M street, and formed of lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, of square No. 140. It fronts on M street 150 feet, and is 110 feet deep, to an alley 23 feet wide. Each of the above pieces of ground has on it a two-story brick

Twening-noise with basement.

As the above sale will be positive, it is worthy the attention of persons who, for a small sum, wish to secure comfortable dwellings, which the houses can be rendered after a small out-

lay for repairs.

Terms of sale.—One-fifth cash, and the residue in six, nine

and twelve months, bearing interest from day of sale on bonds or notes, with approved security.

For further particulars, apply to William Redin, Esquire, Georgetown, or Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore.

EDWARD DYER,

june 17—dtsif JOHN VAUGHAN, Importer of Wines-Duff, Gordon & Co.'s Sherries Phelps, Phelps & Laurie's Madeiras

Burmester & Brothers' Port Claret, Champagne, and other Wines
All of the most approved brands, and imported direct by J. V.
No. 32 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ap 21-d&cwly

Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof-May Term, 1836.
Samuel Y. Garey, Ann Floyd, and John Clark.

John Reardon, infant son of Charlotte Reardon, deceased, Elizabeth Garey and Edward Garey, infant children of John Y. Garey, deceased Garey, deceased.

NHE Bill in this case states that a certain Elizabeth Garey.

HE Bill in this case states that a certain Elizabeth Garey, late of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, departed this life intestate, seized in fee simple, at the time of her death, of a house and lot in the village of Trappe, in said county, being part of a tract of land called "Alexander's Chance," and also seized in fee simple of part of another tract of land situate in the said county, being part of a tract of land called St. Michael's, containing thirty acres of land, more or less; that the said Elizabeth Garey left the following persons her heirs at law and legal representatives, that is to say, two of the complainants. containing thirty acres of land, more or less; that the said Efficable the following persons her heirs at law and legal representatives, that is to say, two of the complainants, Samuel Y. Garey and Ann Flyd, and John Reardon, son of Charlotte Reardon, deceased, and Elizabeth Garey and Edward Garey, children of John Y. Garey, deceased; that the said John Reardon, Elizabeth Garey, and Edward Garey are infants of tender years, residig in East Florida; that one of the complainants, Samuel Y. Garey, for valuable consideration, conveyed unto John Clapt, another of the complainants, all his right, title, claim, and inferest, of, in, and to the aforesaid house and lot, as will apper by reference to the deed thereof, in the said bill referred in the bill further states that a sale of the aforesaid lands would greatly conduce to the interest of all parties concepted, and prays the Court to decree a sale of them, and that the money arising therefrom may be distributed among the parties interested therein, under the direction of said Court. It is thereupon, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, ordered and adjudged by Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the said complainants, by inserting and publishing this order once a week, in each of three successive weeks, the first insertion whereof shall be before the first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in a newspaper published in

eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in a newspaper published in the City of Washington, give notice of the said bill of complaint, and of the object thereof, warning the said John Reardon, Elizabeth Garey, and Edward Garey, being minors, in person, by guardian to be appointed by said Court, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six to show gauge if says these heads. dred and thirty-six, to show cause, if any they have, why a de ree should not be made and passed in this case as prayed for.

E. F. CHAMBERS,

True copy—Attest: june 18—w3w

JAMES PARROTT, Clerk Talbot County Counts.

P. B. HOPPE

The Senate resumed, as in Committee of the Whole (Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair,) the consideration of the bill to regulate the deposites of the public money. On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, that the bill, the substi-

tute reported by the select committee, and all the amendments made to the same in Committee of the Whole, be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to separate those portions of the bill which regulate the deposites of the public money in the banks from those por-tions which propose a distribution of the public money to the States, or a deposite of that surplus with the States, and to bring in two bills embracing each class of the provisions separated from each other, the vote was, as already stated, yeas 21, mays 25. So the motion was lost.

On motion by Mr. WALKER, to amend the reported

amendment by striking out the words "amounts of popula-tion as ascertained by the last census, according to the provision of the second section of the first article of the Constitution," and inserting "representation in the Senate and House of Representative of the Congress of the United States," it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 23,

On motion by Mr. WRIGHT, to amend the reported on motion by Mr. While and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following:

amendment by striking out the 15th and 14th sections thereof, and inserting the following:

"Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be hereby authorized and directed, at the commencement of every quarter of the year, to examine into the condition of the Treasury, and the probable amount of receipts and expenditures during that quarter; and if, in their opinion, the money in the Treasury during the quarter will generally exceed — millions of dallars, it shall be their duty to cause the sum equal to the supposed excess to be drawn out of the Treasury and invested, in the name and on the behalf of the Unifed States, in stocks or other securities issued by or on behalf of some one of the States of this Union, bearing upon their face the guaranty of the faith and credit of the State issaing the same for the payment of the interest and the final redemption of the principal of the said stocks or other securities; and being also upon their face transferable by assignment, or in some other manner, at the pleature of the holder: and in case the said Commissioners, upon any such examination into the condition of the Treasury at the commencement of any quarter, shall be satisfied that the money in the Treasury, for that quarter, will generally fall short of the sum above specified, then it shall be their duty to order a sale or sales of such part or portion of any such stocks or other securities owned by the United States, as will produce a sufficient sum to make up the supposed deficiency, the proceeds whereof shall be paid into the Treasury.

"Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That said Commission-"Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That said Commission

ers of the Sinking Fund shall be governed, in making such investments or sales, by the current and customary prices of stocks in the commercial cities of the United States. And, at the commencement of every year, said Commissioners shall make a detailed report to Congress of all their doings and proceedings under the provisions of this act."

under the provisions of this act."

The question on this proposed amendment was determined in the negative—yeas 4, nays 39.

On motion by Mr. BENTON, to amend the reported amendment by striking out (Sec. 13, line 5,) the words "deposited with," and inserting "loaned to," it was determined in the negative—yeas 5, nays 37.

The amendment reported by the committee having been agreed to by the Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House—

On motion by Mr. WEBSTER, to amend the reported amendment by striking out of Sec. 13, line 6, the words "representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States," and inserting, in lieu thereof, "amounts of population as ascertained by the last census," it was determined in the negative—yeas On motion by Mr. TIPTON, to amend the bill by strik-

ing out the 11th section, as follows:

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

The question on this proposed amendment was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 39.
On motion by Mr. WALKER, to amend the reported

On motion by Mr. WALKER, to amend the reported amendment by inserting at the end of the 14th section these words: "Provided, also, that the amount directed by this act to be deposited with the State of Mississippi, be and remain deposited, without interest, in the Planters' Bank of the State of Mississippi, until time be afforded for passing an act by the regislature of the State of Mississippi, authorized to the state of the State under the thorizing the receipt of the portion of that State under the provisions of this act. The question on this amendment was decided in the ne-

gative—yeas 21, nays 24.

On motion by Mr. BLACK, to amend the reported amendment by striking out the 13th and 14th sections

"Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, reserving the sum of — milfions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such persons as the several States may authorize to receive it, on receiving certificates of deposite, signed by the competent authorities of such State, each for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, which shall set forth and express the obligation of the State to pay the amount thereof to the United States, or their assigns: and which said certificates it shall be competent for the Secretary of the Treasury, in the name and behalf of the United States, to sell and assign, whenever so directed by any act of Congress; all sales and assignments, however, to be ratable, and in just all sales and assignments, however, to be ratable, and in just and equal proportions, among all the States, according to the amounts received by them, respectively; and all such certificates or deposite shall be subject to, and shall bear an interest of five ber centum per annum, payable half-yearly, from the time of such sale and assignment, and shall be redeemable at the plea-

such sale and assignment, and shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the States issuing the same.

"SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said deposites shall be made with the said States, in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz. one quarter part on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or as soon thereafter as may be; one quarter part on the first day of April, one quarter part on the first day of July, and one quarter part on the first day of October, all in the same year."

The quarticular this proposed amondment the decided

The question on this proposed amendment was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 39.

The reported amendment was then agreed to, and the

ended, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading-yeas 40, nays 6. ANTED a Boy, as an apprentice to the tailoring business, from 14 to 15 years of age, of good morals, and who has some knowledge of writing. A youth from the coun-

try would be preferred. Apply to TOCKS !!-FRANCIS DUGENT, Stock Manufacture From Baltimore, respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington that he has just returned here with a splendid as washington that he has just returned here with a special washington to Spring and Summer Stocks, of the latest and most approved patterns, and taken lodgings at Mr. Guista's, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite to Gadsby's Hotel, where he may be found until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day in the week, Sunday

excepted. Mr. D. has on hand, besides the articles mentioned above, a good assortment of Silk Socks and Gloves, and superior Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, all suited to the season.

Mr. D. will sell Stocks, warranted of the best materials and of the latest fashion, wholesale or retail, at prices lower than they can be had for any where in this city, or in the District of Contraction.

The Mauro & Son.—Centre Market Vegetable Stands at Auction.—On Saturday morning, 2d July next, at 9 o'clock, on the premises, will be remted, to the highest bidders, for one year from date, agreeably to an act of the Corporation of Washington, all the Vegetable Stands, &c. of

the Centre Market.

Eastern, Capitol Hill, and Western Markets Stands. These will also be rented, as the above; the two former on Wednesday, 6th July, the latter on Friday, 8th. Terms cash, to be complied with immediately after the sales are closed.

By order of the Mayor: P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

The injunction of secrecy having been remov ed by the Senate from the Proceedings and Votes upon the Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, (a ratified copy of which we have lately published, we extract therefrom the following concluding Proceedings thereon:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1836.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolu-tion for the ratification of the Cherokee treaty.

A motion was made by Mr. CLAY to strike out all the resolution after the word "Resolved," and to insert:

"That the instrument of writing purporting to be a treaty concluded at New Echota, on the 29th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between the United State
and the chiefs, headmen, and people of the Cherokee tribe to
Indians, and the supplementary articles thereto annexed, wer
not made and concluded by authority on the part of the Chero
the chiefs are the bird it and therefore, without refer kee tribe competent to bind it; and, therefore, without reference to the terms and conditions of the said agreement and supplementary articles, the Senate cannot consent to, and advise the ratification thereof as a valid treaty, binding upon the Cher kee tribe or nation.
"Resolved, That the Senate do advise the President to ope

A new negotiation with the Cherokees on the east side of the Mississippi, or with persons invested by them with full powers to treat in their behalf, upon the basis of a cession of the whole country of the Cherokees on the east side of the Mississippi, or with the profit her way had a side of the Mississippi, or ny part thereof that may be deemed most expedient and pra

And the question being stated by the Chair, "Shall the words proposed to be stricken out stand part of the resolu

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messis. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert Ewing, of Illinois, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Rug-gles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White,

Those who voted in the negative, are,
Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis,
Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.
On the question to agree to the resolution as submitted

for the ratification of the treaty,

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 31, nays 15 Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthber

Ewing, of Ill., Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Georgia, Lian, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright.

Wall, White, Wright.
Those who voted in the negative, are,
Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis,
Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 13, 1836.

On ordering the bill to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union, to a third reading.

vide for the admission of Michigan into the Union, to a third reading.

YEAS—Messrs. Chilton Allan, Anthony, Ash, Ashley, Beale, Bean, Beaumont, Bockee, Bond, Boon, Borden, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Bunch, Burns, John Calhoon, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, N. H. Claiborne, J. F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Corwin; Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Deberry, Denny, Dickerson, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Fowler, French, Fry, Philo C. Fuller, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Gillett, Granger, Grantland, Grayson, Haley, Jos. Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, S. S. Harrison, A. G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Heister, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingham, Wm. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, Janes, Jarvis, Jos. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Henry Johnson, J. W. Jones, B. Jones, Judson, Kilgore, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawler, Lay, G. Lee, J. Lee, L. Lea, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Martin, William Mason, Moses Mason, Mazury, May, McKay, McKeon, McKim, McLene, Miller, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Franklin Pierce, Dutee J. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phelps, Pinckney, Rencher, John Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Rogers, Seymour, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Shinn, Sickles, Sloane, Spangler, Speight, Standefer, Storer, Sutherland, Taylor, Thomas, John Thomson, Toucey, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Vinton, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Washington, Webster, Weeks, White, E. Whittlesey, T. Whittlesey, 152

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Heman Aller, B. Bey, Ball Briggs, William B. Calhonu, G. Chambers, John Chambers, Childs, Clark, Everett, Graves, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland Hall, Hard, Hardin, Harper, Hazeltine, Hoar, Ingersol, Jenifer, Lawrence, Lincoln, Love, S. Mason, McCarty, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Morris, Parker, James A. Pearce, Phillips, Potts, Reed, Robertson, Russell, Slade, Steele, Taliaferro, Underwood, L. Williams, Sherrod Williams, Wise—45.

On ordering the Arkansas bill to a third reading. YEAS—Messrs. Chilton Allan, Ash, Ashley, Barton, Beale, Bean, Bell, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Bunch, Burns, John Calhoon, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carter, Casey, George Chambers, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, John F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Deberry, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, French, Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, Jas. Garland, Rice Garland, Gillett, Grantland, Graves, Grayson, Griffin, Haley Joseph Hall, Hamer, Hardin, Harland, A. G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingham, Jabez Jackson, Jarvis, Joseph Johnson, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Henry Johnson, John W. Jones, Judson, Kligore, Kulhard, Hane, Maising, Hawler, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Luke Lea, Leenard, Lewis, Logan, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Job Mann, Martin, John Y. Mason, Wm. Mason, Moses Mason, Maury, McComas, McKay, McKeon, McKim, McLene, Miller, Montgomery, Morgan, Mullenberg, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Franklin Pierce, Phelps, Pinckney, Rencher, John Reynolds, Jos. Rey-Pierce, Phelps, Pinckney, Rendler, John Reynolds, Royalons, John Holds, Ripley, Roane, Robertson, Rogers, Seymour, Augustine H. Shepperd, Shields, Sickles, Spangler, Speight, Standefor Storer, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, John Thomson, Toucey, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Washington, Webster, Weeks, White, T. F. Whittlesey, Sherrod Williams

Wise—147.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Anthony, Bailey, Bond, Borden, Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Childs, Clark Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Denny, Evans, Everett, Philo C. Fuller, Grennell, H. Hall, Hard, Harper, Samuel S. Harrison, Hazeltine, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Ingersoll, Wm. Jackson Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey, Lewis Williams-52.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C. June 16, 1836.

TEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, &c.—To

STEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, &c. -To be sold at auction, at the Navy Yard in this city, on the 15th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz.

One low pressure Engine, built in 1831, of about 40 horse power, complete, and in good order, with the exception of the lever beam, fly wheel, and cold water cistern. The boiler is in good order, the size 6 feet 6 inches diameter, 18 feet long, with 3 flues, 22 inches diameter, designed to be set up in brick work.

Also, the Cylinder, side Pipes, Piston and Rod, Air Pump, Condenser, hot water Chests, and Valve Gearing, of a low pressure engine of 16 horse power, made by Bolton & Watts—old construction.

Also, a number of cast Iron Shafts, steam and water Pipes,

evel and spar Wheels, &c.

Also, one pair of new Cylinder Bellows, for a cupola furnace,
0 inches diameter, 3 feet stroke, with the necessary gearing d shafts, to be worked by horses, and might be put in opera on at a very small expense.

To be published three times a week in the National In

Republican, the Pennsylvanian, the New York Times, and th

The Jackson Republican Voters of Prince George's mty, Maryland, are requested to meet in their respection districts, on Saturday, the 9th of July next, to a election districts, on Saturday, the 9th of July next, to appoint Delegates to a Convention, to be held at the Court House in Upper Marlborough, on Saturday, the 16th of the same month, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating Electoral candidates for the State Senate, and Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

MANY VOTERS. ONEY.--The undersigned continues to advance mone

on personal property, merchandise, and valuables generally. Terms moderate, and secrecy observed in all cases.

Drafts, Notes, and Judgments discounted.

JAMES RIORDAN, Loan and Exchange Office, Pennsylvania Avenu 3t near the Athenæum.

WALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.-Lot No. 9, is square B, fronting on Missouri Avenue. \$1,000 stock in the National Hotel.

JOHN F. WEBB,

I WENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Honorable Arnold Naudain, resigning his seat

> Mr. CALHOUN made some remarks, in reply, on the extravagance of the Administration, which had raised the annual expenditures from twenty-two millions to sixty-six nillions. He regretted that the bill had not passed unani nously, which would have been a proud monument to ou patriotism. Such would have been the case had the friends of the bill received the aid of the Senator from New York Mr. WALKER defended the ratio of distribution which e had offered from the attack made on it by the Senato

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1836.

in the Senate of the United States,
Mr. CALHOUN presented a memorial; which was re

Firred to the Committee on Commerce.
Mr. ROBBINS presented the resolutions of the Genera

waters of Narragansett Bay.
On presenting the resolutions, Mr. ROBBINS made

ome observations on the importance of the object.
Mr. LINN, from the Committee on Pensions, reported

vithout amendment the bill from the House for the relie f William Davis, with the recommendation that the bil

e rejected.

Also, a bill for the relief of William Foxworthy, with

rom the House of Representatives for the relief of Freder

lic Lands were discharged from the further consideration of

Herrick, and a bill for the relief of Jonas Comyn, with a recommendation that the bill be passed.

Mr. TOMLINSON, also, from the same committee, reported without amendment a bill granting an arrearage of pension to James McFarlane, with a recommendation that

t be rejected.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, a bill granting lands to Louisiana, Missouri, &c. was read a second time, and made the special Order of the Day for Tuesday next.

Mr. BUCHANAN offered a resolution to correct an

mission in a bill which had passed, so as to extend the enefit of the law to the widow of Simon Kenton.

A bill supplementary to the act making apprepriations or the support of Government for the year 1836, was read

third time, and passed.

A bill to authorize the Governor and Legislative Cour

il of Florida to sell the lands granted to that Territory for he support of seminaries of learning, was read a third

DEPOSITES

The engrossed bill to regulate the deposites of the pub-c money, &c. was read a third time; and the question be-

ng on its passage,
Mr. WRIGHT made some remarks in opposition to the

vill. in the course of which he introduced some calculation

f the appropriations already made, and those which remain

o be made, in order to show that, at the end of the present

ear, the whole of the revenue, ordinary and surplus, will

ime, and passed.

the petition of the heirs of Maj. Gen. Lord Sterling.
Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pension

om New York.
Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. WEBSTER addressed ne Senate; after which,
Mr. BENTON moved to lay the bill on the table until

Mr. BENTON moved to lay the bill on the table until
the important Appropriation bills should have been acted
on. He withdrew the motion, while
Mr. RIVES spoke in favor of the bill, at some length.
Mr. TALLMADGE followed in a series of remarks alo in favor of the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT made some remarks in explanation o several things that had fallen during the debate, and in opposition to the bill.

Mr. SHEPLEY said he had wished to state the reasons

f his vote, but would take some other occasion, and hoped the question would be taken at once.

Mr. CLAY took the floor, and spoke at length in favor

of the bill, and in general congratulation of the determination which seemed to pervade the Senate, without dis tinction of party, to check extravagant expenditures and provide for the safety of the public moneys. Mr. NILES made a few remarks.
Mr. CALHOUN expressed a hope that the harmony of

the debate would not be disturbed. He thought there wa no mischief in the measure, and it was a mere measure of precaution.
Mr. WERSTER called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

were ordered.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White—40. Shepley, Southard, Swift, Ta Wall, Webster, White—40. NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Cuthbert, Grundy, Walker, Wright—6.
The Senate then adjourned.

So the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16. Continuation of the proceedings at the Evening

The question, after some remarks from Mr. E. WHIT-TLESEY, urging the House to dispose of this subject, and proceed to the bills in which the Western country was nterested, was taken, on the motion of Mr. HARD, to re duce the appropriation for repairs of fortifications, &c. from 200,000 to 100,000 dollars, and was determined in the ffirmative—yeas 96, nays 88.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to strike out the words "for

the purchase of additional land."

After some remarks from Messrs. CAMBRELENG HARDIN, MASON, of Va., McKAY, and WISE, the

otion was lost.
The amendment of the committee, as amended in the House, was then agreed to.

Mr. CAMBRELENG proposed an amendment to the mendment appropriating \$700,000 for the arming of fortifi-

ations by inserting in detail the names of many article necessary for that purpose.

At 8 o'clock P. M., without further question, an ad ournment was called for, and carried in the affirmative

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

Mr. HEISTER, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a resolution to set apart to-morrow (Saturday morning,) from 10 to 12 o'clock, for the consider ation of bills relating to the District of Columbia. Lost. Mr. FRY, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pe sions, reported a bill granting a pension to David McKen ny, of the State of New York. Also, a bill granting pension to Seth Whitney, of New York; which bills wer Mr. LAWLER, from the Committee on Private Lan

laims, reported a bill for the relief of Henry Riviere. Read Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on the Public Build-

gs, reported, without amendment, the joint resolution from he Senate, to furnish the vacant panels in the Rotund of the Capitol with four historical paintings, by American artists; which, by general consent, was read a third time,

On motion of Mr. EVANS, the motion to reconsider th vote by which the bill for the relief of Ellen A. Schmuck was passed, was taken up.

The merits of the bill were discussed by Messrs.
HAWES, EVANS, BEALE, MILLER, MASON, of

Va., TAYLOR, HOWARD, and SCHENCK. The motion to reconsider was lost.

[It was objected to this bill, that, as it provided for the payment of a pension, running twenty-one years back, to an officer who did not resign his commission, and did no ask for a pension during his life-time, it was founded upo a new and talse principle, not in accordance with the inter of the law, or the proper payment of such gratuities. If the officer was wounded, and intended to avail himself of the act granting pensions to officers and soldiers in such cases, ne should have resigned his commission, and given way to ull compensation from Government.

To this it was said that the pension law made it a contract, by which the Government binds itself to pay a pension to any person who shall be disabled in the service, whenever such contingency shall arise; and that the term

by bodily exertion. Injuries might arise, extent, might incapacitate a man, but would not rend in the Army; and if, not with standing the injury, the officer was still willing to give his services to the country, far from depriving him of a pension, it was more to his credit. The pay and emoluments were for the service rendered; and the pension was an additional compensation for the bodily injury sustained, which, as an inducement to men to enter the service of the country, had been guaranteed to the country of th tied by the Government; and it was nowise necessa that the officer should leave a service, the duties of which he was competent to perform, although in the business of life he might be disabled. To the objection that the per Assembly of Rhode Island, on the subject of fortifying the sion had not been asked for by the officer, but by hi widow, it was said that he received the wound, that it final ly caused his death, and that it was customary and proper to grant the pension, thus clearly due to individuals, to their widows, and even to their heirs.

The House refused, by a very large vote, to reconsider the motion by which the bill was passed, and therefore the principles in favor of the bill were fully sustained.]

Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of William York, and the bill the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of William York, and the bill from the state of the relief of William York, and the bill from the state of the relief of William York, and the bill from the state of the relief of William York, and the bill form the state of the relief of William York, and the bill form the state of the relief of William York, and the bill form the relief of FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said he had given notice that he would this day call up the Deposite bill, under the expectation that the Fortification bill would be disposed of vesterday. He now moved that the Rule setting apart this lay for private business be rescinded, and that the House ick Wilheid, stating that the committee were of opinion that the bills ought not to pass.

On motion of Mr. PRENTISS, the Committee on Pubproceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the which was agreed to. Mr. CAMBRELENG withdrew the amendment which reported without amendment a bill for the relief of John Herrick, and a bill for the relief of Jonas Comyn, with a

he offered yesterday.

The question then being on concurring in the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, appropriating 700,000 dollars, in addition, for the armament of the fortifications, provided the President be authorized to expend such portion of the sum as may be necessary therefor, in such portion of the sum as may be necessary therefor, in

Mr. BOND opposed the amendment at some length.
Mr. DROMGOOLE moved to amend the amendment in such manner as to appropriate 75,000 dollars of the above sum towards the establishment of a national foundry at the City of Washington, and 10,000 for the purchase of

at the City of Washington, and 10,000 for the purchase of land in the vicinity of the same.

Mr. MERCER spoke at length on the subject.

Mr. DROMGOOLE supported his motion at some length.

After some remarks from Mr. DENNY,

Mr. A. H. SHEPHERD asked whether the amendment was in order, as there was a bill before the House, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, having the same object (the purchase of the Columbian Foundry) and containing the same provisions.

In same object the purchase of the Columbian Polary) and containing the same provisions.

[After some discussion on this point, the CHAIR decided that the amendment was in order.

Mr. BRIGGS appealed from this decision. After some discussion of the question of order, Mr. BRIGGS withdrew the appeal, and

Mr. HAWES renewed it. Mr. HAWES renewed it.

The discussion was continued for some time, when Mr. HAWES moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put, and, being taken, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. DENNY resumed and concluded his remarks against the amendment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. REED, WISE,
HEISTER, McKAY, DICKERSON, THOMSON,
of Ohio, and LANE; after which, the yeas and nays having been ordered, the question was put, and decided in the negative—yeas 27, nays 159.

EVENING SESSION. Mr. GRANGER moved to amend the bill so as to reduce the appropriation for arming fortifications, &c. &c. from \$700,000 to \$400,000.

from \$700,000 to \$400,000.

After some remarks from Messrs. CAMERELENG, GRANGER, and MERCER,

Mr. GRANGER called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and he said he should also include in his motion the striking out of the proviso.

Mr. Granger said his object was to get rid of the appro-priation for a national foundry, and to leave that for the

rmament of fortifications.

Mr. MERCER called for a division of the question. [The discussion was still going on in the evening, when ur latest report was received.]

TO THE EDITORS.

SENATE CHAMBER, JUNE 17, 1836.
GENTLEMEN: There are some inaccuracies in the report published in your paper of the proceedings of yesterday in the Senate upon the deposite bill, which require correction. Your report states that "Mr. WALKER moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision that the distribution of the surplus revenue shall be made in the ratio of the representative federal apportionment." By reference to the journal of the Senate, you will find that the series and advanted by the Senate. find that the motion made by me, and adopted by the Senate was to make the distribution according to the representation of each state, "the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." This work was a double the

Congress of the United States. This world be just in regarding her present federal population, and more equitable also among the States generally, than a distribution according to the last census of federal population as proposed by the bill. In the some report you further state: "Mr. WALKER renew-'ed his motion made in committee to exempt from interest the deposites in the Bank of Mississippi. He stated that the Constitution of the State would not permit her to take the deposites 'on interest."

on interest."

I made no such statement, and the journals of the Senate wi

herizing the receipt of her portion, in conformity to the provi-tions of the 13th section. The motion, you perceive, had no re-cerence to that portion of the bill regulating the rate of interes n the deposite banks, as proposed in the other sections of the III. The reasons stated by me for this motion were, that then as a provision in the Constitution of the State of Mississipp ras a provision in the Constitution of the State of Mississippi rophibiting that State from pledging her faith, as required by the 3th section of the bill, for the redemption of any loan, with or without interest, unless by the consent of two successive Legis-atures. I further stated that the sessions of the Legislature fille State of Mississippi being biennial, a long period might lapse before she could receive her portion, and, therefore, as the Distance Pearly was results owned by the State propose. are Planters Bank was partly owned by the State, propose at the share allotted to the *State* of Mississippi should rem n this bank, without interest, until the necessary law could I

I have heretofore observed some inaccuracies in your re-I have heretofore observed some inaccuracies in your reports of my remarks, one of which inaccuracies I will now corect. You represented me some time since as stating, in the debate upon Col. Gwin's memorial, that Col. Gwin was undoubtedly dead. My statement was, that Col. Gwin had been wounded through the lungs, that a hemorrhage had taken place, and that letters recently received by me represented his ultimate recovery as extremely doubtful. These remarks were made in reply to some observations made in the Senate, on the subject of the duel in which Col. Gwin was wounded. As my seat is at the most distant point in the Senate from that occupied by your reporters, mistakes in reporting my observations must occasionally occur; but mistakes in regard to motions made by Senators, and recorded upon the journals, might, I think, be Senators, and recorded upon the journals, might, I think, be avoided. As the matters referred to in the first part of this let ter are of some importance to my constituents, you will please publish this letter, and correct the inaccuracies to which I have Very respectfully, Your obedient ser

R. I. WALKER. Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS. The gentlemanly tone of the above letter from the Senator from Mississippi adds to the satisfaction which we always feel in correcting any error civilly pointed out to the satisfaction. The allowance which the honorable Senator makes or the reporter's position is at once just and liberal. With egard to the Journal, it would have occurred, perhaps, to the writer, that, as the Journal is not made up fully untiafter each day's adjournment, access to it cannot be easily had in time to correct the daily reports by it. Moved, how ever, by the suggestions of Mr. WALKER, we vesterday vailed ourselves of the politeness of the officers of the Sc nate, to refer to it, and have made from it a precise statement of all the questions raised on Thursday on the Deposite bill, which will be found in another part of to-day's

NOTICE.—The Levy Court of Prince George's County will meet in the Court-house, Upper Marlboro', on Tuesday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of levying and assessing the county charges, and transacting the ordinary business of the Court. Test,

CAPUCHIN CHAPEL.—A beautiful picture, representing the Charus of the Church Colored senting the Chorus of the Church of the Capuchins of Bar berirri square, at Rome, from the pencil of Granet, in Rome, i now exhibiting at the Athenæum, on the Pennsylvania Avenue Being the production of the original artist, it is deserving of the

The profits of this exhibition are to be applied exclusively to the use of Trinity Church in this city.

The room will be open from 9 s'clock A. M. during the day, until 6 P. M. Price of admission 25 cents. Children 12½ cents.

june 18-d4t

Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1836. The bill which was ordered to a third reading

in the Senate on Thursday, and was debated yesterday, and at a late hour passed by a majority so great as to leave no doubt that it will also pass the House of Representatives, is one of an importance and an interest which commend it to the attention of our readers in no ordinary degree. It combines the principle of regulating the deposites of the public money, and in some degree providing for its safe keeping, and that of depositing (or distributing) to the several States whatever surplus of public money may be on hand on the 1st day of January next, beyond the sum of five millions of dollars. It does not, however, propose any interference with the Land bill which had previously passed the Senate and should that bill pass, this new bill, were it also to pass, would not, so far as regards the depositing of the surplus of the public money, take effect until the requisitions of the Land bill shall have been satisfied.

We regret to learn that the Hon. JAMES HAR-PER will not consent to be a candidate for reelection to Congress. His withdrawal from public life will be deeply deplored by our citizens. Philadelphia never had a more faithful representative. Honest, industrious, clear-sighted, and capable, Mr. Harper always commands attention, and enjoys, as we have reason to believe, the respect of all parties in Congress .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WILSON LUMPKIN and WILLIAM CARROLL, to be Commissioners for settling claims under the 17th article of the treaty with the Cherokee Indians.

NORFOLK, JUNE 15. A company of volunteers, raised in Washington, under he recent act of Congress, commanded by Capt. ROBIN ON, were landed at Fort Monroe yesterday from the steam pat Columbia, and will embark to-morrow afternoon for Charleston, in the steam packet Columbus.—Herald.

The Hon. BERKELEY CRAVEN, a distinguished patron o the turf in England, committed suicide May 19th, by shooting himself with a pistol. He had just lost some 30,000% by betting at a horse race.

Hopkinsville, (Kv.) June 4.

Melancholy.—On Thursday, the 26th ult. Mr. Abram Brachier, and his brother Lawrence, of this county, were out on a trive in pursuit of deer, as they ran after being started from the orakes. Abram and Lawrence Brashier, together with a third berson, were passing through a thicket at some distance apart, with a view of rousing deer. A small part of the person of Lawrence Brashier was observed by his brother, who mistook him for a deer, and discharged his rifle at him. Poor Lawrence electived the ball below the rightshoulder-blade, it passed to his left side and lodged—he immediately fell. On approaching him, his horror-stricken brother discovered his fatal mistake; his grief was inexpressible. Lawrence was shot about 20 'clock P. M., and died about 10 'clock P. M. He was about 22 years old. He spoke a few words, entirely excusing the fatal mistake. ld. He spoke a few words, entirely excusing the fatal mistake of his brother, and left to him a little more of his property that o any other connexion, as a memorial of his dying feelings.—

DEATH.

On Tuesday morning, 14th instant, at the residence of Col.
WILLIAM MINOR, Alexandria county, D.C., Mrs. ELLEN MARIA MINOR, wife of Major John W. Minor, and only daughter of the late Judge Francis Dieges, of Charles county, Md., aged 23 years. Seldom has a large circle of relations and friends been called upon to lament the early death of a more ampable lady. Kind, affectionate, and obliging, she won the miable lady. Kind, affectionate, and obliging, she won the tearts of all; this was afflictingly evinced by the sincere and teep-felt grief of her near friends, among whom she lately lived. Every thing that watchful affection could suggest was done to ves to deplore her irreparable loss.

The Rev. D. P. Bestor, of Greensboro', (Ala.) rill preach in the Hall of the House of Representative ay next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. NOTICE.-By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN, of Boston, will preach at 11 A. M. and the Rev. Mr. REED, of Augusta, Georgia, at 4 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, in the First Presbyterian Church on Four and a half street.

A Meeting will be held in the Church at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, of Louisville, a Missionary to China, and the Rev. Mr. Blagden, are expected to speak. After which a Collection will be taken up in support After which a Collection will be taken up in sup

Trinity Church will be opened for Divine ser-JUNITARIAN CHURCH .-- The Rev. Mr. Miles rom Hallowell, in Maine, will preach at the above Church to norrow, and on the following Sunday, at the usual hours.

3 Columbian Horticultural Society. - An adjourne neeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, 18th inst. at a clock P. M. for the election of officers of the Society for the

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—Notes on Wiscons Territory, by Lieut. A. M. Lea, U. S. Dragoons, with Tanner's new Map of the Country.

For sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, In the Athenæum, Per

THERRE HAUTE STEAM MILL FOR SALE. The subscriber, desirous of quitting the business, of is valuable Mill establishment for sale; with two engines, his valuable Mill establishment for sale; with two engines, one for sawing, the other for flouring; two pairs of burrs, running, with power for four pairs; all in good repair and successful operation. The building is large and convenient, with two acres and a half of ground, and enjoying a custom not surpassed by any in the country. Terre Haute is a flourishing town, and is surrounded by one of the best wheat counties on the Wabash river. Two canals centre at this place, for which (with other works) ten willians of dallaw surpasses, which the last desirable to the surpasses. nillions of dollars were appropriated by the late Legislature; be-ides which, it enjoys the advantages of the great national work, he Cumberland Road. Those wishing to purchase will, on ex-unination, find it the most eligible situation on the Wabash for achian establishment.

Terms—Half cash; balance in one and two years, with in

J. S. WALLACE.

may 24-d6 w

A UBURN—The estate on which I reside, lying four mile northeast of Culpeper Court-house, is offered for sale Phis farm is free from stone, the soil soft, easy to cultivate, an well adapted to husbandry and grazing; the evenness of the surface, (though sufficiently undulating) and strength of the soil, have preserved it from washing; it is now in excellent consoil, have preserved it from washing; it is now in excellent condition for the production of large and profitable crops of tobacco, grain, and grass. There are five fields, every one of which is watered by constant streams; a very ample proportion is in wood, the timber excellent and abundant; the growth is oak, hickory, poplar, ash, walnut, gum, dogwood, redbud, &c. Spread out on the large stream passing through it, embracing two-thirds of the farm within its various forks, are about one hundred and twenty acres of unsurpassed timothy land, a considerable part of which is put down in grass. The buildings are calculated for the comfortable accommodation of a large family; the dwelling-house being 44 by 38 feet, and two stories high; it is situated on a commanding eminence in the centre of the farm, from which the landscape, formed by the farm itself, adjoining farms and mountains, is very beautiful. A well and several springs of good water are near at hand. The health of the place is not surpassed in any country. It is thought wenever lace is not surpassed in any country. It is thought woneces and highly valuable estate, containig 889 acres, may be conve-niently divided into two farms of nearly equal size. It will be shown, and the terms, which will be accommodating, made known by application to me.
may 7—raweptlAug WALTER C. WINSTON.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Schr. Exchange, Isaac Bartlett, master, will sail about the 25th inst., and cantake some freight, for which apply to

WM FOWLE & Ca, june 16-3tif

Alexandria. GENERAL MACOMES NEW WORK ON TAGTICS for sale by

the footway, and pa City, until the 2d Monday to be made for each Ward.

A CARD .-- Sale this da A tention of merchants, dealers, men wishing a choice lot of Wine, ... the very valuable stock of old and pure take place this day without reserve, at Store," opposite the Treasury Department. june 18

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPER1 SALE.—Will be sold on Saturday, 25th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M: on the premises, those two commodious two-story periods P. M. on the premises, those two commonists two-soly brick houses in square 122, fronting on. It street, two squares west of the public offices. The houses are faithfully built, pleasantly situated, and possess every convenience required by geneted families. They are now occupied by Capt. Turnbalk, of the corps of Engineers, and Lieut. Allen, U. S. Army.

With the houses will be sold, it desired by the purchaser, the whole are a corten of the minurayed part of lot 10, fronting on

with the houses with be sold, it desired by the pinchases, de-whole or a portion of the unimproved part of lot 10, fronting on F and 19th streets.

The terms will be liberal, and be made known at the time of sale.

P. MAURO & SON,

Y P. MAURO & SON.—Houses and Lots.—On Saturday, 18th instant, at four o'block P. M. at the Auction House, opposite Brown's Hotel, without reserve, being the property of the heirs of a gentleman deceased—
Part of Lot No. 4, in square 730, with the improvements, consisting of two brick dwelling-houses, corner of 2d street, east, Capitol Hill.

Lot G, in square 729, with good frame dwelling-house.

Lot 13, in square 1023. Virginia Lands.—After the above, 1000 acres of Land in Randolph county, near Beverly, the county town; and 140 acres in Preston county, near Kingwood—a more particular description of which may be obtained at the Auction House.

P. MAURO & SON,

STOCK OF VALUABLE WINES AND LI-QUORS.—POSITIVE SALE.—The subscriber, intending to close his business, will sell, at public auction, on Saturday next, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M his valuable stock of Wines and Liquors, among which are choice Wines, inferior to none in the District. Sale to take place at the "National Wine Store;" opposite the Treasury Department, em-Pale and brown Sherry in quarter casks, very superior old

Pipes and half pipes of very fine old and choice Madeira Champaigne Brandy, old, in wood and bottles. Very superior Holland Gin, in do do Jamaica Spirits in do

St. Croix do in do do An assortment of other Liquors and Wines in original casks as imported Havana Segars, Sundry Shelf Goods, &c. &c. Terms of sale: of and under \$100; cash; \$100 to \$200, 60 ays; \$200 to \$400, 4 months; over \$400, 6 months' credit, for

proved endorsed notes.
Dealers, tavern keepers, and gentlemen wishing to lay in a

Dealers, tavern keepers, and gentlemen wishing to by in a tock of very fine wines and liquors, are reminded that an oportunity of selecting from such a stock may not offer again.

The sale is peremptory, as every article offered will be sold.

THOMAS HARRISON. EDWARD DYER,

P. M. will be sold to the highest bidder, that well-known farm called "Green Valley," recently occupied by James Frafarm called "Green Valley," recently occupied by James Fraser, on the old Georgetown road, about four miles from Alexandria, and three from Washington and Georgetown, containing about 65 aeres of Land, of which about 20 are in thriving timber, with a good meadow, and orchard of about 150 apple trees of choice fruit, and various ether kinds of fruit, and a most desirable vineyard of about one-fourth of an acre of the most choice kinds of grapes. There are on this farm a comfortable dwelling, granary, stable, smokehouse, and a cowhouse for 20 cows. Terms of sale will be \$1,000 cash, the balance, one-half on the 25th September next, and the remainder on the 25th Deon the 25th September next, and the remainder on the 25th De-cember, 1836, with bond and approved security. Any further nformation will be given and the premises shown by Anthony Fraser, adjoining, or by the subscriber, in Alexandria.

june 7—2awts

ROBT. HODGKIN.

THE FOUNTAIN STABLE, SELLING OFF AT AUCTION.—A stock of Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, Saddles, Bridles, &c.—I shall proceed to sell on Monday morning, June 20, 1836, at 9 o'clock, by order of Trustees, all the extensive stock of N. R. Woodward, in Fayette street, a few doors from Charles, known as on of the most extensive livery stables in the city, consisting in part of twenty-nine Horses of various kinds, some very desirable for ladies, others of established characters for saddle and harness; among them are some fine match horses, several are adapted to the use of young ladies and gentlemen; together with all the saddles, brides, barness of various kinds, and such appurtenaces as belong te a livery stable. Also, four Coaches, Wagons, Buggies, and other vehicles. This establishment is so well known to the Public for so many years, and the sale being to close the estate, offers a favorable chance to select either an

nimal of character, or a vehicle of modern style Terms at time of sale. The articles can be viewed and ex-H. W. BOOL, Jr. Auctioneer

EAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY IN NEW YORK.—The undersigned has taken an office, No. 24, Nassau street, New York, for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate on commission, for the letting or hiring of the same, and for the transaction of all matters in any confided to his charge; and to persons at a distance. the assurance that their orders will be promptly and efficiently sted upon.

J. A. BOOCOCK.

Refer to Messrs. Prime, Ward & Kirst M. Refer to Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, Messrs. stone & Co., and Daniel Lord, Jr., New York.

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

Also, a farm of 500 acres adjoining the town of Warrenton on he west, (with a spacious house in the town,) of which there are 50 acres of woodland. This land is of a fine soil, which, conected with its location, makes it as valuable as any farm in the county. Warrenton is a flourishing and increasing village, and a place of much resort in the summer, from its proximity to the Pauquier springs, six miles distant. Upon this farm very exten-ive meadows may be had. J. B. BEVERLEY, "The Plains" post office, Fauquier county, Va.

TIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living near Bladensburg, Prince George's unty, Maryland, on Saturday, the 11th instant, a negro man county, Maryland, on Saturday, the 11th instant, a negro man-named BILL, or WHLIAM BROWN, about twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. Bill is of dark complexion, and has one of his upper front teeth so much decayed as to be very apparent. His right hand was much cut on the inside some time ago, from his falling on an axe, and his thumb and first finger are crooked and permanently stiffeded in consequence. His walk is slow, and his carriage bad, owing to a stoop in his shoulders. He has relations in Georgetown, and may possibly be

Harking there.

For the apprehension and delivery to me of the said negro, a reward of \$25 will be given, if taken either in Maryland or the District of Columbia; and the above reward if taken in any free State, and secured so that I get him again.

june 15—cp:stwtf

ANN GANTT.

\$150 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, without any known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro
JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack
Boswell. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very
black, smartly pitted with the small-pox, lips thick, and mouths
somewhat protruding; speaks quick, and stammers a good deal
when sharply accosted; has a harsh countenance, and trather
disagreeable free and is a common plantation hand. disagreeable face, and is a common plantation hand. This fellow left me some four or five years ago, and got to Pennsylvania, where he was taken up and brought home. The transgression was overlooked, and it is more than probable he

is now endeavoring to escape in the same direction. Whoever will defiver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, no matter where taken. It is not unlikely he is in Calvert county, as he has many acquaintances in the neighborhood, of Mr. William Bos well.

ROBERT W. BOWIE,

sept 21-eptf Near Nottingham, Prince George's co. Md.

Of the Fortification bill of this sessi arming the fortifications. The annue, June 16, 1836. tofore for this last object was \$10°.

There is in the Army bill of the IN SENATE.

There is in the Army binor. IN SENATE. for the armament of the fortiff for the armament of the fortiff ed; and the amendment in a laid before the Senate a communication ed; and the amendment of War, enclosing reports of the league has pledged his s partment of War, enclosing reports of the league has pledged his s partment of the senate 

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to the Senators and Representative from Michigan, and also a report made by the Secretary of the Senate, reported a bill in addition to the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic ex-penditures of the United States for the year 1836; which

penditures of the United States for the year 1836; which was read twice, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. TIPTON asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Peter Warner; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, without amendment, a bill for the relief of Patrick M'Ewen, and a bill for the relief of Jonathan Dow, with a recommendation of their passage.

recommendation of their passage.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, reported against the passage of the following bills from the House,

A bill granting arrearages of pension to Noah Miller; A bill for the relief of William Faris; A bill granting a pension to Robert Lucas; and

A bill granting arrearages of pension to Josiah West-

Mr. McKEAN, from the same committee, reported without amendment, a bill from the House for the relief of Godfrey Vaught, and a bill for the relief of John Lent, with a recommendation that the bills be passed.

Mr. PRENTISS, from the Committee on Pensions, re-

ported, without amendment, the following bills from the House of Representatives: An act granting a pension to Ebenezer Dewey; an act for the relief of John Boone; and an act for the relief of James Scott, Richard Severson, and Mr. WRIGHT asked and obtained leave to introduce a

bill to pay in advance the amount of the indemnity under the French and Neapolitan treaties; which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. LINN, the Senate took up for con-

sideration the report of the Committee on Pensions, adverse to the claim of Humphrey Marshal.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to reverse the decision of

Mr. TOMLINSON abiy, and at length, defended the decision of the committee, and illustrated the principles on which it was founded.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. CLAY, Mr. CRITTENDEN, and Mr. WHITE, against the decision of the committee, and by Mr. LINN, Mr. NILES, and Mr. TOMLINSON, on the other side. Mr. WHITE moved a modification of the report.
On motion of Mr. KING, of Alabama, the subject was

On motion of Mr. KING, of Alabama, the Senate took up for consideration a bill to authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida to sell the lands heretofore reserved for the benefit of a general sem

nary of learning in said Territory.
On motion of Mr. SOUTHARD, the bill was so am ed as to limit the extent of the sales to one-half of the The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill supplementary to the bill to provide for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, and concurred therein.

The Senate also concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill supplementary to the bill to establish the northern boundary line of Ohio.

On the amendment of the House to the bill to provide for the due execution of the laws in the State of Michigan, a motion was made by Mr. BUCHANAN to disagree

Some discussion being about to ensue, the bill, on motion of Mr. CALHOUN, was laid on the table

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to act as agent of the United States in all matters relating to their stock in the Bank of the United States, was read a third time, and passed.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES. The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to regulate the

deposites of the public money.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Wright to recommit the bill, all the amendments, and the substitutes reported by the Committee on Finance, to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report two bills, &c.,
Mr. CALHOUN objected to the latter part of this mo-

tion as out of order, and referred to the Manual to sustain The CHAIR (Mr. King, of Alabama) taking a different

view of the question, the objection was not pressed.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. WRIGHT, and decided as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing,

of Illinois, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall,

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—25. Tomlinson, Webster, White—25.
Mr. WALKER moved to amend the bill by inserting provision that the distribution of the surplus revenue shall be made in the ratio of the representative federal appor-tionment, and asked for the yeas and nays; which were

After a few words from Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. CAL-HOUN, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. BENTON, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. WALKER, and decid-

YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Cuthbert Ewing, of Ill., Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King, of Ala.

King, of Georgia, Linn, Moore, Nicholas, Page, Porter Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tipton, Walker, Wall White—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis,
Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight, Leigh,
McKean, Mangum, Morris, Naudain, Prentiss, Preston,
Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Web-

Mr. WALL moved so to amend the bill as to provid that there shall be one deposite bank in each State; which

was agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend the bill by striking out the 13th section, and inserting the 13th and 14th sections of the substitute which he had originally offered, which provide for the purchase of stocks. On this motion he

asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered

The question was taken, and decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Cuthbert, Rives, Tallmadge, Wright—4.
NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Calhoun,
Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of
Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent,
King, of Ala, King, of Ga, Knight, Ling, M.K. King, of Ala. King, of Ga. Knight, Linn, McKean, Man gum, Moore, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, Webster, White—39 Mr. HENDRICKS moved an amendment, which was

negatived.

Mr. CLAY moved to strike out the exemption of the amount of one-fourth of the capital of the deposite banks from paying interest on the public deposites, and to raise the interest on all the public deposites in the banks from two to four per cent.

Mr. CLAY, after some debate, withdrew his proposition.
Mr. BENTON moved an amendment to substitute
"loaned to" the States, instead of "deposited with." His

deposited with." His object was to have things expressed by their right names. His proposition was negatived—yeas 5.

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment in reference to the Bank of Mississippi; which was lost—yeas 15, nays 26.

Mr. WALL moved a proposition that the amount of deposites in each State should be as nearly as practicable in proportion to the ratio of federal representation but the Mr. HAWES said that, as the Senate had just passed a bill, by a vote of 40 to 6, to distribute the surplus revenue he moved the previous question on this bill. The motion was not seconded; only 34 in the affirmative. in proportion to the ratio of federal representation, but the

motion was not sustained.

The bill was then reported as amended.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to strike out the amendment adopted in committee, on motion of Mr. WALKER, and to

insert the provision which was stricken out The question was taken, and decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis,
Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight, Leigh,
McKean, Mangum, Morris, Naudain, Prentiss, Preston,
Robbins, Ruggles, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tomlin-

son, Webster, Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Cuthbert,
Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King, of
Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, Moore, Nicholas, Niles,

Page, Porter, Rives, Robinson, Shepley, Tipton, Walker, motion was lost, there being a tie

Mr. TIPTON moved to amend the bill by striking on the eleventh section, which provides for interest on the de osites, and asked for the yeas and nays; which were or

les, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomnson, Wall, Webster, White—40.

NAYS-Messrs. Benton, Black, Cuthbert, Grundy

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DICKERSON moved the supension of the Rules for he purpose of enabling him to present to the House, for reservence to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the pro-

edings and resolutions of a numerous public meeting, eld at Fort Gibson, in the State of Mississippi, on the object of an acknowledgment, by Congress, of the inde-

The motion was lost—ayes 83, noes 51; not two-thirds
On motion of Mr. JUDSON, the House proceeded to
the consideration of the report of the select committee or
the subject of the assault committed by Henry G. Wheeler
in the hell of the Little Committee of

xcluded from any place on the floor or elsewhere, in the

3. Resolved, That the said Henry G. Wheeler be se

arely imprisoned by the Sergeant-at-arms of this House or the remainder of this session; and that the Speaker o

House do issue his warrant to carry into effect this

Mr. HAWES moved to amend the resolutions by strik-g out all after the word "Resolved," in the first resolu-

ion, and inserting "that Henry G. Wheeler be discharged from the custody of the officers of the House."

After some suggestions from Messrs. ADAMS, EVANS, and HAMER,

Mr. HAWES modified his motion so as to offer his

mendment as a substitute for the third resolution.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, called for a division of the

On motion of Mr. HEISTER, Henry G. Wheeler was

Mr. CRAIG moved that the interrogatory, "if he had

ny thing to say why the resolution should not be passed? hould be put to the accused by the Speaker.

A few words of discussion upon the propriety of putting the question ensued, when Mr. CHAMBERS, of Ken

to discharge Henry G. Wheeler from custody.

The House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

ominicate to which the solution the bill on Wednesday next.

Mr. SPEIGHT moved to lay the bill on the table.

the table, and decided in the negative-yeas 96, nays 110.

The question recurring on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with the instructions moved by Mr. Denny,

Mr. KINNARD moved to modify the instructions to the

Committee on Public Lands, so as to provide for dis-posing of the public lands, in limited parcels, to actual set-lers, at prices sufficient to reimburse the United States for he expense of acquiring, surveying, and selling said lands. Mr. GARLAND, of Louisiana, sent to the Chair a mo-

on to refer the bill to a select committee, with certain in

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The question was taken, and decided in the negative

und the motion was agreed to, ayes III, noes 50.

Mr. SPEIGHT then offered the resolution above indicated, and Mr. HEISTER moved to amend it by fixing

ne time of the recess from two to half-past three, which

Mr. MANN, of New York, moved, as a substitute, that

the House will, hereafter, meet at nine o'clock in the

morning, and take a recess from half-past two till half-

The resolution was then agreed to, 114 in the affirma-

EVENING SESSION.

An amendment appropriating two hundred thousand

ollars for incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifiations, and for the purchase of additional land in the

eighborhood, being next considered, Mr. HARD move

After some remarks from Messrs. HARD and PAR-

Several Senate bills were read and referred.

tates for the year 1836.

and nays having been ordered,

ejected, yeas 90, nays 103.

cy, said he would end it, by saying, at the request of Wheeler, that he had nothing farther to say than is

ought to the bar of the Hou

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Walker, Wright-6.

The Senate then adjourned.

The motion was decided in the negative-year 7, nave Mr. WALKER renewed his motion made in comm o exempt from interest the deposites in the Bank of Mis issippi. He stated that the Constitution of the Stat

ould not permit her to take the deposites on interest.

The motion was negatived—yeas 21, nays 24.

Mr. BLACK moved to strike out the 13th and 14th sec-Continuation of preceedings on the Fortification bill, after the report of Wednesday was closed.

The amendment was still further debated by Messrs.
SUTHERLAND, ADAMS, BRIGGS, THOMPSON, ions of the bill, relating to deposites in the State Treasury;
which was negatived—yeas 7, nays 39.

The amendments of the committee were then all con-

of S. C. BOON, and DENNY; when, on motion of Mr. MAURY, the House, without taking any question, at curred in.

The question on the engrossment of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Naudam, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Sauthard Swift, Tellwades, Extent. bout 8 o'clock, adjourned. [In the course of the day, the bill from the Senate enti-

led "An act to provide for the due execution of the laws f the United States within the State of Michigan, ead the third time, when a motion was made by Mr. Bond that the vote of yesterday, by which the said bill was ordered to a third reading, be reconsidered. The question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

The said bill having been amended in the Committee of

the Whole yesterday, but by mistake the amendment not having been entered on the proceedings of that day, the said amendment, reducing the salary of the district judge And, on motion of Mr. Bonn, the said bill was then further amended by adding to it the following proviso: "Provided, however, that this act shall not take effect until the State of Michigan shall be admitted into the Union, as ording to the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to es tablish the northern boundary line of the State and to provide for the admission of the State of Michiga nto the Union on certain conditions.'" And thusamende he bill passed.]

REMARKS OF MR. THOMPSON, (of S. C.) In the House of Representatives, June 15th, on the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Fortification bill, increasing the appropriation for forts in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

the subject of the assault committed by Henry G. Wheeler, in the hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday last. The report concludes with the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That Henry G. Wheeler has been guilty of a contempt and breach of the privileges of this House, by committing the said assault in the hall of the House of Representatives, while the House was in session.

2. Resolved, That the said Henry G. Wheeler shall be excluded from any place on the floor or elsewhere, in the Mr. THOMPSON could not vote for the amendment e protested again and again against the mode now be oming the established usage of the House, of voting large ums without any of the restraints and guards heretofor equired. Upon what authority was this appropriation asked? upon a report from the Department, a survey and estimates? No, but a general sweeping clause in a bil drawn at the Department, without even deigning to give reason or a fact. How is a member, who votes for this ause, to justify himself to his constituents? By giving ets and reasons for it? No: he has none such. The and ground upon which he can put it is, that the Department recommended it. If this practice becomes common, here was no reason for the very useless and expensive inmbrance of a legislative body, if it is to sink into a meristering of imperial rescripts; and if there is any class o gislative acts where the separation of executive and legis tive power should be strictly guarded, it is in questions o exation and appropriation. He was sure it was not so in axation and appropriation. He was sure it was not so in-ended by the Secretary of War, but he did not regard it as spectful to this House to ask in this mode large appropria-

enter by the enter by the enter by the enter by the espectful to this House to ask in this mode large appropriations without giving one reason for them.

It is said that the member from the district (Mr. Pinck-ner) thought that the appropriation was necessary. Mr. Thompson meant no disrespect to that gentleman; but he was sure that the gentleman (Mr. P.) would not himself be willing that any the least importance should be attached to his opinion on a question of fortifications. [Mr. P. said he only spoke from the opinions of others and officers.] Then, sir. (said Mr. T.,) let us have that information. Those ficers are our officers; we have a right to all the informaomcers are our officers; we have a right to all the information which they can give. Let us know how much is necessary, and how much can be expended, and he would vote for the larger sum. He thought it probable that this sum, and a larger one, would be required; but he was perfectly sure that the smaller sum could not be expended, and therefore should not vote for the larger.

He had seen, if he was not mistaken, a letter of the gentleman (Mr. Pinckney) to his constituents, that he relies upon these large appropriations to Charleston as a set-off against an abandonment (Mr. T. would not say wife.)

Mr. Wheeler, that he had nothing farther to say than is contained in the report.

The question upon the first resolution having been put, Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend it by striking out the whole, and inserting, "that H. G. Wheeler be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and be excluded from the hall of the House during the residue of the session, for an indignity to the House;" which motion, after some remarks. Was withdrawn, and the first resoluafter some remarks, was withdrawn, and the first resolu-tion was agreed to, without a division. The question being upon the second resolution, it was amended on motion of Mr. JUDSON, chairman of the second committee, by adding at the end thereof the words against an abandonment (Mr. T. would not say wilful) of the most important interests of the State, and that which is so regarded, almost with unanimity, throughout the State. As one of the representatives of the State, Mr. T. repelled with scorn, the idea hat all the money in your Treasury could tempt the people of that State from their devotion to its rights and interests, or that any agency during the residue of the session," and was also agreed to.
The question then being on the third resolution, the mendment offered by Mr. Hawes, as above given, was dopted—yeas 123, nays 31; and the resolution, as amenddevotion to its rights and interests, or that any agency in obtaining them will atone for a false step in other and more important matters; nay, not., South Carolina would not only not do this, but the State will not engage in the disreputable scramble for public plunder. Mr. T. must be consistent: this amendment violates all those salutary checks and principles for which he has uniformly contended. He will not violate them now because his own State. The SPEAKER then directed the Sergeant-at-arms

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill from the Senate entitled "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States," was taken up. The following motions were ed. He will not violate them now because his own State was to be benefited. BESTORED MAING, AND EYESIGHT By Mr. CARR, to refer the bill to the Committee on the RESTORED.—Mr. PRINTER: It was a saying of Dr ranklin, "that whatever hath a tendency to lessen the sun f human misery ought to be published and made known to those Public Lands, and by Mr. Gillett, to the Committee of Ways and Means; and by Mr. Denny, to instruct either committee to which the resolution might be referred, to ren need;" therefore, be pleased to publish the following, whi will make known what will lessen the sum of human misery. A SUBSCRIBER,

A call of the House having been resorted to, and 202 members having answered to their names— KENTUCKYVILLE, Susquehanna co. Pa Dear Sir: Allow me the liberty, of trespassing on your in-algence for a few moments. I wish you to forward me the medy, without delay, for curing deafness and restoring eye-

he gentleman afflicted who wishes it, is 73 years old, much ghbors that are acquainted with the circumstances of th I forward you five dollars, which you will please to acknowledge. Address S. CHANDLER, Jr. Lenox Post Office, Susquehanna co. Pa. Mr. BOULDIN spoke against the bill until his remarks were arrested by the arrival of the hour for proceeding to

To Dr. D. L. Green,
Bethlehem, Northampton co. Pa.

The editor will not consider it as improper to state, for the in-rmation of those in need, that at No. 39 Wood street, Philadel-nia, is a person who was deaf, and got hearing restored, through the blessing of Providence, by the same medical man who re-The House, in pursuance of the special Order of the 26th of January, resumed the consideration of the bill makng appropriations for certain fortifications of the United stored the hearing and eyesight of Messrs. Chandler and Tissany; and what is most astonishing, it's done without medicine—without physic—verifying the Doctor's practice and principles, that much of the art of physic consists in knowing when not to sirect. The question being on the amendment reported from a Committee of the Whole, increasing the appropriations or forts in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. and the year

We will further suggest that, in return for the customary \$5 we will send enough of the remedy for two or three persons be given to the poor, so that they, as well as the rich, may Mr. STORER moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and, thereupon, Mr. CUSHMAN asked the yeas and

ays, which were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion to reconsider was GRICULTURAL AGENCY IN PHILADEL-PHIA, No. 5. South Fifth Street. The subscri-ber continues to purchase, and sell on commission, cattle, sheep, hogs, asses, and other domestic animals, of choice breeds or qua-RECESS.
[Mr. SPEIGHT here asked leave to move that the louse take a recess, this day, from half-past two o'clock ill four, and each day hereafter during the session. Ob-ections being made, Mr. S. moved to suspend the Rules

VERY VALUABLE SWINE. One Boar and three Sows of the genuine Norfolk thin rind reed; one year old and upwards.

Also, five Sows and four Boars of the Philadelphia white

reed; some nine, and the rest twelve months old. Most of the ows of both kinds are supposed to be in pig. Price 12½ cents per pound.
FIRST-RATE JACKS AND JENNETS.

Two Jacks and three Jennets of the largest size and best lood, of good ages, and remarkably fine breeders. The Jacks bod, in good ages, and tenial aday into objected. The Jacks ce near 14 hands high, and the Jennets 13 hands and upwards. wo of the Jennets are in foal by an imported Maltese Jack, full 4 hands high. Besides these—which are such animals as can

CHOICE CATTLE.

Several Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, of the improved Durham hort-horn breed, with indisputable and excellent pedigrees, are or sale at prices much below those recently obtained in this visiting for inselection. nity for animals in no respect better.

MERINO AND BAKEWELL SHEEP. The subscriber has made ample arrangements to meet this ammer the numerous demands upon him for choice breeders of he above Kinds. All orders sent him early, (say previous to the lst of Angust next,)will be filled promptly from the best flocks in his region, which are believed to be equal to any in the Union. SHORT WHEAT.

SHORT WHEAT.

The subscriber is sole agent for the sale of this year's crop of this most extraordinary variety of Polish Wheat, for a description of which see "Farmer and Gardener," Vol. II. p. 164. Price \$5 per bushel. Orders must be forwarded before the end of July, and the wheat must be paid for on delivery.

All letters not containing orders ought to be post paid, and directed to

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

MR. WALSH'S NEW WORK, ENTITLED DIDACTICS.

This gentleman has recently presented two duodecimo volumes to the Public. He is so well known in Europe, as well as America, as a writer, that it may be useless to commend any work from his pen.

young man, he published an essay, in the Edinwhich attracted great attention, and was translated into all the languages of Europe. On his return to the United States, in 1812, he published a work entitled "A Letter on the Genius and Dispositions of the French Government, including a view of the taxation of the French Empire." This production was also translated like the former. It was not only exceedingly able in historical and statistical matter, but was written with such elegance as to be a model of fine

Since that time, Mr. Walsh has devoted him-Gazette and of the American Quarterly Review and has, on many other occasions, appeared as a surprise that he had found time to prepare two subjects, though the manner of treating them is to give a just claim to novelty. This may be best expressed in the author's own words in the preface: "In order to relieve the austerity of so many solemn homilies as these volumes may be thought to contain, I have deemed it well to insert some narratives and theatrical criticismscontributions from me to public journals at diferent times-and illustrative cases, such as those

While the press is pouring out a deluge of praise to say that their best effects are to amuse and experience, in a most agreeable manner.

To give one example of novelty of manner, the re marks upon Washington may be selected. Much as the character of this truly great man has been studied, and often as it has been illustrated, there is no risk in saying that the author's remarks on him will be found to be an admirable picture of a most extraordinary combination of powers and virtues, such as never appeared in any other man.

It strikes us particularly that Washington has not been duly rated as a military commander. His final success in the war of our revolution seems to us not less a miracle of intellectual and moral capacity, than his temperament or ensemble was a prodigy of supreme and complete worth We look back, through the authentic relations of might ampaigns and military enterprises, and we find no wh evidence of so much having been accomplished with me

so precarious and dispropertion to and a important in more mumerous and formidable, as in the war of our independence. To judge rightly of the case, attention must duties, operations, cares, and jurisdiction; the compreh siveness and minuteness of his views and plans; the d ciencies and disadvantages, in the nature of the militar sonally transacted; his uniform sagacity in detecting, ar frequent success in baffling, the designs of a powerful ar widely-spread foe; his discrimination in the choice of off zeal and hope amid all difficulties and disasters, and at all periods; and his circumspect doubt, and precautional wis-dom, down to the absolute certainty of a consummate tri-

imph and secure peace. ments; ragged and indignant officers; a pennyless Con gress; impoverished and unmanageable States; the utmos severities of climate to be undergone; the most rugged and cheerless regions to be traversed; endless embarrassme and mishaps, distant and near; perpetual remonstrance entreaties, and counsels to all civil and political authoritie dangerous discontents in camp, constantly recurring, to allayed or beguiled; despondency every where, to be raise or flattered; diplomatic relations to be studied and managin the tent; radical evils of system, errors of civil manag nent, to be exposed; instructions to be furnished to gross almost any mind—these form a still imperfect summerly of what Washington had to encounter and compass, i e execution of his main duty and aim, as generalis Brilliant campaigns, or extensive conquests, with well-appointed armies, dwindle and fade to our view, when compared with such a complication of obstacles and toils, and the final mastery, and happy issue. To understand the magnitude and diversity of his powers, and the superiority of the warrior, in any parallel with the most renowned arms, we must investigate all the details of our revolution ituation, contest, and triumph, as they are extant in the revised work of Marshall.

There is no difficulty in distinguishing between the real Washington, the paragon and benefactor of his race, and any pseudo, created and worshipped by Parry, or magnified in a glare of false glory and inordinate power—between the sun, the golden sun of Heaven, and any parhelion, or mock luminary, born of the vapors of the earth. To rival Washington it is indigeneable not progretish be well with the sun. oton, it is indispensable not merely to have been the mos triotic, laborious, intrepid, judicious, efficient, disinterest, immaculate of statesmen and generals, but to have leg private life, entirely consentaneous; without an irregula abit, an immoral act, a loose expression, a counterfeit appearance, an affectation of any kind; maintaining perfec lignity in every detail, commanding every where universa everence; observing invariably the laws of truth, reason lf-respect, and benevolence. Besides having studied his biography anew, we lately

read his official correspondence, and most of the other productions of his pen, which are extant in print; it is impossible to doubt that they are all his own; the effusions of his own-mind; and what mental powers they display! what intelligent zeal! what indefatigable toil! how masculing and elevated a spirit! how strong, clear, ready, and terse a style! the man, the statesman, the commander, the writer were all complete for the highest purposes.

This brief notice does not allow of commentahis labors, on both sides, which he well deserves. VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14. By the packet ship Independence, Captair Nye, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of May, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their London and Liverpool papers. The former to the morning of the 23d, and the latter to the 24th. inclusive. The news is interesting.

The Independence made her outward passage in fourteen and a half days, and has returned in twenty days, performing the voyage out and home in thirty-four days and a half-a shorter period than was ever before known.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Mr. O'Connell took the oaths and his seat, as member from Kilkenny, on the 20th. His first act was to present petition from sundry electors of Dublin against the result of the contract of th urn of the sitting members from that city; the very glemen in whose favor the committee had a few days bef eported. He then gave notice that on the 21st June 1 uld move to bring in a bill to reform the House of Lord Mr. Grove Price gave notice that, on the first supply day he would move to expunge Mr. O'Connell's notice, just given, from the journals. The House adjourned to the

given, from the journals. The House Capable of May.

The old "Catholic association," in Dublin, which fell to pieces on the passage of the Catholic emancipation bill, has been revived. A meeting was held on the 17th of May, at which violent speeches were made by Mr. Shiel and others, and open war was declared against the peers—

or at least against those of them who are conservatives.

The corporations reform bill for Ireland went back he House of Commons from the House of Lords on th 19th, with numerous amendments, which Lord John Rus sell said had totally changed its character; that the bill, a amended, did, in fact, destroy the corporations in Ireland and that he never would participate in any measure which deprived Ireland of municipal governments.

Mr. O'Brien, an Irish member, gave notice that he should

nove to read the amendments that day six months: equiva ent to a summary rejection.

Mr. Hume said that the collision between the two Houses had commenced, and that its result could only be organic changes in the House of Lords. The amendments were to be considered on the 2d of June, when a fierce conflict

was expected. The plot thickens.
Mr. O'Connell has published a long and furious letter to the people of England, (the first of a series,) calling upo them to reform the House of Lords, as the only means of

maintaining the Union.

The papers notice the large amount of gold continually shipped from England to this country.

Messrs. Hamilton and West, the new members from Dublin, took their seats on the opposition bench.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice of ill to remove the civil disabilities affecting the Jews.

A son and heir was born unto Lord King on the 12th of May, who was christened Noel Wentworth. Lady King, our readers will recollect, is the Ada, daughter Mr. Roebuck made his long promised motion for the better regulation of the government in Canada, on the 16th of May. It was withdrawn after a speech in opposition there-

The difficulty between Lord Melbourne and Mr. Nor ton, whatever it was, had been accommodated. The respectable papers say nothing about the duel. His illner s said to have been an attack of quinzy, with a sharp fit of

FRANCE.

The Paris journals describe at great length the flattering reception of the two princes at Berlin. They were saluted with salvos of artillery, and received with great attention by the King and royal family.

The general discussion of the budget was closed in the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th. It was admitted that there would be a deficit of £1,600,000 in the revenue for Preparations had already been commenced in Paris fo

the celebration of the "three days." The review is to take lace in the garden of the Tuilleries, and not on the boulevards, as heretofore.

The bill to abolish private lotteries passed, in the Cham
her of Deputies, by a vote of 228 to 21. This was though

There had been quite a sharp debate in the Chamber of Deputies, between 34. First and his late colleagues, on Deputies, between 34. Firsts and his late colleagues, on the subject of his alleged misapplication of money in the completion of the public works of the capital. The result vas a triumph for the minister, the great majority of th eputies being decidedly in his favor. His antagonists were ultimately silenced

The naval preparations at Toulon were still proceeding

It is confidently stated, in some of the Parish journals, that the imprisonment of two at least of the prisoners of Ham, Messrs. Chantelauze and de Ranville, will be soon changed by the arrival state. hanged, by the royal clemency, to banishment. SPAIN.

By telegraph from Bayonne, at Paris, on the 19th of May, the unexpected information is said to have been received, that Mendizabal and all the other ministers had re signed, in consequence of the Queen's refusal that Generals Espeleta, Quesada, and San Roman should be superseded in command at Madrid. Senor Isturitz is said to have received the Queen's commands to form a new cabinet. Senor Isturitz is an ultra-liberal—the head of the movement party, and if he has succeeded in ousting Mendizabal, it is the chamber of procees (or peers) abrogated. Much speculation was afloat as to the probable effect of this change on the policy of Louis Philippe, who is not partial to liberalism. The general impression, however, was, that the Queen could not get on without Mendizabal, supported, as

he is, by the moderates of both parties.

There was a rumor in Paris, on the 19th, that the Carlists had defeated Gen. Cordova and dispersed his army. Another that Cordova had consummated his long-suspected treachery, and gone over to Don Carlos.

The Carlist account of the battle of St. Sebastian varies

little from that put forth by Gen. Evans, except in magnifying the disparity of force and the loss of the British.

At the latest accounts, the British and Carlists maintained the same position in the neighborhood of St. Sebas tian. An engagement between the main bodies was, how

PORTUGAL.

Considerable alarm and anxiety were caused in Lisbon in the early part of May, by the sudden illness of the prince consort, who was attacked with a complaint almost precise consort, who was attacked with a complaint almost precise. v similar to that of which his predecessor died. A diffilty arose on a point of court etiquette, the Portuguese court physician insisting upon prescribing for the prince after the Portuguese fashion, and the latter refusing to take ony thing except from the hands of the German physician who had accompanied him from his native country. The of the royal patient, or taking no part in the matter. The obstinacy of the prince and his physician prevailed, and the consequence was, as the papers significantly allege, that the former was very soon convalescent. The prince had already made himself very complex. dready made himself very popular.

There had been a slight disturbance in one of the north-

ern provinces, (Tras-os-montes,) an individual having organized a small band of guerrillas and proclaimed Don Miguel; but the attempt at insurrection was soon put Some idle rumors had been in circulation at Lisbon, o

Don Miguel's having landed in Spain; but it was soon ound that there was no truth in then Some dissatisfaction existed among the English resident merchants, in consequence of the expiration of the com-mercial treaty with England; but affairs generally were in

EESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGI-A NIA, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mrs. M. L. Edwards, Princiga complete English education, with the accomplishments of rench, Music, Drawing, Painting, and the ornamental branches. Shell and Fancy Work; and as human knowledge alone is a subtful benefit, the moral and religious culture of the pupils is rictly attended to, in connexion with their intellectual and

Leesburg is pleasantly situated on the turnpike, equi-distant between Washington city and Winchester, and enjoys in an emi-nent degree the advantages of health, society, and retirement.

Boarding, per annum, -No deduction made after entrance for absence, except in cases

Payments quarterly in advance.

Each bourder must be provided with a silver tumbler, a table and tea spoon, and towels.

may 19—w2m

HIG CONVENTION in Prince George's, Charles, Calvert, and St. Mary's counties, (Md.)—Pursuant to notice, the Convention of delegates heretofore appointed on the part of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert, and St. Mary's counties, met at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, on Monday, June 6, 1836, to nominate a Whig candidate for elector of President and Vice President of the United States for the aighth congressional district when Pales Chief. It

The inclemency of the weather having prevented the attendance of delegates from some parts of the district, on motion, the convention adjourned to meet on Monday, the 20th instant, at

11 o'clock, at the same place.
ROBERT GHISELIN, Chairman. L H. CHEW, Secretary.

OTICE .-- The Whig Voters of Prince George's County, Md. are requested to assemble in their res-pective Election Districts on the 1st Saturday (2d day) of July ext, to appoint Delegates to meet in a County Conve held at Upper Marlborough on the 2d Saturday (9th) of the same month, for the purpose of nominating and recommending to the oters of the county two suitable persons as candidates for elecin the next General Assembly.

PENHOROUGH-BRED BAY STALLION .-- A gree is of the very best native and imported stock, over fifteen and a half hands high, very handsome and well made, is offered at private sale until Friday, the 24th instant. He has proved himself a capital turf-horse. At present he is a short distance from the city, where he can be seen, and satisfactory referees given as to his pedigree, character, &c. Should he not be disposed of before the day named above, he will on that day, at five o'clock P. M., be offered at auction, in front of Brown's Hotel, Reference is made to june 17—eotsd&c (Glo.)

june 17—eotsd&c (Glo.)

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

THOMAS BALDWIN,

Crowne's Co

june 14—law2mcp Sheriff of Prince-George's Co. P. S. The following persons are authorized to collect and receipt for money due me as Sheriff: Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Nottingham; Mr. Richard L. Humphreys, of Piscataway, and Mr. William Thomas, of Bladensburg. THOMAS BALDWIN.

ECHANICS AND LABORERS.—Two hundred IVE Carpenters, Stone-masons, and Stone-cutters, and one thousand Laborers will find employment on the Green and Barren river navigation throughout the present season, 180 miles of steamboat navigation being now under contract, and to be let in By order of the Board of Com JAS. R. SKILES, President.

Bowling Green, Ky. ISHING PROPERTY FOR SALE.-I will sell the FARM upon which I reside, lying upon the Potomac river, in the lower part of Charles county, Maryland, containing about 380 acres, one-half of which is under a growth of the finest and heaviest timber. The situation is healthy, and the prospect fine and extensive. It is well adapted to the growth

prospect fine and extensive. It is well adapted to the growth of all the various crops usually cultivated in the lower counties of Maryland. The sources for manuring and improving are abundant, and are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other farm in that part of the county. But what especially recommends it at this particular period, is its admirable location for a fishery, though yet untried. It is adjoining to, and immediately below, Swan Point, where there is now a fishery, in most successful operation. It possesses extent of beach, and birth for a seine of almost any length; and from its location necessarily defended from the northerly and easterly winds, to which many of the Petomac landings are much exposed.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and judge for themselves.

Terms made known by application to
F. MATTHEWS,
Near Harris's Lot Post Office, Charles county, Md. may 3-cptf

THE ACE OF DIAMONDS by Randelph's Rob Rov. This very beautiful and high bred Horse will be let to mares the present season, commencing on the 25th of March, and ending on the 10th of July, at his owner's Mill Farm, about one mile above Tenally Town, and four from Georgetown, on the River road, at the very low rate of twenty dollars for bred marcs, each, the season which may be discharged.

Georgetown, on the River road, at the very low rate of eventy dollars for bred mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fifteen dollars, if paid within the season. Fifteen dollars for all other mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid within the season. Thirty dollars for insurance in the first case, and twenty dollars in the second; and 25 cents in each case to the Groom. There is no better bred horse than the Ace of Diamonds. For his pedigree in full see the Turf Register, vol. v, page 267. He ranks, too, among the best of our Race horses, combining speed with great endurance. He has been in the training stables of four respectable gentlemen. 1. Capt. Geo. H. Terrett, of Virginia, who first broke and trained him, and won many races with him, beating some capital horses. Among other things he ith him, beating some capital horses. Among other things he ys of him: "As a race-horse, at all distances, I consider him to best I ever had under my direction.'

2. Dr. Duvall, in a letter to his owner, says, speaking of the Ace: "He is Lignum Vita—to be beaten by few horses, if any, in this country, when right." When with the Doctor, he won, at three heats, over the Central Course, beating some of the fleetest and best nags of the North and South. (See the

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

aw."

4. Mr. Cliver, proprietor of the Washington Course, expres-es a smaller opinion of his game, and adds further: "While in my stable last Fall, (1835,) I was convinced that he was a Racemy stable last Fall, (1835.) I was convinced that he was a Race-horse at all distances; and with that belief I started him for the Jockey Club Purse of \$1000—4 mile heats. In this race he broke down in the second mile of the first heat." For the in-formation of those who are unacquainted with this horse, it may be proper to add, that he is believed to be a little under 15½ hands high; with short legs, and great muscular power. His blood is equal to that of any horse; and good judges pronounce him to be exquisitely beautiful—free from every kind of blemish. His color, a rich dampled chestrut.

A good blue grass pasture, at 50 cents each, per week, will be furnished for marcs, if required, and particular care taken of Il such; but there will be no responsibility for accidents or esapes.

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

Note.—Any one owning a mare whose produce has won a ace of four mile heats, may have her put to the Ace of Diamonds

\* He was lame before starting, having been injured while in aining the preceding Fall. mar 23—2td&w5tcp ISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WIL-LIAM S. BELT & BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mu-

LIAM S. BELT & BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, in any manner whatever, are requested to make immediate payment to EDWARD W. BELT, and all those having claims will present them to him for payment, he being alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

WM. S. BELT, ED. W. BELT, JAMES B. BELT, JAMES B. BELT, JAMES B. BELT, Whence Market and the set of the firm of the set of the firm of the set of the firm of the set of the se

Upper Marlborough, May 23. may 30—3t Upper Marlborough, May 23.

OTICE.—The subscribers having associated themselves in business, under the firm of E. W. & J. B. BELT, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to continue the mercantile business at the old stand lately occupied by W. S. Belt & Brothers, where they intend to keep a general assortment of goods suitable to the country market, and also an assortment of agricultural implements; the whole of which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

JAMES B. BELT.

may 30—3t Upper Marlborough, May 23.

ETTER MISSING.—The unders gned mailed a letter at the Post Office in this city, about the 20th February last, addressed to James C. Wilkins, Esq., No chez, and enclosed therein a promissory note, dated Nate ez, February 9th, 1832, for \$7,660, payable at the Plantes's lank, Natchez, on the 9th February, 1837, drawn by Francis Routh, in favor of John Routh, and by him endorsed, and also Thomas G. Ellis, David Knox, and the advertiser.

David Knox, and the advertiser.

This letter has failed to reach its destination, and is presumed be lost or stolen from the mail. The undersigned cautions all persons from trading for said note, payment thereof having been stopped. It can be of no use to any person but the undersigned; he would, therefore, thank any one, if found, to forward it to James C. Wilkins, Natchez, or to the subscriber, GEO. RALSTON, may 13—w12td&c Philadelphia.

may 13-w12td&e SUPERIOR WATER COLORS.—Just received by the schooner Ann Maria, a very extensive assortment of Osbourn's superior water colors, comprising every shade and

mont, UNDERWOOD, CALHOUN, of Massachusetts, BRIGGS, LAWRENCE, CAMBRELENG, McKIM, GRAVES, McKAY, and was in progress when our last messenger left the Capitol.

ption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Robert Codd, now under arrest, and n custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, be and he is hereby

the hall of the House of Representatives, on the morning of the 11th of June, 1836, while the House was in sesn, reported, in part, that Robert Codd, one of the per-s arrested by the order of the House, has done no act which calls for either censure or punishment on the part the House. The committee therefore recommend the

Which resolution was agreed to.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

writing.

As early as 1809, when Mr. Walsh was a very urgh Review, on the character of French power,

self to literary labor as Editor of the National a writer, especially in the biographical department of the Encyclopedia Americana. It is rather volumes on no less than sixty-four different subjects. Those which accord most strictly with the title of the work, are not, of course, on new so new, and so peculiarly the author's own, as

of Caroline of England, Fauntleroy, and others.' fanciful works, of which it would be undeserved minds which might be listless and idle if not engaged in reading them, it is grateful to see a work like this: a work of a thorough scholar in many languages, familiar with the best writings in all them; and habitually using the best expressions of his own language. The topics interest all classes of readers, who are higher than those who read nothing above the level of romances and novels. There is, also, an excellent tone throughout the work. It is teaching by an acute mind, enriched by learning, observation,

WASHINGTON.

Inferiority of numbers, in almost every instance; raw nd unclad militia; half trained regulars, with short culter.

ry on other articles; and we must conclude this hasty sketch with an expression of thankfulness to the author for instruction and pleasure, rarely to be found in the same space. In another view, this work is welcome. It is in a language which is soon to be that which will be the most read, and the most spoken, and the most distinguished for works of science, literature, and philosophy, throughout the earth. When Enrlishmen and Americans are wise enough to think that they are all members of the same republic of letters, all equally interested in rendering justice to works in the common tongue whether originating on one side or the other of the Atlantic, Mr. Walsh will have that reward for