# GALES & SEATON,

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#### THE ELECTIONS.

Before the issuing of this morning's paper, we had hoped to receive extensive returns of the recent elections in Kentucky and Indiana; but we have been disappointed—especially in regard to those in the latter State.

In Kentucky, the returns which have reached us appear to place the election of the Whig candidate for Governor (Mr. CLARK) beyond doubt. Some eighteen or twenty of the counties from which we have heard, in whole or in part, give him a majority of between four and five thousand, and even the leading Administration paper o. culturate, the Louisville Advertiser, admits that his majority will probably reach twenty thousand; but the same print alleges that this majority has been swelled by ten thousand Jackson votes, which had been pledged to Mr. CLARK before the Jackson candidate was brought out. This is a very lame mode of accounting for the large Whig majority, and will, we suspect, obtain credence with very few. The Whig papers, on the other hand, complain of the great apathy of their party in the election-in some of the counties there not having been polled much more than half of their true strength. They came out, however, in sufficient numbers to insure the victory, reserving the full exertion of their power for the more convenient season and more important Presidential election in November, when it is to be hoped they will turn out in all their might.

In Indiana the elections appear to have excited but little interest. As far as we have heard from them, they resulted favorably to the Whig party. They are extremely partial, however; and favorable as they are, we desire not to encourage undue confidence in them, having often experienced the fallacy of such partial indications. The last received Louisville Journal says, "We have got returns from two or three of the

' nearest counties in Indiana. The results are ' of the most cheering character. In Floyd 'county the Whig Senator and Representative fare elected by overwhelming majorities. Clark county, which heretofore always gave a majority of 400 for the Administration, has now ' elected two Whig Representatives." Some of

the papers from the State itself give the names of members elected, but leave us in the dark as to their political character. The Journal, however, a Whig paper, printed at Indianapolis, the seat of Government, holds a confident tone in regard to the result of the elections. It expresses the belief that the spoils party " has received a blow at the late elections, from which it will never recover.'

The Charleston Courier of the 6th inst. contains a communication from Capt. John Nath, contradicting the report of the destruction of the Florida Light-House. He says it was standing when he passed it on the 31st ult.

A Sign.—There are on the Whig committee for Prince George's county, Md., twenty-seven influential persons who were once Jackson men. but who now go for Harrison against Van Bu-

Splendid Packet Ships.—The magnificent packet ships for Liverpool which have recently been constructed at New York, may well excite admiration if not astonishment. The Pennsylvania, which made her debut on the ocean a few weeks ago, is a perfect palace; and now it appears that tew weeks ago, is a perfect palace; and now it appears that even her glories have been eclipsed, in spite of her name, by the "Oxford," just launched. Every thing that could be devised to render this paragon at once comfortable and splendid, has been placed in requisition. She is nearly 850 tons measurement; 148 feet on deck, 34 beam, and 21½ feet hold. The cabin is about 60 feet in length, finished "ad unguem," particularly that portion set apart for the ladies, as gallantry requires. Among the comforts for passengers is a bathing house on deck, which those who have crossed the ocean will know how to appreciate. The Oxford sails on the 16th, and almost all her state rooms have

The prospects of the Dismal Swamp Canal at Norfolk are any thing but "dismal." The Beacon gives the following:

Trade of the Dismal Swamp Canal. Passed through in July:
Going North—74 Schooners,

13 Lighters, 2 Boats, 44 Rafts,
Going South—71 Schooners,
4 Sloops,
11 Lighters,

The navigation of the Canal will be resumed in September.—Evening Star.

WHEELING, Aug. 12. STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT .- We are informed by the pa gers on the Roanoke, arrived yesterday from below, that on Tuesday last, the steamboat Motto, Captain Bonte, on her way up, ran on a bar at Blennerhassett's Island, and in the act of backing off, one of her boilers burst, by which accident three persons were instantaneously killed, and nine others so badly scalded that they died before the Roanoke left, and five or six others who were lying, it is supposed, fatally injured. The accident occurred about 4 P. M. But one cabin passenger was killed, a Mr. Wm. F. Adams, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who had just graduated at Augusta college, and was on his return home. The accident is wholly attributed to bad management, by the passengers on board at the time.

To the inhabitants on both sides of the river near where

the accident happened, something more than the mere com-pliment of thanks is due for their kindness towards the wounded, in receiving them into their houses, and for their unremitting efforts to mitigate their sufferings

It appears that Rathbun, the Buffalo speculator and for r, had one forged note of one hundred thousand dollars counted at the Bank of the United States in this city. The amount of his forgeries is much greater than was a first supposed.—Philad. Gaz.

## COMMUNICATION. FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The treatment which Gen. Scott has me

ith from the Public, and from the Government,

altogether extraordinary. If the Public would

nly inquire a little into the truth of facts, and uspend its judgment till these can be ascertain-

ed, his friends would not have the least fear for

been raised against him, for what is called "the

ailure of the campaign in Florida," and then

another clamor for his "imputed delay in prose-

uting the Creek war;" and it being now known

hat the President has thought proper to join in

hese censures, by the expression of his disap-

probation of this officer's conduct, there is rea

on to fear that he will be condemned unheard

and his fame blasted, without consideration o

his merits or demerits. The man's only ambi-

tion is for honest same; and if he can be robbed

With regard to the Florida campaign, it is

vell known that the Executive, though warned

beforehand of the disposition of the Seminoles

to war, and of the necessity of sending reinforcements t that frontier, to overawe or suppress them, could never b

convinced that any serious danger or trouble was to be a prehended. The causes of the war have been explained

by documents, called for by Congress at the last session out I have seen very few persons that have read them. The war came, and our forces in that quarter were found wholly

inforcements were now ordered to the point, and Gen Scott was sent thither to take the command. The Public seem to have expected that he should instantaneously an

nihilate the Seminoles, or reduce them to absolute submi-sion; and before he had made, or had time to make, th

east movement, the most unmeasured censures of his ina ivity and mismanagement began to resound through t

vity; much more of inquiring what was the state of his supplies of ammunition or provisions—what were his mean

of collecting them-what were his facilities of transport

country he had to operate in; and what the character of the enemy with whom he had to deal: all these points, ob

jously necessary to be well understood and considered,

ind his enemy and subdue him, as he was expected to

whether that enemy was any where embodied so as to be tangible, or dispersed in impenetrable swamps and ham mocks, where they could be only scented by bloodhounds with which it had not occurred to the War Department to

furnish him, though, to justify the expectation of instanta neous and complete success against such a foe, nothing bu bloodhounds would have enabled him to accomplish th purpose. If, when this transaction comes to be inquire

o, and the truth ascertained, Gen. Scott shall be foun

to have been really wanting in activity in his movements and decision in his plans, I myself shall be content to give him up. I say this, because I have taken all possible pains

to ascertain the truth; and, without pretending to be full informed, (for, indeed, the means of accurate information

are not yet accessible,) yet, so far as I am informed, he deserves the praise of activity and decision, instead of blame for the want of them. I have no doubt he did all

pread out his force to scour as wide a breadth of countres possible, and had "a right wing, centre, and left wing,

osition of troops, in march or in action, can be express He has been censured for not overwhelming his end

my with his superior force, as if he could have destroyed them without finding them; and as if it would have beer

ossible for mortal man to have found them! The Public seem not to have reflected that this is just such a way

is the Maroon war in Jamaica-of all kinds of war, that

which it is most difficult to extinguish by a single effort nowever vigorous and judicious. Gen. Scott has been ridi

culed for going into "summer quarters," though that phrase can only be ridiculous to those who do not know how ap-

vails, in that season, such a malaria there, that to expe

roops, not acclimated as the Indians are, in the open fie

country fever, so well known in the lowlands of the South as deadly a plague as the cholera, which almost annihilated the corps sent out in the Black Hawk war,) would soon

have done the work for the Seminoles. Gen. Scott have been condemned for leaving Middle Florida unprotected

vithout inquiring whether, by any effort within the con

pass of his means, he could have protected it, or whether

war left him responsible for not making the dispositio to protect it. The Tallahasseans burnt him in effigy, f

and though it soon appeared that he only repeated wh

Gov. Call reported to him, the Governor has escaped al blame, and the General remains an object of odium. I am

willing to admit that the imputation was repeated injudiciously, and without due consideration of the situation of

he settlers, the character of the enemy, and their we known modes of warfare—that they came, stealthily,

small parties in the night, or creeping under cover of woo and swamps, to their work of mischief—that their number can never be known, and are always exaggerated—the

ever will be, found, that the first care of men, exposed indian into ad, is to place their families out of reach of darger, abandoning their property to destruction, to preserve

among the Floridians; at least, none to which the brave nen might not have been as liable as the most timid, under similar circumstances. But if the charge was inconside

ately made, and inconsiderately repeated, I wish it to b remembered that it did not originate with Gen. Scott. A

to the criminations and recriminations between the General and Col. Read, I really know nobody who so much a

pretends to any certain knowledge of the circumstances inless Col. Read's imputations upon Gen. Scott, on the

hall be regarded as proof. I shall not be guilty of the njustice towards Col. Read, of pronouncing him culpable

s the kind of injustice I complain of in others toward

Gen. Scott; as to whom it is but too apparent that calun

ny and prejudice are outrunning truth, justice, and reason General Scott was called from Florida by order of th

would have been apt to infer, from the confiding this new service to him, that the Executive, best informed of all the

facts, had seen nothing to blame in his Florida campaign But natural as such reasoning would have been, it would

have led to an erroneous conclusion. If the Globe had not "excused General Scott's unfortunate Florida cam-

echagrin of the President, whose confidence had proved him to the command?"—General Scott would, prob

ly, never have been entrusted with the conduct of the

The General hastened to the new theatre of his opera

Government, and sent to conduct the Creek war.

I have seen no evidence

heir wives and children.

harging the frontier settlers of Middle Florida with p

or woods, is to expose them to certain destruction. Sen. Scott had not gone into "summer quarters,"

of that, life itself will be of no value to him.

his reputation. But a general clamor having

GENERAL SCOTT .- The public press has for some time been very active in discussing the conduct of this commander in prosecuting the Indian war in the South. We have not ourselves participated in this discussion further than to place before our readers all authentic information on the subject, official or otherwise, leaving them to draw their own inferences both in regard to the management of the war, and the merits of the officers engaged in prosecuting it. We should have been content to continue

this course, especially as Gen. Scott's official conduct is soon, we presume, to undergo judicial investigation; but some of our public prints, and numerous individuals in private, having prejudged the General, and freely censured his proceedings in the South, a friend of his has stepped forward to vindicate his conduct from some of the more popular themes of condemna tion, and has appealed to us for admission into our columns. We see no impropriety in an attempt to protect the fair fame-more dear to him than life-of a veteran and gallant officer from premature, if not unmerited blame, and we therefore give a place to the communication of A. B. with this single remark, due to both parties, that General Scott is alike ignorant of the origin of the article, and innocent of any agency, direct or indirect, in producing it.

Intelligence has reached us, via Arkansas, that the Mexicans had destroyed Robertson's Colony in Texas; that the whole frontier is in arms; and that Gen. Gaines had ordered the 7th infantry and the dragoons to march on Nacogdoches. He had also called on Arkansas for 1,000 men.—Public Advertiser.

The accuracy which has been attained by mechanical science in the construction of timepieces-reaching, indeed, for all practical purpoes, absolute perfection-may be ranked among the wonders of the age. The annexed paragraph on the subject is taken from the United

CHRONOMETERS .- The British Government allows a prenium, annually, of £5,000 to the manufacturers of the sest Chronometers, on a trial of twelve months. This va-uable instrument has attained the highest state of perfecion. At a recent award of premiums, several were found o have erred in their ratio only 65, 68, and 79 hundredths if a second in 12 months. The 1st, 2d and 3d premiums of a second in 12 months. The 1st, 2d and 3d premiums were awarded to these three. The great perfection this instrument has been brought to convinces us that no vessel should be sent to sea without a good chronometer to aid a ascertaining the longitude.

Underwriters should insure at a less premium when good chronometers are on board the vessel to be insured. It is upusand for a British vessel to put to say without the

t is unusual for a British vessel to put to sea without a urteen on board, nine of which were said to be sent out

Seamen for the Exploring Expedition.—The New York Evening Star of Thursday contains the following notice:

"A rendezvous for shipping from 600 to 700 select seamen for the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition is now open in this city. Captain Jones, we learn, has been here for several days superintending the preparations, and

her branch of the naval service of the United States. "Every true-hearted sailor will wish for a service from expedition and first voyage of discovery from the United States, will be a thing to boast of as long as a man lives. We have no doubt that Congress will ultimately award double pay to every man who shall have performed the

We are much pleased to hear that the stock in the Greenwood Gold Mine, near Fredericksburg, is nearly all taken, and the books will doubtless be closed in a day or two. This shows the enterprise of our citizens. The stock of severable valuable mines, both gold and copper, has, within a few weeks past, been taken up here; and we have no doubt these mines will almost as soon as put into operation, abundantly repay the holders of the stock .- Richmond Com-

Discovery of the early history of Maryland .-David Ridgely, Esq. State Librarian of Maryland, has, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, made a thorough search of the archives of the State, and been rewarded for his exertions by the discovery of several highly interesting documents, illustrative of the early history of the revolutionary struggle. The Frederick Herald says:

Among the papers discovered are, the manuscript proceedings of a meeting of delegates appointed by the several counties of the Province of Maryland, in that city, on the 2d day of July, 1775, and continued in session till 14th August ensuing. Of this document, the Librarian says is the continued in session till 14th August ensuing. August ensuing. Of this document, the Librarian says:
"The rescue of this document alone from loss and de cay is worth all the labor and expense that have been b red throughout the whole of the research. It is the corner-stone of the republican history of Maryland, and

upon which the superstructure of our present form of government has been so successfully and happily reared.
"This assembly created and appointed the council of safety for the province, and took such other decisive measures as ere virtually a declaration of independence."
Mr. McMahon, in his Historical View of Maryland,

In closing the history of the conventional govern that the State has not in her archives, unless very recently tained, a single memorial of its existence or operatio Also, they have discovered the proceedings of the conention of 1775 and '76; of the councils of safety from '76 77; of the lower House of the province from 1714 to 1792; original letters from such distinguished men as Patrick Henry, John Hancock, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin one, Paca, &c. &c. upon subjects connected with the mmon cause of the colonies; lists of officers of Maryland line: treaties of Indians: muster rolls, &c

CANAL TOLLS .- The tolls collected on the New York canals from the 15th to the 31st of July, seventeen days, amount to the sum of \$108,608. The whole collections for July amount to \$194,010, being \$33,013 more than

in the celerity of accomplishment. In fact and in substance, the General's success has been completely answerable to the hopes he formed, and the expectations he held out in those private confidential letters. His success in the Creek war was as rapid as any reasonable man could expect, and as complete as heart could desire, unless, indeed, there be those who wished not only that the Creeks should be subdued, but that they should be slaughtered. I is attributable to his system of measures; though, of course I deny not to the officers and soldiers under his comman

their due share of merit in the execution.

Not many days before the information reached this cit. of the first body of some thousand or twelve hundred Creeks surrendering themselves unconditionally, a rumo got affoat that General Scott had been recalled; and thi rumor was soon confirmed. To the public at large, th ason of that measure yet remained a secret. It has at night been given to the nation by the editor of the Globe, Scott was founded on the following letter of Gen. Jesup:

"FORT MITCHELL, ALABAMA, JUNE 20, 1836. campaign investigated. There was force sufficient at Tuskegee, Columbus, or at this place, one week after our arrival, to have put an end to this war, if it had been properly used; but it was thought necessary to adopt a splendid plan of campaign upon paper, and make every thing bend to it. To have waited the d-velopments of that plan would have left nothing to defend; lloodshed and conflagration would have pervaded entire counties of Alabama. If not arrested by General Scott, I shall apply to be relieved, for I disapprove entirely the course he has hrought proper to pursue, and bolieve that his delay has been destructive of the best interests of the country. "Let the President see this letter; he, I am sure, will approve the promptness with which I have acted, when he shall be sensible that I have, by the movement I have made, trandullized the whole Alabama frontier.

"With my respectful compliments to Mrs. Blair and your

"FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq. Washington City. "Endorsement on the back of the letter.

"Referred to the Secretary of War, that he forthwith order General Scott to this place, in order that an inquiry be had in to the unaccountable delay in prosecuting the Creek war, and the failure of the campaign in Florida. Let General Jesus

It is impossible to read this letter without seeing that i betrays Gen. Jesup's consciousness that the measures he was pursuing when "his progress was arrested" were con-trary to what he is pleased to call Gen. Scott's "splended plan of campaign on paper;" in other words, that he was wilfully deviating from and counteracting the plans of his Gen. Scott "censured him in the most unmeasured and unwarrantable manner" for what, doubtless, Gen. Scot

over such conduct in an inferior without strong co den. Scott's: that "he was in full march with a force su had not been "thought necessary to adopt a splendid plar of campaign upon paper, and make every thing bend to it: that "to have awaited the developments of that plan, would have left nothing to defend; bloodshed and conflagration eason for military operations in that country; that there | completely successful; that the developments of that plan have indeed left nothing to defend, but only because it tured every thing; and that Gen. Scott's imputed delay has not been destructive of the best interests of the cou ue he has ever been esteemed to be, how must be fe now, when he sees that his unfavorable opinions of Ger Scott's plans, and the President's faith in them, have bee of the one well, and confiding in the character which fam

coner forgive Gen. Jesup, than he will forgive himself.

The Globe says: "It is apparent, from Gen. Jesup's le ter to us, that he expected to be arrested by Gen. Scott of his command, and call for an investigation of them his elf. It seems he wished to communicate the motives is conduct to the President, and he felt that he could n do this through an official channel, without inculpating Gen. Scott in such a manner as would put him under the necessity of subjecting that officer to a court martia Standing in the relation of second in command, we infe that Gen. Jesup did not choose to take a course which could be construed into an attempt to supplant his supe rior." If such were really the motives and purposes Gen. Jesup's letter, it is curious to see how completely the President misunderstood and disappointed the design. Hinstantly, and (the Globe says) without consulting the S "that an inquiry be had into the unaccountable delay in prosecuting the Creek war, and the failure of the campaign in Florida. Let Gen. Jesup assume the command." Gen Jesup's letter, then, worked an effect directly contrary the design which the Globe attributes to him: he did, by that letter, supplant his superior; he did, by it, so inculpate Gen. Scott as to subject him to a court of inquiry at least, if not to a court martial.

least, it not to a court margial.

The Globe, after suggesting, as an inference of its own that Gen. Jesup wished to avoid what might be construed. into an attempt to supplant his superior, proceeds:

"He therefore stated his determination 'to apply to be r lieved,' and, if not arrested by Gen. Scott on the charges pr paign, and brought forward every palliating circumstance to relieve him from its consequences—the indignation of the South, universal dissatisfaction among the People, and Ing between them, and offending one or the other. Gene Jesup's letter was an informal communication, intended to sure him that he would ask to be relieved. This voluntary sure him that he would ask to be relieved. This voluntary retirement would at once have put an end to the divided councils, which were likely to produce disasters in the Creek campaign, and have left the field of glory to General Scott. In
doing this, General Jesup, it seems, felt it due to himself to
indicate the ground on which he meant to defend himself
against the charges which produced his resolution; and that
he might not be considered as preferring official charges against
his superior, which would call upon him to require his arrest
in the midst of a campaign, he addressed his note to an unofficial person—the Editor of the Globe.

"Upon reading the communication, the President thought fit is give a turn to the controversy which we did not anticipate in handing the letter. He considered it due to the public in-

sall Gen. Scott. What those charges were, appears to other paragraph of the Globe's expose: "He [Gen sup] knew that Gen. Scott had transmitted to the Wax spartment letters in which were lodged the heavies rges against him; that he was charged with pushin Alabama troops into the midst of the Creek country the Alabama troops into the midst of the Creek country, against orders; that he was charged with bringing them into a situation where he had every reason to suppose they would starve; that he was charged with bringing upon General Scott the danger of a mutiny among the Georgia troops, who were impatient for action, and were ready to break through the restraints of Gen. Scott's plan, to reach the enemy; and, finally, that he was charged with failing to communicate, and of deranging the whole scheme of the cammaion." Now Gen. Icsup, in his letter to Mr. Blair. ampaign." Now, Gen. Jesup, in his letter to Mr. Blair slainly admits and justifies his disobedience of Gen. Scott's orders. And the President takes part with the inferior oncer who disobeyed, against the superior who companied of disobedience! "Ite disapproved of Gen. Scott's conduct of the campaign," (which, in the result, has refuted his opinion of it, for it has proved most provokingly successful:) "he approved General Jesup's," (which, whatever it was, or whatever were its merits, has not been tested by experiment:) "and, as he was obliged to put down a disception which threatened to was the campaign be instantly sension which threatened to mar the campaign, he instantly wrote his order on Gen. Jesup's letter, without consulting the Secretary, or any body else." I verily believe it. If he had consulted the Secretary, or any other reasonable man, I doubt if he would have been advised to take sides with I doubt if he would have been advised to take sides with disobedience, however guiltless the motive, against authority, however injudiciously exercised—"to reverse the positions assumed by the two Generals," and, under such circumstances, "to hold Gen. Scott to accountability, and make Gen. Jesup the accuser." Even Mr. Blair "did not anticipate" such "a turn to the controversy." But (says the same Mr. Blair) "if there had been any difficulty of determining as to the General whom he [the President] would employ in the further prosecution of the war, Gen. Jesup's letter relieved him from the invidious office of choosing between them, and offending one or the

office of choosing between them, and offending one or th her. Gen. Jesup's letter was an informal communica on, intended to assure him that he would ask to be re itled to respect, and Gen. Scott having no feelings to be wounded, the President had no difficulty in recalling the e, and giving the command to the other! Is this was sense? or want of decency? or want of feeling? want of all? It must be very gratifying to Gen. Scott and his friends, to know that, in the opinion of the Presi-dent, and of his privy councillor, Mr. Blair, he is beneath the worm that is trod on, and has no right, even if he had

When the editor of the Globe says that "the voluntary retirement" of Gen. Jesup "would at once have put an end to the divided councils, which were likely to produce ether he intends to intimate that it was Gen. Jesup notive for a voluntary retirement, that the field of glor yould thus be left open to Gen. Scott, or that the effect en. Jesup's voluntary retirement, being to leave the field glory to Gen. Scott, constituted the President's motiv of glory to Gen. Scott, constituted the President's motive for preventing Gen. Jesup's voluntary retirement, by recalling Gen. Scott, and giving Gen. Jesup the command. The latter is, in fact, far the most probable; but I suppose the passage was not meant to be intelligible.

General Jesup's letter, unprecedented in itself, was, in a manner, equally unprecedented, though intended for the President, addressed to Mr. Blair, the editor of the Globe;

sons; which, however, are at cross purposes with the fetter steelf, and with the President's conduct. The Globe says: 'Gen. Jesup was our [Mr. Blair's] next door neighbor while he remained with his family in the city; and from the friendly relation which always subsisted between us, he his superior, which would call upon him to require his ar-rest in the midst of a campaign, he addressed his letter to an unofficial person, the editor of the Globe." The let-ter was indeed addressed to Mr. Blair, but it was expressly intended for the President, and Gen. Jesup must have known that if, in the President's opinion, the charges in the letter required the arrest of Gen. Scott, that would follow. and so the President considered it, for "he deemed it preper to hold Gen. Scott to accountability, and make Ger Jesup the accuser;" and, moreover, he sent the letter to the War Department to be filed, as an official document, to was Department to be med, as an one of the recent of the Globe, as a public journalist, would do him justice!" Was the letter sent to him to be published? Was it the public journalist, whose approbation and support he wished to forestall and secure? Hear what he says himself: "Let the President see this letter; he, I am sure, will approve the promptness with which I have acted, when he shall be sensible that I have, by the movement I have made, tranquillized the whole Alabama frontier." It was the President's approbation, then, at which the letter aimed. Gen. Jesup, by living next door neighbor to Mr. Blair, Gen. Jesup, by living next door neighbor to Mr. Blai might have become acquainted with his place in the Pres the proper hand through which to communicate his lette War Department his complaints or censures of Gen Jesup's conduct; and Gen. Jesup had an undoubted righ to lay before the Department whatever matters of vindica would have been military and regular. But to enter the palace by the back door; to go up the back stairs from the kitchen; to take to his aid the vilest and most malignant

"Did this become a soldier? this become Whom armies followed, and a nation loved!" Considering the character which Gen. Jesup has always borne, he was one of the last men among the many honor able and virtuous officers of our gallant little Army, from whom I should have expected such a proceeding. I can not help thinking that his letter was written under the sting of Gen. Scott's censures of him; that it was dictated inted at in the Richmond Enquirer is true—that all miunderstanding between them was removed at their very first personal interview, and that Gen. Jesup desired to withdraw his letter. But the mischief was done: the President had recalled Gen. Scott, and set the mark of his gh displeasure upon him; and he will now destroy h eputation, if he can; for whomsoever he has once injured nat person he has never failed to exert his utmost efforts

to ruin, or to reduce to the meanest submission, as it hought it necessary to maintain the prestige of his own There are some of the slaves of the President, who ye are not unfriendly to Gen. Scott, and would express their sense of his wrongs, if they dared. These are cautioning the real friends of Gen. Scott to keep cool, and to beware with raising a clamor about the absence of the Secretar of War, and with having shown Gen. Jesup's letter (c which he had procured a copy) to the Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer. I have no idea that there is: shadow of truth in these charges; and, as the editor of the Globe has got a copy of Gen. Jesup's letter, (now made official and on file in the War Office,) I cannot see

why any other editor may not have procured a copy also; that is, if Mr. Blair be really an unofficial person. But

Gen. Scott had a strict right to have the circumstances at tending his recall made known to his countrymen; and

he pleased. The utmost delicacy is required of him, by those who keep no measures towards him. And, seeing that he has been recalled with such an expression of the President's disapprobation as must aggravate whatever of public disatisfaction exists against him; seeing "the universal dissatisfaction of the People" proclaimed by the official organ of the Government as the surest way to create, if it does not exist, and fix that sentiment in their minds; seeing his fame traduced, and his military conduct impugned in the public prints, and sedulously held up as an object of ridicule and odium—his friends would be wanting not make an effort to awaken the national sense of justice to wards a most meritorious officer and a virtuous man, and to show the Public that truth, reason, and right require them to suspend their judgment till that investigation which now must take place shall put them in possession of all WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5, 1836.

#### FROM FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, AUG. 3. ANOTHER BATTLE. - Yesterday afternoon an express arrived in town with intelligence that a battle had taken place in the morning, at six o'clock, at Ridgeley's mill, near the mouth of Black Creek, between a detachment of United States troops, 15 in number, under command of Lieut.

Herbert, and a party of 36 Indians. Lieut. Herbert left here on Wednesday last, to escort 40 led horses to Garey's ferry, and reached that place in safety the next day. . He was on his return, in the steamboat Essayons, to Picolata. When the boat arrived opposite the mill, he landed in a small boat with nine of his men, with a view of going to Mr. Travers's plantation, whose house had been burnt the day previous, and making an examination. On landing he discovered fresh moccasin tracks, and took up the pursuit. He soon fell in with a party of fifteen or twenty Indians, whom he immediately attacked. He was joined by the remainder of his command as speedily as possible, and at the same time the enemy were reinforced by about 25 more warriors. The Indians made two attempts to turn the flanks of Lieut. Herbert, but were gallantly beaten back, and after a warm action, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes, the enemy were driven into a hammock, from which they did not the steamboat, and was under way, when they came to the river bank, and fired upon the boat. After driving them into the hammock, and the ammunition being nearly exhausted, Lieut. Herbert, from the superior force and position of the enemy, did not think it prudent to follow them.

Five of his men were wounded-none of them dangeously. It is thought that six of the enemy were killed and wounded, as they were seen to fall, and a negro, who acted as guide, and who understood the Indian tongue, said he heard them repeatedly call, during the action, for men

This is one of the most brilliant affairs that has occurred during the war, and we hope that the current of disaster with which we had to contend hitherto is about to turn, and successes follow in the place of misfortune.

We have just learned that the companies reached Picolata, and finished crossing the river at 8 o'clock this morning. Lieut. Herbert's detachment have just arrived with

# FROM TEXAS.

We learn, generally, that the Mexicans, to the number never return. The latter we think it most probable that they will do. But this oath speaks very little regard for Santa Ana and his officers in the power of the Texans. We perceive that Gov. Fulton, of Arkansas, has called out a thousand militia, for an object of which we are not yet informed, but, perhaps, contingently connected with

We are informed by a gentleman who left Natchitoches ast Saturday, July 16th, that the tide of emigration towards Texas is immense; the whole country is swarming with men. General Houston has not yet joined the army; and Major Gen. Lamar remains commander-in-chief. The tug of war is yet to come, and we anxiously await the result.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday last, ROBERT RAL-STON, Esq. in his 75th year. "Mr. R. (says the National Gazette,) was long one of our most eminent and successful merchants, and most earnest philanthropists. der his decease a subject of sincere regret."

At Tampa Bay, in Florida, on the 13th June last, NICHOLAS SUMMER, Esq. of Newberry District, S. C., the orderly Sergeant of Capt. Hargrove's Company of Mounted Volunteers. And at the same place, on the 16th June, JOHN SUMMER, Esq. a younger brother of

Nicholas, and also a volunteer in the same Company.

Both had been carefully educated at the South Carolina
College, and both had profited by their opportunities, being
good scholars and intelligent gentlemen. The eldest, Mr.
Nicholas Summer, had been a few years at the Bar, and
was engaged in a profitable and increasing practice. The younger brother (John) was a Student of Law in his brother's office, and with him rellied at the former! office, and with him, rallied at the first call for the rescue of our suffering countrymen in Florida. In the camp, the of our suffering countrymen in Florida. In the camp, the many good qualities and soldierly deportment of these gallant young men endeared them to all their associates in arms, who mingle their tears with those of their worthy father and his distressed family.

The circumstances attending their deaths are not less affecting than honorable to their memory. Nicholas was wounded, in a skirmish with the Seminoles, on the 30th Manhier the seminoles, on the 30th Manhier the seminoles.

Wouthed, in a skillings with the Selmidies, of the Soun March, in charging a hammock near Micanopy's Town; his thigh was broken by a rifle ball. He was removed to Tampa Bay, where the army encamped until the middle of April. His friends were cheered with the belief that he march, anticipated his early recovery; appearances had deceived them; the wound broke out afresh, in attempting to remove him to a vessel, to be conveyed homewards; am-putation became necessary, and even that, unhappily, was unavailing. For two months and a half amongst strangers, amidst the discomforts of a camp in the savage wilderness, and under the burning sun of Florida, he suffered, with the fortitude of a soldier and a Christian, tortures worse than a thousand deaths in the field of battle. John Summer remained to watch over and attend upon him. The fatigues of body and anxiety of mind undergone during more than two months' faithful attendance in that baleful climate proved too powerful for his constitution. A few days before the death of Nicholas, he became sick; that event gave a fatal blow to his fortitude; and three days after it, he sunk, broken kearted into the grave a victim of developing to ken-hearted, into the grave, a victim of devoted affection to his beloved brother. Thus have perished prematurely, in a distant land and amongst strangers, two young, pure, and noble hearts, far away from those who loved and honored

Such are some of the fruits of a war brought on by a cruel policy towards the unoffending children of the forest, to whom was denied the poor privilege of inhabiting quietly their swamps and hammocks, and sentenced to banishment to a distant and strange country.

ELISHA STEVENS.

Late of Massachusetts, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, POINT COUPEE, LOUISIANA,

right; therefore, to show Gen. Jesup's letter to whomsoever

ions, sanguine and confident of success, and wrote private letters to his intimate friends, manifesting that temper temper which Frederick of Prussia called "the very in the collections for July of last year. stinct of courage." These letters were published; and because success was not accomplished, punctually to the very Frost in August.—The Albany Evening Journal says there was frost in that vicinity on Thursday night last.

Among others of the canons of our politica

faith, that have come to be regarded with as much reverence as the injunctions in the Decalogue, is the power, every where claimed and seldom dared to be denied, titled the Right of Instruction. Let a few views be suggested, in opposition to this claim of power.

First. It should be remembered by those who argue that this power of right belongs to the People, that it certainly has, for the most part been viciously and dangerously used, and seldom or never through a pure love of country to prevent the aggressions of rulers, or to secure in the hands of the People those powers and privileges which they value so highly—the end proposed to be answered by its exercise. That this is true, it is too notorious to prove, by detailing facts. Few salutary effects have been produced. On the contrary, it has been used as a means of accomplishing party measures. This whether the danger of the exercise of the power, in this way, may not be greater than the benefits to be derived from what the advocates of the to the first point, the experience of the pastproving, beyond doubt, an increased and increasing depravity in our political character-

it may be said, is an abuse, to which every thing is liable. But it deserves to be considered whether this abuse (so called) will not be in all time, and power consider its legitimate application. As justifies the presumption that the present times will not be materially improved in morality and patriotism, and that the right claimed, therefore, which has been heretofore, will be henceforward exercised for the purposes of party, and not for the good of the country; for the advancement of individuals who love themselves better than the *State*. In popular Govern-ments, there will ever be a high degree of party spirit, more wiolent and excessive, at times, than usual, under the influence of which all measures and plans, if they are party measures, can be executed. Parties are tremulous bodies and a touch vibrates through the whole frame. malice or ambition suggests, is supported by the partisan'devoted adherents. While the Right of Instruction is re cognised, the temptation will be ever offered to ambitious and factious demagogues, by presenting false views and exciting party animosities; by rousing the deep-rooted and erroneous prejudices of the People; by seizing upon any hasty and ill-considered expression of their will, to aggrandize and exalt themselves, though, in so doing, they may inflict vital wounds upon the Constitution and liberties of their country. Can these instructions, conducted under make the country. such circumstances, be given with judgment, deliberation and independence of spirit? The existence of this h party excitement—prompting to all that is immoral, illegand unconstitutional—is sufficiently dangerous, sufficiently dange provided with means for effecting its purposes, without the engine. As to the second point I consider the danger the liberties of the country greater, from this abuse, than the benefits to be derived from an honest use of the power. What are the benefits? It is said that the exercise or possession of this right securely guards the treasure of the People's rights. But is there not a sufficient guard with out this? [It may be remarked here, that the People this country will never become slaves, in consequence power being wrested from them—they may wilfully, yet blindly, confer absolute power upon some one man.] The control (independent of that which this right gives) that is exercised over rulers, arising from their fear of the dis-pleasure of the People, from the anxiety to do that which

will please, and thus secure their re-election or reappoint ment to honorable and lucrative offices, as well as from th ment to honorable and lucrative offices, as well as from the knowledge that they themselves are to feel the burden of their acts, if there be any burden, is sufficient to keep ther within bounds; while, at the same time, it is not at all probable, from the nature of our institutions, that it can often happen that the deliberately formed decision of the Peopl will be at variance with the opinions of those whom the have elected. True, during the term of the Representative's service sudden\* changes or expressions of the popula will may often occur; but these are so frequently erroncouthat it would endanger the best interests of the country, in the Representative were bound to carry them out; and it is to subserve these sudden impulses that this right has been to subserve these sudden impulses that this right has been contended for; to counteract their action, is one ground for denying the right. Admitting, then, that, on an occasion when there should be a difference of opinion upo some important measure under consideration, between the opinion of the electors and that of the elected, the Peopl would rightly and wisely instruct, (and such an occurrence is not within my knowledge,) yet, as this can occur so seldom, of what great practical utility is this right? How can it be called the "bulwark of our liberties?" The argument by which it is attempted to be shown that

this is a principle altogether consistent with, and, indeed, a necessary consequent from, the nature of our Government, is this: that the majority of the People should, of right, rule, and that all power belongs properly to them. Yet, at the very threshold, it must strike us that although the majority may per force effect their will, yet there rests no natural or civil right with them to do every thing that they may desire. Was it right that the demons of the French Revolution (who were the majority) dealt death and desolation around them? Our Government, to be sure, is founded upon the general principle that power spri-from the People; but this doctrine is not so sweeping its operation as to include the power in question, if it can be shown to be unconstitutional, and "irreconcileable with the first principles of representative government."

on has for its object the remedying, among

others, of the following evils:

1st. The unfitness of the great mass of men, because of their want of sufficient knowledge and culture, and of the means of arriving at correct conclusions, to legislate for

2d. Their liability to be led by demagogues, and to be operated upon by false representations.

The exercise of the right (as claimed) of interference on

the part of the People to control the action of their rulers, defeats, in a measure, the end of representation. If it is practised, many of the evils, it is manifest, of the want of

practised, many of the evils, it is manifest, or the want of representation will prevail where it exists.

For, first: As to the unfitness of the great mass to instruct properly upon difficult and abstruse points, or even upon the ordinary subjects of legislative consideration, I imagine the position that they are not, in consequence of their situation in life, properly qualified by education, or provided with the means of determining what is for the good of the country, will hardly be questioned by intelligent men any where. When to this incapacity is added the influence which base and ignorant men can exercise upon the People, by exciting false prejudices, and falsely advising them; when is added the absolute power which the worst of men, almost every where, have of forming the the worst of men, almost every where, have of forming the opinions, and directing the action of that portion of the people in their immediate neighborhood, according to order or intimations received from the higher officers in the army mations received from the higher officers in the arm of demagogues; we can form quite a clear idea of the char acter of the instructions that, under such circumstances

De Loime, in his Essay upon the Constitution of England marks: "What rendered the institution of the Tribune remarks: of the people in Rome totally ineffectual in the event, verthe power which the people reserved to themselves of proving or rejecting any resolutions which the forme should propose." The people met to consider the proposi tions and acts of their Tribunes, and were then liable to be affected by all those influences which the high officers in th

\*The Legislature of Virginia, of 1834—'35 declared, in a resolution, "that the recent act of the President of the United States, exerting a control over the public deposites, &c. &c. was a dangerous and alarming assumption of power." The Legislature of '35—'36 ordered a resolution to be offered and sustained by their Senators, expunging one of the same import as the above, that had been passed in the Senate; and it is well known that they regarded that resolution as untrue. I instance this to show that the decision of one or other of the Legislatures and of the People, at different times, was wrong, and to draw this conclusion, that the means, viz. by instructing, of giving force to erroneous doctrines, should not be regarded with favor. There are numerous instances of sudden changes similar to this; and are all instructions, that are erroneous, when given under this sudden excitement, mere abuses?

sudden excitement, mere abuses? † The argument offered does not go to the denying the propriety of entrusting with the People the power of electing their own rulers. The selection of men to represent the People would, for manifest reasons, be more generally correct than the advice and instructions of the People to their representatives; and, in addition, (provided this right is not asserted,) the evils referred to are remedied by this selection. ate and the vilest popular leaders could bring to bear, and

thus the benefit of the institution was lost.

Again: Legislation should have reference to the good of the whole, rather than to the particular portions. Thus, suppose the delegates from some ten or twelve of the counties in a particular section of the State were instructed to in its operation over the State: they believe they are un wisely advised; deem it, as bearing upon the whole State, injurious to its interests; shall they do the bidding of their onstituents? Representatives are not to do the will o heir particular constituents: in order to determine what i the voice of the *majority*, and to take *that* as their rule of action, *each* should do that which, in his prudence and

wisdom, he considers will benefit the whole State.

Our Congress and Legislatures are deliberative bodies, formed for the purpose of weighing and examining all subjects that may come before them. Having all the means of judging properly, are not they more fit to act than the great mass of their constituents, who do not take the time or trouble, much less are able or love the data, the materials rouble, much less are able, or have the data, the materials, which to decide correctly?

Which to decide correctly?
Upon the whole, it appears that, since there can be no insistency (as has been sought to be shown) between the powers of instructing electors and those powers which must, by plain demonstration, be implied in the title repre-

The representative, according to the above views, is not the mere agent of the People. He is not appointed merely to remedy the inconvenience and trouble attending the assemblages of large masses of the People; he is their sub-

semblages of large masses of the People; he is their substitute, endowed with all their powers.

That this power will always be claimed and used, those have reason to fear who know how tenacious and greedy the People ever are to obtain and keep all in their own hands. In truth, deny them this right, and, even then, their will remains still powerful; and, by holding overthose whom they have elected, the rod of their displeasure, they will, for the most part, insure obedience to their biddings; and it is on this reason; that the Picht of Instruction are and it is on this account that the Right of Instruction can never, in practice, be a great danger (though considerable to the liberties of the country.

#### THE CONTENTED EASY MAN.

We have lived much in the world, mixed with all class s and descriptions, and yet it has been our lot to meet but ne thoroughly contented man; and, as Byron says " pri-

vate examples are as good as any," take his portrait:

EPHRAIM EASY was the only son of a gentleman-farmer, who cultivated his own land. When a child, his quiescent lisposition was quite remarkable. He never cried for toys like other children; played no mischievous pranks; ate when it was given to him, and slept whenever he could. At school, he never showed the least desire to be distinguished, either in the sports of his fellows, or in his class. Growing too big for school, and, unlike other youngsters, manifesting no disposition to see the world, he was removed to his father's farm, where, taking root, in course of time, he sprouted into a man. The death of his father oon after, put him in possession of his estate. Still

"He soundly slept the night away, And just did nothing all the day." And just did nothing all the day."

But Ephraim's philosophic temper did not at all tend to the improvement of his worldly affairs; his servants did little or nothing, and were paid for it; those who bought his stock paid him less than any one else; his friends plundered, and called him an easy, clever fellow, and admired his contentedness. In the midst of a busy world, Ephraim smoked at his case. He had, to be sure, some vague idea that all was not as it should be, but then he found great consolation in the favorite proverb that "when things come consolation in the favorite proverb that " when things come to the worst they usually mend." A few more years, and a bad harvest put Ephraim's proverb to the test: things came to the worst, but unfortunately did not mend; his land went off under the hammer; he could not work, and so went to the poor-house. If this touched any dormant spark of pride, it was soon over; and poor Ephraim is still perfectly content! and all his cares and all his toils are summed up in Prior's two lines summed up in Prior's two lines-

"He eats, and drinks, and sleeps—what then? Why eats, and drinks, and sleeps again." Surely, there are many degrees of happiness superior to such a state.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

OUTHE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—The undersigned respectfully offers he self to the citizens of Prince George's County as a candidate the next Sheriffulty, and pledges himself, if elected, to dischat the duties of that office with industry, honesty, and a water water than the country of the country o idelity to the public interest. SAMUEL FOWLER, may 10-tf

P. MAURO & SON—SALE UNDER THE DECREE OF AMEL CANADA AND THE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscribers will offer for sale, by public anction, or Theorem. number 1, in Square 770, in the City of Washington, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the line of South N Street, a the distance of forty feet from the Southeast corner of said square thence, running due West of the line of said street, forty feet thence, running North, one hundred feet; thence, due East forty feet; and thence, one hundred feet, to the beginning; with the two Brick Houses thereon. This property is very advantageously situated, near the termination of the Canal at the Eastern Branch, which is now in the progress of a final completion, so as to be rendered navigable for boats and craft throughout its whole extent within the city.

o as to be rendered navigable for location whole extent within the city.

The terms of sale are, one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, and ratification of the sale by the Courts, the Trustee will convey said propert to the purchaser or purchasers. Sale on the premises at five the Trustee.

o the purchaser or purchasers. Sale on the premises a coccess P. M. By authority of the Trustee.
P. MAURO & SON, aug 17-3tawts

SPLENDID LOTTERIES. Virginia (Leesburg) Lottery, No. 5. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. August 27, 1836. 75 No. Lottery, 12 drawn ballots. Splendid Prizes:

\$30,000, \$8,000, 4,000, 3,000, and 100 prizes of 1,000, &c.
Tickets \$10; halves \$5; quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets, \$130.
Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Virginia (Wheeling) Lottery, CLASS No. 5, for 1826.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Sept. 17, 1836.
75 No. Lottery, 14 drawn ballots. \$30,000, 15,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets, \$120.

Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Virginia (Norfolk) Lottery, Class No. 6, for 1836. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Sept. 24, 1836. 75 No. Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

GRAND SCHEME. \$30,000, 8,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,017. 100 prizes of 1,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,017.
100 prizes of 1,000, &c.,
Tickets only \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets, \$130.
Halves and Quarters in proportion.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. \$60,000, \$30,000, \$20,000. Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class A, for 1836. To be drawn October 19th, 1836, at Wilmington, Delaware. 75 No. Lottery, 12 drawn ballois. SPLENDID CAPITALS.

1	splendid prize	of	mark s		that is take	\$60,000
1	ditto	*110	a detection	328 · 1 4	1000-2000	30,000
1	ditto	•	-		-	20,000
1	ditto	1		0.00		11,340
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2	ditto	•			-	2,000
5	ditto		-	-		1,500
5	ditto	-			SERVICE STREET	1,000
0	ditto	268	DE DI		500 mg	600
6	ditto	-	2 2 2 3 4	Made To		300
	Besides many of \$200, 150, 100, &c. &c.					
Lowest prize \$20.						

Tickets only \$20; halves \$10; quarters \$5.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$260

Do do half do 130

Do do half do 655 do half do do quarter do

For Tickets and Shares in the above splendid lotteries, addres
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
(Successors of Yates & Melntyre,) Washington Cirv.
The drawings will be punctually sent to all who orderickets as above. aug 4-2aw2wd&cif

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE MASSACHUSETTS AND THE PRESIDENCY .- WO not unfrequently hear from our political friends expressions of regret that Massachusetts, good old Massachusetts, so strong in her opposition to Mr. Van Buren, should have rallied around any other standard than that which seems to wave over a large majority of the anti-Van Buren party. It is a matter of regret, without doubt, that all who oppose the Baltimore dictatorial nomination should not join heart and hand upon a single individual for the Presidency, especially when one end, the establishment of republican principles, is proposed by all. But those who invite Massachusetts to the standard which has been erected by the Whigs of Pennsylvania should take a survey of the peculiar circumstances of that State, and moderate their censure upon her apparent tenacity to her own man, while they admire the rounds upon which that man was nominated and is suinced. Very early in the present Presidential canvas the Whigs of Massachusetts nominated Daniel. Webst for the Presidency, and looked undoubtedly for a ready i sponse to such a proposition from those who could admit the highest order of talents, and appreciate the most spleidid services in the cause of the nation. From various cause known to most of our readers, another individual, less tinguished for parliamentary services, less gifted with powers of oratory, but no less favored with the spirit of triotism, and confessedly, even by enemies, qualified moral excellence and general attainments for the office was proposed to the Whigs of several States, and by ther

accepted.

The principal causes which induced Massachusetts to nominate Daniel Webster are now as operative as they were a year ago. He holds the same exalted rank in public estimation which was assigned to him then. The benefits then proposed to the nation by his election are the same now. The great principle of State pride, that bad Massachusetts offer the noblest of her sons for the nobles of labors is not diminished; and she feels that while suc of labors, is not diminished; and she feels that while success would bring glory to the nation, defeat loses its bitter ness in the reflection of the splendor of the intention DANIEL WEBSTER is, therefore, still held forth to the American ican People as the candidate proposed by Massachusett for the Presidency, and the electors named by his nomina

tors will undoubtedly be chosen.
"But," say certain zealous people, "is it well to keep up the name of a candidate who has received the nomination of only his own State? May not the want of ability count Massachusetts as certain for the principal oppositi candidate, lessen hopes of ultimate success, and thus par lyze those exertions by which alone the Whig teket is be carried in States now claimed by both parties?" Let the situation of Massachusetts be understood, and then the known that anti-masonry made considerable progress i Massachusetts, especially under the auspices of Mr. Ac ams, and it received further impetus and accession of numbers by other circumstances, not now necessary to be mer tioned. But it has pleased the leaders of that party inthe State to announce themselves for Mr. Van Buren; the portion, then, of the opposition, though greatly diminished in number and character, has been passed to the credit, the Administration party, and serves to give it an importance of the control of the Administration party, and serves to give it an importance of the control of the cont ance which a year since could not have been imagined. Massachusetts has also her needy politicians, and one distinguished, though overrated talents has, from his close relationship with the present Governor of the State, which is the state of the state is also a candidate for re-election, given to his summer: from Whigism to ultra Jacksonism a kind of consequenwhich, under different personal relations and political bearings, it would not otherwise have assumed—so that the fears of our friends and the hopes of our enemies have been unwarrantably excited. The common error of our party has also been committed in Massachusetts, viz. the dmission of the political importance of Jacksonism, an he transferable nature of that quality to the Baltimor

These and some other circumstances rendered it the po ry, and now makes it the duty, of the Whigs of Mass usetts to adhere to their nomination of Webster.

"But," say some, "is the success of some one candidate the opposition to be jeoparded by the State pride or party as of the Whigs of Massachuseus?"

We reply by asking whether the vote of Massachusett regainst Mr. Van Buren shall he was to store it in favor of a particular candidate?

Let the Whigs of Massachusetts vote for the Whig elec oral ticket already nominated. Let her not destroy State hopes by risking the re-election of Mr. Everett, naintain her present position in the assurance that, if t Whigs should be successful, their vote would not be wan ed to secure the election of an opposition candidate for the Presidency. The Whigs of Massachusetts understar the politics of their own State, and the relation which those politics bear to those of the United States. They will be the state of the United States. nanage one, without losing sight of the other.

WISS CHEESE, &c.-P. KINCHY has just re 200 lbs. Swiss Cheese, very fine Also, a lot of frosh Pine Apples, Lemons, and Oranges.

FUNDARD DYER.—Sale of Fashionable Furniture.—On Monday, 29th August, instant, I sha sell at the residence of a gentleman removing, on Ith stree north of F, adjoining the dwelling of D. Clagett, Esq. all the fashionable and handsome Furniture, consisting, in part, of a classical street.

erior new parlor Carpets and Rugs, hair seat Sofa Superior new parior carpets and Rugs, nair seat Sofa Elegant dining, card, and centre tables, pillar and claw Do. mantel Timepicce, running 21 days Astral and mantel Lamps, pier Glasses Brass Fenders and fire Sets, suits handsome Curtains Passage and step Carpets and Rods Plated Castors and Coasters, Trays, ivory Knives and Forks Handsome china Tea Service, Dining do. Cut glass Decanters, Celeries, Pitchers, Tumblers, Champagnes, Wines, &c. &c. Elegant toilet Bureaus Very elegant maple and mahogany Bedsteads Mahogany Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Sets Chamber Carpets, Toilet Glasses Best Feather Beds and Mattresses, Bureaus Superior cane-seat and Windsor Chairs, Sideboard With almost every article used in Isshionable and genteel housekeeping, all of which have been selected with much taste, and of best workmanship.

nd of best workmanship.

Also, Cooking-stove and apparatus, and a very general assortment of kitchen requisites. Sale at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms will be liberal, and made known at time of sale.
aug 17—eots&ds (Globe) EDW. DYER, Auct.

PY EDWARD DYER.—Sale of Handsome and Genteel Furniture.—On Wednesday, 24th August inst, at 11 o'clock A. M. I shall sell at the dwelling of Mr. John Nourse, on F street, west of the Navy Department (corner of F and 19th streets) being formerly occupied by T. Ringgold, Esq. all his household and kitchen furniture, consisting of, as follows:

ows:
Handsome secretary and book case
Hair sofa, sideboard, elegant centre table
Card tables, dining and tea tables
Handsome mahogany chairs
Cane seat and Windsor chairs Pier and mantel glasses New parlor carpets and rugs, of first quality Brass fenders and fire sets Plated candlesticks, castors, &c. Dinner set, best quality China tea service Cut glassware, hall and stair capeting, hall lamp Maple high and French bedsteads Excellent feather bed, chamber carpets

Bureaus, handsome toilet glasses Chamber sets, mahogany and other washstands, &c. &c. Refrigerator, cooking stove with appurtenances, kitcher Terms: All sums of and under 30 dollars cash; 30 to \$50, 60 lays; over \$50, three months' credit, for notes with approved endorsers bearing interest, aug 17—d [Globe] Auctioneer,

OUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway, August I, 1836, from the subscribers, ne. Good Luck Post Office, Prince George's county, State of Marland, a negro man named DENNIS ALLEN. He is about 5 fe 4 or 5 inches high, copper color, slender form, and about 2 years of age; his clothing consisted of coarse linen pantalon

Also, a negro man named WALTER CONTEE. He Also, a negro man named WALTER CONTER. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, stout-framed, and 27 years of age. He has lost the first joint of the second finger on the left hand, occasioned by the whitlow. His clothing consisted of osnaburg shirt and pantaloons.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above named persons, or one-half for either of them, if taken out of the counties of Prince George and Anne Arundel, or \$100 for either if taken in those counties, and secured in jail, so that we get them again, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.

THOS. S. DUCKETT,

HARRIET H. DUCKETT.

HARRIET H. DUCKÉTT.

LIFE OF GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER. The Life of General HARRISON, by Judge Hall, of Cincinnati, recently published in this city by Messrs. Key & Biddle, now attracts no small share of the public attention. It is one of the best specimens of the biography of public men which has issued from the press of this country, and adds another wreath to the chaplet of the deservedly popular author. Although published at the moment when General Harrison's name is before the Public as a candidate for the highest office in the nation, no candid reader can say that it bears the stamp of a mere occasional production, as is too generally the case with works of this description. It is no bombastic effusion, got up to answer a particular purpose, filled with fulsome flattery; but a neat, classical, honest story, in a pure style, carrying with it at every page conclusive evidence of its authenticity. It does injustice to no one; it robs no one of his well-earned fame, in order to dress out a Hero for holiday exhibition. As a literary and authentic work, it will stand the test of severe scrutiny, and does honor to American genius and taste.

It is true, Judge Hall has vindicated General Harrison from some unjust accusations; not by accusing others, not by bold assertion, but by facts and documents unquestionable, introduced in the course of the narrative. No one, even under the influence of the strongest prejudice, read the account of this first battle of the late war, for in the course of the narrative. No one, even can rise from the perusal of this little volume, without being convinced that no public man in this country has had less justice done him than Gen. Harrison! It is a matter of astonishment that persons can be found who speak lightly or disparagingly of the public services and civil and military talents of that individual. Does it proceed from ignorance? Then let them read the biography of Judge Hall. Does it proceed from jealousy, envy, party spirit?—does it proceed from a dislike to that honesty of purpose and just self-esteem which disdains to be the tool of mere party leaders and demagogues? Then let the honest and enlightened part of the community put down those men who are governed by such motives, by placing this volume before their eyes! Judge Hall, in this account of the public life of Gen.

Harrison, begins with his birth and parentage, perhaps o little importance in our democracy. Yet there are few who would not feel an honest pride in being the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and perhaps, it would not be considered out of the course nature, that the son of such a sire might have imbibed son of his noble sentiments! A Virginian, at least, would no think the worse of him for having been the son of Benja min Harrison, the intimate friend of Washington, and the nephew of Peyton Randolph. But Gen. Harrison lay claim to a more extended paternity than that of his nativ State. As an American, as a lover of constitutional libert as a statesman, a commander, a diplomatist, few now livin in the United States have more faithfully earned distinct

tion by varied and important public services.

Under the guardianship of the celebrated Robert Morris of this city, Gen. Harrison received every advantage o collegiate education, and feeling a strong inclination at an carly age to engage in active life, obtained a commission i the army, intending to proceed to the Western frontie then the seat of war. He joined the army under General Sinclair, and was soon distinguished by that unfortunate officer in the most flattering terms. On the arrival of Wayne, an occasion almost immediately presented itsel which drew forth the public thanks of his commander, and he afterwards became his favorite aid, and was spoken in the highest terms in the despatch which announced t inal overthrow of the Indians. It must be admitted that for a very young man, this was at least an auspicious commencement of public life! Can it be supposed that, with out merit, and without talents, he would have been chosen s a confidential member of the General's staff? for their usefulness and efficiency. In the situation when was of much more importance than mere personal braver was of much more importance than mere personal bravery.

After the decisive battle before mentioned, he was promoted to a captaincy by the President, and placed by Wayne in the important command of Fort Washington, a a period when very serious apprehensions were entertained of the designs of Spain upon the Western States, aided, a it was supposed, by some of our own citizens.

But peace was no sooner established than Harrison who was not a man to enjay an idle life waiting a lay pre-

who was not a man to enjoy an idle life, waiting a lazy pro motion, resigned his commission, to engage in civil pursuits After his short, but honorable, military career, he became a citizen, and was soon equally useful and distinguished i this new sphere of action. He did not long remain, how ever, in private life: he was appointed to the office of Secretary of the Northwest, and, ex officio, Lieutenant Geo vernor. For so young a man this appointment was no ordinary proof of the estimation in which his civil qualifications were held: it was certainly not on account of his militar reputation alone that he was thus selected. The difficu reputation alone that he was thus selected. The difficulties incident to the office thus conferred on him, in a new country just beginning to settle, while numerous tribes of Indians still occupied a great portion of the soil, were exceedingly various, and great and responsible as they were various. Yet he succeeded in gaining both the confidence with the proposed of the Constal Constant of the People and of the General Government. As soon as the Territory entered the second grade of Government and was entitled to a delegate on the floor of Corgress, he was chosen to fill that station. Can any man be lieve that he was chosen on this occasion on a his military eclat as the aid of Gen. Wayne? chosen by the People to represent their interests, because he was a man of sense—because he would be faithful and diligent. Their expectations were not disappointed. It territorial delegate ever distinguished himself more in Co gress. On one subject alone, he succeeded in carrying measure of vital importance to the advancement and properity of all the new States and Territories: I allude to the alteration in the mode of disposing of the public lands. Ir the first instance they were disposed of in large tracts to monopolists, who afterwards fixed their own prices on them The plan of General Harrison was to sell them in small lots, at a low price, so as to bring them within the reach of the poor but industrious man. It would be no exaggeration if I were to say that millions of people are now enjoying the benefits of this act of Gen. Harrison, without knowing with whom it originated. This is one of the most impo-ant measures of internal policy ever adopted by Congre As the chairman of the committee to whom the subjective was referred, he made an able report, and afterwards subtained the plan proposed with great ability, and alone, in opposition to some of the ablest members in the House. is only in the new sovereignties of the West that the mag nitude of this subject can be fully comprehended. The ma who could originate and carry through such a measure wi not be easily put down by the sneer at his want of capacit for civil office, or the part of some one, whose public has not exceeded the extent of perpetrating a Fourth

July Oration.

In 1801, Mr. Jefferson, who was certainly not particularly partial to mere military fame, and who had too much discretion to make a "cock a sailor, and a goose a soldier," appointed General Harrison Governor of the Terrian Language when it is the Indiana subgreed what it tory of Indiana. At this time Indiana embraced what is now Illinois and Michigan, and for two years the whole o Upper Louisiana was also placed under his administration During the twelve years that General Harrison filled this important civil office, he retained the entire confidence of Mr. Jesserson, and of his successor, Mr. Madison; and a the same time discharged the duties assigned him to the satisfaction of the People. Under his mild and pruden government, he laid the foundation of the future prosperity of vast regions. His messages after the establishment of the second grade of government, are able State papers written in a clear and plain style, pointing out those measures useful and necessary to the advancement of the coun try. The writings of General Harrison have at least the merit of speaking, on all occasions, his own sentiments we do not, therefore, meet with those contradictions and inconsistencies which may be found in some other productions. Again, let me ask whether this long continued civil administration furnishes no evidence of his capacity civil offices? While Governor of Indiana, he conclude civil offices? While Governor of Indiana, he concluded thirteen treaties, and acquired more than sixty millions of acres; thus laying open a vast field for the enterprise of the People of the New England States, who were the chief emigrants to the States and Territories northwest of the Ohio. Until the appearance of Tecumsch on the stage, the Indians appeared to be satisfied; at least, no serious complaint was heard from them.

The causes which led to the rupture with the Indians

immeliately before the war with England are clearly and satisfictorily explained by Judge Hall. Besides the insti-gation of the British traders, Tecumseh set up the preposrous pretension, that no single tribe of Indians gight b sell lands without the consent of all, as they wer given by the Great Spirit to all in common. Such an idea was rather strong, arising from one of the wandering rem nant of the Shawnees, originally driven from the Savan nah rier, and who no longer owned lands any where! The idle tabs, or fables, of those councils with General Har son, are fully exposed by Judge Hall. Tecumseh was hold swage, possessed of great native eloquence; but idea of his having overwhelmed General Harrison by power is absurd. His argument and historical deduction were enswered without difficulty. That his object was take the life of the General, there can be no doubt; but he was foiled in his attempt by superior forecast, and b firmness of nerve which he did not expect. It is a fac firmness of nerve which he did not expect. It is a fact that General Harrison's death by assassination was a constant theme among these savages, and it is wonderful that in the various attempts upon him, he so often escaped The croumstances which led to the battle of Tippecano are mnutely detailed by Judge Hall, as well as the incidents attending it, so honorable to the skill, caution, and intrepdity of General Harrison. The idle stories propage ted or this subject are dispelled like mist. There is n truth in the statement that the Indians pointed out his plac of encampment for him, and still less that he was taken b surprise on the attack. The encampment was chose with the utmost care; the troops were disposed in the ost judicious manner, to repel an attack; and when ne ay-break, the treacherous foe advanced with stealthy ste ney found every one prepared for them, the troops having on their arms; and after one of the most desperate by tles ever fought between the Whites and Indians, in whi General Harrison directed in person every movement, th were finally repulsed. The result was very different from that of Sinclair's defeat, under very similar circumstance. Braddock was attacked in broad day-light; but Harriso may be so considered, and, if possessed of a spark of car dor, he will admit that if the appellation of Hero can b given to any of our military officers during the war, ought to be bestowed on General Harrison for his conduc-

on that occasion.

No stronger evidence can be required of the general estimation in which General Harrison was held, in consequence of his conduct in that battle, and of his uniform ood conduct on all occasions, than the events which ve loss of Michigan, by Hull, when the whole of the Western States were ready to take arms, every eye was at once turn ed to General Harrison, as their only leader! The volume although a citizen of another State. Governor Shelby wa anxious to gratify them, but the laws of the State, h thought, did not allow it; but on consulting with some of the most d stinguished individuals in Kentucky, Mr. Clay among the number, he determined to give a brevet commission, which would enable General Harrison to assume the command, and which was received by the troops with en thusiasm! Facts speak louder than words: deeds are more convincing than bombastic declamation. Could any thing speak louder? Yes—there is another fact which speak still louder. The President of the United States, in obe still louder. The President of the United States, in obedience to the expressed wish of the whole West, sent a
special order from the War Department, placing the volunteers and militia of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia under his command! Of the estimation in which General
Harrison was held at that day there can be no doubt.
Now, by what subsequent acts did he forfeit that good opinion? It would be well to explain in what manner his
high reputation has been lost. So far from it, that reputation was augmented by new achievements, and was never ion was augmented by new achievements, and was never oiled by the slightest stain.

The course of General Harrison, while commanding the Northwestern Army, is marked by Fabian prudence, over coming every difficulty, and uniformly successful, although at first compelled to act almost entirely on the defensive. The defence of Fort Meigs is undoubtedly one of the mo rominent events of the war, and is alone sufficient to eablish his reputation. The story of Sandusky havin orominent events of the war, and is afone sumctent to establish his reputation. The story of Sandusky having been defended against his will is put to rest by Judge Hall, by the most satisfactory evidence furnished by the gallant Croghan himself. The battle of the Thames was one of roghan himself. The battle or the Thumes was con-deemost brilliant fought during the war, and, with Perry's Territory of Michigan was thus regained by Harrison The attempt to give Col. Johnson a larger share of the vic ory of the Thames than he ever thought of claiming the the purpose of detracting from the merit of his teneral, is worse than the killing of Tecumseh, with hich he ought to be satisfied. It is a fact worthy of received that the theorem on which believe were said to mark that the theatre on which northwest, were the

nes where decisive success was obtained. In other place orilliant victories were achieved, and well-fought battles may be found, but there was nothing like successful cam aigns on an extensive scale. On the Niagara frontie lood was shed like water, millions of money was expend ed, and nothing gained at the close. During the last of these unfortunate campaigns, the Secretary of War was himself on the spot, directing every movement, and not doubt expecting to reap the laurels; but unfortunately he found them as difficult of access, as in his celebrated defence of Washington City. And it is pleasantly hinted at this day, that General Armstrong is about to make disclosures that will ruin the military fame of Harrison, and plant his laurels on the brow of another!

The malice or envy of the individual alluded to put a end to the military career of General Harrison before th war was brought to a close, by an act of insult and injustice. General Harrison, who has been as remarkable for ed, in excuse, that the act was done War during his absence, but expressed his regret "tha his letter had not been received earlier, as in that case the valuable services of General Harrison would have been se

ared during the ensuing campaig Under the treaty of peace, General Harrison was placed at the head of the Commission to make treaties with the deluded Indians, a proof that, in the opinion of Mr. Madison, he was still worthy of the highest confidence. In 1816 he was elected to Congress from Ohio, and for several years was one of the ablest and most efficient members, taking a prominent, part in the delutes and hysiness of the ing a prominent part in the debates and business of the House. There were greater orators there; men of more reputation as debaters; but there were few more usefu reputation as debaters; but there were few more useful and certainly none more honest. In the Florida transactions, it was his misfortune to disapprove the conduct of General Jackson. But he was temperate, moderate, respectful; and did ample justice to the merits and services of the person whose particular acts he condemned. He might easily have made his peace afterwards, as did Buchanan Forsyth, and Stevenson, but the mens sibi conscia rect would not permit—hence, when he was sent as Minister to Colombia by Mr. Adams, he was recalled by Gen. Jackson, before he had searcely time to reach his place of destion, before he had scarcely time to reach his place of des nation. Such is the man whom tyros in politics affect to treat with contemnt! I holdly challenge any one to point out the individual now living in the United States, and not entirely withdrawn from public life, who has rendered more important civil and military services to this country han General Harrison. General Harrison is a well-grounded scholar, of exter

sive reading, especially in history and political economy, and minutely acquainted with the political transactions of his country for the last forty years. In his manners, me dest and unpretending; in his principles and feelings, decidedly democratic. Want of energy is the only accuss tion seriously urged against him in his public career, and this has been ascribed to weakness; when, if there be an institution is it is transacted from the military of his petition. ustice in it, it proceeded from the mildness of his natur There is no instance of severe punishment inflicted by hi There is no instance of severe punishment inflicted by hin while in command; no harsh proceedings of any kind while in power; and in private life there are no occurrences of broils or squabbles, for which his friends might blush. His private character stands unimpeached—his integrity unsullied. But he is not rich—he has not taker advantage of the thousand opportunities which have presented themselves, of making a fortune by speculation, and he now holds a mere clerkship of a court, for the support of his family! Yes, Belisarius has been content with an obolus; he has therefore forfeited all claims to the respectant gratitude of his country.

JUSTICE. obolus; he has therefore and gratitude of his country.

NOR SALE. The subscriber, intending to remove to the South, will, on the first Saturday in September next, in the town of Dumfries, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, all hishing interest, consisting of the one-half of a first-rate outlit, complete order, together with a lease of the shore for the next our years. The shore adjoins the well-known shore of the late obcotor McPherson. Any person wishing to purchase will do yell to call on Mr. JOSEPHUS BRUMITT, Charles County Maryland, on or the subscriber, at Dumfries.

aug 12—3t

ROBERT B. MERCHANT.

CLASSICAL TEACHER.—Any Classical Institution wanting the aid of a Teacher of the Greek and Latin Languages, may hear of one who is at present disengaged, by applying by letter to A. B., Classical Teacher, at the office of thi paper.

TO THE EDITORS JOINT-STOCK LITERARY COMPANY. GENTLEMEN: In an article headed "Literary," which lately appeared in the Globe newspaper, giving an account of some Literary Joint-stock Companies which have lately been formed in France, (in Paris and in Havre,) and point-

ing out their great advantages to literature and to the Public, it is asked, "why cannot a society of this description be formed in the United States?" Animated with the same feelings which are expressed in the article referred to, I endeavored, so long ago as the year 1827, while I was living in Boston, to get up a Jointstock Literary Association, and pointed out its advantages in a prospectus which I issued at that time, and which not only received the approbation of the very extensive pub-lishers, who favored me with a certificate to that effect, but of nearly the whole of the bookselfers in Boston. My scheme also met the cordial approval of many distinguished gentlemen—Hon. E. Everett, Judge Story, Jared Sparks Esq.,&c.—whose letters I appended to the prospectus. Circumstances, which it is unnecessary to relate, obliged me to abandon the scheme; and probably I should not have thought any more of it, if it had not been for the article I

The title I proposed for the Company was, "Typographical Association, or Society for the Promotion of Literature and the Fine Arts," with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; but the capital ought now, probably, to thousand dollars; but the capital sugar now, probably, to be larger. The claims of works published by this Society to the patronage of the literary world, and of the Public in general, were intended to be founded on—1. Beauty of execution; 2. Correctness of text; 3. Reasonableness of price. I would gladly republish my prospectus, if I thought the attention of the Public would be drawn to the plan, and if it were likely to be the present a Lint teach in the control of the public would be drawn to the plan. and if it were likely to be the means of a Joint-stock Literary Company being formed, which would be useful to the rary Company being formed, which would be useful to the community, promote native literature, be henorable to the country, and, withal, profitable to the stockhold selection.

As it would be highly gratifying to me to scheme carried into effect, I should be happy to receive co-operation of such persons as may think the plan suggested worthy of an experiment.

Very respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Washington City Aug. 16, 1836.

Washington City, Aug. 16, 1836.

FOR A NORTHERN PORT.—The school ner Oscar can take a freight of six or seven hun-dred barrels bulk to New York, or any other Northern port of the United States. Apply to T. E. SCHOOLAR. nug 17—3t

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Friday, 19th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. (immediately after the sale of the brick house and lot on 7th street, opposite the new building creeting for the Patent Office, and occupied by Mr. John Gainor as a store,) will be sold on the premises, on 6th street, between G and H streets, lot 26, in MICHAEL CATON. ED. DYER, Auct.

TEW BOOKS.—"Posthumous Memoirs of his own Time," by the celebrated N. W. Wraxall, Bart. author of Memoirs of the Court of Berlin, &c. in 1 vol. 8vo.

General Therapeutics, or Principles of Medical Practice, with tables of the chief remedial agents, and their preparations, and of the different poisons and their antidotes, by Robley Dunglison, M. D. &c. in 1 vol. 8vo.

Justreceived by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,

KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,
aug 17

In the Athenæum, Penn. Avenue.

\*\*BUBLIC SALE.\*—Intending to remove to his farm in
Illinois, the subscriber will offer for sale, at 10 o'clock, on
Monday, the 26th September next, the well-known farm called
NEABSCO, in Prince William county, Virginia, lying within
three miles of the Potomac river, and within half a mile of the
canal leading to it. The farm contains 500 acres; about 200
cleared, of which there are upwards of 50 acres of first-rate
meadow land in timothy, clover, and corn, seldom if ever excleared, of which there are upwards of 50 acres of first-rate meadow land in timothy, clover, and corn, seldom if ever excelled. The improvements are a Dwelling House, with eight rooms, two cellars, kitchen, laundry, dairy, meat-houses, &c.; three other Dwelling Houses for overseer, &c., Barn, Stabling for twelve horses, Corn Houses, Carriage House, Blacksmith Shop, and Granaries. On the said land there is a Saw-mill, on the well-known stream Neabsco, well situated for custom to keep it well employed, with the timber on the land. There is also an abundance of fruit and good springs of water. The proprietor would invite the attention of capitalists to the Slate Quarry recently opened by him, as he knows this can be made a profitable business; none split better, and none are more durable. The subscriber has invented a machine which is worked by water process, and at one-third of the usual expense, by a prontable business; none split better, and none are more durable. The subscriber has invented a machine which is worked by make places, and at one-third of the usual expense, by which the slate is squared better than it can be done by hand, and can be sold in the District and surrounding country cheaper than any other that can be brought into the market. This, with the advantages of the Potomac river, renders the Quarry air abject worthy, of the attention of capitalists. Those who are the sirous of engaging in this business are referred for the quality of the slate to slating done, with his slate on Mr. Brown's tavern, Mr. Withers's store, &c. on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington city; and to Mr. Kerr's new store, Mr. Ladd's steammill, and Mr. Smith's foundry, Alexandria.

He will sell his Household Furniture, Stock, four yoke Oxen, milch Cows, fat Cattle, young stock, five Horses, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to examine the property, as it is thought it will not sell for half its value, and they cannot help being pleased with it, if they want a healthy, pleasant, and productive situation.

All will be sold, without reserve, on the day of sale, if fair; if not, then the sale will take place on the next fair day, provided the property is not disposed of by private contract before.

Terms accommodating, and made known at the sale, which will take place on the premises.

will take place on the premises. WILLIAM WAITE,

aug 17—eots

R. GEO. HILL, Sen., respectfully informs the citizens of Washington that he has taken the store lately tizens of Washington that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. McKnight, Cabinet maker, between 9th and Oth streets, where they can be supplied with every article in its line at the shortest notice, and of the best workmanship, not o be surpassed by any in the Union. The subscriber is now at he North, and in a short time will have for their inspection me of the handsomest Grates ever introduced in the District of Columbia, together with Stoves of every description.

P. S. Castings done at the shortest notice. Astral and all kinds of Lamps repaired, bronzed and lacquered, to look equal

to new, at a small expense. aug 17—3t CARGO OF CHOICE TEAS AT AUCTION. On Friday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Stores on Frederick street wharf, the entire invoice of TEAS imported in the brig Lady Adams, from Canton, consisting of 822 chests of Young Hyson, 1497 half do. do.

800 13 lb. boxes do 800 13 lb. boxes do. 500 6 lb. do. do.

150 canister do.
20 chests of Imperial,
95 half do. do. 704 13 lb. boxes do. 507 6 lb. do. do.

150 canister do. 100 chests of Hyson

100 chests of Hyson,
500 13 lb. boxes do.
200 half chests of Pouchong,
20 chests of Souchong,
10 half do. do.
100 15 lb. boxes do.

The above were carefully selected when the Canton market was well supplied with fresh teas; part are of a superior quality, and the whole believed to be equal to any cargo brought to the United States this season.
Catalogues will be prepared and the teas may be examined the two days preceding the sale.

the two days preceding the sale.

aug 17

R. LEMMON & Co. Baltimore.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Absconded from my plantation, known by the name of Friedland, in the county of King George, a few days since, three servants, viz. AARON, AGNES, his wife, and FANNY. Aaron is of light AARON, AGNES, his wife, and FANNY. Aaron is of light complexion, about twenty-four years of age, and about five feet eight inches high, a genteel servant in his deportment, having been brought up as a house servant, though he is sometimes inclined to be a little surly in his deportment, and blunt in his answers. He has a high forchead, wears his hair combed back, and sports a pair of whiskers. His clothing cannot be described; nor are there any marks about his person recollected by which he could be known. His wife Agnes is about his color, eighteen years of age, rather under the usual size, remarkably likely, and has a pleasant countenance. She has a young child, but did not take it with her. Fanny is black, eighteen years of age, rather above the size and height of girls of her age. If the three are apprehended out of the State, and delivered to me at this place, or secured in any jail, so that I get them again, I will pay the above reward with all legal expenses. If taken within the State, except in King George or Stafford, I will pay \$40 for Aaron, and \$20 for each of the women; and if taken either in King George or Stafford, I will give \$20 for Aaron, and \$10 for each of the women.

GEORGE M. HOOE, and I have the state of the state of the women.

King George, Va.

TRAY COW AND CALF.—Any person who has lost a brown Cow and Calf may receive information thereof, and recover the property, upon giving a description of the marks of the said cow and paying the expenses incurred, by applying at my office, Sixth street.

aug 15-3t CLEMENT T. COOTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1836.

For late authentic information from the borders of Texas, we refer our readers to the subse-

It struck us, when we first saw the statement in the New Orleans papers respecting the Cherokee deputation to Gen. URREA, that the story was little worthy of credit, although one or two respectable journals appear to have found in it a justification of Gen. GAINES's advance of troops into Mexico. That officer, in the first place. had not heard of this story, when he determined on his movement upon Nacogdoches; at least, he does not allude to it in assigning his reasons to the Government for the step he had taken. [He had heard only of two white men having been killed by the Caddo Indians.] A little reflection, indeed, casts a deep shade of improbability upon the whole story. The Cherokees, as well those who remain on this side of the Mississippi, as those who have been colonized on the Arkansas, have been long devoted to agricultural pursuits, having settled homes, farms, I purized life 's and comforts of domestic but the same re. So extensive, indeed, are the becalcural operations of those on the Arkansas, that they have, for two or three years, supplied the entire demand of the army commissariat of that country with grain and other articles of subsistence. Their distance, too, from the Rio del Norte, and the difficulty of any number of the principal men leaving the tribe without the knowledge of the Agent residing amongst them, and the impracticability of going eight or

There is no shadow of foundation, then, for the suggestion that the movement of General GAINES is justified, by the article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, concerning the Indian tribes within the limits of the two countries. This Cherokee story is an after-thought. There is no question that the movement of General Gaines had reference to hostile demonstrations, but not on the part of the Indians. When reckoning his forces, and calling for his thousands from the several States, he was calculating how large an army it would require to enable him to cope, not with the Indians, but "the principal belligerent" in the war between Mexico and Texas.

ten hundred miles through the intervening coun-

try without detection, all give to the story, at best,

a very questionable character. If there be any

foundation for it, and if these so-called Chero-

kees are not sham Indians, (disguised white

men,) they are in all likelihood outlaws from

their own tribe. The whole number, indeed, is re-

duced, by the last and most credible account, to

five individuals.

We take occasion, however, here to repeat (what we have said) that we think it a blameless caution, even though it were needless, on the part of the Executive, to place a respectable force sufficiently near our borders to prevent the incursion of either Texans or Mexicans, in their belligerent operations, upon our territory. Such a precaution would be consistent with our relation to both parties, if not due to the safety of our frontier. But, by invading the territory, in advance of a large force adapted and calculated to cope with "the principal belligerent," the Executive has, either wilfully or heedlessly, committed the peace of the country, and the reputation of the Government for good faith and honesty. The pretence of title to the country invaded sheds a deeper blush over the whole

We had said our say on this subject, and had not intended again to recur to it, being content to leave it to the judgment of our readers. We again leave it for the present, after commending to our readers, and particularly to the Albany Argus and the Richmond Enquirer, those candid and long-tried friends of ours, who habitually place a charitable construction on all our actions, the following apt reminiscence:

FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE BOSTON ATLAS.

In the support which General Jackson gives to the cause of Texas, he acts consistently. General Jackson is doing nothing now but carrying out the views and principles which he avowed and advocated in 1806 and 1807. At that period he was one of "the choice spirits" that were prepared with Burn, and others, to revolutionize Mexico. In such an expedition he was willing to hazard his life and fortune. I repeat, then, he is now acting consistently. But what shall be said of that class of men, who at that period denounced as highly criminal all and every such effort, but who at this moment tamely and silently behold, without a murmur of discontent, armies openly raised within the U. States, and marched to aid the revolutionists? What shall be said of these same men, when they applaud and encourage the recruiting of such armies? How shall such a man as the editor of the Richmond Enquirer be described! Compare the language of Mr. RITCHIE in 1807, when Burn was arrested, with his language at this time. I give you a short quotation from the Richmond Enquirer, and I give it to you without comment. The history of those days, it is believed, will yet be fully developed. The Richmond editor says:

"It is a sacred duty which our Government owes to 'Spain, to see that the prescution against Burr should be ably conducted. He is accused of a design eminently hostile to the peace of her colonies, and the integrity of her empire. And it would surely assume a very suspi-'cious appearance in the eye of Spain, were our Govern'ment to suffer such an act to escape with impunity, in con'sequence of any want of an able and complete investiga'tion."

We are happy to understand that our Administration is ' about to act upon these, or similar principles, and that they ' have engaged the brilliant talents of Messrs. Wirt and ' McRae, to assist the United States Attorney." THE ELECTIONS.

Although we have nothing conclusive from any of the States in which elections have recently taken place, yet there is, in the accounts as far as received, enough to inspire the Whigs, every where, with hope and confidence.

From Alabama we have heard only from counties in which the Whigs have carried the day by large majorities, but not enough to justify an opinion as to the result in the whole State.

From North Carolina the accounts are decidedly favorable to the election of Gen. Dudley, the candidate of the Whigs, and the supporter of Judge WHITE for the Presidency.

KENTUCKY has gone for the Whig tickets by a great majority, both in the election of Governor and State Legislature, and will, beyond doubt, be found in favor of Gen. HARRISON for President at the November election.

From Missouri we have but few returns, but enough to satisfy us of the triumphant election of Gen. Ashley, the independent candidate for Governor. In St. Louis county alone he received a majority of 750 votes over Mr. Boggs, the Van Buren candidate.

From Illinois we hear that there is great reason to believe that the Whigs have gained at the election both for Congress and the State Legislature.

In Indiana the Whigs have gone ahead bravely; but how far they have succeeded in revolutionizing the State, we cannot say until we

PRESIDENT JACKSON has reached the Hermitage in good health. The Globe complains that his movements should be ascribed to poitical motives, and deems that his health, and the preparations of a new dwelling to take the place of that destroyed by fire, for his reception in the Spring, are sufficient reasons for the journey. So think we all; though no exigency was ever sufficient to excuse Mr. Adams for an annual visit to his domestic retirement. And it is certainly a pity that his successor should at any time have so suffered "the patronage of the Government to be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections" as to render his movements at all times an object of suspicion. No man, we should think, ever more required repose than General Jackson, and we shall heartily "rejoice with those who rejoice" when he shall have arrived at the end of his wearisome course to sit down in retirement under his own vine-where long may he live to reap the fruit of his labors -Newark Daily Adv.

The Adjutant General of TENNESSEE has announced that a sufficient number of companies of mounted volunteers have reported themselves to form the Regiment required by Gen. Gaines from that State.

dress of Governor Everett, of Massachusetts delivered at New Bedford, in behalf of the Bunker Hill Monument, the following is an extract:

'I live at the foot of Bunker Hill; and endeavoring in he sheep my life and conduct by the rules of a sober prudence, I own that here I give the reins up to he imagination. Sometimes, of a serene and cloudless hight, when the moon and stars are keeping watch in their heavenly encampment, or at the gray dawn, while all around is still wrapped in silence—before the mighty heart of the cities beneath has begun to be beat with the pulsations of life and passion—I go up to the summit of that sa-cred hill. I yield myself willingly to the illusions of the place and the hour. The blood-dyed soils seem to heave beneath my feet as I press them—their glorious tenantry start up from their beds of fame—and gather—an awful start up from their beds of fame—and gather—an awful company—at the foot of that majestic shaft. I read in their radiant faces that the pious work of their children is grateful to those sainted heroes. I perceive in their benignant countenances that they behold in what is already done a afe pledge that all will be accomplished!

On the opening of the Land Offices at Detroit, on the 2d inst., there was an immense crowd of persons who wished to purchase lands. One individual had his pocket picked of \$400. The sympathy among the crowd was so great, that enough money was contributed amongst them to purchase the loser an eighty-two acre lot.

Previous to the departure of the Indians from this place, for heir destined home across the Mississippi, several very serious listurbances took place, and two were shor for mutinous con - Georgia paper.

The two who were shot, we presume, clung to "their native land" with greater tenacity than the others; heart-broken, and less energetic. By the way, while our readers have been perusing the accounts from the South of steam-boat after steamboat sailing for the high up rivers toward the base of the Rocky mountains, crowded with many five hundreds of Indians, some of them in chains, torn from their own council-fires, and the graves of their fathers, has no unbidden tear dropped over their fate! How many stirring appeals in behalf of the Poles have been made through the American press! How much sympathy have we expended in their behalf! And how many anathemas, loud and deep, have the American People poured upon the head of the Emperor Nicholas for banishing a few hundred of the ringleaders of the insurgent Poles to Siberia! Yet there is none to mourn for Logan! The Indians are as good looking men as the Poles. God has made of one esh all nations of men. They love their wives and chil dren as well, their country and their liberty. And yet, while we weep over the sufferings of a few hundred semitartars a great way off, we tear up by the roots whole peoples, and banish them at the point of the bayonet. Has the Emperor Nicholas done more? Ay, has he done as much?—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Mr. Dewey, the traveller, says-arguing in favor of gen-

'In seven months upon the continent of Europe, though liv ing amidst crowds—though living in taverns, in hotels, in public houses, I have not seen four intoxicated persons! But I have seen in parks, in gardens, and places of public assembly, millions of persons, exhilarated by music, by spectacles, by scenery, dowers, and fragrance, cheerful without rudeness, and gay

The Norwich (Ct.) Aurora relates a curious anecdot consisting of the following facts: A poorly dressed marentered one of the churches of that city a few Sabbath: entered one of the churches of that city a few Sabbatus ago, when one of the congregation directed him into the gallery for a seat; a moment after, a well-dressed stranger entered, and he was invited by the same individual to a seat at the head of his pew on the broad aisle. In a few minutes the services were commenced, when the clergyman read from the second chapter of James, "For if there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment, and ye have respect for him that wearsth the gay clothing, and have respect for him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place, and say to the poor, stand thou here, or sit here under my footstool," &c.

# DEATH.

At the residence of his grandmother, in this city, yesterday morning, the 16th instant, TROOPER JOSHUA ARMSTRONG, eldest son of the late Major F. W. ARMSTRONG, in the 5th year of his age.

PREDERICKSBURG LAW SCHOOL.-In con equence of my inability to complete before the winter the publication of a Digest of the Law of Real Property, which I am preparing, as a text-book for students, my Law School will tinue suspended for another year.

JNO. TAYLOE LOMAX,

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from a Letter dated

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 29, 1836. No confidence is due to a great deal of pre-tended information respecting Texas, which you will find in our city papers. The story of the visit of Cherokee chiefs at Metamoras for the purpose of making a treaty with the Mexicans, has been got up entirely for effect. The Cherokees, as well as the Choctaws, are an agricultural people, and are the last amongst all the Indians to come forward upon such an occasion. They possess fine farms and numerous herds of cattle. None of their chiefs could leave home without the resident Agent reporting them to Government; nor could such a secret be kept from the Agent as their negotiating with the Mexicans. The whole is a pure fabrication. If the Mexicans intended to stir up the Indians, they have numerous tribes around them, wild and bloody enough, and would have no occasion to send into Arkansas nine hundred miles from Metamoras, for American Indians to fight Americans, or, more properly speaking, Texans. A great deal, too, is said about the excitements and internal disturbances in Mexico. Letters from that city up to the 7th July say nothing about them. All the information we have tends to prove that the Mexican commanders are preparing for an effective campaign, and that the Texans must employ all their resources if they mean to keep the country. General GAINES, as we understand by persons from Camp Sabine had received despatches about the 13th July stating that the Mexicans had passed Rio de Norte with upwards of 10,000 men. If this is so, we shall soon hear of other movements. General Rusk was at Guadaloupe Victoria with about 1,800 men. The corn is said to be a fine crop about the Brassos, if the Texans only have a good chance for gathering it, which it is hoped they will have time to do.

## LATEST FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER, AUG. 2. By the arrival of the schooner Indiana, Captain Ranti ford, in five days from Tampico, we learn that 1,800 men were on the eve of marching from that place for Metamo ras; 4,000 more were said to be on their march from Sar Luis, for the same destination. It appears that the main body of the army are about to rendezvous at Metamoras, previous to marching against Texas. Gen. Fernandez is to act second in command of the Mexican army under Gen. Urrea. Captain R. contradicts the report that the Mexicans are indiffered about the prosecution of the war in Texas; on the contrary, he states that nothing can ex-

and naught else was talked of but war. We are indebted to Capt. Bridges, of the schooner Ur chin, for the annexed:

ceed the military enthusiasm that seems to pervade all

classes, almost causing a general suspension of business,

GALVESTON BAY, JULY 21. Sin: Larrived here on the 17th, after a passage of four days, and was convoyed down by the Independence, Com. Hawkins, off the bar of Galveston. I saw the Texan schooner Brutus and brig Durango. I could not learn that the Mexicans had a single armed vessel at sea; the schooners Invincible, Captain Brown, and Terrible, (for om that State.

merly the Union,) Captain Allen, have gone on a cruise along the coast of Mexico. The Mexican army (about 3,000) are still at San Patricio, 125 miles from Victoria, there they concentrated after the battle of San Jacinto they have made no movements since. It is reported that 500 troops are at Metamoras; but as they apprehend an attack on that place by the Texan army, they are somewhat certain to remain these. Our game (200 infants) and 200 cavalry, are at Victoria; the same what certain to remain these.

can encampment, and brought off a few prisoners. The Santa Ana and Almonte are yet at Columbia, with the army; and rumor has it that Santa Ana is to be tried Gen. Cos and the other officers are at Galveston island. It is supposed that our army will, in three weeks, amount to 3,500 men. Col. Crockett's nephew has just arrived here: he left the colonel's son, with 200 men, a short distance from the army. As soon as the reinforcements now on their way arrive, it is expected they, with the troops here, will march to and attack Metamoras.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, AUG. 1. From Mexico.—Our regular file of papers from the city of Mexico are to the 7th ultimo, but contain nothing of importance; they are silent upon political movements. By nportance; they are silent upon political movements. By he arrival of the schooner Indiana, from Tampico, we are

alike deficient of political information; it would appear as though the papers were wilfully ignorant of any thing going on in the country. These papers are the organs of Govern-nent, and of course say nothing of the political movements. From Metamoras, by the schooner Water Witch, Capt. Watkins, we have received our regular file of papers. The papers contain nothing positive: all is vague and uncertain as to the situation of affairs in the country. Troops to the amount of 4,000 men are at Metamoras under General unount of 4,000 men are at intermoras under General Urrea, awaiting information of the arrival of a small block-ading squadron that has salled for the purpose of blockad-ing the port of Galveston, intending to take up his line of march for the interior of Texas as soon as the plan is matured. The troops are said to be in good spirits, and anxious to march to revenge the defeat of their brethren under Santa Ana. Five chiefs of the Cherokee Indians were at Metamoras, and had offered their services to the com-mandant of the Mexican forces, who, it is said, has accept-ed them; the warriors were to march immediately to join

the army.

The schooner Halcyon, at Metamoras, was to sail in a few days for this port, with about \$200,000 on board.

Both the Mexican and Tampico papers appear to have agreed to represent every thing as peaceable and quiet in the city of Mexico, as well as in the different States. A circular has been issued from the Government calling ediate aid, of money and reinforcements from all th States, to be sent against Texas. The "De Diario" of the 4th ult. contains a proclamation of the Commandan of Oajaca, addressed to the troops of the Garrison, recommending them to unite their torce to repulse any sedition that may arise. This proclamation is dated on the 22c June. At Guadalajara, the same step has been taken to arrest the plans of revolt that are constantly projected.

Mexico.-The schr. Creole, from Tampico, whence she ailed on the 26th ultimo, was towed up yesterday. Among the passengers on board is the American Consul for the port of Tampico, who gave us the verbal information that. at the time of his departure, every thing was quiet at Tampico. A single point attracted the public attention; it was

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, AUG. 3.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, JULY 30. We think the following official documents relative to the treaty for a suspension of arms between Santa Ana's troops and the Texan army will appear interesting to most of our readers :

the expedition against Texas, talked of by the whole people

Our next number will probably contain some further news

The amount of specie on board the Creole is \$30,000.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT—CENTRAL SECTION.
ARMY OF OPERATIONS.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS.

General: I transmit you the treaty I have concluded with his excellency David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Pexas. It is my wish that you thoroughly acquaint yourself with its contents, and hasten to put it into execution. Any measure or remonstrance, the object of which would be to break it, is entirely useless. I trust your excellency will answer me by the return of the express. God and Liberty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA. To his Excellency General Don Vicente Filasola.

rticles of the treaty concluded between his excellency Don An tonio Lopez de Santa Ana, General-in-chief of the Army of Operations, President of the Mexican Republic, on the one part, and his excellency Don David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, on the other part. Art. 1. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana agrees not to

bear arms, nor engage any individual to take them against the people of Texas, in the present struggle for independence.

Art. 2. Hostilities, both at sea and on land, will immediately cease between the Mexican and Texan troops.

Art. 3. The Mexican forces will evacuate the Texan territory and recross the Rio Grande.

Art. 4. The Mexican army, in their retreat, will use ro man's present without his consent and a presser independent.

operty without his consent, and a proper indemnity; the so ers will take but the necessaries of life when the owners w not be found on the premises; and a correct account, stating the value of the articles taken, the place and name of their owner when known, will be handed to the General of the Texan army

Art. 5. All personal property, including horned cattle, ho

Art, 5. All personal property, including normed caute, noises, eegro slaves, or any other goods and chattels taken by the Mexican army, or by divisions, or which may have found a refuge with aid army from the first invasion, will be restored and delivered the commanding officer of the Texan forces, or to such per-

Art. 6. The troops of both armies are no more to come in mutact with each other; the Texan General will, therefore, ke care to keep between the encampments a distance not less an five learner.

nan five leagues.
Art. 7. The Mexican army will not halt in their retreat, but o provide for their sick, for their equipments, &c. and to cross r ford rivers; any other halt not justified by any plausible move of necessity shall be considered an infraction to the dispo-M. Gautier, the Minister of Finance declared that the right of the Peers was undoubted to modify or amend the ole expedition by an extraordinary express to Generals Do Vicente Filasola and T. J. Rusk, in order that they accomplis

nat is prescribed to them, and agree together on what must be ne to execute the present stipulations in the shortest delay. One of the noble speakers, M. de Morogue, took a mos dismal view of the present state of French morality, and attempted to show that too much education was the caus tone to execute the present stipulations in the shortest delay.

Art. 9. Every Texan prisoner now in the power of the Mexcan army, or of any of the Mexican authorities, shall be imnediately set at liberty, and furnished with passports to go back
o their homes. The Government of Texas shall, on their part, of this evil; and he attacked romance writers and readers and predicted that the French people would speedily pre et at liberty an equal number of Mexicans, of the same rank nd grade, and treat the remaining Mexican prisoners of war rith the greatest hunanity; the cost of their main-enance being apported by the Mexican Government when any extra comforts sent a woful picture of spreading sentimentality and crim The study of the dead languages, argued M. de Morogu

will be allowed to them.

Art. 10. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana shall be sent and in order to guard the King and the kingdom from this dangerous spirit, the noble philosopher proposed that the dead languages should be buried altogether, and that a handsome body guard should be provided for the King, to insure the safety of his person. To the latter part of this sagacious oration the Minister made no reply; nor, indeed, does a very long and brilliant speech of M. Thiers give us any new lights upon the system which the French Government. Vera Cruz as early as the Texan Government may think

and in order that each of the clauses herein specified may be ally executed, the present treaty has been in duplicates by the ontracting parties, at the port of Velusco, May 4th, 1836.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA,

DAVID G. BURNET, J. CALLENS, LECRETAS OF HALS, VACLUS HARDENAN, JECY IRAXURURY, P. H. GRAZCON, MARTINEZ UNECAS.

Your excellency: As I was ready to march forward at the head of the army I command, I received your communication, with the treaty concluded between your excellency and the General of the Texan forces. Had it not been for the arrival of these documents, I should have continued to execute the preceding orders I had officially received from your excellency. It becomes now my duty to take every necessary measure to carry your last instructions into execution. Any delay on my part will only be occasioned by the necessity of transporting these of my men who are sick; my field conjuncts and other ratification of your excellency, as General-in-chief of the army of operations, which, jointly with your quality of President of the Mexican Republic, leave me neither right nor faculty of resisting your orders, my duty is to obey, and promptly put them in execution. Such has hitherto been my conduct since the beginning of the campaign. I shall religiously observe all the clauses, such as the respect for private property, the exchange of prisoners, and the paying for every article of food or provisions

rces, as to our joint execution of recessary claims, under all circumstances. God and mecessary claims, under all circumstances. God and vices of the control of the contro an forces, as to our joint execution of the convention, and as t

To his Ex'y Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana,
President of the Republic of Mexico.

On the borders of the stream del Mugerero, on the 26th of May, appeared under the tent of his excellency Vicente Filasola, General-in-chief of the Mexican army of operations, Col. Benjamin Smith and Captain Henry Telz, of the Texan army, who handed to said General Filasola a document directed to him by his excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, President of the Republic; and said Colonel Smith having exposed he came fully authorized, as appeared by his credentials, signed by General Thomas J. Rusk, in order to ratify in his name the treaty of a cessation of arms, concluded between General Santa Ana and the Texan Government, on the 14th of May, and also to put in execution the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty.

ments, appointed to examine and verify them Gen. Don Enge nio Folsa and Col. Don Agustin Amot, of the Mexican army, wh act in conformity with every thing relating to the army of operations, in the 10th section of the treaty, and in the same manner as the General of the Texan forces would do

ner as the General of the Texan forces would do
The contracting parties agreed that, on the part of General
Rusk, there should be appointed several commissioners, who
should follow the Mexican army at such a distance that they
could be perfectly acquainted with every occurrence, and every
just claim foreseen by the several articles of the treaty, and
therein mentioned; and for this object any thing they may want
from the army of operations will be granted to them.

And to give full power to this understanding, the contracting
parties agree to sign the present document by dualicates, with

rties agree to sign the present document by duplicates, with

HENRY TELZ, AGUSTIN AMAT, BENJAMIN SMITH, VINCENTE NUECES.

RIO DE LAS NUECES, MAY 31, 1836

GENERAL: I made known to his excellency the President per interim, your communication, dated Right Shore of Rio le las Nucces, 31st ultimo: in answer to which, I have to in-

the greatest indignation.
Your excellency will have to answer for the serious offences you have committed, in not adhering to points which the supreme Congress ordered you to maintain, cost what they might; from that moment a serious charge lies on you for having forgotten the dispositions of art. 2, title 3, chap. 7 of the Military Ordinance, which invested you with the command of the army; in no light whatever ought you to have considered that the General-in-chief was in full exercise of his functions while in captivity. And had he even been at the head of the executive power, no order engaging from him carried with it obedience. tivity. And had he even been at the head of the executive power, no order emanating from him carried with it obedience, unless countersigned by the secretary of the department from whence it would have emanated. The President per interim is greatly surprised that you could have accepted such conditions as common sense alone rejects, and which only could have been adopted through the grossest ignorance of the dispositions of our military laws, and particularly the circumstances under which the executive power is executed in a republic like ours.

Consequently the President per interim condemns all the stipulations of the convention signed at Velasco the 14th of May, 1836, because the general who signed it had neither the power nor the authority to do so; he more particularly condemns as a contempt of the rights of nations, all that part of the concorder which grants the title of republic to a portion of one of the resoluted states of the Mexican confederation, and the title of Pre-

ident to the chief of those bandits.

The President per interim concludes by requesting you, i rou have not already done so, to remit immediately the command of the army unto General Don Jose Urrea, and that you

epair, without delay, to this capital, and there answer for you onduct before the tribunals of your country. God and Liberty. TORNEL. God and Liberty.

To his excellency the General-in-chief of Division,

Don VICENTE FILASOLA.

MEXICO, JUNE 25, 1836.

#### THE CHEROKEES. FROM THE COLUMBUS (GEO.) SENTINEL, AUG. 5.

It is stated in the last Herald that an express had arrived in this city from the Cherokee country, bringing the information that "the Ross party had risen in their wrath, and were destroying all before them." We are requested to state from the best authority that this is a mistake, and can assure our readers that the Cherokees remain perfectly pacific, or, at least, were so when the express left. An express did indeed arrive with a request that the marines might be marched to that section, as stated in the Herald not for the purpose of quelling any hostile demonstrations of the Cherokees, however, but to relieve the volunteers now in service in that country.

OR SALE OR RENT.—The house in which Com the control of the control of the control of the considerable quantially built, it has an excellent garden, with a considerable quantity of choice fruit; it has an ice-house, dairy, smoke-house, ath, granary, two stables, two carriage-houses, and a neverailing pump of excellent water in the yard, aug 17—2aw6w

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

New York, Office Mercantile Advertise August 12.—2 P. M. By the packet ship Sheffield, arrived on Sun day morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th July, we have received Liverpool pa-

nerants to perambulate the country, with a view to exci

Peers commenced the discussion on the budget on the

The report of M. Gautier complained strongly of the se

ondary part on the important questions of finance, of homovernment, and foreign administration. Six of the Min

ters were in the House; and in reply to the complaints

udget, and that, should any articles in it be refused been, the Deputies would be re-assembled, and the discussions.

only makes assassins and republicans of the French youth and in order to guard the King and the kingdom from the

any new lights upon the system which the French Government is pursuing at home and abroad.

The Act of Accusation against Alibeau was read to him on Monday, and published on the next day; it is a docu-

ment of great length, and only recapitulates facts with which our readers are already acquainted. It, however contains a tirade of the Procureur-General, which reads to

us as strangely out of place. A violent attack is mad upon the poor prostrate Republican party, whose corps might be allowed to rest, now that the last execution ha been done upon it, and who, as a body, are as innocent of

this deed as the body of lawyers of which the Procureur a member; he loads them with all sorts of epithets of co

umely and disgrace, and then turns round to vent h common-place flattery on the King. But Louis Philipp

s fixed too high and too firmly to dread the attacks are enemies, and, having shown that he is able to con-

quer, may surely now prove that he is willing to pardo. The Princes arrived at Neuilly on Monday.

The Spanish papers and our correspondent's letter the 27th from Madrid have arrived. Mr. Remira was,

said, to take the place of Finance Minister, refused

In the Madrid market the funds maintained themselve

and confidence was much restored; the Queen had spoke in the highest terms of her ministers, and these had assure

hemselves of a very large majority of Procuradores. The Chamber only consists of 250 members, 220 of whom may

Cordova has published a very complimentary address the army, in which he cites the Queen Regent's good op

nion of her troops; it is to be desired that this assembla of heroes and their General would do something worthy

he valor with which her Majesty politely has endow

FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR We find in the Gazette de France the following Spanish correspondence:—"A letter from Villa Franca, at the 28th ult., says: 'Villareal, who was projecting an expedition against the Asturias, made a demonstration on the line of

Miranda, as far as Logrona, as well as an attack on th

that was in the valley of Mena. The expedition then see out on the 23d for the Asturias, meeting with no obstack on the road, and Villareal carried his head quarters to Du

ther letter from Bayonne of the 30th ult., states as follows On the 27th, Cordova, after making a circuit from Vitto

ia, and passing through Logrono, Leria, Larraga, and

Puente la Reyna, arrived at Pampeluna with 12,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery. The divisions

of the Asturias are commanded by Gen. Gomez, having under him Brigadiers Arrago and the Marquis de la Robeda, with five battalions of Castile, two squadrons of caval-

Asturias were the advance of Garcia with 11 battalions

upon the line of Navarre. Cordova immediately set out to support Burnelle with 11 battalions on the 23d ult. On the

me day Gomez set out for the Asturias. Cordova arriv

ed on the 28th, and his troops on the 29th, at Pampeluna

where he heard of the departure of Gomez; and the error into which he had fallen. He immediately set out again for Vittoria, seriously threatened by Villareal, who endea-

vored to profit by the absence of Espartero, who had gone in pursuit of Gomez, leaving behind him only the Portuguese Legion. The forces under Gomez had invaded the

guese Legion. The forces under Gomez had invaded the province of Santander on the 26th ult.; on the 27th, upon hearing of the march of Brigadier Iriarte, they retired upon the valley of Losa; on the 29th, Iriarte was at Medina de

Pomar, and the Carlists were retiring. They had suffe much by desertion. Cordova issued a proclamation da

on the 21st ult. to the army of the north, in which he d vers a message from the Queen Regent, declaring that gratitude and admiration for the brilliant actions of

army equal their merits; and in which he adds that he

confident of their not allowing any fatigue or danger slacken their exertions or to damp their courage. The

ecution of Torres and his companions has occasioned prisals on the part of the Carlists. The Gazette d'On

f the 28th June contains a letter from Villareal to Cordon

and other officers have been shot, an equal number Christino officers, whom he intends to single out, will t

lergo the same fate. The universal Minister, M. Ebro has paid the persons who carry on the contraband trade third of their demands, and has promised them monthly in

stalments of the remainder until the whole is discharged."
ALGIERS, JUNE 26.—The question as to the fate of Algiers being decided, several wealthy houses of Marseilles

nave sent over agents for forming agricultural, commercial and industrial establishments. The plain is tranquil. The

narvest is going on well, and promises to be abundant. The hopes of the colonist are quite restored. The partisans of our Bey of Medeah sustain their courage, and keep the field with success. The late occurrences at the Taina and Tremecen have contributed greatly to encourage them. The building of houses and the widening of the streets at Algiers are going on with great activity.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria will set out for their correction scalar in Austria.

their coronation early in August. They will arrive at Brunn on the 12th, and will remain there several days.

Monday morning last. The Duke of Nemours had his head muffled in linen, being only recovering from a severe cold and sore throat. They left town for Neuilly at half

XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and complains of having seen thrown into jail at the moment he was about to pro-

on his incarceration, the seizure of his papers, and the or-

of Richmond presented the report of the committee ap-pointed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what danger

was likely to arise from locomotive engines passing through towns. The committee reported that there would be

danger, but they were not yet prepared to suggest a remedy. If, however, the companies were made liable for any

damage which might be done, their own interests would

and the consideration of the report of the Prisoners' Counse bill, were both postponed to Monday.

Lord Lansdowne moved the second reading of the English Tithe bill.

Lord Mansfield, Lord Dacre, Lord Ashburton, the Arch-

London, July 8 .- In the Lords last evening the Duke

derissued to expel him from France.

arvest is going on well, and promises to be

line from Valcarles to Pampeluna. Cordova and Esparter Pampeluna, the second on the Ebro, calling up the reserv

be considered as the average number of voters; of the ministers declare that 160 or 180 are devoted to them.

pers to the date.

bishop of Canterbury, Lord Wynford, and some other no-ble Lords, were in favor of the second reading.

After which the bill was read a second time, and commit-ted for Tuesday next. Adjourned. ted for Tuesday next. Adjourned.

The plague has broken out at Adrianople.

The Paris papers of Tuesday are very barren of news of any interest. The act of accusation preferred before the Court of Peers against Alibeau occupies some portions of their columns, and has provoked not a little of criticism and discussion. It appears that the King and Government are more alarmed at the fact that Alibeau had neither ac-London, July 7.—The extraordinary increase on all the principal branches of the revenue affords the most unare more alarmed at the fact that Alibean had henter accomplices nor confidents, than if his offence had been the result of a conspiracy. The trial was not likely to commence before Friday, (this day,) owing to the absence of a witness. The Moniteur continues filled with lists of congratulatory addresses to Louis Philippe, from the various civil and military authorities of the kingdom.

The Chamber of Peers on Monday discussed the bill quivocal proof of the material well-being of the nation The Conservatives may amuse themselves with employing eligious discord and sectarian animosity, but they will fin no easy task to disturb a population so successfully occu oled in the pursuits of peaceful industry.

London, July 7.—From the Paris papers of the 5th fuly, which have reached us, it appears that the Chamber

The Chamber of Peers on Monday discussed the bill granting the supplies for the present year, brought up from the Deputies, and voted, seriatim, several of its items. The prorogation of the Chambers is stated to have been fixed for (Wednesday) the 6th inst.

Notwithstanding the prevenence of a fine broad from the

for (Wednesday) the 6th mst.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of a fine breeze from the north, the heat continued undiminished at Paris; that is to say, at 82 degrees at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 91 to 93 degrees at two o'clock in the afternoon. At Bordeaux, on the 1st instant, there were 31 degrees of Reaumur nearly 102 Fahrenheit) in the shade.

There is not a word of news from Spain in the papers before us. The Spanish funds fell on Tuesday a trifle, owing to the increasing conviction that there existed little

chance of the Christino leaders acting in concert.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 8.—The market has LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 8.—The market has continued in a very dull state throughout the week, and in the inferior qualities of American descriptions we reduce our quotations ¼d per lb.; the better kinds continue scarce, and command steady prices. In Braziks the business transacting is limited, excepting in Pernams, and the middling qualities of all are ¼d per lb. lower. East India remains dull and saleable only in the good descriptions. 300 American have been taken on speculation, and 500 American and 50 Surat'for export, 290 Sea Island, 21¼d a 30d; 30 stained do. 10 a 14; 1670 New Orleans, 8¼ a 12½; 3230 Alabama, &c. 7¼ a 9½; 1490 Pernambuco, 10¼ a. 13¾; 550 Bahia, 11½ a 12½; 280 Maranham, 12¼ a 13¼; 80 Bahama, &c. 11½; 310 Egyptian; 810 Surat, 5¾ a 8½. Egyptian; 810 Surat, 53 a 81.

## FROM CAPE FLORIDA.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER.]

KEY WEST, JULY 28. The expedition under command of Lieut. LEIB, of ship

CONCORD, in the United States transport schooner Motto, arrived here yesterday from Cape Florida. They bring the news of the burning of Cape Florida Light-house, and the keeper's house, by Indians, on the night of the 24th inst'. A man, named W. B. Thompson, was left in charge by the keeper, assisted by an old negro man. On the approach of the Indians (supposed about forty) they retired to the light, (after being fired at,) and ascended to the top, closing the door. The Indians then fired the door, which very soon communicated to the steps. The heat ascending, obliged Thompson and the negro to go outside and lie down on the deck or top of the light, during which, as the heat increased and commenced melting the glass in the windows, to gain a little, they pushed themselves towards the eaves of the deck, when the negro was immediately killed, five balls passing through him; Thompson put his foot over, and in a few moments had three balls in it: he had a keg of powder with him; fearing it would blow up, he threw it down the steps, which immediately blew them up; by which accident his life was saved.

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED, AUGUST 13.
Schr. Victory, Penfield, New York; sugar, tea, coffee, &c. to Stephen Shinn and William McVeigh, and freight for the District.

SAILED, AUGUST 15. Steamer Columbia, Mitchell, Norfolk.

SALE OF GENTEEL GOOD FURNITURE. On Wednesday next, the 17th instant, I shall sell at the residence of Mrs. Cottringer, on F street, between 12th and 13th

idence of Mrs. Cottringer, on F street, between 12th and Reets, her Household Furniture, consisting, in part, of, viz.

Mahogany Sideboard, Bureaux
Dining and Breakhast Tables
Washstands, Carpets
High and low post Maple Bedsteads
Good Feather Beds, Mattresses
Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, &c. &c.
Best plated silver edge Tea Urn
Baskets and Condusticks Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons China and Glassware

One excellent Cooking Stove ry, and four pieces of artillery?"

The Phare de Bayonne of the 2d instant contains intelligence from Spain, of which the following are extracts:

"The facts that favored the march of Gomez towards the

One excellent Cooking Stove
One small Chamber Stove and pipe
Kitchen Furniture, Grates, &c. &c.
A very fine Painting, Portrait of Washington, by Stewart
Sale at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms at sale.
aug 10—3: EDW'D DYER, Auct.

FINHE "OLD MANSION HOUSE" AND VALUABLE LOTS.—At private sale, if applied for
before Wednesday, 10th August next, the high valuable and
beautifully situated property, well known as the "Old Mansion
House," with the lots on which it is situated, and adjoining, lying
on and near the margin of the Potomac, commanding one of the
most beautiful views in the District.

The lots are Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, in square 399, and 20, in
square 390. The above will, if not previously sold at private
sale, be offered at auction on Wednesday, 10th August, at 5
o'clock P. M. on the premises. Terms at sale,
Application to be made to EDW. DYER, Auct,

EDW, DYER, Au Application to be made to Not having sold the above property at private sale, it will positively be sold on Wednesday next, 17th instant, at public auction, at the hour and place above mentioned, aug 11--eots EDW. DYER, Auctioneer.

OTICE.—I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting on my land (lying in the District of Columbia) with dog or gun, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such.

LEVI SHERIFF.

OAL, COAL.—2,205 bushels Richmond Grate and Smiths' Coal, this day landing from the schooner Anna Valerious, Captain Todd, at Lenox's wharf, and for sale by ang 17—4t

BASIL BRAWNER & CO.

THE AQUESCO FARM FOR SALE .-- The subscriber will offer on the 10th day of October next, this valuable estate in Prince George's county, Maryland, binding on the Patusent river, and lying between the farms of Mr. Thomas T. Somerville and the late General Covington, containing between 1,800 and 2,000 acres. As to a tobacco farm, it is equal, if not superior, to any farm in Maryland; its improvements are two brick dwellings, with a tabling garden, two stables and corn-houses, ten large tobacco-houses, nearly all of them recently erected, sufficient to secure 150 hogsheads of tobacco. It will be sold to sait purchasers, on a long credit. If the farm is not sold on the day of sale, it will, on that day, be rented to the highest bidder for a term of years.

Terms made known at the sale.
aug 17—cpts WASHINGTON BERRY. INES, &c. - The subscribers have received, in addir

tion to the stock at their wine room over their grocery re, recently purchased of Mr. Jacobs, as follows: Brown and Pale Sherry of the "Lobo" brand, and most su-

perior quality
Old Port in boxes and on draught
Lafitte, Chateau Margeaux and Leoville, Clarets
Table Claret Champagne of the Anchor and Lafayette brands, white and pink White Brands 5th was 6.6

pink
White Brandy, 5th proof, for preserving
White Wine Vinegar, double distilled
5 hlds. Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London double Brown
Stout in quarts and plats
15 bbls. superior old Monongahela Whiskey, 10 years old
A lot of very superior Havana Cigars, &c. &c.
For sale by GEO, & THOS, PARKER.

Le Droit, Paris paper, publishes a letter from M. de Na-undorff, written to Louis Philippe from the prison of the Prefecture de Police. He states himself the son of Louis

uce evidence of his royal birth. The letter, which is igned Charles Louis, Duc de Normandie, is accompanied y another one subscribed by four members of the bar, de claring Naundorst to be Monseigneur le Duc de Norman-die, the lawful son of Louis XVI., and remonstrating up-

10 half chests Gaupowder Tea
10 do do Imperial do
10 do do Young Hyson do
5 hhds. Old Hyson do
10 do half the first fine, of late importations. do portations. 5 de Pouchong 50 bags old Java, white 50 de de Manilla de

20 boxes fresh Lemons
1 bale paper shelled Almonds
3 do soft shelled do
10 boxes fresh Olives GEO. & THOS. PARKER.

cal them to be cautious.

The second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt bill,

AWNBROKER'S NOTICE.—Persons having left articles with the subscriber, will please call and redeem them by the 1st of September, aug 17—2aw2w. ISAAC BEERS.

OUSE FOR RENTS—A good two-story brick house on Maryland Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, at resent occupied by Captain James Mitchell. aug 17—2aw2w ISAAC BEERS.

### CASE OF MAJOR GATES.

Expression of Public Opinion .- At a meeting of the Barnwell Volunteers, held at the Courthouse, on Monday, the 1st August, 1836, in pursuance of public notice, to take into consideration the dismissal of Major Gates, of the United States Army, Capt. Joseph D. Allen was called to the Chair, and Lieut. J. J. Ryan appointed Secretary

On motion of William H. Allen, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draught a preamble and resolutions: James Patterson, Samuel Overstreet, and John S. Brown.

The committee retired for a few moments, and returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we have learned the dismissal of Major Gates from the Army of the United States, for an alleged breach of duty while commanding at Fort Barnwell, Volusia; and as a company left at, and for the protection of that post, under the command of Major the protection of that post, under the command of Major Gates, we deem it a duty we owe to the country at large, and to the character of a brave and gallant officer, to lay before the Public such facts as are not generally known, and which we consider calculated to remove all censure from the conduct of Major Gates.

Fort Barnwell, situated on the St. John's river, was established for the protection of provisions brought up from Picolata, and was considered to be the rendezvous of the left wing of the army in Flonda, from whence the left wing commosed of regulars and volunteers from South Carolina.

composed of regulars and volunteers from South Carolina under the command of General Eustis, were regularly t draw their provisions and ammunition stores, while acting

against the enemy on the Wythlacoochee.

The location of this fort is peculiarly unfavorable; situated in an old field, skirted above and below with an impenetrable river swamp, at the distance of from one hundred and fifty yards to two hundred, together with a thick hammock, at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards, directly in front, and a high hill between the hammock and the fort the fort itself was rudely constructed, built of imperfect materials, thrown up in great haste, and under many dis-

For the protection of this fort two hundred and ninety odd men were left; more than one-half of whom were de-tached from different companies, in consequence of sick-ness, being afflicted with the various diseases which are ness, being afflicted with the various diseases which are so well known to have prevailed throughout the army, and were unable to proceed further on the march. Captains Allen and Quattlebum's companies consisted, together, of about one hundred and thirty men. When Quattlebum arrived at the fort, he had not more than fifteen men considered fit for duty. Allen's company was at first in good health, but soon at least one-half became affected with the maladies of camp, and we were compelled to procure men out of the number of those not yet recovered of the measles and other diseases, to perform guard duty. During sles and other diseases, to perform guard duty. During our stay at Fort Barnwell nearly every man of us was at some time prostrated with sickness, and at no time were

there more than from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty men capable of performing duty.

On the morning of the 14th April, while a small party from the fort were engaged in digging a grave beyond the hill, near the hammock, they were fired upon by the Indians, and two of their number killed; the others succeeded in reaching the fort; in a few minutes we were fired upon on every side, by a foe, whose numbers were unknown, as but few of the savages were seen, in comparison to the number of rifles fired. The attack lasted for some time, when the enemy finally appeared to collect on the southeast side, behind the hill before mentioned, and, in the swamp and hammock on that side, continued to fire upon us. We fought them from our pickets. Major Gates himself personally superintended the firing of the howitzer—Sergeant Holliday, who was acquainted with the management of the howitzer, and who had been detailed for that duty, having been one of the two who were killed while digging the grave. The Major acted with the utmost firmness and intrepidity. He did not make a sortie: for this he was censured by the commanding General of the left wing. At the Major's own request a Court of Inquiry was held—the result is known.

It is not our purpose to censure the conduct of any; our dians, and two of their number killed; the others succe

Court of Inquiry was held—the result is known.

It is not our purpose to censure the conduct of any; our only desire is, that justice may be done to a gallant officer, who has devoted nearly thirty years of his life to the service of his country, and who, in every situation, in peace and in war, has honorably sustained the character of an American soldier. We say, then, from every circumstance connected with the attack on Fort Barnwell, that Major Gates acted perfectly right in not making a sortie. He acted a an officer should have acted. The fort, at best, was a tem an officer should have acted. The fort, at best, was a temporary affair. A few days previous to the attack, one side had been taken down for the purpose of enlarging it, and was on that occasion not finished, having the picketing hastily stuck up. The provisions, both for man and horse, were on the outside, together with the ammunition and medical stores, which might have been easily destroyed. If Major Gates had then made a sortie, there were not more than one hundred and thirty men sufficiently well to have accompanied him. Of the one hundred and sixty odd men who would have been left in the fort, one-half were recovering from sickness, and the other half too sick to do

Major Gates would have been compelled to attack the Major Gates would have been compelled to attack the enemy from the open field, unprotected, while he was concealed behind the hill, in the hammock and swamp. If he had succeeded in routing the Indians, they would have field through a hammock and swamp so impenetrable, that none but the furious blood-hound could have followed them. If they had succeeded in routing him, they might have then washed into the fort and massacrad a garrison was not rushed into the fort, and massacred a garrison worn out with sickness and fatigue. What might have been the consequences attending the loss of this fort to the army of Gen. Eustis? That General had told Major Gates, when he left Fort Barnwell, that in eight or ten days he would send back for provisions. Suppose, then, by some precipitate or ill-judged movement, Major Gates had lost the for—suppose Gen. Eustis had taken a different route from the —suppose Gen. Eustis had taken a different route from the one he did take, and, according to his own word, had sent back to the fort for provisions for his army, and his baggage train had found the fort and provisions destroyed—is it not clear that the lives of thirteen or fourteen hundred men

would have been jeoparded? From every circumstance, then, connected with the attack on Fort Barnwell, we feel fully justified in saying that, had Major Gates made a sortie, it must have been one in which he could at best have gained nothing, and in which he might probably have lost every thing; for we did not know, neither do we now know, the real force by which we were assailed. Therefore,

Resolved, That the conduct of Major Gates, during the attack on Fort Barnwell, meets our highest approbation; and we sincerely regret that circumstances have been so represented as to induce the President to strike his name

represented as to induce the President to strike his name from the roll of the Army.

Resolved, That the conduct of Major Gates, not only during the attack on Fort Barnwell, but towards the officers and soldiers under his command, on every occasion, entitles him to our warmest thanks and esteem; that we are gratified to learn his intention of placing his case more fully before the President and that we shall had with also fully before the President, and that we shall hail with plea sure his restoration to the service of his country,

Resolved, That, should the President not deem it com-patible, upon the representations which have been made to im in relation to Major Gates, to restore him to the service would be acting in conformity with the wishes of many of his fellow-citizens, by giving him a court martial.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolution

be signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded to Major Gates and the President of the United States. Resolved, That the papers in Washington City, Charles on, Augusta, Georgia, New Orleans, Boston, and Nev York, will confer a favor by publishing the above preamble

nd resolutions.

JOSEPH D. ALLEN, Chairman. J. J. RYAN, Secretary.

Spots on the Sun.-M. Colomb Menard de Nismes he French astronomer, states that whenever the sun ex hibits spots on its disc, its temperature becomes much colder; and that when these spots are not visible, the heat is much greater, and storms are of more frequent occurrence and greater violence. Hersehel also came to the same conclusion, after more than twenty years' observation. All the spots which M. Menard has observed pass over from the west to the east, and are of a round form. Some have however, been discovered which appeared square, and oth ers triangular; but these are supposed to be a conglowera-tion of the smaller ones, which have afterwards assumed the common form. These spots the astronomer believes to be detached from the sun, having movements altogether different and distinct from the great luminary itself. Some of them he has observed to take about ten days in passing over the sun, having made their appearance at the lower limb, and passed off at the upper; and he is convinced, he adds, that they are little eclipses which intercept the solar rays, and consequently diminish the heat of the sun. The thermometrical observations which have been taken con-

STATE OF NEW YORK .- The number of Post Offices in STATE OF NEW YORK.—The number of Post Offices in the State of New York is 1,719. Total amount of postage in the State for the year ending March, 1834, \$430,426. There are in the State of New York 56 counties, 788 towns, and 9 cities. There are published in the State 253 newspapers, besides magazines. The number of daily papers is 27, viz. In the city of New York 56 papers are published, exclusive of magazines; 15 daily, 10 semi-weekly, 2 tri-weekly, 26 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 2 monthly. The average circulation of the ten large daily papers. The average circulation of the ten large daily papers about 1,700 to 17,000 numbers of sheets issued daily. Th State owns 663 miles of canal navigation. The amount of canal money held on loan by the banks of this State is \$2,356,284. The amount on deposite \$791,501. The total canal debt is \$6,322,013; the amount of canal funds in hand \$3,406,809; leaving a balance to be reduced by the receipts of future years of \$2,915,204. The total capi tal of railroad companies incorporated previous to the recent session of the Legislature, is \$34,405,000. (This capital has been immensely increased at the recent session.) The total value of real and personal estate in all the counties of this State is \$530,653,524. The total amount of aucties of this State is \$530,653,524. ion duties paid by auctioneers in New York city in 1836 wa \$270,996. There are \$9 banks, with a capital of \$31,781,-\$10. (This does not include the banks incorporated at the present session.) In the New York City custom-house, here are \$1 clerks, 109 inspectors, 11 night-watch and 8 boat hands. The total number of arrivals at the port of New York from freeign countries during the reserved. New York from foreign countries during the year 1835 was 2,044. The present number of whale ships owned by companies in this State is 45. Tonnage over 13,000 tons, employing a capital over \$1,200,000, and crews of about 1,000 men. The total value of raw materials used and nanufactured in the State during the year 1835, The total value of manufactured articles 560,669,067. The total number of attorneys and c

and the season has been remarkable for its coldness.

instances of longevity in their immediate neighborhood from which it might be inferred that the climate of the State is as favorable to the duration of human life as any other The Hartford Watchman mentions that the Rev. Josep Vail, 85 years old, who has been the pastor of the Congre gational Church in Hadlyme for 56 years, preached a lecture on the 4th of July, in the house of Mr. John Bronson, of Wolcott, then in the 101st year of his age, 80 of which he has been a member of the church. This has called out the Norwalk Gazette, which relates a story of an old gen-tleman of that place, enjoying excellent health and spirits who recently celebrated his 90th birthday by calling upon who receive creating upon this old friends and contemporaries, among whom was a favored lady of only 96. He was accompanied by a youthful nephew of 92. The Norwalk paper adds that instances of similar longevity are numerous in that town and its visinity, among whom is a lively, healthy, and intelligen ady, very near a hundred years old, still actively engage her household concerns.

The following is given as a sample of the recollection

of the long-lived people of Norwalk.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

"There are many here who well remember calling upon and going out to see Doct. Franklin as he passed through this town on his way to Boston, to sail on his first mission to France to negotiate a treaty with that country, upon the declaration of independence here. His dress, appearance conversation, and doings are all perfectly remembered. He travelled in a close carriage and four, with postillions on the traveled in a close carriage and loar, with positions on the near horses and a servant in the carriage. He was then advanced in years, his hair white, his face sunken and wrinkled. He wore a fur cap, and 'the large round spectacles.' During his stay in this town he put up at the old house on the green, now occupied by Mr. Porter, in front of which at that time was a large pond of water. It was a storrey, windy day, and the water rough and nuch agitet. stormy, windy day, and the water rough and much agitated. Among other matters of amusement, the Doctor told his visiters he would go out and make that water still by waving his cane over it. He went out, and after flourisl ng his stick a few times over the windward side of th ond, the surface became perfectly smooth. He was there bere unanimously voted a wizard or sorcerer. Before h

left, he told some of them he had contrived unperceived to throw some oil upon the water."

The Stamford Sentinel holdly claims for the vicinity of Stamford a precedence for health and longevity over all other parts of the State, and gives the following account of

"The oldest person living in this village is Mrs. Quintard. She is over 96, and has a son residing here so far advanced in life as to be a revolutionary pensioner. Then there is her next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jarvis he about 94, and she only some four or five years younger. there is her next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jarvis; he about 94, and she only some four or five years younger, both in the perfect enjoyment of all their faculties, and as "sprightly and blithe" as most people of half their years. We doubt whether there is a couple in Fairfield County who have lived as long together in the bands of wedlock as have this couple. We do not know the exact number of years they have lived together, but they have grandchildren at least 40 years of age now living. Go a little further, and there is Mrs. Palmer, sister, by marriage of their children, to Mrs. Quintard, who is but a year or two short of one hundred years of age. These venerable persons have one hundred years of age. These venerable persons have all a large number of great-great grandchildren about them, several of whom are of sufficient age to engage in active business of life. Individuals between 70 and 90 years in this vicinity are too numerous to be particularized

Antedituvian Discoveries.—Dr. Klippstein, a Germa savant, who has long devoted himself to the study of g ology, and who is directing the excavations in the neighborhood of Elezi, (a small town in Rhenish Hesse,) who numerous fossil bones have been found, has lately made most valuable discovery for natural history. In diggin 28 feet below the soil, near Eppeishiem, about a league ditant from Elezi, he found in a state of the most perfect that the soil of the most perfect that the soil of the soil of the most perfect that the soil of the soil of the soil of the most perfect that the soil of the soil o preservation the head of a dinotherium giganteum, p bly the most colossal of the antediluvian animals, w bly the most colossal of the antediluvian animals, whose existence was first indicated, and nearly specifically determined by Dr. Caup, the learned zoologist. The head measures six feet in length, by three and a half in breadth; and its weight is nearly five quintals. Near the head was found a humeral hone, six feet long, weighing two quintals, appertaining apparently to the same animal. No remains of this kind have ever been found before.

[Gazette Allemande.

GOOD DOG-GEREL. When Peggy's dog her arms imprisor, I often wish my lot was hisen; How often I should stand and turn To get a pat from hands like hern.

[Nashville Republican. THE ARMY

ADJUTANT'S GENERAL'S OFFICE, GENERAL ORDER. Washington, Aug. 1, 1836 The following resignations have been accept-

ed by the President of the United States, to take effect at the dates set opposite their respective names, to wit: Brevet Brigadier General D. L. CLINCH, Colonel of the

4th regiment of infantry, September 21, 1836. Brevet Major F. Ansart, Captain of 3d regiment of ar-tillery, August 31, 1836. Captain A. Talcott, corps of engineers, September 21,

Captain C. WARD, 4th artillery, August 31, 1836. First Lieutenant M. C. Ewing, 4th artillery, Augus

First Lieutenant W. Hoop, 4th infantry, August 7, First Lieutenant J. Barnes, 4th artillery, July 31, 1836. Second Lieutenant T. F. Drayton, 6th infantry, August 15, 1836.

Second Lieutenant F. VINTON, 3d artillery, August 31,

Second Lieutenant T. J. LEE, 4th artillery, August 31, Second Lieutenant A. BRUSH, 4th artillery, July 28, Second Lieutenant L. Sitgreaves, 1st artillery, August

Second Lieutenant J. Brown, 2d infantry, July 31 Brevet Second Lieutenant W. H. PRICE, 1st infantry,

August 31, 1836. R. JONES. By order: Adjutant General.

FROM LOUDON'S (LONDON) GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

An Essay on Calcareous Manures. By Edmund RUFFIN, of Virginia. Small Svo. pp. 242. The object of this essay, Mr. Ruffin informs us, is to investigate the peculiar features and qualities of the soils of tide-water districts of Lower Virginia; "to show the causes of their general unproductiveness; and to point out means, as yet but little used, for their effectual and profitable improvement." The sterility of these soils Mr. Ruffin has ascertained to arise from their being destitute of calcacous earth, and from their being injured by the presence

firm this opinion. Never have so many of these spots been observed as during the present year, between February and the end of May. Up to the 22d of April, M. Menard had counted ten, and up to the 16th of May thirteen, After two chapters on earths and soils generally, and on the soils and state of agriculture in the tide-water districts of Virginia, the author treats of the different capacities of ils for improvements, and discusses the following propo

> 1. "Soils naturally poor, and soils reduced to poverty by cul vation, are essentially different in their powers of retaining utrescent manures: and, under like circumstances, the fitnes f any soil to be enriched by these manures, is in proportion to that was its natural fertility.
>
> 2. "The natural sterility of the soils of Lower Virginia is

> caused by such soils being destitute of calcareous earth, an-heir being injured by the presence and effects of vegetable The fertilizing effects of calcareous earth are chiefly

3. The fertuizing elects of calcareous earth are chieny produced by its power of neutralizing acids, and of combining putrescent manures with soils, between which there would otherwise be but little, if any, chemical attraction.

4. "Poor and acid soils cannot be improved durably or profit ably, by putrescent manures, without previously making then calcareous, and thereby correcting the defect in their constitution.

5. "Calcareous manures will give to our worst soils a now of retaining purescent manures equal to that of the best; and will cause more productiveness, and yield more profit, than any other improvement practicable in Lower Virginia." (p. 30.)

These propositions contain the marrow of the essay nal. Mr. Ruffin has the merit of first pointing out that there can be no such thing as a naturally fertile soil, with out the presence of calcareous earth: but, where this earth ulture, will, when left to itself, after a time regain its ori ginal fertility: that soils which contain no calcareous earlier never found naturally fertile, except masses or beds of regetable matter, which are not properly soils: and that al hat art can do to them, exclusive of adding calcareous earth, is, to force crops by putrescent manures; but that when these manures are withheld, the soil will speedify reert to its original sterility. Mr. Ruffin observes that n gricultural or chemical writer ever denied these facts; but a property, and we think with truth, that by not one of the

have they ever been distinctly stated. certain as to Grisenthwaite, but we are so as to Kirwan, Dundonald, Davy, Chaptal, and other agricultural chem-ists of the Continent. Mr. Ruffin allows that it might be nferred from the ingredients exhibited by the analysis of fertile soils, as given by these chemists, that calcareous earth was an ingredient essential to permanent fertility but still none of them have ever distinctly said so. We shall probably examine the work more in detail hereafter: in the mean time, it is due to Mr. Ruffin to state it as our opinion that he has performed a very important service to the scientific agriculturist in this country, as well as in

Canova's Statue of Washington .- Mr. John Hogan, in Canora's Statue of Washington.—Mr. John Hogan, in a letter dated at Paris, has informed the President of the New Orleans Exchange Company, that he has ordered a copy of Canova's Statue of Washington to be executed in marble by Racchis, a distinguished artist, and that, when finished, it is to be shipped to New Orleans, to be presented to the company, and placed in the Exchange Room.

WARLIKE PRINTERS.—The printers seem to be gallant boys on the battle field. We mentioned the other day, that it was a member of the profession who seized and cap-tured Santa Ana. We say now, in addition, that James Allen, formerly an apprentice in the office of the Canton Repository, in Ohio, and more recently editor of differen newspapers, is now in Texas, at the head of a company of volunteers, working off the outside forms of the Mexicans most manfully. It is said that many of his company being of the same honorable profession with himself, it will prove vastly unsafe to encounter them. They will prove as invincible as the tenth legion of Julius Cæsar. —Pittsburg

The Boston Post says the following anecdote is true to the letter: An Irishman stepped into a lawyer's office or Monday morning, and said, "Plaze your worship, I have wrought two days for Mr. C—, a stevedore, at \$1 50 per day; I went to him on Saturday night for my pay, and he told me to go to the Devil; so I come, your worship, to see what you would be after doing for me."

Our readers will recollect the account which we pub lished the other day of a meteoric stone, or clump of pe bles, which fell at Norwich, Conn., on the 28th ult. T. Norwich Aurora, received yesterday, states that it fell during a most magnificent display of the Aurora Borealis Here is a fact for the meteorologists.—Jour. Com.

Niagara Suspension Bridge.-The cost on this great work is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, thousand dollars of the stock, it is said, is subscribed. Buffalo Journal says:

It is proposed to erect the contemplated bridge at a poin above the ferry at Lewistown, at the break of the moun above the ferry at Lewistown, at the break of the mountain on the Canada shore, and somewhat below it on the American side. The level of the bridge will be 125 feet above the waters of the Niagara. Two plans for erecting the bridge are proposed. One of them is, to erect the towers at the water's edge, and to carry them up in solid masonry of the requisite height—say 200 feet.

If this plan is adopted, the span, or length of the suspension chains will be about 600 feet. The other proposition is, to erect the towers on the hill or ledge of rocks. Should this be decided on as the best plan the length of the span.

is, to erect the towers of the fill of ledge of rocks. Should this be decided on as the best plan, the length of the span will be increased to one thousand feet. The height of the bridge, in either case, above the water, will be the same; that is, 125 feet at its lowest point.

PROVISIONS AT WHEELING .- The Wheeling (Va.) pa pers quote beef at four to eight cents per pound; fowls ten to twelve cents; geese from twenty-five to thirty cents each, and other things in proportion. At this rate a person might live a week at Wheeling for about the same sum that it would cost him to get a dinner in New York.

The Erie (Penn.) Observer of the 6th instant states that the Canal Commissioners left there on the 2d inst, with an assurance to the citizens that forty miles of the Canal from Newcastle towards Erie would be put under immediate contract, and the balance of the sixty miles authorized, on this side of Conneaut Lake, as soon as the engineers can make the necessary surveys and location.

BEET ROOT SUGAR .- Mr. Pedder, the gentleman de puted to visit France, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the process of making sugar from the juice of the beet, has returned, full charged with information. He has inspected the principal manufactories of this sugar in France, and made himself completely au fait of the process, in all its details. COMMUNICATION.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

MESSES. EDITORS: Have the goodness to insert the accompanying article from the Newark Daily Advertiser. It contains suggestions which may possibly prove useful in regard to the cure of a malady the most terrific, and which has hitherto baffled the skill of the medical world,

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER. A slightly read article in your paper a few weeks ago recurs to my mind as one of importance in the present agi ated state of the Public on the subject of Hydrophobia The article pointed out the homopathic practice as the nost promising to be efficacious in the prevention or cur of this disease. This accords most fully with my experi nce and practice; that the hydrophobia is communicated oldly by inoculation; that it remains as a weak poison ome forty days; and that the disease is always preceded a local affection in the inoculated or bitten part. The me thing takes place in vaccination. It accords with the octrines of homopathia, that a similar disease displaces a

I will illustrate this by reciting three cases which occur red in your city about twelve years ago, which may be au henticated by any one in a short time.

First. A child of Mr. Wainright, then living in Wash ington street, subsequently opposite the market. The child was bitten on the arm; had not been previously inoculated. Three weeks after the bite, the vaccine virus was applied on the scar and half an inch below it. In a week, the agonized parents were perfectly relieved by the more formidable appearance and effects of the new poison.

Second. A boy from Milton (Rahway) named Mason whose cousin lived with David Beach, in the coachmaking

business. He had three wounds, inflicted two days be fore, on each side of his bare leg; to each wound, after re moving a pellicle, was applied a portion of a dissolved scal of kinepock. Five days after, local inflammation and high fever for a day evinced such a shock to the whole system as to remove all doubts of its efficiency in climinating the

as to remove all doubts of its efficiency in climinating the canine virus, from the most incredulous observer.

The third was a child of Mr. Smith, a confectioner, next door to Mr. John H. Stephens. Having been called immediately, I flashed a pinch of gunpowder on each of the wounds. This I had practised before, and would recommend in all recent bites; the principle of its action is well known to all inoculators, that topical inflammation, even that from a dull lancet, defeats the absorption of the virus: it is more manageable, and every way preferable to excision. Thirty days after, was vaccinated in five places round the bites and scratches, which were numerous. Inflammation and ephemeral fever the same as in the second round the bites and scratches, which were numerous. In-flammation and ephemeral fever, the same as in the second case. Both these patients had been previously vaccinated, but, from the more extensive applications, the constitu-tional effects exceeded that of the first, or unprotected case.

This practice was, and as far as my knowledge extends , peculiarly my own. But several years subsequently, r. Jenner, in describing the effects of his *Tartar Emetic* ntment, says: "I have never met with a case of hydroobtained, says: "I have never met what a case of hydro-obtabla, but should rely on the efficacy of this ointment or plaster for its cure." So, indeed, should I, if the disease had commenced. It is analogous in its constitutional effects, and quicker in its operation than kinepock, pro-ducing local inflammation, and speedy formation of matter

Some consolation may be derived by those laboring un der apprehension from the bites of rabid animals, from the fact of the rare occurrence of the disease in the human spe tact of the rare occurrence of the disease in the human species. May not this greater exemption serve to strengthen a belief in these preventive remedies? In man, the mere attention to washing and wiping off the blood and oozing serum may remove the poison. To this add, that the usual domestic remedies, sugar and rum, a slice of salt pork, or the more vulgar one of some hair of the biting dog, lead to the expulsion of the virus: neglect of these appliances to beasts renders a bite always fatal. These topical applications, although not the best selected, are far more rations than the various internal nostrums, ancient or modern, a the comskirk (pounded china ware;) eating cakes made of powdered oyster shells and eggs; drinking scull cap, or swallowing Krouse's composition of the jaw-bone of a dog, the false tongue of a colt, and a copper halfpenny with a head of King George II.

In the year 1796 a series of canine madness continue

en months in Elizabethtown and its vicinity; scores of legs, horses, and cattle, collectively died, but not one hu-

During the year 1796, seven cases of persons bitten by mad dogs, fell under my care; in some, when promptly called, gunpowder was flashed; in later calls, cantharides powder or plaster; and in one more protracted, mercurial nument was rubbed on the limb: although some suspicious symptoms occurred, there were no deaths.

A newspaper article must necessarily be too limited

I must substitute cases, and trust my facts

e susceptible of proof.
To show the analogy to inoculation, I give, first, the case
Mr. John Terrill, near the Wheat Sheaf, Borough of Elizabeth, an intelligent farmer, of firm health and temperate habits: the wounds on his bare hand broke out several weeks after being healed; he had involuntar twitching of the muscles of the shoulder, and moping me ancholy for two days that I visited him, and finally inabili-ty to swallow water: I did not see him this day; he took on his own prescription freely of camphorated spirits; he was well the next day, having, to use his own expression,

passed the crisis.

Second case, the same season: A youth, apprentice to John Smith, blacksmith, in Elizabethtown; he was bitten on his bare instep; some weeks after, the scars itched and appeared red; this sensation and appearance was soon after transferred to the inquired glands and was soon after transferred to the inguinal glands, and thence to his head, as headache and stiffness of the jaws. thence to his head, as headache and stiffness of the jaws. In this stage I was again called in; he took largely of carbonate of ammonia, camphor, and opium, in pills, afterwards tonics, and recovered. This may be considered by some as traumatic tetanus: it may have been so, but the wounds were superficial, and the time protracted, I consider the remedies equally adapted to either case.

Yours,

A. CLARK.

P. S. I never resorted to that cruel test of hydrophobi presenting a mirror, a tumbler of water, pouring water into a basin, or the mention of mad dogs before my patients.

DOSTON AND NEW YORK COAL COMPA-NY.—Notice is hereby given that subscriptions to the capital stock of the Boston and New York Coal Company, in ion, A. D. 1835, will be received under the direction of the extion of the act of incorporation, at the Astor House, in the fity of New York, on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of Augustarrent, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. L. on that day. M. on that day.

City of New York, August 6, 1550.

R. C. WEIGHTMAN, aug 13—1t

GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the capital stock of "the Annapolis and Potomac Canal mpany" will be held at the City Hall, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 7th of September next, at 10 o'clock M., agreeably to the provisions of an act of the General Ashely of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company," and the several supplements thereto, at which meeting the Commissioners will lay be

nts thereto, at which meeting the Commissioners will lay bee the subscribers as aforesaid the books containing the state
the said subscriptions, and will take and receive further subiptions to the capital stock of said company.

Wm. H. Marriott,
John B. Morris,
Daniel Cobb,
Francis S. Key,
Roger C. Weightman,
Jno. Randall Hagner,

aug 12

Commissioners will lay bethe commissioners will lay bethe the subscription of the books containing the base subscription.

Leonard Iglehart,
A. Randall,
Richard T. Lowndes,
Robert Wright,
Nich's Carroll Stephen,
Commissioners.

CALE OF KENTUCKY LAND.—In pursuance ALE OF KENTUCKY LAND.—In pursuance of a deed of trust from Wm. A. Knox, deceased, to the subscriber, dated the 15th day of January, 1830, and of record in the Hustings Court of Fredericksburg; and also in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Spotsylvania, pronounced on the 31st day of May, 1836, in the case of Hawes and Alexander, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the tavern of Turner H. Ramsey, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Friday, the 9th day of September, 1836, a tract or parcel of Land, containing 2,000 acres, more or less, and lying upon Trade Water river, in the State of Kentucky. The title is believed to be good, but the subscriber will only convey such as is vested in him by the deed and decree aforesaid. A more particular description of this land will be given upon the day of sale, when the trustee will exhibit all the deeds and other papers, relating to the land, which are in his possession.

PHILIP ALEXANDER, Trustee and Executor of William A. Knox, deceased. Fredericksburg, Va. Aug. 12.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.—A Lady of good character, and well qualified to teach the ordinary branches of an English education, can hear of a situation in a private family by applying to W. Y. through the post office at Upper Marlborough.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

[From the New York Evening Star.] After 30 years' negotiation, a company has been formed Paris to supply that city with water. The capital is 40 dillions of francs.

The great manufacturing town of Manchester, during the last four years, has had an increase of 700 new streets, 7,000 houses, and 42,000 inhabitants.

The French culture in madder is so extensive as to pu down all competition. In the department of Vaucluse alone, there are 50 establishments for the manufacture of the dye obtained from this valuable plant.

Egyptian Enterprise. - A Mogul merchant from Egypt has established a steam tow-boat on the Indus, which run up to Hyderabad, and proves very profitable in towing u

afts laden with merchandise. Scrupulous Fidelity.—An assignee to the Bankrupte Court has lately declared two dividends on an estate, on of which amounts to eleven-sixteenths of a penny, the other

farthing and a half. The new Houses of Parliament, it is computed, will cost 800,0007

Great Steam Enterprise in the India Seas .- The East India Company are about to construct two steam ships each of 200 horse power, to go regularly every month from Bengal to the Cape.

A clean people.—Over 137 millions of pounds of hard coap are annually made in England; in Scotland but 10 millions. Telegraphs and Steam do away with distance.—The vote on the estimates for Algiers in the French Chambers, was conveyed in 24 hours from Paris to Toulon by telegraph; and in two days more by steam to Algiers.

The camp at Compeigne, France, will consist of 22,000 A Cockroach Society has been formed at Quedlinburg They have recently caught nineteen millions of the insect

to extract oil from them, used for greasing wheels.

IDDLETOWN VALLEY LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber, intending to decline farming, will offer the farm on which he now resides, situated in Middletown Valley, in Frederick county, Maryland, at public sale, on Saturday, the 20th of August next. This farm is situated between the town of Jefferson and the Point of Rocks, the road leading from the former place agasing through it about four miles. iding from the former place passing through it, about four mile am Jefferson and three from the Point; the farm extendin

n, smoke house, stone spring house, corn house, granary, and tabling for fifteen horses.

This farm is well watered, there being running water in every ield, and two large never-failing springs of excellent water tear the dwelling, over one of which the spring house is built. There are on the farm a young apple orchard of choice fruit, and peach orchard of selected fruit.

ur rooms, and a spacious garret, a large and convenient kitch

The sale of the above property will take place at 11 o'clock A. M. on the abovementioned day. Persons in the neighborhood of Baltimore wishing to purchase a first-rate farm are referred to James L. Hawkins, Eq. of Baltimore city, who is well as quainted with the property, and will afford all the information that may be required.

at may be required.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by NELSON LUCKETT. the subscriber.

N. B.—The sale of the above property will be positive on the day above mentioned. Possession will be given on the 10th day of September next; and as the subscriber holds possession until then, he will break up the fallow land, that the purchase N. L.

nay not be disappointed in a crop. MER would inform her friends and the Public that she intends to re-open her School for Young Ladies on the first of

September next. In announcing her intention she would pre-sent her grateful acknowledgments to the parents and guardians of the pupils who have been committed to her care during the of the pupils who have been commenced past year.

She has removed her place of residence to the Cottage, situated about five miles from Alexandria, directly on the old Leesburg turnpike road. The situation is convenient to a place of worship, and remarkably healthy. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in female Seminaries, and competent instructors are provided for those who wish to learn Music, French, Latin, &c.

Terms: \$140 per annum, exclusive of washing, which is \$3 per quarter. Bedding furnished by Mrs. W. Music \$17, French \$6 per quarter. As the number of Scholars is limited, in marks, notice of the removal of a scholar is required. The

es. Parents and guardians are requested to furnish the ng ladies or Mrs. W. with money for their expenditures.

REFFERENCES.
Bishop Meade, Norfolk, Virginia.

Rev. Dr. Keith, Rev. C. Mann, Rev. E. R. Lippitt, Rev. W. F. Lee, Richmond, Virginia. P. E. Seminary of Virginia.

Rev. G. A. Smith, Philadelphi Richard Henderson, Esq., Leesburg, Virginia. F. S. Key, Esq., Col. A. Henderson, Washington City. Col. S. A. Storrow, Culpeper, Virginia.

TOTICE.--By virtue of a commission under the act to d rect descents, from Calvert county court, of Maryland, to its directed, on the real estate of Clement Hutchins, deceased we shall meet on the said premises on Thursday, the 22d day of eptember next, for the purpose of carrying in ed in said estate are he notified to attend said meeting.

JAMES DUKE, YOUNG D. HANER, JAS. B. DIXON, BENJ. VERMILLION,

N. DUKE, Commissioners july 23-law2m AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale in the town of Port Tobacco, on Monday, the 16th day of August next, the Farm on which he now resides, containing about 350 acres of land, perhaps inferior to very few farms in about 350 acres of land, perhaps inferior to very few farms in Charles county, in point of situation, fertility of soil, and consequent productiveness of crops. It lies adjoining to the town of Port Tooacco, and also in part binds on the creek, which abounds in fish and wild fowl. The mansion-house is commodious, and stands on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect of the creek to the Potomac river, and the surrounding country. The out-buildings are in tolerable repair, and would afford, with a trifling expense, every convenient accommodation. There are on the premises a new warehouse, for the inspection of tobacco, a storehouse, and granary on the water side, which are well situated for the grocery and lumber business, both of which have been and are still carried on successfully. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, as it is behave been and are still carried on successfully. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, as it is believed a more desirable situation, particularly for a professional man, cannot be procured in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be accommodating. For further particulars, apply

o the subscriber, residing on the premises.

EDWARD F. NEALE,
july 12—wt16Aug

Near Port Tobacco. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscribers, on the 11th instant, a Negro man by the name of ELI MIDDLETON. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a dark brown color, sleepy look, talks very slow and droneish, and rarely speaks without being spoken to. He was sent to Nanjemoy Neck, Charler county, Md., with a large bay mare and colt, which he delivered on the 6th, and left there on Thursday, the 11th, at night.

The said negro ran away about four years since, (at which time the place of the place

on the 6th, and left there on Thursday, the 11th, at mgm.

The said negro ran away about four years since, (at which time, he was the property of the heirs of a Mr. Askins of this place,) was taken and lodged in Montgomery county jail at Rockville, Md., passing under the name of Harris. We are apprehensive he has a forged pass or free papers. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be paid to any one who will deliver him to us in Alexandria, or secure him so that we get him again.

and 16—12t J. & W. H. IRWIN.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD will be given for apprehending and securing JOHN, who calls himself John Redmond, so that I get him again. He absconded from my farm, in the upper end of Fauquier county, but the night of the 16th instant.

John is a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high.

John is a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well proportioned, and very likely. He has no particular mark or characteristic about him by which the attention of strangers would be attracted, except, perhaps, that he lisps in speaking, and has a rather bold address. He took with him a variety of clothing, among which a blue cloth coat, slightly worn, and a shor drab coat, are particularly recollected. He is a remarkably fine looking servant, and prides himself upon his genteel appearance, which perhaps may be laid aside in order to escape detection.

ection.

He started upon a sorrel horse with a blaze face and a white foot or two, not recollected which; the horse is what is called a

orib-biter.

I will give the above reward of \$300, if he is taken within the State of Virginia, and delivered to me or secured in the jail of Pauquier county; or if he is taken without the State, and secured so that I can obtain possession of him, I will give the same reward. Letters on the subject may be addressed to me at [10]. reward. Letters on the subject may be addressed to me at "The Plains" Post Office, Fauquier county, Virginia.
july 28—2aw2m WILLIAM BYRNE.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS. ROPOSALS will be received at the Bolingbroke Hotel, in Petersburg, Va. on the 8th day of October next, for the excavation, embankment, and masonry of forty miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

the same printed of the work with the character the place bove mentioned for ten days previous to the letting and all ther information will be given on application to the subscriber, any of the assistant engineers on the line. Recommendations will be expected in all cases of persons no

known to the engineer.

CHARLES F. M. GARNETT, C. E.

P. S.—For the information of persons at a distance, I would tate that the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is a continuation of the Petersburg and of the Greensville and Roanoke Railroads, rom the Roanoke to Raleigh, in the great line of northern and uthern travel.

This road is located on a high and dry ridge of country, which

considered remarkably healthy; and the mildness of the imate admitting of operations in the open air throughout the inter, makes it peculiarly desirable to those wishing winter

The facility of travelling is so great now by the Baltimore and Washington, and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads, at the trip from Philadelphia to Petersburg may be performed

in forty hours. The trip may be performed in the same time by the bay on three days in the week.

The Baltimore American, the United States Gazette, Phiadelphia, the Harrisburg Reporter, Harrisburg, the Railroad ournal, and the New York American, New York, the Fredericktown Free Press, and the Winchester Virginian will pubsish the above until the 1st of October, and send their accounts pubs office for collection. this office for collection.

DUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testa ment of Joseph A. Johnson, deceased, the undersign uter, will offer at public sale, on the premises, to the hig idder, on Monday, the 29th day of August next, if fair, the next fair day, between the hours of one and thre ck, P. M. all that valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in ick county, near the mouth of Monogaey, and adjoining ds of Messrs. John J. Harding, Jacob Scholl, and Mr Anne E. Jones. It contains between six and seven thousand acres of land, and may be advantageously divided into two arms, to suit purchasers. On this tract there lies the celebrated sed at the aqueduct was taken. The main and Rook and Montgomery county, passes through this trac-provenents are a large two-story stone house, with four a each floor, a 'une cellar, stone kitchen, smoke-house, ice-puse, poultry-houses, barns, stables, tobacco-houses, and quar-

On another part of the farm there are a dwelling hards, and a number of never-failing springs of water, all con venient to the dwelling-house.

The soil is productive, and produces wheat, rye, corn, and tobacco, and is very susceptible of improvement by clover and
plaster. The farm is well enclosed by good fencing; about
four hundred acres are cleared, and the residue covered with
valuable timber, consisting of black oak, white oak, and young
shestnut.

Terms of sale: one-third of the purchase money paid on the Terms of sale; one-third of the purchase money paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be secured by notes with approved security; and when the whole of the purchase money is paid, and not before, the executor will convey to the purchas-

rational parties and the above named land.

aug 2—lawts DANIEL DUVALL, Executor. N. B. All persons interested in the sale of the above mentioned property are requested to attend the sale, as the property will positively be sold without reserve.

PITUMINOUS COAL LAND FOR SALE.-A body of about 4000 acres of bituminous coal land, offering ommon advantages both for the coal and iron business. It is the Susquehannah, and about fifteen miles from Towanda, the county town; from careful exploration, about two-thirds of this land is estimated to be coal land. Several drifts have been opened, and the coal found to be of the best quality, and to form a coke equal to that of any English coal. An ample supply of iron ore, of several kinds, more especially the argillaceous carbonate of iron, of which there is a bed of first-rate quality, supposed, upon good grounds, to be co-extensive with the coal measures, is found upon this property; as also fire-clay, and a conglomerate rock, much valued for hearth stones, and furnace linings, and for mill stones. There is good bottom land within its limits along the Scrader Branch, and a large proportion of upland of a good quality for cultivation, and throughout the whole an abundance of excellent timber, consisting of white and yellow pine

he whole line of internal improvements of that State, will shortly

Persons wishing to view these lands, can have every assistance by applying to Eliphalet Mason, Esq., at Monroetown, within five miles of the premises.

An unexceptionable title will be given. Apply to CLEMENTS S. MILLER, july 6—2aw6w

93 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

ORK SPRINGS FOR SALE.—The subscriber is In a celebrated watering place is situated in a beautiful and most salubrious part of Adams country, Pennsylvania, about three-quarters of a mile from Petersburg, fifteen from Hanover, fifteen from Carlisle, twenty from York, twenty-one from Harrisburg, and fifty-seven from Baltimore, to and from which city a daily mail passes during the watering season. York Springs have enjoyed during many receives birth and carried the internal carried to the country of the countr joyed during many years a high and constantly increas tation from the valuable medicinal properties of their waters; and for a long series of years they have been the resort, each season, of a large number of visiters from Balimore, Philadelphia, and, indeed, from almost every portion of the middle

Attached to this property, is a tract of about 139 acres of high-Attached to this property, is a tract of about 139 acres of highly improved land, comprising a large quantily of valuable meadow, extensive gardens and orchards. The improvements consist of three large HOUSES, two of which, being of stone and brick, are very spacious, and are built in the most approved style for the accommodation of a large number of visiters. These buildings contain 82 rooms, having a very spacious dining room, ball room, &c. There are also a billiard-room, ninepin alley, hot, cold, and shower baths, ice house, &c. Bermudian creek passes through the estate, on which, about two years since, there was erected a Stone Merchaut MILL, of 40 by 45 feet, with four run of stones, worked by a copious stream of water, and for which an ample supply of wheat is farnished in the neighborhood.

There is also a Coach House and Stabling for from 80 to 90 head of horses. The grounds around the house and near the spring are laid out with great care and attention to the comfort of visiters. The neighborhood affords fine fishing and shooting, and the country around abounds with woodcock, pheasants, snipe,

and the country around abounds with woodcock, pheasants, snipe, squirrels, &c.

York Springs will, it is believed, before the next season, be connected with Baltimore and Philadelphia, by continuous lines of railway; with the former, by the Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the York and Gettysburg railroads; with the latter, by the Columbia, Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg railroads. Under such great facilities of access, it cannot fail to be the place of a resort that must increase with each succeeding season.

The property, to a capitalist or to a company, would prove a most valuable investment.

nost valuable investment.

The terms of sale will be liberal, and will be made known on
he day of sale. Possession will be given the 1st day of Novem-

er next.

For further particulars apply to

WHLIAM WOODVILLE,

Raltimor Gay street, opposite the Exchange, Baltimore

OVERNESS WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ in her family, a young lady who is competent of give instruction in the various branches of an English education, Music, and Drawing. To one with these qualifications, a cesirable situation, with a liberal salary, now offers itself. Adress the subscriber at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland.

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

july 8 -2awtf

OTICE.—In Montgomery County Court, March term, 1836. In the matter of the petition of James Davis for the division of the real estate whereof Samuel Cecil, Mary Cecil, and John Cecil died seized.

division of the real estate whereof Samuel Cecil, Mary Cecil, and John Cecil died seized.

The commissioners heretofore appointed for the purpose of making division of said estates having made return that the same is only susceptible of four divisions without loss to the parties concerned, and the said return having been confirmed by the said Court, it is therefore ordered by this Court, this 6th day of June, 1836, that notice be given to James Cecil, Ann Dawes, Eliza Dawes, Elizabeth Dawes, Lucinda Dawes, and Rebecca Dawes, parties entitled to said estate, and who are absent out of the State of Maryland, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper printed in Washington City, District of Columbia, for four successive weeks before the second Monday in November next, and make their election according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

True copy—Test:

BRICE SELBY, Clerk.

july 26—4w