THRICE A WEEK-ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS Price for a year, six dollars Payable in advance.

### MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1836.

From France we have no information later than the 22d February. The reception of the "Special Message" of the President of the United States to Congress had been made the occasion of some strictures by the French journalists, and is noticed in letters from Americans in Paris in terms not altogether complimentary to its wisdom or policy. The French Government, however, having accepted the mediation of Great Britain in the dispute with the United States, waits of course to hear further from the United States. The news of the withdrawal of the recommendations of the Special Message touching France, by the Mediation Message, will of course make all right between the two countries. Meanwhile our readers will find our latest information from that quarter condensed in the following extract from a mercantile letter received in New York:

HAVRE, FEB. 21. "The American question has been lost sight of during the ministerial crisis, but was brought 'into view two days ago by an article in the 'Journal des Debats, which blames the message ' of the 15th of January, as taking away the good ' impression made by that of the 7th December. ' The opposition journals still consider the affair ' as if settled by the mediation of England; and ' so do most people.

"The war in Spain goes on without any de-' cided advantage on either side. England, you ' will notice, continues to increase her naval ' force in the Mediterranean."

## LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TRUE AMERICAN. We learn by a passenger of the schooner Camanche, eight days from Texas, that the war has assumed a serious character. On the 25th February the Texian garrison in Bexar, of 150 men, commanded by Lt. Colonel B. Travis, was attacked by the advance division of Gen. Santa Ana, consisting of 2,000 men, who were repulsed with the loss of many killed, between 500 to 800 men, without the loss of one man of the Texians. About the same time, Col. Johnson, with a party of 70 men, while reconnoitring the westward of San Patricio, was surrounded in the night by a large body of Mexican troops. In the morning the demand of a surrender was made by the Mexican commander unconditionally, which was refused, but an offer of surrender was made as prisoners of war, which was acceded to by the Mexicans: but no sooner had the Tex ians marched out of their quarters and stacked their arms, than a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force. The Texians attempted to escape, but only three of them succeeded, one of whom was Col. Johnson.

Between the 25th February and 2d March, the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo, and bombarding the place; on the 2d March Col. TRAVIS wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo without injuring a man. On the 1st March the Garrison of Alamo received a reinforcement of 32 Texians from Gonzales, having forced their way through the enemy's lines, making the number in the Alamo consist of 180 men.

On the 6th March about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the whole Mexican army, commanded by Santa Ana in person. The battle was desperate until daylight, when only seven men belonging to the Texian garrison were found alive, who cried for quarters, but were told that there was none for them. They then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman (Mrs. Dickinson) and a negro of Col. Travis', were the only persons whose lives were spared. We regret to say that Colonel DAVID CROCKETT, his companion, Mr. JESSE BENTON, and Col. Bonham, of South Carolina, were among the number slain. Col. Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless. Gen. Cos, on entering the fort, ordered the servant of Col. Travis to point out the body of his master, he did so, when Cos drew his sword, and mangled the face and limbs with the malignant feelings of a Camanche savage. The bodies of the slain were thrown into a heap in the centre of the Alamo and burnt. The loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was not less than one thousand killed and mortally wounded, and as many wounded; making, with their loss, in the first assault, between two and three thousand men. The flag used by the Mexicans was a blood-red one, in the place of the constitutional flag. Immediately after the capture, General SANTA ANA sent Mrs. DICKINSON and servant to Gen. Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was the bearer of a note from Gen. SANTA ANA, offering the Texians peace and a general amnesty if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen. Houston's reply was: "True, sir, you have suceeeded in killing some of our brave men, but the Texians are not yet conquered."

The effect of the fall of Bexar throughout Texas was electrical; every man who could use a rifle, and was in a condition to take the field, marched forthwith to the seat of war. It is believed that not less than 4,000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Camanche sailed, determined to wreak their vengeance on the

General Houston had burnt Gonzales and fallen back on the Colorado, with about 1,000 men; Col. Fanning was in the fort at Goliad, a very strong position, well supplied with munitions and provisions, with from 400 to 500 men.

The general determination of the people of Texas is to abandon all their occupations and pursuits of peace, and to continue in arms until every Mexican east of the Rio del Norte shall

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

# FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

A message was received from the President of the Unit ed States, enclosing reports from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for estimates of the amount necessar to put the land and naval defences of the country upon oper footing of strength and respectability; which re

to be printed. So much of it as refers to the military service was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and so much as relates to the naval service to the Commit-

Mr. E. WING, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the inhabitants of Indiana asking for land; which was agreed to.

Mr. ROBBINS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to extend the benefits of the Navy Hospital und; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.
Mr. GRUNDY asked and obtained leave to introduc a joint resolution to change the commencement of the contract year in the General Post Office Department, [It changes it from the 1st of January to the 1st of July;] which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the

Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. HUBBARD presented resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire, instructing the Senators from that State to vote in favor of the expunging resolution; which were laid on the table.

Mr. RUGGLES presented resolutions adopted by the

Legislature of Maine, on the subject of abolition movements; which were read; and, on motion that the resolu tions be laid on the table and printed, a considerable and animated discussion took place, in which Mr. CAL-HOUN, Mr. RUGGLES, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MOR-RIS, Mr. MANGUM, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. PRES

The motion was agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee

from the Department of War, on the subject of a treaty with the Chippewas of Michigan.

cation from the same Department, enclosing

A communication from the same Department, enclosing the accounts of the disbursing agents of the Indian De A communication from the Department of the Treasury

containing a list of the expenditures for sick and disable The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution appropriating the surplus balance from the construc-tion of the Potomac bridge, for the purpose of paving the Maryland avenue; and the amendments of the committee

Mr. WALKER moved to take up a bill to extend the time for granting pre-emption rights; which motion was

negatived.

The Senate proceeded to the general orders, and considered a bill giving effect to the eighth article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain; which, after being amended by Mr KING, of Georgia, was ordered to be engrossed for a third

The Senate then proceeded to consider a bill to grant to the State of Missouri certain lands for the purpose of inernal improvement.

Mr. WALKER moved to amend the bill by introdu.

On this question he asked for the year and nays, which

Mr. NICHOLAS moved to amend the bill by introducng a similar grant for Louisiana.
This amendment was accepted by Mr. WALKER as

nodification of his motion.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, moved a similar amendmen as regards Alabama, Indiana, and Illinois; which was also accepted by Mr. Walker. Mr. KING, of Georgia, moved a similar amendment, so as to include the State of Georgia.

Mr. CLAY moved the indefinite postponement of the

Mr. WALKER asked for the yeas and nays; which

were ordered.

After some observations from Messrs. BENTON, EW-ING, and WALKER, Mr. CALHOUN moved that the bill be laid on the ta ble; and the yeas and nays being ordered, it was decided

s follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden,
Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, eo., Knight, McKean, Naudain, Niles, Prentiss, Pres n, Robbins, Shepley, Swift, Tomlinson, White—26. NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Linn, Nicholas, Por

er, Robinson, Ruggles, Walker—8. So the bill was ordered lie on the table. On motion of Mr. WHITE, the Senate proceeded to ne consideration of executive business. After sitting some time, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Mr. GRENNELL moved to suspend the Rules of the House to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means b instructed to report a bill for the distribution, for a limited time, of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands nong the several States of the Union, according to their re-pective federal population, as ascertained by the last censu for the United States, with such reservations of land of loney in favor of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mis ouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as may be just equitable, and expedient.

The motion was decided as follows:

equitable, and expedient.

The motion was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Chilton Allan, Heman Allen, Bailey, Bell, Bond, William B. Calhoun, Campbell, Carter, John Chambers, Clark, Crane, Cushing, Deberry, Denny, Evans, Everett, French, P. C. Fuller, Granger, Graves, Grennell, Griffin, Hardin, Hard, Harper, Hazeltine, Henderson, Hoar, Howell, Ingersoll, Janes, H. Johnson, Kinnard, Lawrence, Luke Lea, Lincola, Job Mann, McComas, McKenman, Mercer, Morris, Parker, Dutee J. Pearce, James A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Reed, Rencher, Ripley, Russell, Aug. H.Shepperd, Spangler, Standefer, Taliaferro, Waddy Thompson, Tarner, Underwood, Vinton, Washington, Webster, White, Whittlesey, Wise—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Ash, Barton, Beale, Bean, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Bunch, Burns, Cambreleng, Casey, Chaney, Chapin, N. H. Claiborne, J. F. H. Claiborne, Coffee, Connor, Craig, Gramer, Cushman, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Effner, Fairfield, Farlin, Fry, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillett, Glascock, Grantland, Grayson, Haley, Jos. Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, Samuel S. Harrison, A. G. Harrison, Hawes, Haynes, Hopkins, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingham, Jabez Jackson, Jarvis, Jos. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, J. W. Jones, Benj. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Klingensmith, Lane, Lawler, G. Lee, T. Lee, Leonard, Lewis, Logan, Lyon, Manning, Martin, William Mason, M. Mason, Maury, May, McKeon, McKim, McLene, Montgomery, Morgan, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, Pattorn, F. Pierce, Phelps, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Roane, Robertson, Schenek, Seymour, Shields, Sickles, Smith, Speight, Taylor, Thomas, John Thomson, Toucey, Turrill, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Woeks, Sherrod Williams—108.

So the House refused to suspend the Rules so as to allow Mr. Grennell, to move his resolution.

FRIDAY, APRIL S.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland,
Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post
Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing the following post routes, viz. From Port Deposit,
in Cecil county, Maryland, through Principia and North East, to Elkton, in said county; also, from Church Hill, in Queen Annes county, Maryland, through Roe's Cross Roads, the Beaver Dams, and Bullocktown, in the same State and county, to Dover in the State of Delawarc.

Mr. HANNEGAN moved the suspension of the Rules in order to offer the following resolution, which was read: Resolved; That the bill providing for the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, and for regulating the deposites of the public money, be made the special Order of the Day for the Tuesday succeeding the day on which the special order concerning the ordinary appropriation bills shall be complied with, or so soon as the same shall have been disposed of; and for each succeeding day thereafter, Fridays and Saturdays excepted, until the question involved in the final disposition of the public domain shall have been determined.

ave been determined. Amr. H. asked the yeas and nays on the motion, and the

rejected, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs, Chilton Allan, Ashley, Bailey, Bean, Bell, Boon, Bunch, William B. Calhoun, Cambreleng, Carter, Casey, Chapman, Chapin, J. F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Corwin, Dickerson, Dunlap, Everett, Farlin, French, Galbraith, James Garland, Gillett, Glascock, Granger, Joseph Hall, Hannegan, Hardin, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, Hayeline, Holsey, Howell, Hunt, Huntington, Huntsman, Jarvis, Kinnard, Lane, Lawler, Lay, Luke Lea, Loyall, Lyon, Maury, May, McKennan, McKin, Mercer, Montergomery, Page, James A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phelps, Rencher, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Roane, William B. Shepard, Shields, Spangler, Speight, Standefer, John Thomson, Waddy Thompson, Towns, Underwood, Washington, Weeks, Sherrod Williams, Wise—74.

Thompson, Towns, Underwood, Washington, Weeks, Sherrod Williams, Wise—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Heman Allen, Anthony, Ash, Batton, Bockee, Bond, Bouldin, Bovee, Campbell, George Chambers, Chaney, N. H. Claiborne, Clark, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushing, Deberry, Denny, Efiner, Evans, Fairfield, P. C. Fuller, W. K. Fuller, Grantland, Grennell, Griffin, Haley, S. S. Harrison, Hoar, Hopkins, Hubley, Ingersoll, Ingham, Wm. Jackson, J. Jackson, Jenifer, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Judson, Kennon, Kilogensmith, Lawrence, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Thomas Lee, Leonard, Lincoln, Logan, Job Mann, William Mason, Moses Mason, McComas, McLene, Morgan, Morris, Owens, Parker, Parks, Dutee J. Pearce, Potts, Reed, Robertson, Seymour, Sickles, Smith, Storer, Sutherland, Taliaferro, Taylor, Turner, Turrill, Vinton, Whittlesey—75.

So the House refused to allow the motion to be made.

On motion of Mr. MAY, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

nent of Wisconsin.

The question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in the amendment striking out ten thousand acres of land, and inserting 20,000 dollars, as a grant for for the erection of public buildings in the Territory, Mr. BOND moved to amend the amendment by striking out 20,000 dollars, and inserting 12,500 dollars, and on this

notion asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

After some remarks from Messrs. BOND, JONES, Michigan, REYNOLDS, BOON, PARKER, and KIN NARD,

NARD,
The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 60, nays 117.
The amendment was then concurred in.
Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, renewed the motion made by him in Committee of the Whole, to strike out the clause appropriating 5,000 dollars for the purchase of a library for the use of the Government of the Territory.
After some remarks from Messrs. SPEIGHT, HAMER, and CAVE JOHNSON, the motion was rejected.
Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause allowing the Government \$2,000 per samurant.

ng out the clause allowing the Governor \$2,000 per annun as Governor, and \$1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Af airs, and inserting \$2,500 as his salary both as Governo and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, said he was in favor of this motion. He had no idea of giving the Governor of this Territory a thousand dollars more than the Governor of Arkansas receives; and, if there was any difference, it should be in favor of Arkansas, where the expenses of living were much greater than in Wisconsin.

Mr. VINTON moved to amend the amendment by

striking out five hundred, so as to leave the salary at two thousand dollars, which he thought was high enough. In fixing salaries, some regard ought to be had to the habits of living in the country, and to the facilities for living. Wisconsin was a fertile and abundant country, very pro active in wheat and other grain, and a non-slaveholdin buntry; and it might be said that living there was almos as cheap as dirt. The Governor of the State of Ohio, with twelve hundred thousand inhabitants, received a salary of only one thousand dollars, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State received only twelve hundred dollars. He did not say that these salaries were sufficient. He thought they were not. But there had never been any

difficulty in finding suitable persons to take the offices.

The expenses of a Governor living in a log cabin Wisconsin could not be equal to those of a person holding the same office in Ohio. Wisconsin was almost out of the world, and its Governor could not be subjected to thos expenses in the entertainment of visiters, which, in the States, was unavoidable. It was said that these inhabit with indulgence and liberality; but he thought the bes ficient for the salary of the Governor of Wisconsin.

Mr. WISE remarked that it was a matter of perfect indifference whether the salary of the Governor was fixed at

one cent, or at one million. If he was to be a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Governor of a Territory when Mr. CAVE JOHNSON asked what was the salary o he Governor of Michigan.
Mr. ASHLEY said the Governor of Michigan had

salary of 1,500 dollars for his services as Governor, and an additional sum as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He was at a loss to know how the Governor of Ohio could live on a salary of 1,000 dollars, and he did not believe he could live on it. He had no idea of sending a man into this Territory on his own expenses. In his opinion, the expenses attending the office of Governor of Wisconsin would be much greater than those of Ohio or Kentucky. The Governor of this Territory would be the great father of all the Indians within it, and he would be frequently compelled to receive and entertain them. His expenses on this account, in tweve months, would not be less that one thousand dollars. Again: the responsibility and labor f this officer was greater than that of a Governor of any f the States. He was obliged to fix his eye upon every body around him—upon the citizens of the Territory an upon the Indians. Mr. Ashley spoke of the salary of th overnor of Arkansas as being equal to that proposed i

Mr. SEVIER stated that the salary of the Governor of Arkansas was two thousand dollars, and that he formerly received five hundred for extra services in relation to the

Mr. Ashley continued. He was in favor of libera salaries, and was truly sorry to hear that the Governor of Ohio received only one thousand dollars a year; but he would not suffer that circumstance to govern his vote or The motion of Mr. VINTON to amend the amendmen

was rejected by a vote of 75 to 76.

The motion of Mr. Underwood to amend the bill wa Mr. HARDIN moved to strike out five thousand, and

Mr. HOWELL moved an amendment to the bill, alter ing the eastern boundary of the Territory; which motion after some debate, in which Messrs. HOWELL, JONES HARDIN, THOMAS, TOUCEY, and HAMER

out the words "during good behavior," in the clause fix-ing the tenure of the Territorial judges, and inserting, in

eu thereof, the words "for four years."

Mr. WISE said the only federal tenure, the only judi ial tenure, known to the Constitution and laws, was, it was correctly informed, "during good behavior." He ufficient objection to the amendment, but he had one which was still greater. The amendment was a proposi-tion to increase the patronage of the Executive. The ju-dicial officers were the only officers of the Government whom the President could not remove at pleasure; and if this amendment were adopted, we might see a worthy man and good judge turned out, to make room for a friend of the party. This was a part of the spoils system. Al ready had the President sufficient power over the Territo ries and new States, as had been fully demonstrated a late years; and when we give the President the appoin ment of all the judicial officers of the Territories, once in four years, his influence would be greatly increased. He had heard, already, this winter, of a delegation war about

the recommendation which ultimately prevailed, was, that the candidate who succeeded was a good and faithful member of the democratic party. The question before the Pre sident in that case was not—is he a worthy man, a good lawyer, a righteous judge? but, is he a faithful member

Mr. BOON here rose, and said he presumed he under-tood the allusion of the gentleman. He referred to an oppointment made in Indiana. He would beg leave to set

appointment made in Indiana. He would be gleave to set the gentleman right.

Mr. WISE said he had not spoken of any State or person. Both of the candidates, as he had understood, were members of the party; and the question was not, which was the more honest and capable? but which was the more faithful to the party? If this amendment were adopted, we might have this same question, every four years, in regard to the judges of the Territories. This was the object, as he was led to fear, in consequence of the quarter from which the proposition came. He never the quarter from which the proposition came. He never could consent that the Judiciary, as well as both Houses of Congress, should be prostrated before the Executive. Let us (said Mr. Wise) have one department of the Go-comment independent, and faithful to the Constitution

Mr. LANE was, he said, in favor of the motion; and he went on to make some explanations in regard to the re-marks of the gentleman from Virginia, in reference to the

pointment of a judge in Indiana.

Mr. HAMER called the gentleman to order.

The CHAIR decided that the remarks of the gentle nan were out of order.

man were out of order.

Mr. WISE begged leave to subjoin an argument which he had intended to offer when he was up before. He called the attention of the House to the following clause in the Constitution: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior capatry at the Courtee are found in the contract of the courtey and the Courtey and the Courtey are found in the contract of the courtey and the Courtey are found in the courtey are contracted in t courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." He presumed, he said, that this would be deemed a conclusive argument against the proposition sation which shar not be distinct the value of that this would be deemed a conclusive argument against the proposition.

Mr. SPEIGHT appealed to the gentleman from New

Hampshire to withdraw the motion.

Mr. HAMER said there was no new principle in the The judges of all the Territories had been ap-

obinted for four years.

Mr. HOAR said he was not able to contradict this state. on in regard to the construction of the clause of the Con ion in regard to the construction of the clause of the Constitution read by the gentleman from Virginia. If a law had ever passed fixing the tenure of Territorial judges upon any other principle than that of good behavior, it must have been because the attention of Congress was not called

the question.

Mr. HAMER said the gentleman was undoubtedly correct as to the Judiciary of the United States, but this was the first time he ever heard it intimated that Congress had not the power to limit the term of the Territorial judges.

Mr. HOAR replied that if the gentleman had never heard it before, it was because the subject had never before been brought into discussion. If the proposition now be-fore the House had ever been passed, it was by inadvert-

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, said he had risen for the Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, said he had risen for the purpose of stating that this subject had not been passed upon in the committee without investigation and discussion. The chairman, at an early period after the reference of the bill, had called the attention of the committee to this part of it, and to that article of the Constitution which fixes the enure of judicial office. This constitutional provision had egulated the action of the committee in this matter. They had not entered into the consideration of what was expelient, because they had this higher rule of action. The Constitution vests the judicial power of the United States in a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress

their offices during good behavior. The third section of the fourth article gives to Congress power to make all need-ful rules and regulations for the territory of the United States. But the committee supposed that Congress, in the exercise of this power, were liable to all the inhibitions, and bound by every fundamental principle prescribed in the Constitution. The discretion with which they were inthe general provisions of the Constitution. If not restrain-ed by each and every constitutional principle, the power of legislating for the Territories was not restrained at all, and

eneral constitutional rule of judicial tenure. tablished in the Wisconsin Territory are not courts of the But the committee could perceive no principle which made nce from the Government of the U. States; the judicial sysem which they are created to administer is established by the dot paid, and liable to impeachment by the Government of the United States. The only difference seems to be that the residence of the judges and the seat of justice must be within the limits of a Territory instead of a State.

The committee were well aware that a different precedent had been set in other Territories, but they could not reveal any recease for these precedents, nor acknowledge.

erceive any reason for these precedents, nor acknowledge heir obligation to be as valid and binding as that of an ex press constitutional requisition. They supposed that Con-gress had hitherto legislated on this subject without careful reference to the Constitution, and, at all events, their de-parture from the provisions of that instrument would not

Mr. TOUCEY remarked that, in four or five years Wisconsin would come into the Union, and form a Stat Constitution of her own. We were not now forming Constitution for her, and resorting to original principles out were merely administering the Constitution of the United States as it is. The judges of the Territories when appointed, hold their officers under the Constitution of the United States, and not under that of any of the

delay the bill by this discussion, withdrew the motion. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third eading, and was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. WHITTLESEY called for the private orders Mr. WHITTLESEY called for the private orders.
Mr. ROBERTSON asked the consent of the Housto offer certain resolutions; which were read, as follows:

1. Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this House what retrenchments, if any, can be made, with safety to the public interests, in the annual expenses of Congress.

2. Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this House whether any retrenchment can be made with safety to the public interest, in the expenses of the Treasury Department; whether an effective system of accountability for the collection and disbursement compensation for his services; and if so, by whom the same is paid; and whether communications between such agent and the Department are verbal, or in writing, and regarded by the Department as public and official, or private and confidential; whether it is, or has been, the practice of the Department to make transfers of public moneys from one bank or place of deposite to another; for the accommodation, use, or benefit of banking institutions, or for any other purpose than to meet the exigencies of the Government; whether it is, or has been, the practice or usage of the Departments to draw from the Treasury moneys appropriated for the public service, in sums not necessary Immediate use; it so, to what extern, and for what parpose d whether, in any case, payments of money are, or have been de or authorized, out of moneys in the hands of public collec-

ment of War.

5. Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this House what retreachments, if any, can be made with safety to the public in terest, in the expenses of the Department of Indian Affairs

5. Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, who 6. Recolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire, and report to this House, what re-renchment, if any, can be made with safety to the public interst, in the expenses of the General Land Office and Bounty and Office; whether any defects exist in the organization or egulations of said offices, or neglect of duties confided to those who have the management or superintendency of the said offices; and, if so, the best means of remedying such defects, and

said Registers and Receivers, and into the manner of making sales or purchases of public lands; to point out the defects or frauds, if any, in such management and sales, and suggest such measures as the public interest may require.

7. Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to revise the laws relative to the privilege of franking; to inquire into the expediency of limiting, or more accurately defining, the said privilege; of authorizing the transmission of all public documents, official communications, and newspapers, free of postage, and of increasing the postage upon magazines and pamphlets, other than those published by order of Congress, or either House thereof.

8. Resolved, That the several committees appointed to inquire into the expediency of retrenching the expenses of the several Departments, be instructed also to inquire whether any abuses exist in soliciting or procuring clerkships, or appointments in the same, and in the payment or receipt of the salaries annexed to such clerkships or appointments.

9. Resolved, That each of the foregoing committees be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or

Resolved, That it be a standing rule of this House that

Objection being made, Mr. ROBERTSON moved a suspension of the Rules order to enable him to offer the resolutions indicated.

Mr. MILLIGAN asked the yeas and nays on this mo on, and they were ordered. The question being taken, it was decided in the nega

ve-yeas 83, nays 83. There not being two-thirds voting the affirmative, the motion was lest. The House proceeded to the consideration of privatills, according to the order of the day for Friday.

The bill to authorize a compromise, and to secure to the Juited States the title to the Pea Patch island, in the river

Mr. MILLIGAN said he was not in his seat the other lay when this bill was before the committee, or he should have responded to the call which he understood was made on him by his friend from Ohio, (Mr. WHITLESEY.) That onorable gentleman, knowing that it related to a matter which might possibly affect the State which he (Mr. M.) he could not be indifferent to its fate. Nor was he so; and had he been present on that occasion, he should certainly have objected then, as he did now, to the adoption of this What, (asked Mr. M.) is this bill, and what does it

It is a bill making an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars of the public money; and it proposes, with this sum, to compromise a title, or, in other words, to purchase all the right and title set up by a certain individual to an island in the river Delaware, called the Pea Patch, on which Fort Delaware stood until it was unfortunately destroyed by fire, and where it is the intention of the Government to re-

The occupancy of this island is now, and has been for me time past, in the Government of the United States. Delaware, who ceded it by an act of the Legislature in 1813, on the sole condition that a fort was to be erected and maintained. The State of Delaware derived its title n the reign of King Charles II.

The words of description in that grant were the following: "All that town of New Castle, otherwise called Deware, and all that tract of land lying within the compass or circle of twelve miles about the same, situate, lying, and being upon the river Delaware, in America, and all islands in the said river Delaware, and the said river and soil thereof, lying north of the southernmost part of said circle of twelve miles about the said town, together with all rents,

and privileges thereunto belonging."

And by a subsequent deed of feoffment, executed on the 24th of August, 1682, the Duke of York further granted to William Penn "all that tract of land upon Delaware iver and bay, beginning twelve miles south from the town of New Castle, otherwise called Delaware, and entering so the Hoar kills, otherwise called Cape Henlopen, togemits and bounds aforesaid;" thus conveying to that dis inguished personage a clear title to what was formerly alled "the three lower counties upon Delaware." And nder these grants the State of Delaware has always claimd and exercised exclusive title and jurisdiction in and over

restion falls within these bounds, and I consider the title

Before the present claimant, then, who is to be relieved v other sum on account of his claim, he ought to show any other sum on account of his claim, he ought to show that he has really some title to dispose of. And how is this fact to be established? Why, precisely as all other facts of a similar character are ascertained: to wit, by going to the courts, by instituting legal proceedings, by a jury trial, by an action of ejectment, where he who holds the strongest and the best title will recover. And according to this report, the claimant understands this process, having once before resorted to the judicial tribunals of the courter. try. It seems that, soon after the cession from Delaware, he actually commenced a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Jersey district, against the agents of

he General Government, to recover back possession. for some reason best known to himself and his legal adviers, he suffered a non-suit in October term, 1820. Why did he not prosecute his cause to a conclusion? Such would have been the natural course of one who had any nfidence in his claim, and his failing to do so raises strong presumption against it.
Again, sir, (said Mr. M.) even admitting that there was

ome doubt with regard to the title, that alone is not suffi-ient to warrant this appropriation. For I find, on looking nto the report, a document purporting to be an agreement by which the claimant, through his authorized agent, has bound himself to transfer to the United States all his right nd title to this property for the sum of seventeen thous lollars, whenever the Government shall be satisfied as to its validity. Now, I ask, (said Mr. M.) where is the evidence of this fact? Give us the proof that the United States are satisfied on this point. Can you find it in the opinion of the Attorney General, the law officer of the United States Undoubtedly not. He has expressed doubts, but he has cautiously withheld the expression of any decided opinion on the merits. Have the Judiciary Committee of this House who are supposed to have peculiar cognizance of all lega questions, investigated this matter? Never, sir. It ha who are supposed to have peculiar cognizance of all legal questions, investigated this matter? Never, sir. It has never been before them for their judgment. This bill comes from the Committee on Military Affairs, accompanied by, I must say, with all due respect for those gentlemen, a most strange report—strange, because, like the Atorney General, they give no express opinion on the question of title. They content themselves by quoting a brief, prepared by the District Attorney of the United States for the District of New Jersey, in favor of admitting the claim, wholly suppressing at the same time, the argument furnishwholly suppressing, at the same time, the argument furnished by the District Attorney for the Delaware District, and also that of the late distinguished Cæsar A. Rodney, who

was employed by the United States in the case alluded to, both going directly against the claim. How, then, can it be pretended that the Government of the United States are satisfied as to its validity, the condition precedent upon

The truth is, sir, it has no foundation whatever in law or equity, and, if it be submitted to the scrutiny of a judicial

investigation, it will so appear.

Let the party, then, go to the courts. There is the proper place to pursue and to vindicate his rights. The United States owe it to themselves, to the importance of the subject, to have this question tested by the severest trial. They owe it, likewise, to the State by whom the cession was made and where rights may be dearly affected by a decimade, and whose rights may be deeply affected by a decision. For, let me tell you, sir, if that State had no right to this island under the grant referred to, she has no right to Reedy island, where you are about to erect piers—she has no right to Bombay Hook, on which you have already built a light-house—and she has no right or jurisdiction over that spot at the mouth of Delaware bay, where, with noble pile of granite to shelter your commerce against the storms of the ocean. Pass this bill, sir, under the delusive pretext of quieting a title to property which you now own, and you will awaken more claims against the United States than even your overflowing and redundant Treasury can satisfy. Upon every principle, both of expediency and

Mr. THOMSON, of Ohio, and Mr. HARDIN, followed; the former in favor of the bill, and the latter in op-

osition to it.

Mr. HARDIN moved to postpone the further consideraion of the bill till Friday next.

After some discussion on this motion, in which the mer-

Mr. LANE moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.
At five o'clock the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the remission of duties on merchandise destroyed by fire in the city of New York;

which was read twice, and committed.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked and obtained permission of the House to make an explanation, for the purpose of re-lieving himself and one of the officers of the House from the supposition that, in one of the resolutions he offered yesterday, he had intended to wound the feelings of the Speaker. It would be recollected that he offered several great subject of retrenchment and reform. which, he had been informed, was supposed to reflect upon sure upon him. He rose for the purpose of declaring, candidly and distinctly, that such was not the object or intention of the resolution. He would state what his object was. He had not supposed that the Speaker had violated his duty or the usage of the House in the appointment of committees, but that he had strictly conformed to it. But his object was to embody in a resolution what he thought his object was to embody in a resolution what he thought should be a rule of the House, that the Speaker should solect members of committees with regard to their fitness to accomplish the object desired, and should not in any manner regard political parties. It is distinctly known, the fact could not be disguised, that, at present, and perhaps from the first establishment of the Government, a very large proportion of the committees are headed by, and a majority of its purpose, composed of complexing the properties of the committees are headed by and a majority of its purpose. tion of the committees are headed by, and a majority of its members composed of, gentlemen of one political complexion. He had not supposed the Speaker had violated, but had conformed to this usage. He had, however, an idea, perhaps a vain one, that regard should be had alone to the despatch of business, and the qualifications of gentlemen for particular duties, and not to their political opinions.

I assure you, sir, (continued Mr. R.,) that nothing in your conduct towards me, either in the Chair or out of it, has occurred to induce me to inflict a wound upon your

has occurred to induce me to inflict a wound upon your

He would withdraw that resolution, and respectfully ask leave to offer the remaining resolutions in a more condensed form. He hoped the House would permit the question to be taken on them. It might be said it was too late in the session; but it was well known that there had but seldom been an opportunity of offering resolutions during this session, in consequence of the peculiar arrangement of business. During the last Congress a resolution on similar subjects had been introduced as late as the 10th of April; and the committee for investigating the Post Office Department, as late as the 26th of June. He considered one of these resolutions, at least, as of great importance—that touching an investigation of the Land Office; and this duty could not be well performed, except by a committee, well versed in such matters, that should be appointed to sit in the recess, and

risit the offices of the Registers and Receivers in person.
Mr. GALBRAITH, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of James Latham. Mr. VINTON made some remarks in favor of the

amendment, and was replied to by Mr. RIPLEY, who was opposed to its adoption.

Before any question was taken, Mr. WHITTLESEY called for the Orders of the Day. Mr. ROBERTSON asked leave to offer the resolu

presented by him yesterday; which being objected to, he moved a suspension of the Rules, and desired the yeas and The reading of the resolutions was then called for and objected to, when Mr. ROBERTSON moved a suspension of the Rules to allow of their being read, and called

for the yeas and nays on that motion.

Mr. VANDERPOEL moved to lay both motions on the table; which motion, having been ordered to be taken by yeas and nays, was put, and decided in the affirmative—

cas 98, nays 75. Mr. JENIFER moved a suspension of the Rules to enable him to offer certain resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, transmitted by the Governor of that State; which motion was negatived, without a division.

Mr. WISE renewed his motion to suspend the Rules for

the purpose of enabling him to offer the resolution offered on Thursday, but without the preamble; upon which mo-

tion he desired the yeas and nays.

Mr. FRENCH moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. WISE desired the yeas and nays; which were or-And the question was taken, and decided in the affirmaive-yeas 95, nays 82. So the motion to suspend was laid

The Orders of the Day were then taken up, and the House proceeded to the consideration of such private bills as would not give rise to debate.

The following bills were read a third time, and passed:

A bill for the relief of Robert Allison, a lieutenant in the A bill for the relief of Andrew Hoover, of Indiana.

A bill for the relief of Asa Armington A bill for the relief of John Barkley.
A bill for the relief of Amelia Leech

A bill for the relief of John F. Lewis.
A bill for the relief of James Moore and William Moore. A bill confirming to the legal representatives of Thomas Reddick a tract of 640 acres of land.

A bill for the relief of James Bradford A bill for the relief of Abraham Forbes, a spy in the

A bill granting a pension to Col. Gideon Morgan.

A bill for the relief of Israel Ingalls.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of William Forbes, de-

A bill for the relief of Joseph Neibert. A bill for the relief of Jesse Sykes.

A bill for the relief of George Bender

A bill for the relief of Henry Stoddard. Mr. HOWELL moved to reconsider the vote by which e bill for the relief of Robert Allison was passed on its

third reading; which motion prevailed.
On motion of Mr. GRENNELL, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Friday next.

Mr. HANNEGAN moved that the House adjourn. The yeas and nays being ordered, on motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, the question was decided in the nega-

ive—yeas 56, nays 76.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to

authorize a compromise, and to secure to the United States the title to the Pea Patch island, in the river Delaware.

Some debate was had on the subject by Mr. HARDIN and Mr. ROBERTSON, when Mr. PEYTON took the floor; but, after a few remarks, gave way, without concluding, to a motion that the House adjourn, which was made by Mr. WISE.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. HARD, (OF N. Y.) On the North Carolina Contested Election.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

The question being on a motion submitted by him to commit the whole case to a Committee of the Whole House, with instruction to amend the report of the committee, by adding new evidence, and resolutions adopted in committee, which have not been reported-

Mr. HARD said the motion he had just submitted he hoped would be adopted by the unanimous assent of the House. He could not but believe that every gentleman who desired a speedy legal decision of this contested election would, when he understood the design of the motion yield it his cordial support. It is intended to bring directly before the House, and for its immediate action, the whole case, not only the additional testimony on our tables, but th several legal points and propositions which were decided in committee, but which do not appear in the majority report. Hitherto the House has been exclusively engaged in

fruitless debates upon preliminary questions, without advancing one step towards a final decision. The greates portion of the time, since the report was made, has bee sumed in the extraordinary and unusual attempt, b petitioner's friends, to introduce counsel on this floor By the kindness of the majority in this House we have had three days allowed us, by special appointment, to examine and settle all the important and constitutional questions involved in this contest, and one of these has already been consumed in the thus far unsuccessful appeal to the liberality and justice of the House for the adoption, upon their legal merits, of the new depositions before us. From what has occurred during the debate yesterday, and from what may be gathered from the signs of events that are passing there appears no probability that the appeal will be sustain ed. The sitting member must prepare himself to rest his de fence upon the evidence already reported, and leave the jus-tice of the denial to the decision of the People of the dis-trict, unless the House can be prevailed on to adopt th course recommended in this motion. To the rights of the sitting member our time is precious, if we may credit report; report, too, emanating from the highest political at thority in this House—authority which we dare not ques The day of debate on this question, this important interesting subject, is about to be closed. Yes, sir, to-morrow evening, we are informed, the previous question will be sprung upon us. The threat has been made by some of the most influential personages in this hall, gentlemen who control the destinies of legislation here, that to-morrow evening will have completed the last day of grace in this matter; that then this debate must and shall concluded. I do not allude to this menace with an intent to complain, or to enter my protest. It would ill be come me, humble as my influence is here, to act the censor over the movements or policy of the majority. They have the power in their own hands; the Rules of this House have ed it there; they have the right to use it at discretion and they must bear the responsibility of its abuse. The previous question was designed to arrest debate, only when an abuse of its rights and privileges was threatened. It never was intended to prohibit its liberal and reasonable The freedom of debate is a sacred constitution prerogative, guarantied to every member upon this floor and cannot be abrid to by a wanton execution of the rules and orders of this House. I have alluded to these threats by way of admonition to the minority, and to urge the necessity of redeeming time that is ours by grace, in bringing this matter immediately before the House in the manner proposed by the motion, in order to take its sense upon every distinct proposition separately, that we may know, and the People of North Carolina may know, upon what

what is the question before us? It is not one whose decision is confined to the interests of one or two individuals. It is not one that is circumscribed, in its operation, by the sole interests of the two individuals who are the un tunate instruments of this controversy. If it were, then the error that might result from haste and precipitate action. though it might inflict personal injustice, would be far les pernicious in its consequences than is now apprehended. I s not a question of ordinary moment; it regards the elec-ive franchise of the sovereign State of North Carolina. Its lecision will touch the rights and immunities of the whole American People. It will affect not only the rights and nonor of a seat on this floor, but the constitutional rights and

wers of a sovereign State, and the constitutional rights and powers of Congress itself.

While sitting in judgment upon the qualifications and election of one of our peers, each individual occupies a high and fearfully responsible station; and when deciding the estion, we are acting in the capacity of the highest jud cial tribunal known to the Constitution, and in settling a such disputes we are required to give construction to the

Constitution and laws of the State immediately interested he Constitution and laws of the United States, and the duties and powers of the body to which we belong. How important, then, fearfully important, does it become, that every decision we make should be stamped with caution, candor, and patient deliberation. I have been at a loss to rehend the meaning of some honorable gentlemen wh al rules; I have been shocked, too, with the haste and cipitation with which some have endeavored to force his case through. If there are any questions which are referred to us, which require more care and more thorough and cautious examination than others, they are those which call in question the validity of elections; if there are any questions which require distinctiveness and certainty in our decisions, they are those which arise on an appeal from the People's decision in the election of their representatives. A proper regard to the records of our own body, and a laudable desire to bestow clearness and intelligence on our proceedings, and a duty we owe to those who may succeed us in giving calightened authority to our decisions, should prompt all of us to aim at judicia order and system. To those who esteem so lightly lega forms, I would cite the views of one of the ablest jurist and constitutional lawyers of this or any other age; on whom I am proud to say presided, with distinguished credi to himself and honor to the nation, over the highest judicial department of the proud State I have the honor in art to represent. I allude, sir, to that distinguished per-mage, James Kent, late Chancellor of the State of New

In his elementary discourse upon the constitutional pri vileges and powers of the two Houses of Congress, on that part which relates to the power which each House possesses ver the election return and qualifications of its own mem bers, he says: "It is requisite to preserve a pure and genuin representation, and to control the evils of irregular, corrupt and tumultueus elections; and as each House acts in these cases in a judicial character, its decision, like the decision in any other court of justice, ought to be regulated by known principles of law, and strictly adhered to, for the sake of uniformity and certainty." This is indeed high authority clearly expressed. But, sir, we needed no higher authority than the experience of the past, to admonish us by the most solemn regard to our constitutional duties, to act dispassionately and decide intelligibly on all question whose decisions will form precedents and become laws for those that may succeed us.

The question before us, then, is one of a judicial character. It is an appeal, taken from the decision of the People of the twelfth congressional district of North Carolina. By that decision, in August last, they declared, through their legalized board of canvassers, selected for their intelligence and integrity, and sworn to fidelity and fairness in collec ing the suffrages and declaring the result, that James Gra ham, the sitting member, was duly elected to a seat in th House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. They have furnished him with the highest legal and constitutional evidence of such election. They have been duly presented to you, sir, and you have approved o

them, and admitted him to a seat on this floor.

From this decision the petitioner has appealed, alleging that he is entitled to the seat, as having received a majority of the legal votes in the district. To establish this, he charges that injustice has been done him, 1st, by allowing illegal votes to be given to the sitting member; and, 2d, b rejecting legal votes given, and intended for him. The sitting member denies his right, and contends that a greater number of illegal votes has been given for the petitions han for him. This is the issue before us.

To sustain his complaint, the petitioner has furnished evidence, in the form of depositions, of three irregulari ties, as is alleged, in conducting the elections: 1st. Illega votes given the sitting member; 2d. Legal votes rejected, which were tendered for the petitioner; and, 3d. Votes given for him, illegally stricken from the polls; making, in all, as the majority of the committee has said, twenty-eigh votes, which should be deducted from the sitting member.

On the contrary, the sitting member answers these ob sections, as he thinks, by denying the illegality of these rotes, or most of them, and alleges that the petitioner has received iflegal votes greater in number than himself, and

State Legislature, and comes to this result—that thirty-three illegal votes were given to the petitioner, which, i leducted, would leave him a majority increased above tha leclared by the board of canvassers. In receiving this evi-dence, and deciding the several legal points which neces sarily arise from this issue, frequent reference must be had to the Constitution and election laws of North Carolin and the Constitution of the United States. And here sir, I ask, what are the powers of this House over this titution of the United States declares "that each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." In the case before us, there is no allegation of a want of constitutional qualification in the sitting member, nor is the legality of the return questioned ion, and in this character the case addresses itself to th more delicate and important, while it is the more doubtful branch of our constitutional powers. Had the qualification of the sitting member been put in issue, or the validity of tion which we could have disposed of without interfering with the immediate acts of the electors, or disturbing the freedom or quiet of the elective franchise. But when we ispute the election of the incumbent, we enter upon and when we declare void the election, then, sir, do we re tional guaranties: and, unless our decisions are based upor sound and known principles of law, we act in defiance of their expressed will, and in violation of our constitutions The second section of the first article of the same Con

stitution further provides "that the qualification of clee ors for a representative in Congress shall be the same as a required for the electors of a member of the most numer is branch of the State Legislature." What shall const cute, therefore, the specific qualifications for electors for member of Congress in North Carolina, it is left to the Constitution and laws of that State to regulate. By the section of the Constitution of the State of North Constitution of the North Constitution of the State of North Constitution of the North Constitution of the State of North Constitution of the State of North Constitution of the North Constitution of North Constitution of the North Constitution of North Constitution of North Constitution of North Constitution of North Constitutio f age, who have been inhabitants of any one county within election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be enti-eled to vote for a member of the House of Commons in the county where he resides," the House of Commons being ost numerous branch of the State Legislatur In this section will be found enumerated all the qualific tions necessary to constitute a legal voter in that State, viz 1st. Residence in the county at the time of voting; 2d ion; 3d. He must be twenty-one years of age; and 4th He must have paid public taxes. A difference of opinion exists among gentlemen of the delegation from North Carolina, on this floor, in regard to the constitutional important and the constitutional important careful and the constitutional important careful and the constitutional important careful and care of that clause, requiring a residence in any county in the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of election. Some contend that it requires the voter to have resided in the State and in the county where he votes twelve months prior to the day of election, while other hold him a legal voter if he has resided in any county in the State, though he may not have resided in the count where he tenders his vote but one day. This last con struction was assumed by the committee, and I have r doubt correctly. The phraseology is, to say the most of it equivocal, and is open to judicial construction; and it is well settled and salutary rule, in the construction of law outning the elective franchise, that, where two constructions tions may be applied, the one in restriction and the other in extension of the right of suffrage, the latter shall prevai ever of the constructions be adopted, it makes a diffe majority, otherwise computed, of but two votes, so that the result would not be changed. In order to prepare this issue for a speedy, clear, and just decision—a decision that would be warranted by the law and the facts, and to aid the House in its deliberation and facilitate its action, yo have sent out your committee, the Committee on Election o inquire of the truth of the facts in the case, and to settl he various questions of law that might arise, and you have required of them to report, in as clear and intelligible form as may be, a true and faithful history of their deliberations and the various legal points connected with the case, tog ther with a final result of their labors. The committee d take the case under advisement at an early period of the session. They had all the law and the facts before the ame to a result, and a majority of the committee have foun he issue in favor of the petitioner. A large minority the committee have, however, come to a different re from the same facts, and have found the issue for the

members of this House are disposed to receive the regular report of a committee, made by a majority, as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in them, and are condence of the truth of the facts stated in them, and are ready to adopt, without much investigation, the conclusion or resolution which they recommend. In general, or in many cases, this confidence would not be misplaced. Your committees are, or ought to be, the faithful organs of the House, in arranging facts, and collecting information of the subjects submitted to them. In cases of contester elections, they act as your judicial commissioners, sent out to inquire of the truth of the matter of the petitions, and the evidence connected with it. When the report is made, a carries upon its face the character of a high and authorita judicial order, a history of the the law and the facts upon which the report is found ed. If it do this, it will furnish every member with a brief upon which he can found his own arguments, and from which he can draw his own conclusions, without bein compelled to travel through the whole case. The commi ee, who brought in the report before you, were in posssion of a few legal points upon which the whole case turn ed, and upon which distinctive decisions were made in committee; and yet, sir, I have searched this report in value. for a clear statement of these points, or the decisions mad upon them. On the contrary, I find some misstatement of some of the decisions made there. In saying this, trust I shall not be understood as imputing improper mo-tives to the majority of the committee, or a single membe of it. Such misstatement could not have otherwise arise. than through inadvertence and haste. I know, by person al knowledge, that the labor of the whole committee wa erplexing. A mass of testimony was thrown before their onsisting of depositions, hastily drawn up, in manuscriperm, embracing the affidavits of various persons to the control of the cont same fact, scattered through every part of the volumino nass, from which, to collect, arrange, and apply to their a ropriate subject each class of testimony, required the great care and patience. It could not have been expect therefore, that clear, satisfactory, and intelligible conclusions could be attained without much toil and careful ex amination. How, then, sir, can it be hoped, without suc a clear statement of the history of their deliberations, the this House, in three days' time, can arrive at truth which it has cost the committee three months' labor to discover What is the conclusion which the majority have reported Why, that the sitting member is not entitled to his seat and the petitioner is entitled to his seat. What reason of hey assign for this conclusion? That nineteen illeg votes are given for the sitting member which should be deducted from his poll, and that six legal votes were tendere for the petitioner, and rejected by the judges, and that thre votes had been wrongfully struck off from the Henderso polls. Have they told us upon what law or authorit these votes are declared illegal? Have they referred yo o, or stated, the evidence that established these facts 'hey have, indeed, referred you to the mass of documen before you. They have left you to hunt up your own proof, and then we are called upon to decide in three days or the previous question shall be sprung upon us, whe

we shall be called upon to adopt these conclusions in gloss, and adopt them, too, "by faith, and not by sight." Let us briefly examine the report before us.

The committee have said, in the majority report, that the sitting member had made an objection to the depositions as inadmissible evidence of the facts stated in them; that question was taken up and considered; that "the nittee, being of opinion that the depositions were taken according to the laws of North Carolina upon the subject of contested elections, and there being no laws of Congres on the subject, and the usage being well established to all ow depositions to be read, which had been taken and swor o according to the laws of the State where the election ad been held, decided they should be received."

In this short statement there are a number of errors and

leficiencies, which, in what purports to be a documentary distory of the proceedings in committee, are calculated to olind and mislead the House in arriving at the truth of the aised by the sitting member to the admission of the depe itions before us, the report is entirely silent on the me hey were inadmissible evidence of the facts stated in them but that they had been taken in pursuance of notices in

and has altogether omitted the math point. The strong objection which was brought against the proceedings was, that the notices which the petitioner served on the sitting member for taking the depositions were defective in form and substance; viz. they did not give him time enough; hey neither set forth the names of the witnesses who were obe examined, nor did they set forth the names and resi ence of the electors whose votes were to be excluded, no points in the case; they laid the foundation of all that pro-racted controversy about further time, which occupied so nuch of the time of the committee, and which has so long etained the House. The report continues: "The committee were of opinion

The report continues: "The committee were of opinion that, as the depositions were taken in conformity to the laws of North Carolina upon the subject of contested elections, and there being no laws of Congress on the subject," &c. Now, sir, what are the laws of North Carolina, conformably to which these depositions were taken? All the laws of North Carolina, which regulate the forms of proceedings in cases of contested elections, are comprised in one section, (Laws North Carolina, vol. 2, p. 826.) which reads thus: "That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person to vacate the seat of any member of the General Assembly, who has taken his seat, in consequence of the return of the sheriff of his county, certifying that he is duly elected, unless the person or persons who may intend to dispute such election shall give to the member or members whose election he or they intend he member or members whose election he or they intend o dispute, thirty days' notice, prior to the meeting of the General Assembly, of such his intention, with the grounds f the time and place, now required in taking depositions t law, shall also be required and proven on such investi-gation; and all affidavits taken without due notice as afore aid, shall be deemed improper evidence, and not suffered e read in such investigation

to be read in such investigation."

While this section prescribes the length of time the notice shall allow, which, by referring to other laws of North Carolina, we find is ten days, it is wholly silent as to those forms referred to in the objections of the sitting member. Where, then, are we to look for guides in regulating the forms and substance of these proceedings? Why, sir, I suppose, in the absence of any other express provisions, all will agree that we must look to this House for laws.

But the report integrals us there are no laws of Congress.

But the report informs us there are no laws of Congress in one sense of the term law, this is true; but in the other nore material and important sense, it is not true. It is true that Congress has no legislative existing law on these subects, but it is not true that it has no law of its own, grow ng out of its parliamentary practice. This House has a number of adjudicated cases, which have arisen during the epecifications have been discussed and settled on a firm and uniform principle, viz. that, before any testimony shall be taken to disqualify any elector that has given his vote, the disqualification, shall be inserted in the notice, and served on the return member.

As early as the year 1796, in the case of Varnum, this House took the first step towards settling the forms it would require in notices for taking depositions in such cases. In that case (page 112, Clarke and Hall) the petitioner prayed the House to vacate the seat of Varnum, on the ground of illegality of certain votes given to the sitting member. I dleged that certain persons voted for him by proxy. The estitioner did not set forth the names of the electors where the contract of the electors where the electors voted by proxy; the committee to whom the matter of the petition was referred, applied to the House for instruction s to what kind of specifications were necessary to put the sitting member upon his answer. They reported the following resolution: "Resolved, That the allegation of Aaror Brown [the petitioner] as to persons not qualified to vote is not sufficiently certain, and that the names of the persons objected to for want of sufficient qualifications ough The report of this case comes to us in a form so me upon this resolution; but the sequel affords us a pr sumption that it was sustained, as the petitioner faile to sustain his petition, and the sitting member retained hi establish rules of steady and uniform application in the mode of conducting contested cases. Since this decision he principle has been adhered to as a fixed and unwave ng rule, from which it has not permitted a solitary d

A number of other cases might be cited to the same point were it necessary, as the case of Eaton & Scott, Ruthe ford vs. Morgan, and Biddle vs. Richards. With thes ases before us, with what propriety can we say that Congress has no law to regulate such proceedings? By over ooking these principles, the committee were led to a deci nd unquestionable right to an extension of time to prepare nate decisions to the sitting member that has been made whole case, and involves the greatest injustice, and ye othing of it appears in the report.

But, sir, there is another misstatement, unintentional no doubt, in the report, which has had a tendency to embarrass investigation, and produce injustice to the sitting member. The report proceeds to give the views of the committee on the application of the sitting member for furthe time. After the committee had overruled the objections as to the informality of the proceedings, he applied for furthe time to take his defensive evidence. This application was lenied by a majority of the committee, and they say "they could find no precedent in which an application of a similar kind, if made at an earlier period, had been granted. It has been my good fortune to have found, among the reported cases of this House, five or six decisions where ar extension of time was allowed on grounds much less meriorious than the present, and that, too, where the application was made at a much later period than the present lowed the parties for collecting evidence after the con nittee had commenced the examination; while, in some ascs, they have been allowed a whole vacation where good Applications for further time in ases are analogous to motions to postpone a trial at law fo absence of material witnesses; it is addressed to th scretion of the court, and, on reasonable cause shown, i eldom denied. The only difference that I can perce between the two cases is, the case before us presents the tronger claim. We are sitting here endeavoring to purge ne polls of illegal votes, and it would ill become dges, to shut out light or withhold evidence. The sitting mber should have been allowed further time

The next error in the report is contained in that par ich professes to state the circumstances connected with ee votes which the judges at Asheville deducted fro e petitioner's polls. The report wholly fails to afford u e law or the facts in the case. The committee (the ma ority) content themselves by giving a negative reason why ne judges ought not to have made the deduction. They o not tell what was, but was not the law of North Caroay perceive the mystery which the report throws over th I beg to give a brief sketch of that transaction, and he law of North Carolina upon which these proceeding By the laws of North Carolina, one of the qualification

f a legal voter is actual residence in the county where he esides, as I have before stated (2 sect., 2 vol. N. C. L., p. 224.) At the Henderson precincts, in Buncombe county, three persons presented themselves at the polls, and tendered their votes. They resided in Yancey county, in the same congressional district. As it had been the practice in owne parts of the State to permit a person to vote in any ounty in the district, provided he resided in the district t was agreed by the judges that they might vote, and they would note opposite their names "Yancey," and certify the facts upon the scrolls, or poll lists, and return them to the central judges at Asheville, and, if they adjudged that a person could vote out of the county of his residence, then the hree votes were to remain good; but, if they adjudge therwise, then the votes were to be deducted. The ce ificate was made on the scrolls, and signed by the judges he judges at Asheville, and, on further explanation by on of the recording clerks, N. Blackstock, who attended th Lenderson precincts, where the votes were received, th to depositions taken by the petitioner. The committee sailis deduction was unauthorized by the laws of North Ca olina. Suppose they had not the power! Yet, if we are atisfied by the evidence that these three persons did vote legally, we should be bound by the same rule that ha governed the committee in striking out all non-residen votes, to deduct them here, if the judges had not done so These are the facts in the case, though the committee say the votes ought to be counted. I shall state but two more errors, and close the review. The next class of voters referred to in the report are six.

which are said to have been tendered to the inspectors of judges, for the petitioner, and by them rejected. This case wost singular and novel principle in the whole case; and yet the report has devoted two lines only upon it. The sufficient and defective. The objection went to the ralidi-y of the proceedings in taking the evidence, not to the legali-ty of the evidence itself. The report presents to the House having been legally offered for the petitioner, and illegally

that the judges, at one of the precincts, allowed five votes to the petitioner that were given to a candidate for the States a point on which the committee were unanimous, and laid before us. The states a point on which the committee were unanimous, and laid before us. The states a point on which the committee were unanimous, and has altogether omitted the main point. The strong deducted, would leave him a majority increased above that the notices which was brought against the proceedings was, deducted, would leave him a majority increased above that the notices which the petitioner served on the first day of June, a proof are clear and conclusive, consisting, in most cases, of the outher of the internal control of the precision of the precision of the precision of the precision of the provides that "be states a point on which the committee. It professed." The law of North Carolina provides that "be states a point on which the committee. It proofs are clear and conclusive, consisting, in most cases, of the vote of any individual of doubtful qualification." By this provision it is made the duty of Wheeling does at the tent of the vote of any individual of doubtful qualification. The strong quired, make oath that the ist quotient from that tried in committee. It provides that "be the petitioner shall be allowed to vote, he shall, if respectively in the states a point on which the committee. It provides that "be the petitioner shall be allowed to vote, he shall, if respectively in the vote of any provides that "be the petitioner shall be allowed to vote, he shall, if responds the provides that "be the petitioner shall be allowed to vote, he shall, if responds the provides that "be the petitioner shall be allowed to vote, he shall, if responds the provides that "be the petitioner shall be allowed to vote, he shall, if responds the provides that "be the provides that "be the petitioner to refuse the vote of any individual of doubtful qu In this they act judicially, and may persist in their refusal unless the elector shall tender the legal eath. The duties and rights of both the judges and electors are made plain. If the latter desires to vote, and the former doubts is legal qualification, the elector has only to tender his

At the Franklin precinct, in Macon county, on canvass

ing the votes there, five votes were found in the Common box with the name of David Newland, the petitioner, or each, but nothing to designate for what office they were needed. The witness states that there were a number of votes for members of the State Legislature found in th Congress box. The judges changed these votes, placing the five votes with the name of David Newland in the Congress box, and counted them for the petitioner. The report attempts to give the evidence in this case, but ha clearly mistaken it, or misstated the facts. It charges th judges with the mistake in placing Newland's votes in the This charge is not correct, as is shown by the It states that the ballot-boxes for members o Congress and State officers were seven or eight feet apart In North Carolina each ballot-box is kept by separate sets of judges. The voter presents his vote rolled up so as to conceal the name, and, I am informed, there is no designa conceal the name, and, I am informed, there is no designation of office on the vote. How, then, was it possible for the judges to make the mistake? He puts into his box (and there is only one within eight feet of him) the vote which is given him. It is not the judge who puts the vote in the box, but the person who hands him the vote, that must make the mistake. The report says: "In this case, then, the mistake having been made by one of the judges, and not by the voter, who had done every thing in his power toward a city expresse of his revisitors the judges. power toward a fair exercise of his privilege, the judges have considered it their duty to correct their mistake, and give the voter his vote." In this case the judges no doubt cted in good faith, and with honest and fair motives, bu they were clearly wrong. This House has said in two cits reported cases that, where votes are given by ballot, the intention of the voter is known only by the box where he de posites his vote. In the case of Washburn vs. Ripley posites his vote. In the case of Washburn vs. Ripley (Clarke and Hall, page 679,) this principle is clearly settled and, indeed, no other rule could be adopted with any pros pect of preserving the elective franchise pure and incorru tible. If the course pursued by these judges were san tioned, it would put it in the power of the ill-disposed to poxes at the precincts where he votes. This House neve

will sanction such a practice. I have been thus minute in the review of this report, no so much with a view of discussing directly the merits of the main question, as of calling the attention of the House to the great danger it would incur of doing injustice by adopting in gross the conclusions of the report, without exami ing in gross the conclusions of the report, without examining in detail the various propositions upon which the real merits of the case depend, and of making a clear and distinctive decision of them by a direct vote of this House. Sir, if this course should be adopted, I have but little doubt the final vote of the House would confirm the right of the sitting member. But, if we are to labor on in this uncer tain mode of general debate, until the last sand of our mea sured time shall have passed out, and the previous question sprung upon us, and all debate and amendments prohibit ed, I should then have as little doubt that the decision of the People would be reversed, and the pctitioner admitted

The remarks and comments which I have made on the report of the majority have been dictated by none other than the kindest feelings of personal regard for the members of that branch of the con amittee. I have avoided, as in justice I should have done, any imputation of improper motives; on the contrary, I have felt disposed to sympathize in the perplexities of their laborious task. I have been ready to ribe all error and mistake to the numberless difficulti the committee had to encounter; but, as it had been re narked frequently in debate, that the report carried with t high authority, and fearing that many might, as is com mon, take it as conclusive as to the truth of the statements it contained, I felt called upon by a duty I owed to mysell as a member of the minority of the committee, and by a sense of duty to this House and the People of North Cacolina, to speak out, and warn the House of the danger the course they were pursuing, by adopting in gross the conclusions of a report involving so many inaccuracies.

Before I sit down, I would direct the attention of the

House to the conclusion which seems to me the necessar result of the consideration of the legal points and fact to which I have alluded in the remarks I have just sub

The majority contend that they have found evidence to establish the illegality of nineteen votes, which were given to Graham, and which ought to be deducted, viz. thirteen given by non-residents of the county, five non-residents of the State, and one minor, making 19. They also clair that the three Yancey votes, given at Henderson, Bun combe county, and rejected by the judges at Asheville should be restored to his polls; and, lastly, six votes which were tendered to the board, and rejected, should be adde o his polls, which, in all, would make 28 votes to be cre

dited to him, thus : 19 votes, non-residents and minors, 3 Yancey votes tendered and rejected, 6 votes tendered and rejected, They also credit to Graham 8 bad votes given to Newland, 7 original majority Difference and majority for petitioner 13

Among the nineteen illegal votes alleged to have been given to Mr. Graham, the sitting member, four are sup posed to be given by persons whose names do not appea upon the scrolls. These scrolls, in some States called pol lists, are made out and certified by the sheriff of the county iven to Mr. Graham, the sitting mem under the provisions of the laws of North Carolina; or copy of which he is required to file in the clerk's office the county, after "the same is certified by the sheriff."
These scrolls, duly authenticated under the seal of the cierl of the county, are the highest and most solemn evidence of the matters contained in them. They are especially the highest evidence of the truth as to who did vote, and how many. As the names of these four individuals do not ap pear upon the polls certified to us, and furnished us, too, I the petitioner himself, a question arises whether he, the petitioner, shall be permitted to give parol evidence of thin persons that these four persons did vote? The manner i which the polls are kept by a sheriff and two inspec sworn to conduct the elections fairly and honestly, an who are required to keep each a separate list of all who vote, which lists are to be compared and certified by the to the sheriff, furnishes the most solemn and veritable ev dence of the correctness of the registry as to who did vot And by permitting third persons to give evidence by par to contradict this, would be a gross departure from the old erefore, that these four votes were given to Graham, my fail. This will reduce their number to twenty-four, or, in other words, will reduce the nineteen illegal votes to fifteen. the view which I have taken of the propriety of allowing the six votes tendered and rejected be correct, there mu e deducted six votes more; and if the view which I hav taken of the three votes given for the petitioner at Hende son, Buncombe county, by the three citizens of "Yancey e correct, then three more must be deducted from the nu ber of illegal votes, which the petitioner alleges should ! deducted from Graham's polls, leaving of the twenty-eight alleged illegal votes, but fifteen which, in any even should be deducted from the sitting member's polls. Ba votes for Graham, in all, fifteen. Now, sir, let us consider the reference of the state of the sta the votes which Mr. Graham contends are illegal, and which, having been given to the petitioner, he claims should

There were eight votes which are clearly proven to have been illegally given to Newland, which should be deducte On them the committee were unani They are illegal beyond contradiction. To these should be added the five votes which were improperly exchange from the Commons to the congressional box for Newlan. thirteen illegal votes given to Newland, and to be credite nal majority, the sitting member's polls will stand thus

2d, 5 votes illegally exchanged 3d, 7 votes, original majority If from these 20 you take votes credited to Newland, say,

We have five votes majority still for Graham, Sir, I sincerely believe, if this case were presented to ury, acting under a solemn oath to find a true verdict from he law and facts before us, they could not come to a resul nore favorable to the petitioner

But, sir, the sitting member claims to have allowed hin cen more votes, which are proved to have been illegally riven for the petitioner, by the documents which have be the last point with which I shall trouble the House It is clearly right that these should be allowed. The have been taken under notice duly served according to the

clearest estimates, would swell the sitting member's majo Sir, we dare not reject this evidence it is before us; it is legal; it tells us, in audible words, that the sitting member has a majority of the legal votes of the twelfth congressional district in North Carolina; and i seat, we do nothing less than take the election from the People, and control it in this House. Sir, North Carolin will never submit to it. She is too jealous of her Stat She is too republican to submit patiently to so hig and flagrant an assumption of unauthorized power. It would be establishing a precedent in this House that would strike at the root of the right of free and unrestrained elec-This evidence must be admitted; we dare not r

Among the reasons that have been assigned why these de positions should not be admitted, negligence on the part of the sitting member, in not collecting his evidence in season. forms a prominent one; he is said to have waived right by gross delay. With a view of testing the sour he is said to have waived hi ness of these reasons, and of exposing the great injustice of the charge, I must tax the patience of the House with brief statement of the proceedings in the case before it

The election for members of Congress was held in North Carolina on the 13th day of August last, when, of all the votes given in the district, the sitting member received seven more than the petitioner. On the 2d day of Octobe thereafter the latter served the former with a notice of hi intentions to contest his election, without inserting the names of witnesses or names or residences of the voters chall lenged. On the 19th he followed this notice with another apprizing the sitting member that on the 29th he should take the depositions of "James D. Justin and others," at Ashedepositions of ville, in Buncombe county, a distance of 40 miles. The same notice also apprized the sitting member that, on the Saturday following, the 31st, he should take the depositions They were detained, at the first place, two day the day they were required to be at the latter place. On the 26th day of October another notice had been served fo taking depositions at Frontston precinct, in Mason county, on the 4th day of November, 106 miles from Barnesville. They were detained at Barnesville three days, taking depositions; this left them one day to prepare and travel over

a rough country, on horseback, 106 miles. In this same notice he was required on the 7th to appear at another place in the same county, and on the 9th, two days after at Waynesville, Haywood county, 63 miles. In the same way were these notices crowded upon him, until, from the 29th October to the 30th of November, he was summoned to attend the examination of witnesses in twelve different places, at an average distance from each other of 63 miles This would allow the sitting member for travel, attendance and preparation, an average of two days and a half; and yet he is charged with "negligence" and gross delay in no preparing himself before the first day of the term for trial Sir, in justice, perhaps, to those gentlemen who charge deay in this case, I ought in charity to say that the charge has been inadvertently made, without due reflection, and with but a slight knowledge of the case. All this time rom the service of the first notice to the second day December, the sitting member was employed in cross-examining and resisting the evidence of the petitioner, with out an allowance of a single day to take depositions in hi own defence, unless he chose to take them by a forced em ployment of the time already pre-occupied by the other par

The gentlemen who have debated this point, in est ting the time actually allowed, have commenced with the 1st of October, the day when the notice of intention to contes he election was served. In this they have fallen into an error This was simply a notice of an intention to contest the seat. Although by the laws of North Carolina such a notice is made a prerequisite, it has never been considered by this House the commencement of judicial proceedings It has been decided, in an adjudicated case arising in this House, that, although such a previous notice intimated a isposition to contest the seat, it did not evince a fixed de-ermination to do so, and that the returned member was not bound to take any active measures of defence until ome judicial notice, such as to apprize him of taking depositions, was served, or some other active and efficient ste in the case. In that case it was very aptly remarked by for a person to threaten such a contest, though he neve intended to prosecute;" that, in such a case, "it would be injustice and folly to require the sitting member to enter upon his defence, and incur the expense and trouble of be waged. If we adopt that principle here, which is bu ust and reasonable, then must we adjudge the first judicia proceedings to have commenced on the 19th day of Oc

But it is said if the notices did not afford sufficient time for the parties to appear in person, they ought to have em-ployed agents to appear for them at places where they could not. There is no legal substance in this plea. The emloyment of an agent is a measure the sitting member migh opt or not at his own option; it is not one that the pet tioner could dictate, either expressly or by implication The law, indeed, recognises but does not create such agencies; in contemplation of legal notices, every person is supposed to transact his own business. The right to employ an agent in such cases is a personal privilege that no lar can either dictate or deny. The true question here is who ther the sitting member was allowed sufficient time to ap pear in his own person at these several places to examin

There is another manifest error, into which some gennen, who have discussed this question of time, have fall-which should not be overlooked. It is said it would ead to an unsound and dangerous practice, if we were t ermit this evidence to come in, since it was taken after th ittee had decided that no other evidence should be to m. The error consists in a misapprehension of the de ion of the committee: it was not that they would not re ve any more testimony, but that they would not suspen heir deliberations with a view of granting further tim If their decision had said they would receive no more ev ce, it would have shut out some of the most importar positions which the petitioner produced. These were eived, considered, and adopted after the decision deny eceived, considered, and adopted after the decision deny-ng further time was made. If these depositions had been eccived before the report was made, I have no doubt they would have been received. Is there any assignable reason hy they might not as well be received now as then

The question was asked by one of the majority of the committee, why the sitting member had not applied to the House for further time in the first instance. This question has come from a quarter I should least have suspecte That gentleman should have recollected that the sitting nember submitted to the committee, at their first meeting preliminary question of great force, which, if sustains would have dismissed the whole case, and dispensed w he necessity of further time; that this question the con nittee had under advisement until the 15th day of Januar efore they decided it. When it was decided, he applied the committee for further time; about the last of Jan ary they decided this question against him; immediatel after this, the 30th January, he gave his notices for takin depositions, and these very depositions which he asks the allowed were taken under these notices. Now whe me had he to apply to the House after the decision of the ommittee was made, for further time, that he did not in prove in taking depositions? The question is a singula one, and, coming from such a quarter, is calculated to mis lead the House in relation to this question. But, sir, have detained the House much longer than I intended t ave done. I shall close my remarks by saying that thubject ought to be committed to the Committee of the Whole, for the reasons I have before intimated. This has een the usual course. I have examined all the case which have been reported, and I cannot find a solitary cannot where the report of the committee was contested and disputed, that the case has not been committed to a Committee of the Whole House. In this case such a course is more especially demanded, as the report is required to be amended in very important matters of substance, and additionally and the committee of substance, and additionally are the report in the committee of substance, and additionally are the report in the committee of substance, and additionally are the report in the committee of substance, and additionally are the report of the committee of substance, and additionally are the report of the committee was contested and disputed to the committee of the committee was contested and disputed to the committee was contested and disputed to the committee of the whole House. onal evidence is to be received and considered. ach a course would better comport with the character is which the House is acting—we are sitting here as judges as a court of appeal, and not as a legislative body.

OTICE is hereby given to the Alleghany Mining Con pany that an adjourned meeting of said Company will be nolden in the city of New York, at the store of Williams of Harriman, in said city, on the 25th day of April instant, at 6 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making up the stock of said Company, and doing any other business relating to the organization and concerns of said Company.

I. L. SKINNER.

NR. POWEL'S entire stock of high bred Dur ham short horned Cattle, imported or bred by hir ill be sold on Saturday, 29d April next, at 9 o'clock, at Po erived from selections made by Mr. Powel in England in 18:

ne present time. Located on the bank of the Ohio, in the cen-e of a most fertile and healthy region of vast extent, from thence the river is always navigable below, except when obthe exhaustless abundance of mineral coal of the best quality, which forms the basis of the surrounding country, has rendered it a point of no less importance as a manufacturing site. These natural advantages, taken in connexion with the happy relation it bears, as respects location, to our great Atlantic emporia on the one side, and the great West on the other, are infinitely augmented by divers other advantages of an artificial character. one stace, and the great. West on the other, are infinitely augmented by divers other advantages of an artificial character. The United States turnpike passes through it from the east, crossing the river at right angles, and continuing on through Ohio, Indiano, and Illinois, to the Mississippi river. The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have also selected Wheeling as one of the termini of their railroad on the Ohio; and another railroad, commencing on the Ohio shore opposite this place, and extending to the Maumee bay, has been chartered by Ohio, the steek of the same from the river to the Ohio seed. by Ohio, the stock of the same from the river to the Ohio canal isposed of, and the company organized. Both these roads will be commenced this summer; the former at several points bebe commenced this summer; the former at several points between Cumberland, in Maryland, and the Ohio river. From the island in the Ohio, opposite to Wheeling, and on which the town of Columbia has been laid out, the erection of a substantial bridge has been commenced over the western branch of said river, which will be completed during the fall, when that over the eastern branch, connecting it with Wheeling at the head of the steamboat wharf, is expected to be commenced, and completed within a reasonable time. Such a combination of favorable circumstances cannot fail to render Wheeling a place of not the least importance among the cities of the West.

he least importance among the cities of the Wes A more beautiful site for a city than that offered for sale is no where to be found. The streets are laid out to run due north and south, east and west; and surrounded as this site is, by the Ohio river, each termination of every street is necessarily a anding place. Whatever is calculated to effect, salutarily, the ests of Wheeling, is no less calculated to advance those of

Although there has been a very great rise in the value of real estate in Wheeling and its neighborhood during the past year, yet, when the present value is compared with that of real estate in most other large cities in the West, it is evident it has not advanced beyond its minimum value; but that, on the contrary, from the operation of the causes above mentioned, it must confrom the operation of the causes above mentioned, it must continue to advance far beyond the present most liberal estimate of value. In Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, real estate, in the most eligible situations for business, ranges in value from \$300 to \$800 per front foot. When the present situation, advantages and future prospects of Wheeling are compared with those of either of the cities above named, no one can fail to perceive its perfect equality in some, and its superiority in other points.

EBENEZER ZANE EBENEZER ZANE ap 12-w4w

NLEXIBLE, (Imported.)—This celebrated English Racer and Stallion, just imported by Dr. Merritt, will make his first season in the United States (to end the first of July) at my stable, about two and a half miles east of Sattletown, in Clarke county, Virginia, at \$20 the leap, if paid the moment the service is performed; if not, then it will be considered and charged as the season; \$50 the season, which may be discharged by the payment of \$40, if paid before the 2d day of July next; and \$70 insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal; (parting with the mare, or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance;) and 50 cents cash to the groom; to be sent with the mare. Pasturage can be furnished at fifty cents ner week, but I will not be accountable for sociolation or research. per week, but I will not be accountable for accidents or escapes. Gentlemen wishing their mares fed on grain will give written directions to that effect, as it will be purchased and furnished at

the neighborhood prices.

Privileges granted.—Any gentleman putting five mare of his own will be entitled to the fifth mare gratis. A company of gentlemen putting six mares, and each one being accountable for ull, will be entitled to the sixth mare gratis. A mare taking but once will be charged for the leap only, unless insured; if second time, at the time of the second performance the owner may select either season or insurance. Gentlemen, when they send their mares, must write upon what terms they will put them. Mares not satisfied at the expiration of the season will be permitted to go on to him free of further charge for his services (unless they have taken him but once, then only sufficient to take them from leap into season) until he leaves here, or seame time in the fall. Mares put last year to John Richards by the leap or season, and failing, may be insured this year to Flexible at the season price, if their accounts shall be paid up to the 1st of next May. Mares put this year by the leap or season, and failing, may be insured the next year to any horse then standing at my stable at the price of the season of such horse, if their accounts for this year shall be settled at the expiration of this season. No mare will be entitled to these privileges and advantages unless select either season or insurance. Gentlemen, when they send

ed race horse as they can; for it may be their last chance.

I now offer Flexible to the consideration of the Public, at a
lower price for his services than his owner expected; lower than
any horse of his performances, blood, and pretensions, in the any horse of his performances, who have than he will stand United States; and probably much lower than he will stand

orse of the highest quality: in his performances having beaten ome of the finest horses on the English turf, having given to norses of his own age great advantage in weight; and in his blood not only pure, but of the highest quality; his sire, Whale-one's stock, being considered universally in the periodicals as remarkable for their racing qualities, and his dam, after produc-ing race horses, was purchased for the King of Prussia's breed-

JOSIAH W. WARE. Berryville, Clarke county, March 25, 1836.

Pedigree.-Flexible was got by the famous Whalebone; his am Themis, sister to Incantator, by Sorcerer; her dam Hanna y Gohanna, out of Humming Bird, sister to Colibri, by Woodby Gohanna, out of Hulmining Bird, sister to Confirt, by Wood-pecker; Camilla by Trentham; Coquette by the Compton Barb, sister to Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian; Grey Ro-binson by the Bald Galloway; Snake, out of Old Wilkes, a daughter of Old Hautboy. Whalebone won the Derby and 19 r races, at all distances, being a capital four mile horse; was brother to Whisker, winner of the Derby, and several other pital runners, and was inferior to no horse of modern times as stallion, being sire of Chateaux Margaux, the best four mile use of the day, Camel, Spaniel, winner of the Derby, and maother first rate racers. Sorcerer was a first rate racer ny other first rate racers. Sorcerer was a first rate racer and stallion, covered at 30 gs., and was sire of Smolensko, winner of the Derby, Morel and Sorcery, winners of the Oaks, Soothsayer, winner of the St. Leger, and many others. Gohanna was the best four mile herse of his time, and, as a stallion, was equal to any horse they have had in England at any time. Woodpecker, Trentham, the Compton Barb, Regulus, rever beat, and the best son of the Godolphin Arabian, &c. were all stallions of the very first character. All the crosses mentioned in Flexible's pedigree were horses equal to any of their time, if not the ble's pedigree were horses equal to any of their time, if not the very best. Camilla, the dam of Young Camilla, Colibri, Catherine, Sophia, Humming Bird, (the g. grand dam of Flexible,) Jerboa, &c. was a most valuable and famous brood mare, and ner descendants have won as much and acquired as high standing as any family of horses in the kingdom. In fact, Flexible is us well bred as any horse in the world, both for speed and stoutness, all his ancestors being equal to any of their time, without a single inferior cross. It would be hard to point out another pedigree as pure and rich as this is. Flexible's dam was also

pedigree as pure and rich as this is. Flexible's dam was also the dam of Evergreen, Toughstick, Anna, &c., and is now a brood mare in the stud of the King of Prussia.

Performanices.—The English Sporting Magazine says: "He was immediately afterwards saddled for a small handicap, giving to Borysthenes, five years old, no less than 13 lb. and his year, heats! In this race he received an injury, from which he did not speedily recover, and was, after another trial, withdrawn from the turf.

not speedily recover, and was, after another trial, withdrawn from the turf.

"Flexible ran well on many other occasions, and was always remarkable for his hard, unflinching honesty, which may, in some degree, be owing to an amazing strength of loin, hock, and quarter, his short joints, and just proportion, added to the finest possible temper. His height is 154 hands.

"He is now a stallion at Bromfield, near Ludlow race course, the property of Mr. Back, who has refused heavy sums for him."

[Sporting Mag. New Series, No. 23, p. 414.

The following extracts are also taken from English sporting works of standard authority:

"In Flexible are thus united the blood of Matchem, Herod, and Eclipse. Flexible has beaten Longwaist," (equal to any horse of his day,) "Dr. Faustus, Arachne, General Mina, Signorina, Whittington, Owestry, &c. &c. Flexible is full fifteen hands and a half high, with great muscular powers, and for nice proportion is equalled by few; his temper gentle, and nearly all his mares of last year are in foal."

"He is unequalled in strength of form, and his stock" (his get) "are worth looking at." "Flexible, one of the best sons of Whalebone, descended from the two best Arabians, without an unfashionable cross. His speed and bottom, or temper, equalled any hoves of his day."

nfashionable cross. His speed and bottom, or temper, equalled

exible is known to be a certain foal-getter. Two of his get nly have run in public; one was a winner, and one ran very rward in a large sweepstakes, Description.—Flexible is a very rich dark bay, without white

except on the coronet of one hind foot, fully five feet two inches high, of fine racing length and reach, good shoulder, back, loin, imbs, eyes, an uncommonly full and strong body, his action is excellent, his bone large, and he is uncommonly muscular and lifficult to find his equal.

A. T. B. MERRITT.

in a Day Goods ... C. A situation is wanted either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, for a young man from the country, of respectable connexions, who has been in a country dore for about twelve months. He writes a good hand; is derous of procuring a situation in the District, and will use every

EDWARD DYER,

ap 11-3tMTu&Th

Monday, April 11.

IN SENATE.

Mr. NAUDAIN presented certain resolutions passed by the Legislature of Delaware, instructing their Senators to vote against the expunging resolution; which were laid of the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of the officers and soldiers of company I, 4th regiment of artillery, praying to be allowed a chaplain; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Petitions were also presented by Mr. LINN, Mr. KING, Alabama, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. SOUTHARD, and Mr.

Mr. LINN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims Mr. LINN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Thomas Lee Clarke; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill making an appropriation for extending the public roads in Arkansas; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. PRENTISS, the Committee on Pencious was discharged from the further confidential.

On motion of Mr. PRENTISS, the Committee on Pensions were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Major J. S. McIntosh, praying for a pension.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of John A. Rodgers; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, made an unfavorable report on the petition of James Ladieu.

Mr. SHEPLEY, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Tames I. Catheort, which was

ported a bill for the relief of James L. Cathcart; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the joint resolution to change the

and I ost Roads, reported the joint resolution to change the time for making contracts with the Post Office Department, with amendments.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to suspend so much of the act imposing discriminating duties as applies to the Portuguese islands, and to reduce the duties on wines.

Mr. DAVIS made a motion that the kill should be reserved.

Mr. DAVIS made a motion that the bill should be passed through its first and second reading at this time, giving as the reason which operated on him to submit the proposition, the fact that it was extremely desirable to cherish the trade with Portugal, who took from us a large quantity of our lumber, staves, fish, cotton, flour, and tobacco. The President had been urged to abolish the discriminating duties in this case, by proclamation, and thus to put our trade with Portugal on the same footing with that of Great Britain; and this arrangement with Portugal ought to have been made long ago. The duties on wines might be diminished one-half without producing any injury to the revenue, any encroachment on the principles of the compromise act, or any discouragement to our industry. It was unanimously recommended by the committee, and he hoped would be unanimously agreed to by the Senate.

The bill was read a first time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole; when, On motion of Mr. KNIGHT, the bill was so amende

as to make the reduction take date from and after the "30th day of June," instead of "1st day of July."

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading.
Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs made unfavorable reports on the petition of the heirs of Captain West, and also on the petition of the heirs of

McGarty.
Mr. LINN offered the following resolution; which lies

Mr. LINN offered the following resolution; which lies over one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to send to the Senate all the information in his possession relating to the Dry Tortugas; also his opinion of its fitness as a naval station to protect and defend our commerce passing the peninsula of East Florida.

The joint resolution authorizing the application of the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for the construction of the Potomac Bridge to the paving of Maryland Avenue, was read a third time, and passed.

A bill to confirm claims to lands in Missouri, Louisiana, and Illinois, connected with Spanish grants, was taken up, on the question of its passage, and, on motion of Mr. KING, of Alabama, was, for the present, laid on the table.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Wisconsin.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to disagree to the first amendment of the House, which reduces the salary of the Governor, and, after some brief remarks from Mr. CLAY TON, Mr. KING, of Alabama, Mr. GRUNDY, and Mr

BENTON, the motion was agreed to—yeas 18, nays 11.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, moved to amend the third amendment of the House, which appropriates 20,000 dollars for the public buildings, by striking out twenty, and inserting ten, but the amendment was negatived.

The other amendments of the House were then concurred in

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

The Senate then -proceeded to consider the special order, being the bill prohibiting Deputy Postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any State, Ter ritory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, Territory, or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, addressed the Senate in favor of

Mr. KING, of Georgia, addressed the Sente bill. After he had concluded, Mr. CALHOUN expressed a wish to adjourn, or pass over the subject informally; and, on motion of Mr. KING, of Alabama, the bill was laid on the table until to-morrow.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, took up the bill to provide for the mode of paying pensioners of the

An amendment reported by the Committee on Finance was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to its third reading.

Mr. BENTON moved the printing of 1,200 extra copies of the message of the President as to the estimates required for fortifications; which was agreed to.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. WALKER asked for the yeas and nays; which

The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 18, nays 15.

So the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky, directing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to vote for a bill to distribute the revenue arising from sales of public lands among the several States, for the purposes of internal improvement and education, being

first in order, were taken up.

Mr. SPEIGHT moved to postpone the consideration of those resolutions, for the purpose of receiving petitions and memorials, and such resolutions as would not give rise to debate.

Mr. GRAVES remarked that he hoped the House would not allow the consideration of any other subject to supersede that of the resolutions of the Kentucky Logislature, now before it. Only about one hour on each Monday can be devoted to the consideration of them, under the present order of business; and it seemed to him that a subject of such general interest is at least entitled to thi small portion of our time. The distribution of the sales of the public lands is a subject in which every State in this Union feels a deep interest, and it ought not to be set aside with it some good reason. The object of the gentleman from North Carolina, in suspending the consideration of this subject for the purpose of receiving petitions, may be attained by dispensing with the Rules to-morrow for that purpose. And he (Mr. G.) was unable to account why that gentleman had chosen to make his motion to-day, when he knows the effect of it will be to occupy the very small portion of time allotted by the House to this subject, one in which Kentucky has a much greater direct interest. in which Kentucky has a much greater direct interest than any other upon which this Congress will likely act. I trust, sir, the motion will not prevail.

Mr. CHAPIN suggested to the gentleman from North Carolina a modification that the House should proceed to

receive petitions and resolutions; and afterwards should proceed to the consideration of the resolutions.

proceed to the consideration of the resolutions.

Mr. BOON thought that the resolutions involved ques tions important to be settled, and especially important to the People of the State he represented. He said they could not come up but once a week, on Monday, and he hoped they would be discussed and disposed of without delay.

The question was then taken on postponing the further consideration of the Kentucky resolutions, and decided in the affirmative without a count.

Petitions and memorials were then presented by Messrs.
Hall and Smith, of Maine; Cushing, Lawrence, Grennell,
Reed, Hoar, and Calhoun, of Massachusetts; Pearce, of
Rhode Island; Everett, of Vermont; Cramer, Mason,
Cambreleng, Granger, Taylor, G. Lee, Hard, Hazeltine,
Chapin, Gildett, Russell, and Childs, of New York; Cham-

Mr. WISE offered the following resolution; which was Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with power

nd into the contracts with the Treasury Department, by which nd the banks of deposite of the public money, and into the ex-cut of his agency generally, in keeping and controlling the pub-te money, and into the amount of his compensation, whether he same be paid out of the public Treasury or by the deposite anks; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or

Objections having been made, Mr. WISE moved to suspend the Rules for the purpose of enabling him to offer the resolution; and, thereupon, the as and nays were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected—yeas

5, nays 82. Not two thirds. Mr. TALIAFERRO having offered a resolution, Mr.

WISE objected to its reception, with a view to test the sense of the House in regard to the construction of the order adopted by the House this morning, for the presentation of petitions and resolutions.

The CHAIR stated that he had understood it to be the intention of the House to direct that those resolutions only

which were not excepted to should be received, and that the resolution now objected to could not be received, under the order of the House.

Mr. WISE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and some conversation took place on the subject, which was interrupted by the arrival of the hour of one o'clock, when

Mr. WISE moved that the Rules be suspended for the purpose of continuing the call of the States for petitions and resolutions giving rise to no debate; which motion was rejected.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the rules were sus pended for the purpose of continuing the call of the States for petitions, excluding those which might give rise to de-

Petitions and memorials were further presented by Petitions and memorials were further presented by Messrs. Mercer, Johnson, and Hopkins, of Virginia; Speight, W. B. Shepard, and McKay, of North Carolina; Campbell and Manning, of South Carolina; Townes, of Georgia; Calhoon, Harlan, Underwood, and Johnson, of Kentucky; Huntsman, Forester, and the Speaker, of Tennessee; Crane, Jones, Patterson, Kennon, Hamer, and Webster, of Ohio; Johnson, of Louisiana; Hannegan and Kinnard, of Indiana; Claiborne, of Mississippi; Casey, Reynolds, and May, of Illinois; Lyon, of Alabama; Ashley and Harrison, of Missouri; Jones, of Michigan; Sevier, of Arkansas: White, of Florida; and Slade, of Sevier, of Arkansas; White, of Florida; and Slade, of

Mr. JENIFER offered to present certain resolutions, passed by the Legislature of Maryland, protesting against the expunction from the journals of the proceedings of

either House of Congress.

Mr. THOMAS objected to their reception.

Mr. JENIFER asked that the resolutions be read and printed; to which Mr. THOMAS also objected, and protested against the expression of the opinion of the Legislature being considered the sentiments of the People of the

Mr. JENIFER expressed his surprise that any member from Maryland should object to the reading or printing of resolutions passed by the Legislature, and forwarded at their request, by the Governor of the State, to the representatives here. He should have presumed that the resolutions tives here. He should have presumed that the resolutions should have been presented, either by his colleague, (Mr. Thomas,) or one of the representatives from the city of Baltimore, and to have had the benefit of their advice as to their proper disposition. He hoped, however, that the resolutions might be read, as he perceived a desire to suppress them altogether. The resolutions were then read, and laid over till Monday next.

Mr. MANN, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of a post route from Hancock, Maryland, by the way of Warfordsburg, Whip's Cove, and Brush creek valley, to the crossings of Juniata, in Providence township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition from the citizens of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, com plaining of the burden imposed on the navigation of th Ohio river, in the collection of tells on the Louisvine and Portland canal; and that whilst immense sums of money have been appropriated and expended for foreign commerce and on the Atlantic coast, but little has been done for inland

commerce and navigation. The petitioners ask Congress to make an appropriation to purchase out the individual stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and make

in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and make the navigation of the Ohio river free.

On motion of Mr. MERCER, it was

\*\*Becolved\*\*, That for the purpose of ventilating and purifying the Hall, and substituting the customary spring matting for the carpet on the floor, this House, when it adjourns, on the last Friday of this month, will adjourn over to the ensuing Tuesday; and that, after the first day of May next, the daily sessions of the House shall commence at ten instead of eleven o'clock in the morning.

On motion of Mr. HALL, of Maine,

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the names of Jonathan Trofton, Win, Coffins, Win, Hayman, David Perry, Allen Crary, Samuel Hinckley, John, Win, and Charles Mathews on the pension roll of the United

and Charles Mathews on the pension roll of the United

On motion of Mr. G. LEE, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Jersey City, in Bergen coun-

, New Jersey, to Belleville.
On motion of Mr. PIERCE, of New Hampshire, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Hillsboro' Bridge, N. H., through the south part of Antrim and Hancock, to Peter-

On motion of Mr. TURRILL,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval hospital at Oswego, in the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. CHAMBERS, of Penn., Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be instructd to consider the expediency of reporting a bill providing or the engraving and publication of copies of the variou

medals struck in relation to important events in the United States before and since the Declaration of Independence with an account or statement of the costs, or occasions which the said medals were designed to commemorate.

On motion of Mr. GALBRAITH,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Butler, in Butler county, to Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, by the graded foad, and also extending the route from Venango Furnace to Wesley Post Office, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, of Mass., Resolved, That two thousand extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury communicating the latest returns of the condition of the deposite banks, and the monthly statements of the United States Bank, he printed for the use of this House.

for the use of this House.
On motion of Mr. RUSSELL,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to Gideon Safford, of New York, for services rendered as a soldier in the revolutionary war. On motion of Mr. BURNS,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the southern post route on Long Island, New York, from East Hampton, its present eastern termination, the village of Amagansette, three miles further east.
On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instruct d to inquire into the expediency of placing buoys in the ewly discovered channel over Sandy Hook bar, and also as to the practicability of erecting a heacon-light on Rome

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, offered the following reso lution, which lies one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform this House at what times and in what sums the money appropriated for the repair of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio, by the acts of 1834, chap. 687 and 1835, chap. 31, has been drawn out of the Treasury; whether the money so appropriated, or some part of it, was not paid into the hands of an agent other than the officer of Engineers

and Jenifer, of Maryland; Mason and Taliaferro, of Vir. | thereof, before its being required for the performance of the | the appropriation of the proceeds of the Government stock | ork, or its actual application in payment to contractors so, at what places the said money was paid out by the id agent, and that this House be furnished with a copy

f that account of the said agent.
On motion of Mr. CUSHING,
Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing suitable hospitals, on the general system, for the benefit of the nautical population of the United States, wheresoever plaed, whether on its interior waters or on the ocean.

On motion of Mr. P. C. FULLER,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and
Post Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of
establishing a post route on the east road, between Grove-

establishing a post route on the east road, between Grove-land post office and Geneseo, in the State of New York. On motion of Mr. THOMAS, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Boonsboro', by Rokersylfie, to Knoxville or Burketsville, in Maryland.

On motion of Mr. GRANGER,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pen
sions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing
the name of Daniel McKinney upon the roll of revolutionry pensioners.
On motion of Mr. TALIAFERRO,

On motion of Mr. TALIAFERRO, Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing, by law, for the payment of commutation to such of the officers of the army of the Revolution as were entitled thereto at the end of the war, in pursuance of the then existing laws on that subject, but who have been deprived thereof by a provise in the pension act, passed by Congress on the day of 1785.

by a proviso in the pension act, passed by Congress on the day of 1785.

On motion of Mr. BUNCH,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Bean's Station, in East Tennessee, by Morrisstown and the mouth of Chucky river, to Newport, in Cooke county.

On motion of Mr. COFFEE,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the com-

ed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the com-pensation of the collector of the district of Brunswick, State

pensation of the collector of the district of Brunswick, State of Georgia, and compensating him for his services in 1835. On motion of Mr. JONES, of Ohio, Reselved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Wooster, in Wayne county, to Pennsville, in Richland county, Ohio.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the Surveyor General of the United States, Registers of the Land Offices, and Receivers of the Public Moneys for the State of Louisiana. nevs for the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. CRANE, Resolved. That the Committee on the Post Office an Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Defiance, in Williams county, Ohio, by Evansport, to Lafayette, in said county. On motion of Mr. CARTER,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the propriety of placing Henry Maggart, a soldier of the late war, upon the pension roll.

On motion of Mr. CARTER.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of allowing the heirs of John Hudley, deceased, such commutation for services performed in the Revolution in the Virginia line, as said John Hudley may have been entitled to under the resolutions of the Congress of the United States. On motion of Mr. RICE GARLAND, (by Mr. John-

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an ap-propriation for the purpose of erecting a suitable building at the town of Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, if which the District Court of the United States for the Western District Court of the Office States for the Western District of that State shall be held, and in which the offices of the Clerk of said Court, the District Attorney, and Marshal shall be kept, as well as the offices of the Register of the Land Office and Receiver of Public Mo-

eys for the district south of Red river,
On motion of Mr. CONNOR,
Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Franklin, in Macon county, North Carolina, down Valley river, to Huntington, thence to Clarksville, Habersham county, Georgia.

On motion of Mr COFFEE,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire if any legislation is necessary to enable the owners of fugitive slaves to reclaim them from the In-

On motion of Mr. RICE GARLAND, (by Mr. John-ON,)
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be in-

Resolved, I hat the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD,

Resolved, That the Heads of Departments, Auditors, Treasurer, and Register of the United States, be directed to lay before this House a list of their respective clerks or deputies, containing their names, their ages, and the dates of the several original appointments, and the rates of their promotions, with the amount of their several salaries, and a specific enumeration, under appropriate heads, of their reculiar fractions or duties. their peculiar functions or duties.

On motion of Mr. CALHOON, of Kentucky,
Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of

Roads be instructed to inquire into the expedience of establishing a post route from Cloverport, by the Great Falls of Rough creek, to Brownsville, in the State of Kentucky. On motion of Mr. FRENCH, of Kentucky, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Mount Sterling, Kentucky, via the mouth of Aaron's run and North Middletown, to

On motion of Mr. LEA, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Campbell's Station, in Knox

county, Tennessee, by way of Low's ferry, on Holston river, to Maryville, in Blount county, in said State. On motion of Mr. HAWKINS, Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing a du-plicate military land warrant, heretofore issued to Crawford Johnson, a soldier of the Revolution, which has been lost. On motion of Mr. LAWLER,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Greensboro', in Alabama, to Caudy's landing, on the Black Warrior river.

On motion of Mr. HANNEGAN,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to trans-

mit to this House the papers on file in the Pension Office in the case of Peter Wells.

On motion of Mr. LEA, of Tennessee,
Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of allowing com-pensation to Robert M. Anderson and George W. Church well, Esq. attorneys at law, for their services on behalf of the Government in certain reservation suits in the court of the United States for the 7th circuit and district of East

On motion of Mr. CASEY. Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Mount Carmel to Lawrenceville, in Illinois.

On motion of Mr. CLAIBORNE, of Mississippi,

\*Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and

Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of

Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Hebron to Alexandria and Bristol, in the State of New Hampshire.

On motion of Mr. HUNTINGTON,

On motion of Mr. HUNTINGTON,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed

Resolved, I hat the Committee of Chains be instructed to inquire into the expediency of compensating Aaron Pierce for two horses belonging to him, and which were killed in 1832, by a party of hostile Indians.

On motion of Mr. McKAY, On motion of Mr. McKAY,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing suitable buildings for the accommodation of the courts of the
United States, and the safe keeping of the public records

On motion of Mr. BEALE, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety o extending the present established mail route from Culper Court-house to the town of Newmarket, in the county

Shenandoah, Virginia, to the village of Timberville, in the county of Rockingham, in said State. On motion of Mr. GRAVES,

Resolved, That the petitions of sundry citizens of the
States of Kentucky, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, in favor
of the Federal Government's purchasing up the individual bers, Darlington, Wagener, Harrison, Ash, Mann, Berthard with the superintendence of said road; who this chanan, Denny, and Sutherland, of Pennsylvania; Milligan, of Delaware; McKim, Thomas, Washington, Pearce, agent was in possession of the said money, or any part inquire into the expediency of reporting a bifl providing for ing the said youths.

for that purpose.
On motion of Mr. REED,
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay
before this House the charts of Nantucket Harbor and
Great Point Harbor, so called, and also a chart of the Harbor of Holmes' Hole, in the island of Martha's Vineyard, in

on reduced form.

On motion of Mr. TALIAFERRO,

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the consideration of the bill and report in the case of Teakle Savage, administrator of Bolitha Laws; and that the bill and report be referred to the Committee

on Claims.

On motion of Mr. W. K. FULLER,

Hesolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish the State of Kentucky, at the

secretary of War to turnish the State of Kentucky, at the national expense, with a supply of arms, ordnance, and munitions of war, equal to the quantity lately destroyed by the burning of the arsenal in that State.

On motion of Mr. CALHOON, of Ky.,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims inquire into the propriety of passing a law giving commutation pay to the heirs of Lt. John Wilson, deceased, for his revolutionary services.

revolutionary services.

Mr. SLADE, after stating that he was not present when
the State of Vermont was called, asked leave to present a

mt. SLADE then presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the city of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a Constitution which sanctions the existence of slavery, and prohibits the abolition thereof, and called for its reading.

The reading of the memorial was objected to, and The CHAIR, stated that the gentleman from Vermont

had a right to call for its reading.

Mr. HANNEGAN moved to reconsider the assent giv

The CHAIR stated that the motion was in order.

Mr. GLASCOCK suggested that, as the petition related to the subject of the abolition of slavery, it was referred, without question, on reading, to the select committee on tha

After some conversation on points of order connected

with the subject,

The CHAIR, upon examining the memorial, decided that, under the order of the House, appointing a select committee on the subject, the memorial was referred to that Mr. CAMBRELENG called for the Orders of the Day

Mr. CAMBRELENG called for the Orders of the Day.
Mr. SLADE demanded the reading of the memorial.
The CHAIR decided that the memorial was disposed of.
Mr. SLADE appealed from this decision.
After some conversation,
A motion was made that the House do now adjourn,
which was agreed to, by a vote of 93 to 76. At half past
three o'clock, the House adjourned.

CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may feel disposed to take Contracts of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, that the Board of Commission ers have determined to commence that work as early in the spring as circumstances will permit. The Engineers will commence their surveys about the 10th of March, and will have several sections ready for contract by the 1st of May. It is therefore expected that definite proposals will be received from that date to the 1st of June. In the mean time, the Board in this graphy inspection of that part of the route to Chicago and

unat date of the 1st of June. In the mean time, the Board in wite an early inspection of that part of the route to Chicago, and will afford any information that may be required of them.

All communications will be addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at Chicago."

By order of the Board:

JOEL MANNING,
an 12—weby

ap 12—w6w

CHICAGO LOTS.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 20th day of June next, at the town of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, the following described property will be sold at public auction, viz. all the unsold town lots in the original town of Chicago; and also the town lots on fractional section number fifteen, in the township number thirty-nine, north of range fourteen, east of the third principal meridian, adjoining the said town of Chicago. The sale will commence on the said 20th day of June, and will be continued from day to day, until all the property has been offered for sale and disposed of. This property is held by the State of Illinois for canal purposes, and is offered for sale in conformity to the provision of a statute law of the said State, authorizing such a sale. The terms of sale are—one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in ad-vance at the time of sale, and the residue in three annual instal-

nents, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, paya-le annually in advance.

Those who are unacquainted with the situation of the above-Those who are unacquanted with the situation of the above-mentioned property are informed that those lots which are described as belonging to the original town of Chicago are situated in the best built and business part of the town. Section fifteen is a dryridge, commencing near the harbor, and extending south one mile along the shore of Lake Michigan.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal:

JOEL MANNING Treasurer to said Board. Chicago, March 17, 1836 THE subscriber wishes to employ a TEACHER in his family, well qualified to teach the Latin and French Languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics. None need apply unless they can produce satisfactory recommendations of

oral character. An elderly gentleman would be preferred.

JOHN B. MULLIKIN, Queen Anne Post Office, Prince George's co. Maryland.

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, &c. -The subscribers have just received their Spring supply of Groceries; and now offer for sale at fair prices—
60 hhds. prime St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar
40 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar
10 hoxes white Harane

100 chests and half chests Gunpowder, Imperial, and Young

10 boxes white Havana 10 bbls. white Brazil 50 hhds. prime retailing Molasses 300 bags prime Rio Coffee 100 bags old white Java, Manilla, and Havana Coffee

Hyson Tea 40 boxes Cavendish and Plug Tobacco 50 boxes prime Cheese ,000 gallons Sperm. Oil 40 boxes Sperm. Candles

40 boxes Sperm. Candles
20 hhds. New England Rum
125 boxes and half boxes Malaga Bunch Raisins
5 bales Bordeaux soft shelled Almonds
20,000 superior old Havana Segars
20,000 Spanish and half Spanish Segars
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Old Whiskey, &c.
Ground Pepper and Ginger, Mustard, Starch, Chocolate
Variegated and common Soap, Candles
Fig Blue, Pipes, Blacking, &c. &c.
Also, always on hand, a full assortment of Shot, at fact
prices.

DAVIDSON & DODGE

ortment of Shot, at factor DAVIDSON & DODGE.

ap 12—3t

ONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Judson W. McKnew, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, at the suit of John W. Brown, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John N. Prather, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said John N. Prather, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Hog Harbor, Prather's Folly, Hamilton's Discovery, and the Angle, lying and being in Prince George's county, near Beltsville, adjoining the land of Doctor H. Culver, and containing one hum is and eighty acres, more or less; and also one negro man named Reazin; and I hereby give notice that, on the 12th day of April next, on the premises, I will offer for sale the said property, so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash. Sale to commence at three o'clock.

ARCH. EDMONSTON, mar 22—lawt12April

mar 22—lawt12April THE STATE OF MARYLAND. A T an Orphans' Court for St. Mary's County, held at the Court House in Leonardtown, on the 6th day of April, in

the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six, present G. Combs, R. Thomas, Esquires.
Geo. H. Morgan, Sheriff.
G. Combs, Register.
Among other proceedings were the following, viz.
In the case of Anna Adams, late of St. Mary's County, Mary-

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

be worth several hundred dollars.

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

ap 12-w3m Register of Wills for St. Mary's County SUPERIOR FLOUR. 500 barrels superfine She nandoah and South Branch Flour, among which are 100 els of Steenbergen's and other superior family, and severa

Also, 50 barrels fine Flour. Just received, and for sale by THOMAS W. PAIRO, ap 12—3t Stone Warehouse below Georgetows. BAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 3d instant, two
Apprentices to the Tailoring business, named J. H. SHEID
and JOHN GRERE, for whom six and a quarter cents will be
paid on their safe delivery to me in this city.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employ ap 12-east

WASHINGHON.

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1836.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

The Southern mail of last evening brought us Charleston papers of the 6th, Savannah papers of the 4th, and Mobile papers of the 31st ult. From the two first we get no news later from Florida than we had before. The rumor, therefore, which was vesterday current of another battle on the Wythlacoochee, is unfounded. The latest news from General Scott was his marching from Fort Drane in that direction on the 26th ultimo.

From a Mobile paper of the 31st ult. we copy the subjoined, being much the latest news from the neighborhood of Tampa Bay. If the news from the Indians be true, General Scott will have found none of them on the Wythlacoochee when he arrived there. The information at Fort Brooke, however, must necessarily have been somewhat vague; and the Indians may still remain in the neighborhood of the river referred to.

FROM THE MOBILE CHRONICLE OF MARCH 31.

We yesterday received a letter from one of the volunteers belonging to Colonel Lindsav's regiment of Alabama militia, dated Fort Brooke March 22d. Colonel Lindsay's command had marched out 30 miles in the direction of the Wythlacoochee, and had built a fort, to which Col. Lindsay had given the name of "Fort Alabama." With the exception of a skirmish, by a scouting party from Fort Brooke, soon after the arrival of Col. Lindsay's command at Tampa (an account of which has been published.) they they had not met or seen a hostile Indian. Col. Lindsay's army had been advised of Gen. Gaines's operations at Wythlacoochee, and had received orders to form a junction with the army under Gen. Scott at that place. They would set out on the next day. The opinion prevails in Col. Lindsay's army, that the war is not ended. Since the party of Indians who had approached Gen-Gaines's encampment with a flag, proposing cessation of hostilities, were fired upon by a parof Gen. Clinch's command, (who were marching to the relief of the former,) nothing further has been heard of the Indians; they had fled into the swamps.

PENSACOLA HARBOR.—The following is an extract from a letter received from an officer in the service of the United States, now at Pensacola, dated March 28th, 1836:

"The Constellation Frigate entered this harbor without difficulty, having 23 feet 6 inches of water at low tide. This would give 26 feet at high tide on the bar, and corresponds with the report of SLIDELL."

The part of the report of Mr. SLIDELL referred to is as follows:

" It would seem, from what has been advanced, that the local position of Pensacola as the site of a naval depot i not inferior to that of the other places previously consider oct. Let us see how far this advantage may be sustained by others. In respect of the accessibility of Pensacola, an erroneous impression has gone abroad as to the depth of water on the bar; the result of ignorance on the part of the pilots, who had never ascertained the best water. The present skilful pilot of our ships of war, who is an officer of the party ward after carefully sounding the horsest and the pilots. the navy yard, after carefully sounding the bar, and ascer taining his landmarks, can now carry in four fathoms a taining his landmarks, can now carry in four fathoms at high water, which will admit vessels of the largest class by trimming them by the head, and is amply sufficient for all others. The channel is, moreover, far from intricate; and most of the officers of the station, who have been at any pains on the subject, are capable of taking vessels in and out of Pensacola. It is true that it is necessary to steer a creat variety of courses; but the sea bycore which blooms. great variety of courses; but the sea breeze, which blows dmost daily, is fair to enter, as the land breeze, which pre-

ails during the night and morning, is in going out.
" As it is, these public works, when in the pro-As it is, these public works, when in the process of being completed, have been arrested by the erroneous belief that the bar did not offer sufficient water to justify estab-lishing a navy yard at Pensacola. The belief is now tri-umphantly refuted by the late arrival of one of our largest igates close to the town itself. We allude to the Brandy ine, which sailed from the open sea to the upper part the bay without dropping an anchor; and came out again after the expiration of a few days with the same case, though atter the expiration of a few days with the same ease, though the tide, on neither occasion, was at its height. Both the passage in and out, taken together, were performed with not one-tenth of the delay and difficulty which the same ship has since experienced in reaching the navy yard at

For the sake of the public gratification we are glad to see Mr. MAELZEL'S celebrated exhibition of the Conflagration of Moscow announced for exhibition here. No one who desires to witness a highly curious, and, at the same time, very impressive spectacle, should fail to visit it.

FROM THE MARTINSBURG (VA.) GAZETTE.

On the 2d inst., at Protumna, the seat of her grandfather, Maj. HENRY BEDINGER, ELLEN AUGUSTA, daughter of Col. Samuel Miller, of the United States Marine

It can hardly have escaped the observation of those who are extensively conversant with disease and pain, that the very gentlest of the gentle sex frequently exhibit a degree of uncomplaining patience and firmness under their grasp of uncompaning patience and framess under their grasp that might shame the feeble bearing and childish wailing of "lordly man." And thus it was with the lovely young creature to whose memory these lines are devoted. Though the heart overflows with the mournful tenderness excited by her early fate, we feel that nothing we can say is worthy of her; yet such bright examples should not be allowed to perish, especially in that sex whose lot it is to suffer in smany ways. Her friends must experience an emotion o gratitude to that Almighty Power which sustained her, that she, who was so gentle, timid, and sensitive, so tremblingly alive to every impression, was enabled uniformly to maintain the ascendency of the spirit over its frail and per-

shing tenement.
She was one of those whose lot appears, to short-sighted mortals, to have been peculiarly afflictive, because their draught of life has been one of great bitterness, but who, on that very account, may have been among the most favored of Him who, in a better world, so fully comforts those that

in their lifetime had evil things."

Marked out from early childhood as the victim of a disase which ever selects for its aim the fairest and brightes of earth, she grew up, and her character expanded in seclusion, shielded from the temptations of the gay and gidd world. Endowed with fine intellect and exquisite sensi bilities, incapable of conceiving wickedness, and so pure that the contagion of an evil thought would have been world, in whose atmosphere so sweet a blossom could no urish long, at the early age of sixteen. She had been slov y sinking under the disease for years, and during many of he last months had been confined to the bed of uncom aining, but hopeless illness, gradually growing weaken

She faded! and so calm and meek, So softly worn, so sweetly weak—
So tearless, yet so tender, kind,
And grieved for those she left behind—
And not a word of murmur—not
A groan o'er her untimely tot.

We understand that the young gentleman who was announced as having died at Col. J. M. WHITE's residence, in Florida, was not his brother, as was supposed.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 29.
General Gaines arrived yesterday from Mobile; but left in the afternoon for Fort Jesup, agreeably to orders, to command the troops garrisoned there to protect the Western frontiers near Texas. It was intended to give him a public reception and dinner, but his short stay prevented other than ordinary controlled and some supplies are supplied to the company of the controlled to the co than ordinary gratulations, and a gun salute on embarking.

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED, APRIL 9.
Schr. Convoy, Crowell, New York, 72 hours; plaster to Wm.

Schr. Louisa, Rogers, New York, 5 days; salt to Lambert & McKenzie Brig Ann B. P. Cox, Lambert, Norfolk; salt to B. Wheat & Son, and rosin to Lambert & McKenzie.
Schr. Union, and Schr. Wallis, Beaufort, N. C.; sweet po-

Sloop Friendship, Hollinger, Philadelphia; to S. Shinn & Co. freight for the District.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Last night of the engagement of the celebrated HERR CLINE.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 12,
Will be acted a new and interesting drama, interspersed with music, called MONTGOMERIE: Or, The Orphan of a Wreck.

After the drama, HERR CLINE will perform a great variety of interesting evolutions on the elastic cord! Particularly his much admired and truly characteristic Scotch Dances, including the Highland and Strathspey, in the garb of a Scotch Mountaineer

LOVE IN HUMBLE LIFE.

ap 12 MAELZEL'S CONFLAGRATION of MOSCOW. Now Exhibiting at the Masonic Hall. Doors open at 1 past 7, exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock,

Admittance 50 cents; children half price.

Admittance 50 cents; children half price.

Tickets can be add at the Hall during the day and evening.

The front seat exclusively for children.

ap 12—tf PY P. MAURO & SON. -- Postponed sale of Hors-Test, MAURO & SON.—Postponed sale of Horses es, etc.—In front of the subscribers' Auction Rooms, opposite Brown's Hotel, will be sold by public auction, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the entire stock of very superior Horses, nine in number, belonging to Captain William Ramsay, United States Navy. Among them two pairs of first rate match Horses. The whole warranted perfectly sound, and well broken either to the saddle or harness. At the same time and place, a superior Phæton and one Stanhope.

Terms.—A credit of ninety days, for notes satisfactorily endorsed. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock P. M.

P. MAURO & SON

P. MAURO & SON, ap 11—2t Auctioneers and Commission Merchants DDITIONAL SALE.—Will be added to the sale of Horses, Phæton, &c., advertised to take place this evening, at 4 o'clock, in front of our anction rooms, opposite Brown's Hotel, one excellent BAROUCHE AND HARNESS, and two first rate young HORSES, warranted sound and perfect.

Terms of these cash.

P. MAURO & SON,

Auctioneers.

PY P. MAURO & SON.—Splendid Watches,
Guard Chains, Rich Jeweiry, &c. this evening.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, at the Auction Rooms, opposite Brown's Hotel, we shall sell a splendid
assortment, embracing, in part,
Fine Gold Lever and Lepine Watches,
Silver do. extra jewelled,
Duplex and plain do.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's solid gold Guard Chains,
Vest Packet Chains, with Keys attached,
Solid gold Breast Pins, with fine paintings,
Enamel, Diamond, Emerald and Ruby Rings,
Silver Ever-points, Musical Boxes,
Fine French Perfumery,
Penknives, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.
Which ladies and gentlemen wishing first-rate goods are re-

Which ladies and gentlemen wishing first-rate goods are re-

ap 11—3td P. MAURO & SON, Auctione GISTS AGAIN.—Rare Shells at Auction.—On Thursday afternoon, 13th instant, at 4 o'clock, we shall sell another valuable collection, (which in all probability will be the last) comprising search business. marine Shells, the property of a resident of Baltimore. They will be arranged for inspection a day prior to sale, on the second floor, where descriptive catalogues can be had. The collection is supposed to be a very superior one. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited.

P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE—A good business stand.—On Wednesday, 20th instant, at five o'clock P. M. I shall sell on the premises, that excellent frame store, fronting on the north side of F street, corner of Eleventh street, lately occupied as a Grocery Store by Mr. Blanchard. It is well-built, with shed awning, in a thriving part of the City; is a good stand for the Grocery, Dry Goods, or Shoe Business. Terms at sale. By order of the Trustee. ap 12—4t:

EDW. DYER, Auct.

EW SPRING GOODS.—C. ECKLOFF, MERCHANT ng his customers and the Public, that he has just received his upply of elegant and fashionable Spring Goods, which he will nake up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reason-

able terms.

He likewise continues to keep on hand a handsome and fashionable stock of Ready-made Clothing, equal in every respect to bespoke work, together with a large and splendid assortment of Fancy Articles. To all of which he respectfully calls their attention, and assures them there is no doubt they can be suited in any and every article belonging to gentleman's wardrobe.

Colondor and Appele of the United State of the Calendar and Annals of the United States for 1836, by Peter Force, this day published and for sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,

In the Athenæum, Penn. Avenue. EW GOODS.—THOMAS T. BARNES has just received at the old stand of Barnes & Phillips ceived at the old stand of Barnes & Phillips, a splendid as-tent of new Fashionable Goods, consisting, in part, of the fol-

g articles, viz.

O pieces splendid colored Poult de Soi

do rich figured and plain Gro de Naples do 3-4 and 5-4 black and blue-black Poult de Soi do black and blue-black Gro de Swiss do 3-4 and 5-4 blue-black and black Italian Silks
do rich figured and plain Satins
Grench painted Lawns and Muslins

do Jaconet and Cambric do Shalleys do London Calicoes

500 do domestic do
150 do 3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 new style Ginghams
100 do Plaid Muslins
100 do figured and plain Swiss Muslins
50 do figured and plain Swiss Muslins
50 do plain and figured Bobbinets
50 do assorted Italian Crapes
150 French worked Muslin and Bobbinet Capes
30 dozen Damask Satin and twisted Silk Shawls
20 do Blonde, Gauze, and Crape do
90 do new style Gauze Scarfs

20 do new style Gauze Scarfs
10 do white, green, and black Gauze Veils
50 do Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, very cheap

do plain and twilled Summer Cloths
do ribbed and plain Summer Cassimeres
do plain and ribbed Linen Drillings

ribbed and plain Cantoons fine Grass Linens
French and Irish brown Linens do fine Brown Hollands do real London Marseilles

do common do
do patent Bombasins, very fine
do fine twilled Circassian
doz. gral Italian Cravats
pieces 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Damask Table Diapers Birdseye Table Diapers

100 do Burdseye Table Dapers
100 do Russia do
20 doz. Linen Napkins
12 pieces 9-4 and 10-4 Irish and Russia Sheetings.
20 do bleached and brown Russia do
50 do superfine Irish Linens, very cheap.

do do Long Lawns do heavy Cotton Osnaburgs do fine Long Cloths

25 bales bleached and brown Cottons
4 do Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Burlaps
Extra superfine blue-black, dahlia, brown, and invisible green Cloths (a great bargain.)
ap 12—tuth&sat LISHA LEE, Coachmaker, Baltimore, keeps con-

stantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, FAMILY CARRIAGES of every description, in the most fashionable, splendid, and superior manner. He will also design and execute fancy vehicles, of entire new patterns, in a style of taste and workmanship not surpassed.

We have been allowed to make the following extracts from a letter from an officer in General Eustis's brigade to his friend in Washington,

Volusia, March 25, 1836. "As we are at this time about to take up our line of march westwardly, you would probably like to hear something of the position of affairs here. Lately, all our movements have tended to the concentration of all our forces upon the banks of the Wythlacoochee. An order for this was issued some time since, but unforeseen circumstance have somewhat retarded the movements of this wing. the 1st instant, Major Kirby was sent with two comp to establish a depot of provisions on Halifax river, and to save some corn that the Indians had not burnt. This was reserved for the use of Bull's brigade of South Carolina militia. Brighard was at The South Carolina militia. ilitia. Brisband was at Tomoka, 12 miles from Cam Williams; to him we were to forward provisions, and But ler, with the cavalry, was to visit Camp Williams on his way to Volusia. Gen. Eustis, in Augustine, awaited the arrival of Butler's horse in order to organize, and he prepared for Scott's orders of movement. Butler arrived, and was sent to Tomoka: Bull was directed to proceed to Volusia from Tomoka, by the most practicable route, and to furnish Kirby with transportation, that he might proceed upon the march with him. He was permitted, at his own discretion to allow a partian of the proceed of the proceed of the process of the pr discretion, to allow a portion of the horse to secur the country while he was preparing to take up the line of march. After issuing these orders, Eustis thought he would (while awaiting Scott's orders) visit Camp Williams would (while awaiting Scott's orders) visit Camp Williams in the steamboat. The boat got aground, and Eustis was detained several days later than he expected, by which means Scott's orders reached Augustine two or three days before he received them. These orders were to be in the field west of the St. John's by this day. Eustis, with the disposable force left at Augustine, proceeded directly to Picolata, and thence to this place in the steamboat Santee. About the 20th of this month, Gen. Bull, by express, informed Major Kighr that he would leave (Tomoka at sunformed Major Kirby that he would leave Tomoka at sun-rise next morning: (the express reached Camp Williams about sunset.) Kirby, having no means of transportation, sent word back that, if he would send him means of transportation, he would abandon the post with the stores, and join him immediately. True to his word, Bull left Tomoka join minimediately. I rue to his word, but left I official at sunrise, leaving a two-horse wagon for each of the companies under Kirby, and a company of South Carolina militia, with all his sick. Of this he informed us. We immediately abandoned all the stores at Camp Williams, threw away half our baggage, and marched to Tomoka, leaving the remainder of our baggage in the boats. At Tomoki we found 70 men, out of whom about 24 were fit for duty This force deserted the post, and marched to Volusia withus This force deserted the post, and marched to volusia with us; the distance is about 35 miles, which took us three days. I do not exaggerate when I say that more than half the whole distance was swamp. Our wagons broke down repeatedly, and we were compelled to throw away all our baggage except the camp-kettles and a portion of our personal baggage; indeed, we would have been compelled to desert even this, had it not been that Gen. Eustis, being informed by express of our circumstances, sent a wagon to meet us. When we arrived, we found that Butler, with half his horse, had gone in search of us five days previous He came in to-day, and we take up our line of march to morrow: we take ten days' provisions, and march direct to Wythlacoochee. It is supposed that, after visiting the Indian towns upon the Wythlacoochee, we will march south and east to visit those lying in that direction. "Two or three days ago about 40 Indians attacked a portion of our troops bivouacked on the opposite side of the river. They got within 25 or 30 yards of the sentincls before they were discovered and fired upon the men while

before they were discovered, and fired upon the men whil at their various fatigue duties. They were immediately beaten back, leaving 5 or 6 dead on the ground, and having killed 3 of our men, and wounded several others. Yester day several horsemen fell in with a small body of Indians and killed two of their number; on our side one man was wounded. We leave at this post two companies of South Carolina militia, Butler with his horse, (750,) Brisband with the infantry; and four companies of first artillery composite that portion of the left wing that go into the field. Companies A, E, G, and H, 1st artillery, and Capt. Ellmore' company of Columbia Riflemen, form one battalion under the command of Major Kirby. Major Gates remains at this post, in command. We have no certain news from Gen. Gaines. Scott was to have left Camp King for Wythlaconchee to-day; we will meet him there in a few days, when we expect a general engageme

The venerable Francis Vigo died in Vincennes, Indiana, on the 22d ultimo. He was about 96 years old. As connected with the early history of the West, and the bloody scenes attending its settlement, there is not one living, and perhaps not one dead, whose life and fortune have been more patriotically employed than his.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER Here is a capital portrait from the Cincinnat Farmer of an idle, lazy, noisy, grog-shop politician and office seeker, "fallen from his high estate" into the degradation of a drunken vagabond, half conscious and half penitent. Hogarth could hardly have painted the picture better.

Peter Brush was in a dilapidated condition; out at bows, out at knees, out of pockets, out of spirits, and in the street, an "out and outer" in every respect. He sa upon the curbstone, leaning his head upon his hand, hi upon the curbstone, leaning his head upon his hand, his elbow being placed upon a stepping stone. Mr. Brush had for some time been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth for-lornly into the gutter. At length, heaving a deep sigh, he spoke. "They used to tell me—put not your trust in princes—and I hav'nt. None of 'em never wanted to borrow nothing of me. Princes! pooh! Put not your trust in politicianers! them's my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that. Hav'nt I been serving my country these five years, like a patriot; going to meetings and huzzaing my daylights out, and getting a blue as blazes; hav'nt I blocked the windows, got lieked fifty times, carried I don't know how many black eyes an broken noses, for the good of the Commonwealth and the popularity of our illegal rights, and all for what? Why, for nix.

If any good has come out of it, the country has put the "If any good has come out of it, the country has put the whole of it in her pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings. I can get no office! Republics is ungrateful! I didn't want no reward for my services, I only wanted to be took care of and have nothing to do; and I've only got half nothing to do! Being took care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I'm swaggered if they ain't!" "Come with me," said Charley, helping him along, "I'll take care of you. But what made you a politicianer; haven't you got a trade?" "Trade! yes; but what's a trade when a feller's got a soul—a whole soul? Trade! I loved my country, and I wanted an office; I didn't care what. loved my country, and I wanted an office; I didn't care what if it was fat and easy. I wanted to take care of my coun try, and I wanted my country to take care of me. Heac work is the trade I'm made for; talking, that's my line Talking in the oyster cellars, in the bar-rooms, anywhere I can talk all day, only stopping for meals and to wet my whistle. But parties is all alike. I've been all sides; tried whistle. But parties is all alike. I've been all sides; tried 'em, and I know; none of 'em gave me any thing, and I've a mind to knock off and call it half a day."

CHARLESTOWN, (VA.) APRIL 7 An accident occurred on the Railroad on Thursda morning last, which was near causing extensive and so rious injury. As the Tennessee was passing down wit a train, she encountered a bull upon the track, a short dis tance below Halltown; and, before the animal could be driven away, or the engine could be checked, it was crush ed by the wheels—the locomotive and tender, and the two passenger cars, all passing over his body. The hindmos car, containing a load of flour, was thrown from the track and Mr. Johnston Furr, a hand stationed on this car to bear on the rubbers when necessary, was badly injured We understand, however, that he is not so dange busly hur as was at first supposed. It was a fortunate circumstance that when the burden car was thrown from the track, i became detached from the others. Otherwise it migh have capsized the whole train, and injured all the passen

Here is a slap from an English paper—says the New York Star—that is enough to make Spurzheim's toml quake; ex. gr.

Phrenology.-The stupidity of this science has been practi cally demonstrated in an examination of the lumps, thumps, are bumps of the head of Lacenaire Fieschi, whose cold-bloods cruelty and want of feeling under the most frightful circumstar ces have astonished and disgusted all France. This monster ir human form is "phrenologically" endowed with all the qualities of a good, kind, mild, sensible, and religious man, holding inLATEST FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, APRIL 1. The steamboat Florida arrived this morning from Florida. We understand from one of the passengers, that Generals Scott and Clinch eft Fort Drane on the 26th ult. for the Wythlacoochee, at the head of 2,000 troops and volunteers. The general opinion which prevailed was, that the proffered treaty by POWELL was for the purpose of delusion, and to afford him an opportunity of concentrating his forces, and making other arrangements to carry on his warfare. There had been no recent engagements between the Whites and Indians, that had come to the knowledge of our informant, although it is confidently looked upon that the chiefs have deep and concerted plans to continue in mis chief. The proposition of Oseola, and other chiefs, to meet on the 20th, was not complied with on their part.

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE ATLANTIC .- We have at length succeeded in obtaining particulars of the project, so long entertained and so often adverted to in the English papers, of establishing a line of steam packets between the North American continent and Great Britain. The company is formed by the appointment of patrons and directors, the number of the first being eleven, and of the latter nineteen, with power of increase. The capital is two millions of pounds sterling, in shares of 50 pounds each. The first patron is Lord Mulgrave, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne is another. The other nine are also noblemen. The bankers are the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ladbroke & Co. of London, the Northern and Central Bank of England, and Messrs. Atwood, of Birmingham. A charter has been obtained from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and has been transmitted to London for his Majesty's sign manual, which will be affixed as soon as the subscription shall have been, to a

easonable extent, filled up. The most eligible port on the west coast of Ireland has bee selected for a steam-packet station, viz. Biturbuy Bay, in the county of Galway, from whence it is proposed to carry a railroad in a direct line through Athlone to Dublin. The distance is only 110 miles, and the line of country presents nusual facilities for the formation of a railroad, the country being level, and containing abundance of materials ne cessary for the construction of the work. The average in clination throughout the whole line is 1 in 672, and is ob tained without great embankments or deep cuttings, and will be entirely free from tunnels and viaducts.

Prospectuses of the plans of the undertaking may be obtained of John Davis, No. 2 Rumford-Place, Liverpool, by whom also applications for shares will be received, under seal, and endorsed "British and American Intercourse Company."-N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 8.
The United States Court for the fourth Circuit con nenced its regular session in this city this morning at 11 clock, the Hon. R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Unied States, for the first time presiding. The Grand Jury eing sworn, the Chief Justice stated that the usage had ong prevailed to deliver a charge to the Grand Jury, and robably one would be expected from him. He had a few words to say, not so much in compliance with that usage, of which he disapproved, and would in future dispense with altogether, but more for the purpose of giving his reasons for departing from it, and his present charge would necessarily be brief. He thought the Court should enter at once with promptness and industry upon the discharge of its luties, disencumbered of all unnecessary forms. The age had passed by, which called for particular instructions from court; the public mind had become enlightened, and he intelligence of juries was adequate to the discharge of heir duties. The District Attorney was ready to counsel them in all matters of the law. It was unnecessary that the Court should enter the wide field of jurisprudence when the attention of the jury would be called to but few infractions of the criminal laws of the land. He would advise the jury carefully to examine into the testimony which they would receive, it being necessarily on one side; and having no opportunity of examining the proof in defence they should find no bill but upon a clear conviction of the

In conclusion, he stated that our liberties and the perm mency of our free institutions could only be secured by maintaining the supremacy of the laws, securing to the innocent the enjoyment of their rights, and visiting the violator of the law with the punishment due to his guilt.

The jury were then told they could return to their rooms, and the court proceeded to the transaction of business.

The N. H. Courier, published in Concord, gives the following account of the prolongation of winter in that

"At the close of March, the snow is not only two feet deep "At the close of March, the snow is not only two feet deep, but it is as solid as ice, and the Merrimack is passable on the ice for sleighs and teams, the snow being about as thick on the ice as it is on the land. We learn that in many parts of the State great want of hay, and the dying of almost whole stocks of cattle, attend the winding up of winter. It is now going on five months since the snow first covered the ground, and we have had constant and pretty good sleighing all the time. Such a winter as the past, or, perhaps, we should say present, has no man living among us ever before seen, and the like he probably paper will see again."

NEW CASTLE, (DEL.) APRIL 9. Chesapeake and Delavare Canal.—We have been in formed that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Compan have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Randall, be which all attachments for toll by him will be discontinue until February next, and that the Canal Company have commenced repairing the Delaware tide lock. We have therefore, now good reason to hope that the leak will be stopped, so that the canal will be navigable in two or three

A grocer in Winchester, Virginia, advertises his stock of liquors, saying that it "includes every variety of Wine from the oldest to the youngest, from the strongest to the reakest, from the sourcest to the sweetest; his Brandie begin with the genuine apple juice, progress with essence of peaches, the growth of the last twenty years, and are opped off with the genuine old Cogniac; his assortment o skey is too good to talk about; some of it is so ancient t should only be mentioned very deferentially."

Mr. Baker is a connoisseur, we can tell by his advertisement. Charles Lamb never said any thing in his essay on "Roast Pig," more "like the thing" than Mr. Baker does when he declares some of his whiskey to be "so ancient that it should only be mentioned very deferentially."—Alexandria Gazette. dria Gazette.

MARRIAGE.

In Charles county, Maryland, at the residence of Mr. Hezekiah Brawner, on Tuesday evening, 5th instant, by the Rev. A. Mudd, Mr. GILES DYER, of this city, to Miss JANE C. MILES, of the former place.

In the Pacific Ocean, in July last, Captain PELEG BURROUGHS, of Newport, Rhode Island, aged 39. He was drawn from the boat by a towline fastened to a whale. In Boston, THOMAS MINNS, Esq. aged 63 years; for many years editor of the New England Palladium. On Thursday, the 16th ult. at the residence of Colonel Joseph M. White, in Jefferson county, Florida, after a short but severe illness, JOHN D. WHITE, aged 21 years. At his residence at Tekatoke, Pope county, (Arkansas,) on the evening of the 15th ultimo, THOMAS MURRAY, Jr. Esq., formerly of Washington City. He was a member of the late Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Arkansas, and, at the time of his death, Judge of the County Court of Pope county.

of the County Court of Pope county.

At Helena, (Arkansas,) on the 4th ultimo, AARON GILLETT, Esq., a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and for many years past a citizen of Independence county, which he represented in the Legislative Council some year

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Princ George's County Court as a Court of Equity, the subserier will sell at public sale, on Friday, the 6th day of May ext, in front of the Court-House in Upper Marlboro', the house ad lot in the village of Nottingham, whereof the late Alexan Dhilpat did a second selection.

and for in the vitage of vicanguals,

reprint the property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months a equal instalments; the purchaser to give bond, with securit be approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day ale. And on the final ratification of the sale by the Court, and interest the sail ad on the man and of the whole purchase mon-aent of the whole purchase mon-is authorized to convey the property to the purchase JOHN B. BROOKE, Trustee, Upper Marlboro', the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the su

to a billion of the control of the c DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMARKS OF MR. UNDERWOOD, In the House of Representatives, Thursday, March 31, on the following resolution, reported by the

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to pay David Newland, Esq., the same amount for pay and mileage as is illowed to members of Congress, to be computed from the day of presenting his petition to the House, contesting the election of James Graham, Esq., to the 29th instant, inclusive.

The sixth section of the first article of the Constitution rovides that "the Senators and Representatives shall revive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. as fixed and "ascertained by law" the compensation of has fixed and "ascertained by law" the compensation of each member of Congress. His per diem and mileage are egulated by statute. But the compensation allowed is in avor of members of Congress: those who are rightfully of the facto members, and not those who would be members. t to those who claim seats, but never get them; not t not to those who claim seats, but never get them; not to those who contest the election of a sitting member, and whose efforts to obtain the seat fail, by the judgment of the House. There is no law, then, which embraces and provides compensation for a case like this. The very fact that it requires a resolution, is proof conclusive that there is no law under which Mr. Newland can be paid; and, sir, instead of paying him by law, you are now about to give him, by a resolution of this House, out of the contingent fund, eight dollars per day for attendance here, and eight dollars per day for attendance here, and eight dollars per day for every day for attendance here, and eight dollars per day for ever twenty miles travel; and you are about to do this, withou the concurrence of the Senate, and without the approval of the President, as directed by the Constitution. You are

the case would have been altered. If he had been elected by a majority of the qualified voters of his district, he would then have had a right to labor with us, and we ought to have permitted him to do so; and, in that event, we should, as just men, pay him for all the time he had been waiting here, knocking at the door, and asking to be let in, for the purpose of discharging the duties he had a right to perform. In that case, it would have been no fault of his that he did

o perform, and, consequently, being deprived of no right, he has no just claim to compensation.

The true principle, Mr. Speaker, is this: Whenever it is the right of an individual to engage in a work or service,

Mr. Newland may have thought conscientiously, for any thing I know, that he was entitled to a seat in this oody. If he had made good his claim to a seat, he ought to be paid; but as he has failed, and, as I think, most righteousfailed, he must attribute his loss of time, trouble, and ex

ed on to pay the unsuccessful party full wages as a mer er of Congress during his attendance here, and mileagor coming and going. If the defeated candidates for Con for coming and going. If the defeated candidates for Congress wish to visit this city, and to spend a pleasant winte in the society of the Capital, and their purses should be unde r, they will have nothing to do, but to contest the seat of ward all the depositions taken. At the same time I admi I will not encourage him to come, or to contest the election he resolution pass, you offer that reward to those who con-est elections and fail. If they succeed, they have the

the new depositions. I endeavored then to de same district. Mr. GRAHAM has been paid, because h with equal propriety, extend the princise, and pay the wages of a member to a dozen individuals respectively, wh may have been candidates for Congress in the sam district, and all of whom may contest the election of the sitting member. You cannot limit the number of candi dates in a district; and if all who are defeated contest th

irged to prove they are untenable. NOTE.—We have been requested to state, by Mr. UNDER 700D, that the case of Potter, from Rhode Island, and the case of Moore and Letcher, from Knode Island, and the case of Moore and Letcher, from Kentucky, so far as they have been cted on, and which were relied on as precedents to justify the assage of the resolution, do not, in his opinion, possess the leas inalogy to the case of Mr. Newland, and that he would have enleavored to prove it, had the debate not been stopped by a cal or the previous question.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

The ball given by Mr. Thorn, the wealthy American was most brilliant—French, English, Germans, Italian and even Turks, were mingled together pele mele. Ame ricans only were wanting. In addition to this singularity duced a powerful sensation among the company. It was whispered through the rooms that about fifty persons of whispered inrough the rooms that about lifty persons of suspicious character had gained entrance to the hotel by means of forged cards of invitation. This information was actually communicated from the Prefecture of Police. It may readily be imagined that the intrusion of these fashnable Robert Macaires excited some little panic. entlemen involuntarily placed their hands on their pockets, nd the ladies kept their eyes on their cashmeres and manillas, most of which were trimmed with costly furs. For unately, it proved to be a false alarm, and the little con sternation it produced was amply compensated by the plea-

sure of the evening.

On the day on which Mr. Thorn gave this ball, he sent two bills of a thousand francs to each of the twelve mayors of the French Capital, with directions that the money should be distributed to the poor. Thus, charity and munificence went hand in hand.

The splender of Mr. Thorn's entertainments has never The splendor of Mr. Thorn's entertainments has never been equalled by those of any foreign resident in Paris, except by Thomas Hope. The ball above mentioned has been decidedly the most brilliant of the present Parisian season. The dresses and jewels of the ladies were superb. The Duchess of Sutherland, in particular, wore a most costly parure of diamonds. The dress of the Duke of Devonshire likewise excited attention. His Grace were pantaloons of white tricot, with the Order of the Garter.

Mr. George Jones, the American tragedian, has been hosen by the Royal Shaksperian Club to deliver an ora forthcoming Shaksperian anniversary. The same club cam to the following resolution at their last meeting: "Re solved, that the best thanks of the committee appointed for preserving the tomb and monument of Shakspeare, be given to George Jones, Esq. for his liberality in performing the part of Hamlet, at the Stratford Theatre, for the benefit of the Monumental Fund, and for his further kindness in of fering to assist the committee in the same manner in Dubli and in London '

The Fortunate Collier.—We lately copied a paragraph announcing the fact of a collier, named Kennedy, having recently substantiated his claim as heir to property yielding £60,000 per annum, near Ashby, in Leicestershire. The statement is found to be strictly correct. Kennedy, some time ago, worked in the colliery of Mr. Geo. Wells, of Eckington, and was known among his acquaintanc by the elegant name of "Tom Grunty." While at Eck ngton, Kennedy was in a very destitute condition, and wa ain to accept of various gifts of old clothes from his mor fain to accept of various gitts of old clothes from his more fortunate associates, who, seeing his miserable plight, generously bestowed upon him many necessary articles of clothing. On leaving Eckington, he was obliged to leave the good woman with whom he lodged without payment, and the surgeon who had attended him during an illness minus his bill, besides various other defalcations; yet he ever cherished notions of better times, and, on confessin his inability to pay, assured his creditors that he shoul oney some time, when he would come in his carriage-and-four to pay them.

Patriarchal Party.-During the Christmas holidays, the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Linton, desirous of gratifying his poorer neighbors with a participation in the festivities of the season, invited twenty-five of the oldest of them to an excel-lent dinner which he had provided for the occasion: twenty attended and sat down together at the table, of whom the youngest was upwards of 70, and their united ages amount ed to 1,553 years. Infirmity prevented the attendance of the other five, but dinner was sent to them at their respect ive dwellings; their ages averaged 83, and the total number of the years of the pilgrimage of the twenty-five was 1,948.—North Devon Journal.

Sheffield and Manchester Railway.—It appears from the population returns of 1821, that Manchester and Liverpool (the two towns furnishing the traffic and passengers upon the Liverpool and Manchester Railway) contain 436,136 inhabitants. From the same returns, it is ascertained that the population of Sheffield and Manchester, and the towns of Ashton, Staley-bridge, &c., intended to be directly united to the third of the stale of th of Ashton, Staley-bridge, &c., intended to be directly united by this railway, amounts to 466,892, exceeding that of Liverpool and Manchester by upwards of 20,000. We believe it is the intention of the committee to publish, along with the prospectus, the particulars of the estimated income to be derived from the railway. We presume that, from experience upon the railways already in operation, this, after obtaining returns of population and traffic, may be almost reduced to a containty. most reduced to a certainty

Cotton Trade of Scotland .- The cotton trade of Scotcontinues to increase every year. Last year the increase was more than 3,800 bags. Total consumption nearly 100,000 bags. 32,000,000 lbs., at 9d., 1,200,000l.; charges and profits on spinning, at 7d., 930,000l.; of this sum about a half would be for wages, and a half for tear and wear, profit, &c. Value of yarn, 2,130,009l.; exported, (about a fourth,) 530,000l. Left for manufacturing, 1,600,000%; an expense and profit of manufacturing 1,200,000%. Value of manufactured goods, 2,800,000%.

7510 CAPITALISTS .-- A splendid Tannery, &c. at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, for sale.—The very valuable and eligible real property, belonging to the estate of Townsend Beckham, deceased, situated on the island of Virginius, at Har Beckham, deceased, situated on the island of Virginius, at Har per's Ferry, is now in the market, at private sale. To those ac quainted with the premises, a detailed description would be altogether unnecessary. As the property, however, is well wor thy the attention of distant capitalists desirous of making a pro

ny the attention of distant capitainsis desirous of making a pro-tiable investment in such property, their attention is respect-fully called to the following facts, combining to render the es-ablishment here offered unusually eligible.

It consists of an extensive Tannery and Machinery, supplied with abundant water to grind bark; a large number of Vats, with ample room for almost any additional number, many of hem under roof; Shops, Bark-houses, and, in a word, every ther appurtenance required to carry on the business on nost extensive scale. It is situated nearly at the mouth of henandoah river, by which it connects with the Chesapeak nd Ohio Canal, distant only a few hundred yards. The Win hester and Potomae Railroad, connecting at Harper's Ferr rith the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and now finished, passe hin a few rods. The transportation, consequently, to an m Baltimore and the District of Columbia, is reduced to the vate of about twenty-five cents per hundred. It being th only Tanning establishment at the place, or for many mess around, the abundant supply of slaughtered hides afforded ill Harper's Ferry and the vicinity, amounting to 1,000 or upwards annually, is entirely open, with but little competition; the price has heretofore been, and still continues at five cents per lib The same causes, together with the large quantity required by the United States Armory, afford an ample and advantageous market for the sale of the tanged leather. arket for the sale of the tanned leather.

For further information apply either to JAMES P. BAY LESS, Tanner and Currier, No. 1, Cheapside, Baltimore; JNO FRAME, at Harper's Ferry; or ANDREW HUNTER, Esq.

Satisfy the subscriber wishes to employ a Teacher to take charge of the Classical Department in his Sominary. To a gentleman of unexceptionable character, well qualified to teach the Latin and Grock languages, he will give a salary of four hundred dallars and find his board. A graduate of one of the New England colleges, who has had experience in teaching, would be preferred. Apply without delay (if by letter, post paid) to the subscriber, living in Alexandria, District of Columbia.

mer 30—1f JOHN R. PIERPOINT,

election, every one will be entitled to compensation, according to the principle of the resolution before us.

I have discharged my duty in making these objections, and I shall listen attentively to every thing which may be bread to be residued.

I have discharged my duty in making these objections, and I shall listen attentively to every thing which may be bread to be residued as a state of the series of the single to be residued as a state of the series of the single to be residued as a state of the series of the

OTSPUR will stand the present season, which will terminate the 10th of July next, and is now at his stand at the farm of William Holmead, adjoining the Washington-Race Course, and be let to mares at \$40 the season, \$20 the single leap, to be paid when the mare is served, \$75 to insure a mare to be in foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance money; and \$1 to the groom in every instance.

Mr. William Holmead, the owner of the farm, and a gentleman strictly to be relied on, will have the management of Hotspur, and will board the mares that may be sent to the Horse at 33 cents per day, and the mares will feed with grain. He has a very productive meadow of thirty acres, well watered, under a strong and secure fence, and separate lots to feed mares with colts, together with about 200 acres of high land pasture, all of which are solely appropriated to the mares, and will alwith coils, together with about 200 acres of high lam passane, all of which are solely appropriated to the mares, and will always be in place to attend to any communications that may be made respecting Hotspur. The groom is an experienced one, and can be depended upon. Every attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility for any that

ay happen. HOTSPUR now stands conspicuous amongst the most distin uished Stallions of the day, and is too well known to the racing ommunity, where he is known, to require any eulogy from me will say, however, that I should not have procured an interes

I will say, however, that I should not have procured an interest in him, and have encountered the great trouble and expense I have in thus placing Hotspur, if I had not felt assured that, in offering him to the Public, I was offering them a Stallion that had proved that he could get race-horses of the first order out of common mares. He is probably the only Stallion in this country or in England that has proven this thing.

I will mention, among others, Westwood, (that beat Juliana, and a large field of other favorite colts, winning the race at four heats, over the Tree Hill Course, making good time,) Blue Streak, Crump's Colt, Black Hawk, Backslider, Puckett's Sailor Boy, Canteen, the winner of several Jockey Club Purses, Quartermaster, McIver, Peter's Colt, and the noted Mazeppa, generally believed to have been the best race horse in America, agreeably to his trials.

Quartermaster, McIver, Peter's Colt, and the noted Mazeppa, generally believed to have been the best race horse in America, agreeably to his trials.

The greatest number of his colts are out of mares unknown, all of them winners, and fine racers. Mr. Wm. Minge's mare, the dam of I. C. was the first ever put to Hotspur, that had brought a race-horse out of her; he got Mazeppa. Col. Wm. West, who first trained and run Hotspur, says:

"I trained and run Hotspur several races, and if he was not the best race-horse I ever trained, I never trained his superior. He broke down in running a four-mile race against the noted race mare Flittilla, when contesting closely for the race; and if he had been sound I believe Hotspur would have beaten her. This was the only race he ever lost."

"I have known, owned, and trained Hotspur, and do most unquestionably believe him to have been the best race-horse I ever trained; and am well satisfied, from the number of thorough-bred mares covered by him, he has produced more winners than any other horse in America, not old Archy excepted.

"Feb. 1836.

JOHN MINGE, Jr."

HOTSPUR'S Pedigree, &c. has been so often advertised, that I almost deem it unnecessary now to publish it; but as there may be many that might wish to breed from him that have never seen it, I will here give it.

Horspur is a dark chestnut. 5 feet 3 inches high, very strong-

be many that might whist to breed from min that have never seen it, I will here give it.

Horseun is a dark chestnut, 5 feet 3 inches high, very strongly formed, possessing great bone and substance, 14 years old. He was got by old Timoleon, his dam was by old Sir Archy, his grand dam by imported Magic, his g. grand dam by Mark Antony, g. g. grand dam by old Wildair, g. g. g. grandam by Fearnought. He combines in his pedigree, in direct descent, Fearmonght. He combines in his pedigire, in direct executions as many of the most approved crosses as any stallion in America.

Gentlemen are invited to see him and judge for themselves the can be seen at any time of the day at the stable of Mr. Holdmead, immediately at the Race Course. He is now at his stan that the stable of Mr. Holdmead, immediately at the Race Course. If a lot of six mares be sent to Hotspur, a charge for only mar 15—e04w WILLIAM L. WHITE.

200 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from

DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in this city, about the 1st instant, two negro men, WILLIS and HANSON.
Willis is a stout, able-bodied fellow, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a middling dark complexion, with large heavy eyebrows for a negro, and a very surly look when spoken to. His clothing is not known, but he is supposed to have a large pea jacket of dark bearskin cloth, nearly new.

Hanson is the brother of Willis, and not quite as tall, but stout in proportion. He is 20 years of age, of a darker complexion than Willis, tolerably black, with a small scar on the upper part of the forehead, near the hair; has rather an unpleasant countenance, and when questioned generally hangs his head. His clothing is probably the same as Willis's, and he may have an old gray great coat with a cape. It is probable these fellows may have obtained forged papers, and will endeavor to make their way north; but as no search has been made for them, they may still be lurking in the neighborhood of the city.

have obtained a spearch has been made for them, they had be lurking in the neighborhood of the city.

I will give \$50 a piece for them if taken within the District, \$100 each if taken in Maryland, or elsewhere, and secured in any jail so that I get them again, and in either case will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Any information respecting these fellows, directed to W. H. Lowry, or Dr. John E. Craig will be attended to.

JNO. E. CRAIG. Craig, will be attended to.

Washington City, Jan 25—d&ctf

DETER GROVE and other most valuable REAL ES-The GROVE and other most valuable REAL EsTATE in Georgetown, for sale at public auction.

On Friday, the 15th day of April next, the subscriber, being fully authorized so to do, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, the valuable real estate in Georgetown and Washington County, District of Columbia, of which the Inte David Peter died seized, viz. Peter Grove, the beautiful residence of the late proprietor, situated on the height above the town, embracing an area of more than eight acres of land, and improved by a large and elegated welling-house and suitable out-houses. The arge and elegant dwelling-house and suitable out-houses. The ities of the District and adjacent country are in full view from his delightful place, which is shaded by an abundant growth of

Also, the following Lots in Peter's square, the very centre Also, the following Lots in Feder's square, the forty center of the business part of the town, viz.

Lots 8, 9, 12, and 14, fronting on Bridge street.

Lots 5, 17, 38, and 48, on High street.

Lot 71, and part of 72, being 28 feet of the west part thereof

n Water street.

Lois 25, 56, and 58, on Congress street.

Lots 54 and 55, on South street.

Lot 19 on the north and 30 on the south side of the Canal, be

ween High and Congress streets.

The lots fronting on Bridge street, and lot 71 on Water street, will be each divided and sold in two lots of equal portions.

Also Lot 248 in B. and Hawkins's addition to Georgetown; and

a lot of 5 acres, near the Little Falls of Potomac river, called Billingsgate, valuable for its fishing stands.

and Congress streets, at 10 o'clock A. M. of the day before men-ioned, with the sale of lot 248 and Billingsgate, and then pro-zeed from lot to lot in said square until the whole are disposed of. The sale of Peter Grove will be held on the premises, after

Immediately after the sale of. Peter Grove, and at that place, the subscriber will offer at public sale the two following farms, lying and being in Washington County, District aforesaid, and udjacent to and on the height north of Washington City, viz.

A farm, situated on the west side of the Washington and Rockville turnpike road, and opposite the estate of John A. Smith, Esq. supposed to contain 100 acres.

Also, a farm, containing about 62 acres, situated east of John A. Smith s, and adjoining the land of John Graham.

The terms of sale; 5 per cent. on the amount of his purchase money will be required in cash of each purchaser on the day of sale; the residue on a credit of two years, to be secured by bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and a deed of trust of the premises to the subscriber, containing an authority to re-sell the same, after a reasonable notice, in case the purchaser shall fail to pay his said bond and the interest thereon. A rigid compliance with the terms of sale will be required of each purchaser; and on the maturity of the bonds and payment of the purchaser all the estate of the said David Peter and his heirs, which is believed to be unquestionable; the bonds and conveyances to be made at the cost of the purchasers. If the terms of sale be not complied with in six days, the subscriber reserves to himself the right to re-sell the lots, lands, or parcel of ground, of each defaulting purchaser, at his risk and cost.

JOHN MARBURY. mar 15—3tawts (Met.)

CHLORIDE CHEMICAL SOAP.—This Soap po sesses virtues and properties found in no other. It manufactured by a French chemist. By washing the face an hands with this Soap every morning, it will make the skin a smooth and as soft as silk. It removes tan, pimples, and blem ishes; and those who have used it for shaving give it the pro-

erence to all other kinds.

It being made of Chloride of Soda makes it a very disinfect
ng article. If thos, who are afflicted with offensive breat
would first wet a soft tooth brush, and then pass it over this Soa and aching, preserve the enamel, and cure the offensive breat It is a very superior article for washing and cleansing sor and wounds, and preparing the flesh to heal. Mothers shon not be without this Soap; by washing children therewith, it pr ents sore ears and many cutaneous disorders. It is bel not should the body be well washed all over with this ance a week, it would prevent many diseases to which the h

nan frame is subjected.

Ruffles and handkerchiefs, which have long lain by and become yellow, by being washed with this Scap will become snow

hite. Price 25 cents a cake.

The above may be had, either wholesale or retail, of the subcriber. A liberal discount made to those purchasing to selection.

G. S. FARQUHAR, gain. G. S. FARQUHAR, feb 23—3awd&otf Corner between Brown's and Gadsby AND FOR SALE.—The undersigned is authorize

AND FOR SALE.—The undersigned is authorized to dispose of a tract of land in the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, containing about 250 acres, adjaining the lands of Captain Phos. Ap C. Jones, Dr. Mattrom Ball, John Gantt, Esq. and Major George Beard,

The situation is one of the most beautiful in the county, remarkable for health and fine water, with a sufficiency of timber. Upon the premises are a frame dwelling house, with 6 or 8 rooms, kitchen, and other out-houses. The land is in a tolerable state of improvement, is well adapted to clover and other grasses, and within twelve miles of Washington City, by an excellent road.

erms and other particulars made known upon application to undersigned (postage paid) Pairfax Court-house, Virginia, feb 23—cpt1June T. R. LOVE.

FEVO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S County.—Fellow-citizens: I offer myself as a Caldidate for the next Sheriffalty, and most respectfully solicit your suffrages for that office.

W. H. S. TAYLOR. Upper Marlboro', Feb. 8.

DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—On Tuesday, the 5th day of April next, and from day to day thereafter till completed, at Oak Hill, the former residence of Col. James Monroe, deceased, near Aldie, in the county of Loudoun, in Virginia, will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the very large, valuable, and various personal property (slaves excepted) of the late Col. Monroe, consisting of 35 or 40 horses, upwards of 100 head of cattle, including several yoke of good oxen; 150 sheep,

100 head of cattle, including several yoke of good oxen; 150 sheep, 70 hogs; household furniture of the best quality, kitchen furniture, a library of some thousand volumes, well selected, in various languages, ancient and modern, some fine paintings, farming utensils of every kind, including three wagons and several carts, between 200 and 300 barrels of corn, hay, &c.

The sale will positively commence at 11 o'clock on the first day, and as it is expected it will continue several days, it is proposed to offer the library on the 2d day of the sale. At the conclusion of the sale, the slaves of said decedent, about 43 in number, of all ages and descriptions, will be hired for the residue of the current year. At the sale, on all sums above \$10 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory security. For purchases of that amount and under, the cash will be required.

The public attention is particularly invited to the above sale, which, for the extent, variety, and value of the property to be

which, for the extent, variety, and value of the property to be sold, is seldom equalled. NOTLEY C. WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Loudoun, Committee, Administrator de bonis non of Col. James Monroe, de-

ceased, by
mar 21—ts
WM. Mershon, his Deputy.
The above sale is postponed to Tuesday, 19th VIRGINIA WHEELING LOTTERY,

No. 1, for 1836.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, 9th April.

30,000 dollars Capital.

\$8,000, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$2,500, \$1,017, and 100 Prizes of \$1,000.

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

\$50,000, \$20,000, \$10,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

No. 1, for 1836.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the 23d of April, 1836. 75 No. Lottery—11 drawn ballots.
MAMMOTH SCHEME. 1 Prize of 5 Prizes of

100 do -&c. &c. &c.
Tickets only \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$140

Do do 25 half do 70

Do do 25 quarter do 35 

otteries, address
D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
(Successors of Yates & McIntyre,) Managers, Washington City. 꽃을 Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the Drawings sent as usual. mar 10—2aw5wcp

FRANCE'S OLD ESTABLISHED PRIZE OFFICE, Pennsylvania Avenue, near 13th street, SPLENDID SCHEME

\$50,000, \$20,000, \$10,000. Fifty Prizes of \$1,000 is \$50,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class Number 1, for 1836.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, April 23d, D. S. GREGORY & CO. (successors to YATES & McIn-TYRE,) Managers.

						-			
		1	IAN	MO	TH	SC	HE	ME.	
	1	Prize	of			-			\$50,000
	1	do							20,000
	1	do							10,000
	1	do					-		5,000
	1	do							4,000
	1	do					-		3,000
	1	do					-		2,750
	1	do				•			2,500
	1	do		-		•			2,000
	1	do		•					1,610
	5	Prize	s of	-		-	-		1,500
	50	do		•		•	-	•	1,000
	100	do		•		•			500
		1st &				•			250
		2d &				-			150
		3d &				•			100
3		4th &				-			70
	64	5th &	6th	drav	vn	•			60
		6th &				•			50
		7th &							40
		9th &			10th	1 & 1	lth		30
	2,880	Prize:	s of	•					20
	22,176	do		•		•	-	90	10
	-								

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets

Do do 25 Half do

Do do 25 Quarter do All orders from a distance enclosing the cash (or Prize Tickets in any of Yates & McIntyre's Lotteries,) will meet a prompt attention if addressed to R. FRANCE,

mar 19-cp2awtd

THO CONTRACTORS FOR MASONRY .- The heavy jobs of Masonry, in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, and very liberal prices will be paid to two or three Contractors, who can commence immediately. Recommendations as to character and competency will of course be expected.

Any further information which was a superconduction of the contractor of the contractor of the contractor of the course be expected.

Any further information which may be required, will be afforded, on application to Alexander Worrall, Engineer of the division near Fredericksburg, Virginia, or to the undersigned.

J. H. HOPKINS, ap 8—dt15th Principal Assistant Engineer.

WE, the subscribers, three of the Commissioners duly appointed by Montgomery County Court, to divide the lands held and seized by the late Edward Burgess, Sen., de-ceased, of said County, hereby give public notice that we, or a majority of our number, shall proceed, on or about the 27th day majority of our number, shall proceed, on or about the 27th day of April next, by virtue of said commission, to divide and lay off the following two pieces of land, to wit, a tract called Henry and Elizabeth, and a tract adjoining thereto, called Henry and Elizabeth enlarged; all lying in said County, and a part of said land is in the occupancy of Elisha Etcheson, and a part in the occupancy of Jeremiah Watkins. All persons who are in any way interested in said lands are hereby notified and desired to attend to this public notice. Given under our hands and seals this 30th day of January, 1836.

H. C. GAITHER,

THOMAS GRIFFITH.

600 DOLLARS REWARD. AN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Farrowsville, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the night of the 5th ult. the following Negroes: ELIAS, a stout well-made mulatto man, about 25 years of

THOMAS GRIFFITH.

EPHRAIM, a likely mulatto man, about 6 feet high, well

DANIEL, a blackish man, about 6 feet high, well made, and about 27 years of age, with a scar on his forehead.

DANIEL, a blackish man, about 6 feet high, well made, with full pop eyes; is about 27 years of age.

DOCTOR, a stout well made fellow, rather homely, is about

26 years of age, and has a sleepy appearance.
ROBROY, a likely boy, is rather a copper color, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, quite sprightly.
ALEX, a brother of Robroy, is also quite a likely fellow, about the same color, and 20 years of age, has a down look

when spoken to.

If the above Negroes are taken and secured in jail, so that I get them again, one hundred dollars for each will be given.

The above Negroes are active and ingenious fellows, and least to manage.

WM. GIBSON.

DOCTOR, one of the above named fellows, was apprehended at Bedford, Pa., on the 16th ult. and on the 18th an attempt was made to take the other five at Young's Town, twenty-odd was made to take the other five at Young's Town, twenty-odd miles beyond Bedford. They then changed their direction and returned to Virginia; and in passing through Romney, one of the other fellows, supposed to be Alex, was taken. About the 21st or 22d ult. the other four negroes were at Harper's Ferry, but finding that they could not cross at that place, came up the Shenandoah opposite the Shannondale Springs, where they remained until Sunday the 26th ult. when another attempt was made to apprehend them. They will likely cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, with a view of reaching Pennsylvania by the most direct route. John Edwards, a free man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a bright mulatto, blue eyes, black beard, with long bushy black hair, spare and straight, with thin visage. feet 10 inches high, a bright mulatto, blue eyes, black beard, with long bushy black hair, spare and straight, with thin visage, and quick spoken, and whose clothing (with the exception of a black broadcloth coat, about half worn) is not known, is suspect black broadcloth coal, about half worm) is not known, is suspected of aiding the above negroes in making their escape to the State of Pennsylvania. An addition of FIFTY DOLLARS will be added to the reward for ELIAS, if taken in the State of Maryland, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS if taken in Pennsylvania.

SARAH S. GIBSON,
Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, deceased. Any information of the above Negroes, will be a ddressed to me at Parroswville, Fauquier county, Va. oct 3—cptf S. S. G.

Committee on Elections:

I rise, (said Mr. U.) to oppose the passage of that resolution. I know of no precedent, no law, and no principle, upon which its passage can be justified. If there be any ground on which members can justify themselves in voting for the resolution, I should be glad to hear it stated.

the President, as directed by the Constitution. You are thus giving to a resolution of one branch of the legislative department the effect of taking the People's money out of the Treasury, in a manner unknown to the Constitution, and in direct violation of its plainest provisions.

The resolution proposes to take the money out of the contingent fund of this House. You had as well take money out of that fund to build a bridge or pave a street, or erect a lighthouse, or to build a ship, or to pay your soldiers and sailors. I understand the contingent fund is provided by law, to defray the expenses of this House, and whatever work and labor this House orders to be done is to be paid for out of it. Thus you pay for printing ordered to be ever work and labor this House orders to be done is to be paid for out of it. Thus you pay for printing ordered to be done for the use of the House, and for the services of boys and men in attendance, out of this fund. But what service has David Newland rendered to this House or to the country? What work and labor has he performed for which he deserves compensation? He was anxious, I admit, to labor with us in a legislative capacity, but this House refused to let him do that, by deciding that he had no right thus to legislate; and now we are called on to no right thus to legislate; and now we are called on to pay him, as though he had labored. Thus, sir, you are about to pay full wages when no work has been done, and when you have determined that the man had no right to work! I think the farmers and mechanics of the country vill consider it a strange decision. They will never be abl o understand how it is proper to pay for work never per-ormed, and which the claimant had no right to perform. I admit, sir, if Mr. Newland had been entitled to a seat

and to make, as it were, a legal tender of his services. Then when his right was acknowledged, and a seat given to him his pay should go back, and embrace all the time he had been in attendance, asserting his right to labor. Under such circumstances, Mr. Newland's case would have reembled that of a ploughman, who engages with a farmer to do work, and to begin it on a certain day, and who is prevented from working by the farmer, notwithstanding he tenders himself on the day. If the farmer delays him a week, he should pay for the lost week, because it is the armer's fault, and not the ploughman's. But we have not delayed Mr.Newland, and wrongfully prevented him from discharging his engagement with the People. We have determined that he never was elected by them; and hence no engagement was ever entered into which he had a right

and he commences it, or, being obstructed, sets about re-noving the obstructions, he should be paid for acting; but when an individual conceives that he has a right to do a thing, and that it is his duty to act, if he is mistaken, he has no just claim to compensation, and must blame his own nisjudgment for the loss of time, trouble, and expense,

ense, to his own misjudgment. Suppose you pay him, after deciding against him, what will the precedent lead to? Why, sir, the seat of every member of Congress may be contested, and you will be callpar, they will have nothing to do, but to contest the seat of the member elect, make noise enough to prove that they are in earnest, and, when they are defeated, call upon this House to pay the costs. Ought you not to enlarge the appropriation proposed in the resolution, if it be right to pay Mr. Newland? Is there not as much propriety in paying the magistrates and witnesses as there is in paying him? He might have staid at home and sent on the depositions, and we, as just judges, could have decided the case as well without his presence as with it. For my part I do not perceive any necessity for the presence of an individual who contests the seat of a member of this House, provided he forward all the depositions taken. At the same time I admit there is no impropriety in his attending, and I also admit that his presence may facilitate the progress of the business. It is proper that he should be here in case the decision is in his favor, that he might forthwith take his seat. But, sir, by holding out the inducement of a high reward. Should

honors and emoluments of a seat on this floor. They therefore, play a safe game; for, hit or miss, they are re We are about to exhibit to the country a new spectacl to excite the astonishment of the People. We have expelled Mr. Graham from his seat, when it is admitted, I believe, by every member of this House, that he was elected by a majority of the legal voters of his district, if the depositions filed since the report of the committee against him were regarded. We have, however, shut our eyes to the contents of these depositions. Speech after speech was made, attempting to show, upon nice legal technicalities, the propriety of disregarding the conclusive evidence furnished by the new depositions. I endeavored then to demonstrate that the evidence was legitimate, upon every principle of law and of common sense. The expulsion of Mr. Graham (for I consider it nothing less) proves that my effort failed in convincing the House; for I am not permitted to say that the convictions of members are one way while their actions are another. The People will be sur rised at the conduct of this House in refusing to receiv and sustain the truth as manifested by the new depositions but they will be astonished, if not amazed, at our conduc in paying two men the wages of members of Congress from btained the certificate of his election in legal and proper orm; and because he has been discharging the duties of he station as a member de facto, if not de jure. It was hi duty to act under the legal certificate of his election, an while performing service required at his hands by that cer ificate, he was entitled to compensation. But, in behalf of Mr. Newland, you are about to pay him when he has n ertificate, when the poll books do not show a majority votes in his favor, when the evidence and poll books bot show a majority against him, and when you have sand tioned it by declaring that he was not entitled to a seat. you can allow double pay, when, under the Constitutio and laws, there can be but one Representative, you migh

narket for the saie of the tanned leather.

An extensive range of mountains in the vicinity affords also in abundant supply of excellent bark; the price has been about ive dollars per cord for chestnut oak, the kind principally furished, and three dollars per cord for black oak. nished, and three dollars per cord for black oak.

Attached to the property are two commodious dwelling-houses, the yards and garden of one of them highly improved, with all necessary out-buildings, an ice-house, slaughter-house, with several other buildings of different kinds.

Also, an excellent Oil Mill, supplied by an abundant water power, which, in consequence of the scarcity of flaxseed, has not for several years been in operation. The machinery and fixtures, however, can easily be adapted to other purposes requiring water power.

ing water power.

The above enumerated advantages, with many others, the detail of which would render this advertisement too lengthy, it is universally admitted, by all acquainted with the premises, constitute a property the most eligible of any which is to be found out of the large cities, and, perhaps, not inferior to the latter, if the dow price of bark be considered. This property being left in the occupancy, and under the man gement of a widow and young children, it will be disposed on a very reasonable terms, both as to price and extension of

TASSICAL TEACHER WANTED.—The su