



DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. BELL, (OF TENNESSEE,) On the New Harbor Bill.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. LINCOLN in the chair,) on the "bill making appropriations for certain harbors for the year 1836."

Mr. BELL addressed the committee to the following effect:

Mr. Chairman: I look upon the present bill as the result of that disposition, or rather determination, which has been manifested throughout the session, to bring the wants of the Government up to the increased revenue of the country, instead of keeping the public revenue down to the actual demands of the public service, which has always heretofore been regarded as the policy of the country.

I regard the bill as an emanation of this new system of policy, chiefly, that I oppose it. The bill provides for the improvement of a great number of harbors and inlets upon our lake and sea coast, which have heretofore escaped the notice of the Government, although improvements of this nature have, for many years past, been patronized by Congress. I take it for granted that the several items or objects contained in the bill stand upon equal grounds, so far as regards their importance, and the expediency of making the appropriations demanded for them.

It will, therefore, follow, that one part of the bill might as well receive the support of Congress as the other; and those who are opposed to it will not wisely by making opposition to the principle and policy of the measure as a whole; it will also save time, if the strength of the bill can be tested at the outset. If a majority of members shall be in favor of the principle of the bill, then it may be passed without further delay. To effect this object, and to enable me to take that view of the subject which I desire, I move you, sir, that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out.

[After the question was stated from the chair, Mr. B. proceeded.] I did not think it worth while, Mr. Chairman, to oppose the bill, by calling it the old harbor bill, because the public works provided for in it have already been completed and have been in progress for a series of years, under annual appropriations for their completion; but a hope may be entertained that opposition will not be altogether unsuccessful to this bill, after the experience we have had in relation to the old one. It is the nature of these works never to be completed. Most of the works in the bill which has this moment passed the committee, are very old acquaintances of the old members of this House. I remember most of them as far back as the first session I had the honor of a seat in this body. For several years, many of them were reported as only requiring one more appropriation to complete them.

When the bill was reported, I was so much ashamed of repeated impositions of this kind, the language in which the appropriating clause ran was changed; and works that seemed upon the point of completion eight years ago, now require thousands annually for their permanent construction and preservation! It is notorious, that many of the old works of the kind enumerated in this bill fell into decay before they became useful to any extent, and the first improvements, made at great expense, were either abandoned as useless, or became dilapidated, and required reconstruction. All those harbors may be regarded as bottomless pits of the Treasury. You may expend tens of millions upon them, and still as many will be required, and then you can see any termination to the demand for further appropriations. Sir, the present bill, although large in amount, would be no cause of alarm to me, if the expenditure now proposed were all that would be required; if, sir, I could foresee that, at the end of five or even of ten years, there would be an end to further demands, I would be very glad to see it.

But, sir, we know from experience, that whatever may be the original estimates of the cost of these works, the actual expenditure is never less than ten times as much as the original estimate. I venture to say, which has not already had extended upon fifty or a hundred per cent, beyond the original estimate. It may, then, be taken for granted that each of these new works, like the old ones, will be perpetual drains upon the Treasury, not only in our times, but in the generations that are to come, for there is no limit to invention in this business of making artificial harbors. I do not say that, in all cases, these expenditures will be useless. No, sir, money can accomplish any thing in the way of improvement. Harbors may be constructed by skill and capital, where nature seems to have forbidden the undertaking. It is only questionable whether, when we have so many harbors already on the coast, it is wise to drain the pockets of the people and absorb the Treasury, in adding to their number. Let us look at the progress of this branch of the system of internal improvement, in the amount of expenditure. In the year 1835, the entire amount appropriated to these objects was \$305,057. The bill which has already received the sanction of this committee provides an expenditure for the present year of nearly \$700,000—[a member said \$800,000;] a gentleman near me states the amount at \$800,000. The bill under consideration proposes to apply \$927,264 to new works, making an aggregate of upwards of \$1,700,000—more than the amount expended in the former year. What amendments may yet be made to this bill I cannot foresee, but there is little hope that the amounts will be reduced, unless the entire bill shall fail. Well, sir, do honorable members see nothing alarming in this? Is there no evidence here of that disposition, or rather of that determination, to extravagance which I have charged? If this bill shall pass the present Congress, it will of itself lead to an expenditure of ten millions. Yes, sir, when ten millions have already been expended, in looking forward, we might be cheered with the expectation that yet another ten would close this gulf of the Treasury.

men, one from Ohio, (Mr. CONWY,) and one from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) two against seven! Seven members of the committee representing districts on the seaboard! I wish every one to draw his own conclusions, but I have seen enough in the action of this House, in the course of the session, to corroborate the inference I have drawn from the peculiar organization of this committee. I must not be understood to impute either a want of integrity or patriotism to the members of this committee. I respect all the gentlemen whom I have respected as the representatives of districts on the seaboard. But they are bound, from the very nature of our representative system, to have opinions in common with their constituents, especially upon this subject of expenditure; and I repeat, that this committee was organized upon a principle of increased and extravagant expenditure.

It would seem that this bill is intended to lay the foundation of a permanent system of expenditures of this nature. The preamble alarms me. It is new to me. The announcement of purpose is imposing and high sounding, and denotes design—"To provide for the protection of the commerce and navigation of the United States." The protection of the United States! What! the grand object embrace improvements in the interior, as well as upon the exterior boundary of the country? This Government is authorized by the constitution to extend the same degree of protection to the inland commerce that it may to foreign trade. The power in the one case is conveyed in the same language that is used in the other; yet, all the improvements proposed by this bill are upon the exterior boundary of the country. I know it may be said that improvements of the interior channels of communication and trade may be properly included in a distinct bill. But is true, and such has been the practice to some extent. And this will lead in the end, without doubt, to a perpetual struggle between the States of the interior and the States upon the lake and sea coast, for an equality of benefits—of expenditures which would exhaust the revenues of any country.

But, in connexion with this view of the subject, consider for a moment the monstrous—I will not say intolerable—inequality of this system of improvement; for, if I were compelled to the act, I might submit to much greater, rather than break up this Union. But is it fair, is it just, necessary, or reasonable, that this inequality shall exist? Some of the large States in these bills receive \$50,000, some others \$100,000, and one large State (New York) will receive upwards of \$200,000 a year. It is to be noted with it, that the objects calculated to increase its relative advantages over the other States of the Union, while other States do not receive one cent; and this inequality is to be established forever! It cannot be. The States of the interior must look to their interests; they will look to their interests, if this system goes on, to whatever extreme it may lead. My friend from Virginia (Mr. WISE) said, on yesterday, that there will be no more appropriations for these improvements; that there will be an end of all such works now, since we passed the deposit bill. Well, sir, ought this result to be lamented if it shall turn out to be one of the effects of that bill, which practically a bill for the prohibition of the surplus of the Treasury, to be used in the payment of that bill to be deprecated, because it may terminate a system of improvement, which, from the relative locality of the States, must, after all, be unequal and productive of great discontent, and the most wasteful expenditure of the public treasure? Sir, if that shall effect no other good but this, it will well deserve the support and approbation of the public. The States, having the means, will be much better judges of the importance of improvements within their limits; and they will be generally more economical and judicious in the management of them than this Government can be. Each one will expect to have cause to complain. We shall at the same time escape the disgraceful combinations by which these bills effect their passage through this House. My friend from Virginia also thinks that another effect of the distribution of the surplus will be to revive and uphold the American system, to increase the tariff, and to sustain an expensive system of improvements by the States. That gentleman must have forgotten that the feature in the system to which he alludes—I mean the American system, which was thought to be most dangerous to the country, was the distribution of the surplus of the Treasury, by the means of the distribution of the revenue produced by a high tariff. The States of the Northwest, which were new and susceptible of improvement to any extent, were expected to combine with the manufacturing States, and secure to themselves all, or nearly all, the benefits of the united interests of the system. The States of the West were to have the money expended within their limits, which was paid into the Treasury by the people of all the States; and in this result the South was expected to continue to pay, while others received as well as expended. It was intended, in this way, as it was expected to give permanence to the system. Where all receive in an equal degree, there is a community of interest in opposing unjust and unreasonable taxation. My friend also contends that the practice of distribution will cripple the operations of this Government; that it will be stripped to the bare poles. The argument is, that the avarice of the States, and the desire to increase the funds at their disposal, will prevent the necessary appropriations for the support of the General Government. Not so, sir. If it be true that the States shall feel a deep interest in a system of distribution, in order to effect those great purposes of education and improvement of the people, which are the objects of this Government, it argues but little foresight or wisdom in them to suppose that they would consent to weaken their Government in any of its essential powers. To enable the Federal Government to raise a large revenue from the customs, or to enable it to preserve and husband the public lands as a source of revenue, all its necessary powers must be maintained in due vigor, and this the States will be ready enough to concede. We must have a sufficient army and navy, and our civil establishment is never likely to be too small for the service.

My friend also laid down another provision, in which, I think, he was mistaken. He remarked, in relation to the abuses growing out of the condition of the Treasury, that he would remedy that had been remedied by the bill for distributing the surplus, that they were both evils; and the difference between them was, that the one might be reduced to a system, and the other never could. The experience of all Governments—the history of the world is against the correctness of this conclusion. A Government never goes backward in expenditures and extravagance. Great and expensive establishments are never reduced under any Government, except sometimes at the close of a war a military establishment may be reduced; but, sir, as a general principle, the progress of expenditure and profusion in any Government is continuous and forward, and it is never to be terminated. [Mr. WISE inquired if his friend from Tennessee understood him to advance a different proposition. Mr. B. said he did. Mr. W. then explained, and stated that his argument was, that the present insecure and anomalous condition of the public deposits could not be reduced to a system.] I am glad to find, said Mr. B., that I did my friend injustice in the inference I had drawn from his remarks; but I must take leave to say, that I think the greater evil to be remedied—much the greater calamity which threatened to befall the country by reason of the existing state of the public Treasury, was an increased number of public officers—increased naval and military establishments—increased expenditures of the Government—increased profusion and profligate waste of the public treasure in every department of the public service; this, sir, was the true disease which called for a prompt and efficient cure. I trust, and confidently believe, that the distribution of the existing surplus in the Treasury will effect this great purpose. I shall be grievously disappointed if we do not, in a very short time, find the country roused to inquiry in regard to the public expenditures, in such a manner as to give increased efficiency to the Government by salutary curtailments, while, at the same time, the necessary supplies for the support of Government will be liberally granted. I am surprised to find that any gentleman, who claims to belong to the State rights school, should be opposed to this measure of distribution. Why should they be alarmed at the prospect of adding strength and importance to the States? To do this, has heretofore, been the great aim and the object of most solicitude to the State rights party. How to reduce the power of the Federal Government, has heretofore, been the great desideratum with that party. It sounds strange to my ears to hear objections from that quarter to the late decisive measure of this House in relation to the surplus. But, sir, I must again revert to what I consider the first and chief good which we may hope will grow out of this measure—the reduction and

limitation of the expenditures and patronage of this Government. We have had some experience already of the disastrous, the ruinous consequences of an overflowing Treasury. Look at your more than doubled appropriations for the present year; your Indian wars, and the enormous expenditures required to carry them on; and if the late measure shall have all the effect which I anticipate for it, we shall soon see a spirit of inquiry into every abuse of the Government spreading itself over the country. The true measure of supply for the support of Government, and the various public establishments, will be estimated. The utility of the public works proposed to be constructed will receive its due share of attention, and no longer be regarded as subordinate to the mere object of expenditure. We shall no longer be carelessly and recklessly exposed to the hazard of foreign war, nor to savage massacres, in multiplied Indian hostilities, because our resources are felt to be ample for any emergency, and our Treasury is known to be redundant. Sir, I repeat the idea, that our Indian wars have resulted from a sense of the vast powers and resources of this Government and even contempt of an Indian war, continue to be felt by the Government, neither the vigilance, nor precaution, nor the energy necessary to prevent hostilities, will be applied. Sir, is it not true that Indian wars have been raging within the last six months, which have cost the lives of hundreds of our citizens, and will cost the Government more than ten millions of money, and which have never yet been thought worthy of a communication to Congress by the President? Sir, I congratulate the country that we may look forward, with confidence, to times when we will be some responsibility felt by our public servants, and some accountability exacted from the People.

The passage of the bill for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States has been attributed to various causes of a political nature. The true cause of the great and unexpected favor which that bill found in this House, is to be found in the unexampled spirit of extravagance manifested throughout the session, in the appropriations and public expenditures of every kind. Strange, therefore, and paradoxical as it may appear, the Committee of Ways and Means, or rather the chairman of that committee, who has repeatedly avowed himself against it, is yet entitled to the chief merit in passing it. This credit he is justly entitled to, and the country will, no doubt, duly appreciate it. For that speech, I have been a standing object of reproach, and have been named in the papers, near the close of a parliamentary year, one of the most eventful in our history, and one that must be long felt, and remembered for good or for evil, in the further progress of this Government. I wish I could consume the time necessary to a review of all the most remarkable measures and incidents which have distinguished our proceedings during the present session. Such a review from some one more competent than myself would be a public benefit. I cannot refrain from adverting for one moment to the extraordinary disorder and constant violation of all sound parliamentary rule and practice which has prevailed throughout the whole period of the session, and to the order of our proceedings in the members of the House themselves, which alone can account for those repeated scenes of disorder, and the utter contempt for all the laws established by long parliamentary practice, so often manifested in the course of this session.

I do not wish to discriminate between parties in these observations. It is a subject which ought to be felt as far above party feeling and influence. It concerns every patriot of every party to turn his attention to the correction of the evil. I cannot but remember, however, that during the whole period of the session, there has been a laboring effort, through the columns of the Government Journal, (the Globe,) to identify me, humble as I am, with all the disorders and abuses of the session. I have been constantly held up to the public as an agitator, a disorganizer, and one who deliberately sought to thwart the business of the House, and especially to embarrass the Speaker. That there is great injustice in this charge, that a more gross and unfounded calumny never was propagated, I appeal to the impartial of all parties in this House.

In the columns of the Globe, an article appeared headed "CONTRACTOR OF THE LEADER OF THE WHITE PARTY," and in the body of the article, I was represented as having stated, in a speech, that "the minority of the House were tyrannized over, and they were naturally in a refractory, restless, and perturbed condition; and, if they could not be heard orderly, they would do so disorderly." The editor did me over honor in assigning me the rank of leader of the White party; but, the injustice and the falsehood of the charge I have stated was felt by every member of the House who heard my remarks in the debate referred to in the Globe. It is true I stated, in that debate, that the minority were tyrannized over, and they were naturally in a refractory, restless, and perturbed condition; and, if they could not be heard orderly, they would do so disorderly. 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cully of my position in speaking as I shall have occasion to do of the present Chief Magistrate. It requires some power of discrimination, not ordinarily possessed, to discriminate between the support of a President and his administration, so far as regards measures properly of an administrative nature, and the measures and conduct of the same administration in regard to subjects and objects not in any manner connected with official duty. I have supported General Jackson's administration in most of its prominent and leading measures, as I have demonstrated during the present session, and I expect still to do so; but I have opposed, and I expect to continue to oppose, a certain scheme of policy of his, in relation to the succession to his official duties. In now constituting a part of his official duties, he has, for this opposition I have been constantly assailed in this House for having changed my party and my politics; and for the same reason the cry of anti-Jacksonism is raised against me out of this House, by every unprincipled partisan and partisan press throughout the country. But while I am conscious of standing upon the same ground, and that I am this day supporting the same principles which I avowed and acted upon from the first moment I had the honor of a seat in this House, neither ignorance nor prejudice on the one hand, nor artifice nor falsehood on the other, shall deter me from doing what I conceive to be my duty. Let no one say, then, that in what I am about to advance upon this subject, I am attacking General Jackson, or that I mean to make an issue with him, or that I seek to overthrow his administration. I am too well convinced of his great popularity and influence to suppose that any such attempt would succeed, if I were disposed to make it. My attack, (if at all) shall be held in the light of an attack which will be upon that party and those party leaders who have pushed him far in advance upon this subject, and upon every occasion when there was the least, and upon every occasion which I shall feel the force of any of them, it will be the necessary result of his position, and not of any purpose of mine. For one, sir, I do not mean to relinquish my privilege, my right, and my duty to the country, in opposing the election of any man or party to power, because he or they shall by artifice have so contrived it, that every indignant rebuke of his or their principles and conduct must have some reference to the course of a great popular favorite.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG. THE PRESIDENCY—CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.

Scarcely four months will elapse before the die will be cast, and from the lights before us we hesitate not to say that the chances are against Mr. Van Buren. He will find that even the great name of Jackson will not be able to elect him. The People are instituting an inquiry into his claims, services, &c. and when weighed in the balance he will be found woefully wanting.

We are happy to see that the proper spirit is abroad in the land. The friends of the Constitution and laws have only to give it a true direction to insure success. Indeed, all that is wanting is energy on the part of the Whigs. The great mass of the People are opposed to Caucus and Presidential Dictation, and we again repeat that the Whigs have only to arouse themselves to insure success.

The signs are ominous of the downfall of the crew who have for the past eight years ruled the destinies of this great nation. Read the following: "NORTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond Enquirer professes to give extracts from letters from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, claiming each of those States for Van Buren. The absurdity of trying to make any person believe that Tennessee will be for the magician is too ridiculous. Mr. Ritchie himself is perfectly satisfied that his correspondent is either grossly ignorant of public feeling in that State, or is attempting to impose a willful misstatement on the Public.

We look upon Alabama as decidedly for Judge White, and there is scarcely any State whose electoral vote he will more certainly receive. We profess to know some little of public sentiment in North Carolina, and we venture nothing in saying the statement of the Rockingham correspondent of the Enquirer, that Van Buren will certainly receive the vote of the State, is altogether unfounded. If Mr. Ritchie will consult some of the intelligent members of his party confidentially, they can tell him his correspondent is either a dupe himself, or is desirous of making Mr. Ritchie one.

"Those of the Van Buren party who CLAIM the vote of the old North State, admit the contest to be a doubtful one. We ourselves have no doubt about it. Without some great revolution, (and the change is all likely to be the other way,) the vote of this State will, in our judgment, be certainly cast for Judge White and John Tyler."—Raleigh Star.

FROM THE TROY WHIG. WHO IS GENERAL HARRISON?—Let Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON, the Van Buren candidate for Vice President, answer. The following is an extract from a speech, delivered March 2, 1831, in the House of Representatives of the United States, by Col. R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, on the bill for the relief of J. C. HARRISON, deceased:

"One of the securities is Gen. Wm. H. Harrison—and who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave of 'his fortune, life, and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country."

"Of the career of General Harrison, I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

HON. BELLAMY STORER, of Cincinnati, Member of Congress, is now on a visit to Portland, his native city. A number of the most respectable gentlemen of that city invited him to a public dinner, a few days since, but he declined the honor in the following letter:

Portland, July 15, 1836. Gentlemen: On my return to the place of my birth, after so long an absence, it affords me unmingled satisfaction to meet once more my early friends. This pleasure, let me assure you, is rendered still greater, when the citizens of my native town, as well my seniors as my juniors, unite to express their approbation of my public conduct and private character. Such kind, such generous feeling, which I attribute to a grateful and overflowing heart, will furnish, in all after-time, a new incentive to duty.

While I have refused to the distinguished man who is now the candidate of a numerous and proud-spirited portion of the American People for the Presidential chair, in a manner which indicates your patriotic sacrifice of all personal preferences to sustain the principles of constitutional liberty. Your resolution, therefore, is a proud tribute to the favorite son of the West, and will add new zeal to the already enthusiastic efforts of his friends. The vindication of Gen. Harrison to which you allude is before the world; if it shall tend to refute the ungenerous, the unwarranted attacks which party spirit has made upon his well-earned fame, if it shall assist to inform the young, that the reputation of a gallant soldier has been truly traded, or to refer to the bosom of the aged the recollection of his services at a time when the whole Union did him honor—I should feel that I had done some service to my common country. I have therefore, with the calmness of the patriotic American People, while I must be permitted to decline the honor of a public dinner, so feelingly tendered by my friends and fellow-citizens, I cannot part from them without indulging the ardent hope, that no son of Portland, wherever his destiny may be cast, will ever forget his birth-place. The living and the dead are alike to be honored and venerated.

With the most sincere regard, permit me to subscribe myself your friend and servant, B. STORER. Messrs. Levi Carter, Isaac Holey, Luther Jewett, John D. Kinsman, and S. R. Lyman, Esqrs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM A SUBSCRIBER IN OHIO.

GENTLEMEN: By the circular addressed to "Receivers of public money, and to the deposit banks," dated "July 11, 1836," the President expects to accomplish two objects: 1st. The defeat of the deposit law, by preventing the accumulation of money in the Treasury. 2d. To aid the present holders of public lands to make ready sales, and at an increased profit.

The deposit banks and Treasury officers have given facilities to the land speculators for two years. Those who have generally been favored are the friends of the Administration. A year ago last winter, companies were formed in the New England States, and several officers of the General Government made large investments, and purchased extensively in Mississippi and Alabama.

Officers at Washington, then and now in high stations, wrote something like "Circulars," to aid the person at whose disposal the funds were placed, in travelling to the South, and in the general object of the enterprise. Those who fill high stations now, at Washington, have made extensive investments in the public lands; and one individual, but recently returned from the West, purchased largely, and his salary, without doubt, was regularly drawn.

By the Circular, the United States require gold or silver, but the Government officers, and other speculators, who hold lands, will take the paper of the country generally. The plan is well laid, and the effect will be, to exclude the public land from the market, and to enhance the price of the land now held by individuals. Whether it was devised by the Cabinet proper or improper, Members of both will realize large sums of money by it.

NOTE.—TO MR. MATHO. SIR: As you have for some time been furnishing amusement to schoolboys at the expense of the printer, and referring to characters who do not wish to be troubled with such puerile questions; and with a view to exercise your talents, and not occupy much room in the newspaper, please to answer the following question: How shall four trees be planted in a group, so that their bases shall be at equal distances?

MIDDLETOWN VALLEY LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber, intending to decline farming, will offer the farm on which he now resides, situated in Middletown Valley, Frederick county, Maryland, at public sale, on Saturday, the 20th of August next. This farm is situated between the town of Jefferson and the Point of Rocks, the road leading from the former place passing through it, about four miles from Jefferson and three from the Point of Rocks. The farm contains within half a mile of the canal and railroad, and the dwelling is situated about one mile from said improvements. This farm contains, in the whole tract, 239 acres of first-rate valley land, seventy acres cleared and in the best state of improvement; sixty acres now heavily set in clover, which will afford the purchaser a good quantity of seed during the ensuing fall; the balance, one hundred and sixty-nine acres, is in timber, perhaps the heaviest and best in Maryland, consisting of white oak, poplar, and hickory. The soil is well adapted to the growth of the best quality tobacco, wheat, rye, and corn. The improvements are a large two-story dwelling with a wing, having on the first floor four rooms, on the second four rooms, and a spacious garret, a large and convenient kitchen, smoke house, stone spring house, corn house, granary, and stable for fifteen horses.

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

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by the subscriber. NELSON LUCKETT. N. B.—The sale of the above property will be positive on the day above mentioned. Possession will be given on the 10th day of September next; and as the subscriber holds possession until then, he will treat all those who follow that the purchaser may not be disappointed in a crop. N. L. July 12—eots

SUBSCRIBER'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Montgomery County Court, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Rockville, on the 6th day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, claim, and interest of Thomas P. W., of W. M., and of a part of a tract of land called "Paris," lying in Montgomery County, containing 266 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, (being the place now occupied by Archibald Douglas,) seized and taken as the property of Thomas W. Well, at the suit of Frederick Footo. R. R. WATERS, Sheriff of Montgomery County, Md. July 15—w3w

AGENT FOR LOCATING WESTERN LANDS. A GENTLEMAN who can give satisfactory references, offers his services as agent to associations or individuals desirous of making investments in Western lands. He was employed several years in surveying a portion of those lands, and is extensively acquainted with Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the north part of Illinois. Having been a practical surveyor and a general resident in those States, he offers his services with confidence, as he has personally explored the various tracts, and is acquainted with the various surveys, and is enabled to make investments thereon. He is ready to attend to all the business connected with these lands, and is particularly qualified to attend to the locating of lands in those States, and is particularly qualified to attend to the locating of lands in those States, and is particularly qualified to attend to the locating of lands in those States.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, on the 4th inst., a negro man, named ADDISON, commonly call himself Addison Young, though it is likely he may have changed his name, and attempt to pass as a free man. Addison is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, slender made, and of a dark complexion. He has a limp in his walk, occasioned from the effects of the white swelling when a child, which has also produced an enlargement in one of his knees, (the left knee, I believe.) The clothing which he wore away was a cotton osanbury shirt, and blue pants. He has short black hair, and may no doubt have changed them since he left home. Addison is a very plausible fellow, and may no doubt attempt to pass himself as one of the servants manumitted by the late Elizabeth Allen, as he formerly belonged to that estate. He has attempted to do so some two or three times heretofore, and is now making an attempt to make his escape to free State. He is no doubt lurking about the neighborhood of Marlborough. I will give \$50 if taken in Prince George's or Anne Arundel counties, or the District of Columbia; or the above reward of \$100 if taken elsewhere, and secured so that I get him in place. The living and the dead are alike to be honored and venerated. HENRY HILLEARY. July 22—3twif

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on Saturday, July 2, 1836, from Washington City, D. C. a black man by the name of JERRY BROWN. He was lately sold out of jail in Washington City, belonging to the estate of Mr. David Pater, in Montgomery County, Maryland. He has a wife and children now belonging to G. W. Peter, residing in Montgomery County, on the sugar lands. Jerry is about thirty-three years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, black, stout made, and square built; he has been accustomed to work on a farm and waiting in a house; he is very likely to be seen at the place of his late employer, G. W. Peter, residing in Montgomery County, on the sugar lands. He has also a blue striped round jacket and light summer pantaloons. Jerry was seen on Saturday, July 2, 1836, on the canal road near the foundry, above Georgetown, about sundown, with a large bundle of clothing and a pair of boots in his hands. I will pay the above reward of \$100 if apprehended and secured in jail so that I get him again. LEONARD HAREBAUGH. July 19—d&clm (GI)

WASHINGTON.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1836.

General Scott has returned from New York, and again passed through this meridian, on his way to Richmond, to join his family. The predicament in which this officer has been placed is certainly a very singular one. Here is a General, to whom had been committed the arduous and responsible trust of conducting an extended Indian war, suddenly recalled from his command by the President, under censure, implied at least; and, when he obeys the summons, and reaches the seat of Government, he finds no one to whom he can make explanations, and is galloping through the country, from pillar to post, in pursuit of some superior to whom he can report himself. Finding no one at the seat of Government, or elsewhere, to whom he can report or address himself, and being debarred from returning to his command and resuming the prosecution of the war, he has, we understand, gone, like a good citizen, to report himself to his wife.

In reading the following, the reader will do well to bear in mind that the despatches from Gen. GAINES, announced in the Official paper, bore date at Natchitoches June 28th.

FROM THE NATCHITOCHESES GAZETTE, JUNE 29. "We learn that SANTA ANA will be forwarded to Nacogdoches, under a strong guard. He will be tried by a court martial, and it is expected he will be condemned!"

Indian Affairs at the Northwest.—The Detroit Free Press of the 14th inst. says: We are happy to announce the return of Brigadier Gen. Brady to this place from an official tour of duty on the Northern Lakes, and to state, on his authority, that the recent reports relative to the hostile intentions on the part of the Menomonic and Winnebago Indians are without the slightest foundation.

Gen. Brady has visited all the military posts on the Northern Lakes, from Fort Winnebago, at the mouth of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and has taken much pains to ascertain the feelings and disposition of different tribes of Indians inhabiting the section of country through which he passed, and he does not hesitate to say that he never found them more friendly, or more disposed to be at peace with the white people than at the present moment.

The New York Gazette of Thursday says—"In the ship Francis Depau, arrived last evening, came passengers, Bishop BRUTE, of Indiana, and nineteen Catholic Ecclesiastics, all for the Western country."

Major GATES, lately stricken from the roll of the Army, who arrived in Washington a few days since, has proceeded on to obtain an interview with the President at the Hermitage. His object is, we understand, to solicit his restoration to his rank, for the purpose of standing a trial, for his alleged misconduct, by a Court Martial.—Metropolitan.

We learn that the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been appointed by the city authorities to deliver an Eulogy on the late President Madison, and that the services in commemoration of his decease will probably take place at the latter part of August next.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

At the last dates from THE SOUTH, arrangements were concluded for the resumption of the transportation of the mails and passengers by the regular route through the Creek country in Alabama. Two military posts were established between Columbus (Ga.) and Tuskegee, (Ala.) garrisoned by United States marines, and mounted companies have been detailed to accompany the mails from post to post. The road had been rendered impassable for carriages by the destruction of bridges and causeways, but the marines, under the immediate command of that efficient officer, Col. MILLER, have made the necessary repairs, and the mail stages have recommenced their trips.

The French frigate *Ardentise*, the Chevalier DE LA PLACE, Commander, sailed this morning for France, at about 7 o'clock. Salutes were exchanged between the frigate and a detachment from Gen. Sandford's Brigade of Artillery, agreeably to the orders of Maj. Gen. Morton of the 23d inst.

The Vigil of this ship had been one of which both parties—our authorities and citizens on the one side, and her officers on the other—have emulously availed, to cement anew, by the interchange of reciprocal civilities, the ancient feelings of friendship and good fellowship between France and the United States.—American.

LAWRENCE L. VAN KLEECK, Esq. of New York, has been, by the authority of the President, appointed Military Storekeeper and Paymaster for the Ordnance Department; to be stationed at the city of New York.

The President has appointed ROBERT MILLS, Esq. Architect of the Public Buildings.

The Expenses of Congress.—The Fredericksburg Arena has been allowed, from the cost of the paper, one dollar alone, during the past session, for the use of members of the House of Representatives, amounted to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per member!

It was boldly asserted by a Jackson Van Buren member, that, if a resolution was raised, he would prove that there were members in the habit of selling, at half-price, the books Congress directed to be furnished to them, at the public expense, and that the books thus purchased were supplied to members afterwards, at the full price, under the same resolutions.—Baltimore Chronicle.

Finding the above paragraphs in general circulation, we think proper to state that whatever may have been asserted by a "Jackson Van Buren member" of Congress concerning his associates in Congress, the assertion above ascribed to him was entirely "old" if it was meant to include the publishers or proprietors of books purchased for the use of Congress. Of the most extensive of the works thus purchased, (the Register of Debates and the American State Papers,) the publishers of this paper (the National Intelligencer) are the proprietors; and they never have had any agency in any such or similar transaction. If, therefore, there are any members of Congress who, entertaining the opinion substantially expressed by one of them in debate during the last session, that "ignorance is bliss," and that members of Congress have no need to know any thing of the history or legislation of their own country, they can order the books from the publishers, and we will not understand that no such books have ever been purchased or re-sold by the publishers.

FROM THE DAYTON (OHIO) JOURNAL. Sudd Occurrence.—David L. Dods, eldest son of Captain John Dods, a stout athletic youth, aged about 18 years, lost his life on Friday morning last, in a most distressing manner. The young man had been attending to his father's sawmill during the day, and, in attempting to close the gate and stop the wheel, he was struck by the wheel, and his head was thus driven below the surface, while the wheel was still in motion, and he himself down in the forebay, holding on by his hands to the sleepers, and attempted to remove the cause of the difficulty with his feet. While thus employed, he suddenly fell, or was forced into the water by the wheel; his legs were carried under the gate, and he was thus drowned. His head was thus driven below the surface. No earthly power could aid him, and the unfortunate youth perished before the eyes of his father, who vainly endeavored to rescue him.

FROM RED RIVER.

DRAGON HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP BENTON, Near Fort Tonnson, on Red River, June 26.

Agreeably to orders from Gen. GAINES, the three companies of Dragoons, and six companies of the 7th Infantry, left Fort Gibson on the 8th May, and after a rough and tedious march of 9 days, (a distance of 190 miles,) were encamped near Red River, on the 17th of last month, where we have been ever since waiting for further orders from the Commanding General.

Our destination will be the Sabine river, to join General GAINES's command now encamped there, and we are only waiting for an express to return from Fort Gibson, which passed by this post to General ARBUCKLE, to take up our march to the southwest. There is a Spaniard here just from Gen. GAINES's army, sent up by him to pilot us on our march. We will have a long and tedious march should we go on to Fort Jesup, 300 miles off, large rivers to ford, and a low marshy country to go through.

The Mexicans claim all the country as far this way as Red river; we claim all as far southwest as the Sabine river. We are encamped in the heart of the Choctaw nation. I think they have the finest country of any of the tribes I have yet visited: they are generally civilized, and Christianity has been in a measure instilled in many of their families. I have frequently seen the Bible in their houses, printed in the Choctaw and English language. Every one here is rejoiced to see that Fort Gibson is to be broken up; it was indeed a graveyard for our soldiers. I expect we will take up our winter quarters there, and commence the new Fort in the spring.

BALTIMORE, JULY 26. The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State, is at present on a visit to this city. His lodgings are at Barnum's City Hotel.

Fortune's Favorite.—We are informed that Mr. J. A. Moore, of New York, drew the hundred thousand dollar prize in the Washington lottery, which was drawn in that city on Thursday last.—N. Y. Mercantile.

MARRIAGE.—At Queenstreet, St. Mary's, County, by the Rev. Mr. McGary, Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, of Washington City, to Miss ELEANOR S. WILKMAN, of St. Mary's.

DEATHS.—On Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., at the residence of Mr. Hugh Smith, ELIZA G. daughter of THOMAS SMITH, of Buckland, Virginia. She died at the age of 14 years and 7 months. Her illness was short, but severe; and the tears of her associates and school-mates around her grave showed their warm attachment to her. On the morning of the 26th inst. in this city, JOSEPHINE MARGARET, daughter of HENRY H. KUESS, of Baltimore, aged 4 months and 14 days.

CAMP MEETING.—A Camp Meeting will be held within the bounds of Severn Circuit, Baltimore Conference, on the land of Edward Dawes, Esq. in the neighborhood of the Federal Meeting House, Montgomery county, Md. about one mile from Coleville, and twelve from Washington, D. C. to commence on the 12th of August next. The preachers and people of the adjoining circuits, and of the several stations within the District of Columbia, and respectively, and cordially invited to attend. July 28th, 1836.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting will be held on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. OFFICE OF THE CHEESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL CO., } Washington, July 26, 1836.

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be held in the City Hall, in this city, on Thursday next, the 28th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M. JOHN P. INGLE, Secretary. July 27—2t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Stone Masons.—Wanted immediately, twenty-five or thirty first-rate Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given. July 23—12w

LOST, on Tuesday evening last, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 12th streets, a gold Watch Key. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner, at the office of the National Intelligencer. July 29

B. Y. MAURO & SON.—Sale of Genteel Furniture.—On Tuesday, 24 August, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the residence of Maj. C. S. Williams, on 9th street west, third house north of E street, all the Household Furniture, comprising in part—

Handsome Mahogany Sideboard and Dining Tables Fancy Carved Chairs Card and Work Tables New Ingrain Carpets, best quality, (parlor and chamber) Brass Fender, Arringons, Shovels and Tongs Passage and Stair Carpeting Fancy Carpets, Window Rugs, Mirens and Chintz Window Curtains China and Glassware, Silver Spoons Plated Candelsticks, Pine Tea Trays Boston Rocking-chair, Ivory-handled Knives and Forks Curled Maple Bedsteads and Crisps Fine Mahogany Dressing-table, with large glass Looking-glasses, best Feather Beds Bed Curtains and Bedding Mahogany and Maple Stands, &c. With Kitchens Furniture.

This furniture has been out a short time only in use, is generally new, and well worthy the attention of such as want good articles. Terms: Sixty days' credit on all sums over \$20, for approved endorsed notes with interest. P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers. July 28—its

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Left the subscriber's plantation, on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., Negro MICHAEL, with a pass, permitting him to visit his wife, at the farm of Nicholas Brewer, Jun. Esq. near Annapolis, and limiting the time of his absence till Monday evening, the 18th inst. since that time he has not been heard of. MICHAEL is about 30 years of age, black, 6 feet 6 or 2 inches high, and slenderly built, he generally speaks slowly, and in a mild tone, and has a slight distortion of the mouth, showing his teeth much in talking. If he has any marks, they are not recollected. His clothing was of osanbury, and he had on a pair of fisherman's boots. These he may, however, change. MICHAEL was purchased by me, in February last, of Richard M. Chase, Esq. of Annapolis, in and around which city he has many acquaintances, and also some relatives in the neighborhood of the former estate of the Darnells, on Westriver, Anne Arundel county, and a brother-in-law, by the name of Mr. Edwin, of an adjacent county, at the time of my getting him. In the vicinity of some of these he may likely remain, until an opportunity offers of making his escape, which he no doubt intends, having gone off without provocation. He has, I am told, followed the water, and may probably endeavor to get employment on board some vessel. Captains of vessels are warned against receiving him. I will give \$100 for him if taken in Prince George's or Anne Arundel county; \$200 if taken in any other section of this State; and the above reward of \$300, for his apprehension out of the State. In either case he must be delivered to me, or secured in jail, so that I get him again. DANIEL CLARKE, near Queen Anne, Prince George's co. Md. July 28—4f

GOVERNMENT WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ in her family, a young lady who is competent to give instruction in the various branches of an English education, Music, and Drawing. To one with these qualifications, a desirable situation, with a liberal salary, now offers itself. Address the subscriber at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland. MARY ANN MAGRUDER, P. S. Satisfactory references are required. July 18—2wif

NOTICE.—By virtue of a commission under the act to direct descents, from Calvert county court, of Maryland, to us directed, on the real estate of Clement Hutchins, deceased, we shall meet on the said premises on Thursday, the 22d day of September next, for the purpose of carrying into effect the said commission. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to attend said meeting. JAMES DUKE, YOUNG D. HANER, JAS. B. DIXON, BENJ. VERMILLION, N. DUKE, Commissioners. July 23—1w2m

DESIRABLE FARM.—The subscriber will dispose of, on very accommodating terms, a Farm of nearly two hundred acres, situated in the county of Alexandria, about three miles from Georgetown, and four or five from the city of Washington. Well calculated for a gardening and dairy farm, and very healthy place, and in a good neighborhood. There is an abundance of wood and excellent water; a thriving orchard of various kinds of fruit; and a pretty meadow immediately in front of the dwelling. If not sold at private sale before the first Saturday in September next, it will be offered at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, to be offered at public sale, at Mr. James Ball's, near the said farm. Apply to the subscriber, near the Navy Yard, Washington. July 19—w3w D. A. FRENCH.

THE Annual Commencement of Georgetown College, D. C. was held on Tuesday, the 28th of July. The degree of A. M. was conferred on BENJAMIN B. FLOOD, Esq. of Virginia, and WILLIAM P. KING, Esq. of Virginia. Almaty. And the degree of A. B. was conferred on the following students: PHINEAS PEBERTON MORRIS, Pennsylvania. PETER E. BONFORD, Virginia. WILLIAM R. HARRING, Maryland. NICHOLAS SPONSBRETT, Maryland. EDWARD HASTINGS, District of Columbia.

The following students having distinguished themselves in their respective classes, were rewarded with Silver Medals, or Premiums, or were honorably mentioned: In the Class of Philosophy. The medal was awarded to Phineas P. Morris, Pennsylvania. The premium to Peter E. Bonford, Virginia. (Wm. Williams, Esq., Maryland. Accersent: Nicholas Stonestreet, Maryland. Edward Hastings, District of Columbia.

In the Class of Rhetoric. The medal was awarded to Henry S. Strawbridge, Louisiana. The premium to Joseph R. Pearson, District of Columbia. (John Doyle, New York. Thomas Preston, Virginia. Accersent: Robert Ford Maryland. James Laphen, District of Columbia.

In the Class of Poetry. The medal was awarded to Julius Garsche, Delaware. The premium to Benjamin Garsche, District of Columbia. (William Horner, Virginia. Geo. Cuyler, Georgia. Accersent: Geo. R. Price, Virginia. Wm. H. Ward, District of Columbia.

In the Class of First Humanities. The medal was awarded to Henry A. Gray, Virginia. The premium to Fleming Gardner, Virginia. (Thomas J. Hungerford, Virginia. Joseph Chevalle, Virginia. John Reid, Maryland. Benjamin C. Spradley, Virginia.

In the Class of Second Humanities. The medal was awarded to Henry G. Gresham, Louisiana. The premium to Armstrong Rush, Virginia. (James French, Virginia. John C. Peyton, Virginia. Wm. Rodgers, District of Columbia. Richard Logan, Virginia.

In the Class of Third Humanities. The medal was awarded to John H. Mudd, District of Col. The premium to Henry Rodgers, District of Columbia. (Robert T. Jenkins, Maryland. Alexander J. P. Garsche, Delaware. Edward W. Long, Maryland. James Mascheit, Virginia.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT. First Class. The medal was awarded to John Doyle, New York. The premium to Julius Garsche, Delaware. Accersent: Henry S. Strawbridge, Louisiana.

The medal was awarded to John G. Peyton, Virginia. The premium to John Reid, Maryland. (Henry A. Washington, Virginia. Wm. Lawrence, Maryland. Joseph R. Pearson, District of Columbia. Thomas Preston, Virginia.

In the Third Class. The medal was awarded to Fleming Gardner, Virginia. The premium to James H. French, Virginia. (Thomas H. French, Virginia. Thomas Savier, Virginia. Accersent: Joseph Lancaster, Maryland. Ignatius Lancaster, Maryland.

In the Fourth Class. The medal was awarded to Wm. C. Fennell, Dist. of Col. The premium to Henry O. Colombe, Louisiana. (Benjamin E. Green, District of Columbia. Armstrong Rush, Virginia. Joseph Ashton, Virginia. Wm. Mitchell, Maryland.

In the First Class of Arithmetic. The medal was awarded to Wm. C. Fennell, Dist. of Col. The premium to Peter B. Garsche, Delaware. (Wm. Rodgers, District of Columbia. James Mascheit, Virginia. Edward W. Long, Maryland. James Henderson, Maryland.

In the Second Class. The medal was awarded to Henry Johnson, Dist. of Col. The premium to Wm. C. Shaven, Virginia. (Smith Bankhead, Virginia. Wm. P. Lewis, Tennessee. Charles Oliver O'Donnell, Maryland. Richard Durkin, Virginia.

In the Third Class. The medal was awarded to Washington J. Ward, Dist. of Col. The premium to Adolphus Brantley, Virginia. (Wm. A. High, Louisiana. Wm. P. Brooke, Maryland. Wm. Wilson, Maryland. Henry Ashton, District of Columbia.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. In the First Class. The medal was awarded to Joseph W. Shearnan, Virginia. The premium to John Corrigan, New York. (Joseph McDonald, Pennsylvania. Hamilton Baer, Maryland. John A. Chevalle, Virginia. Thomas Kerrigan, Maryland.

In the Second Class. The medal was awarded to John H. Mudd, Dist. of Col. The premium to Thomas Reid, Maryland. (Edward W. Long, Maryland. Benjamin Garsche, District of Columbia. Julius C. Bohrer, District of Columbia. Thomas J. Semmes, District of Columbia.

In the First Class. The medal was awarded to Julius Garsche, Delaware. The premium to Peregrine Warfield, Louisiana. (James Strawbridge, Louisiana. Benj. E. Green, District of Columbia. Andrew Vane, Louisiana. James H. Canister, District of Columbia.

In the Second Class. The medal was awarded to Wm. P. Rodgers, Dist. Col. The premium to Thomas J. Hungerford, Virginia. (Geo. A. Cuyler, Georgia. Peter B. Garsche, Delaware. Wm. A. High, Louisiana. Benj. E. Green, District of Columbia. Andrew Vane, Louisiana. James H. Canister, District of Columbia.

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SPRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS. [FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.]

The Temps says that the day on which Mr. O'Connell shall bring his motion for reforming the House of Lords will undoubtedly be carried...

The Quotidien observes that, in former days, the mere breathing of suspicion as that of Mr. O'Connell's would have been considered an act of high treason...

The Constitutionnel, in a review of the political events of the last seven or eight days, after having lamented the architectural penchants of the Government and the Legislature...

The Quotidien says that if, by any chance, M. Mendizabal should return to the ministry, and M. Isturiz should be able to maintain in office...

The National observes, in a long article upon the circular letter addressed by M. Isturiz to the Spanish authorities...

The Quotidien says that the Minister of the Marine is expected at Anvers...

The Quotidien laments the recommencing of the bastard intervention of France, in allowing a division of Spanish troops to cross the territory...

The Temps regrets to find that the Minister of the Marine does not allow money to be expended on the experimental service of the navy...

The Quotidien declares it will never cease to denounce to the conscience of the public, and to invoke against the issue of cowardice and infamy which is covered by the veil of the Quadruple Alliance...

The National, after observing that the English journals still seem to be wandering about in search of the cause of the fall of M. Mendizabal...

The Quotidien says that the Queen of Spain has considered the throne, established for the conjugal honor and the dignity of the throne...

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standing the alliance of the Courts. There can be no objection to these excursions of the Princes, if, at the same time, the Government of this country recollects its memory to allow the rights of the country, which it has often lost sight of.

The Temps says that the violence of the debates in the Cortes has become a political fact of high importance.

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FROM THE NEW YORK STAR.

On the third night of our march, we encamped within twenty-two miles of Micapony; and pitched our tent in a log stable.

Oh, the luxury of a palmetto bed, in a snug "wall-tent," after a long day's march! But the luckless "officer of the day"—the poor stunted, hungry and worn—

The alarm was caused by an attack on some of our wagons far in the rear. Two of the guard had fled, and before the Red Skins were beaten off, they had killed one of the negroes who drove the wagons...

The scene here was desolate to an almost painful degree; it looked like the den of the savages. In front of us, the smoke of the camp-fires, and the low, dark, and gloomy sky...

On passing the tent of one of them the next morning, we were attracted by the appearance of a saddle lying at the door of the tent. It was a fine, strong, and well-made saddle...

At day-break, then, Joster Blodget, of the "Richmond (Georgia) Blues," commanded by Captain Robertson, and five hundred men, were ordered to march in his front...

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you have some faint idea of an encampment in the wilderness. Glad, whenever we dismounted for the night, to lay aside the heavy double-barrel gun, pistols, powder and ball, we had accordingly placed them under the cover of the tent...

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The Indians (Micasules) were there, however, but their conduct was wholly unaccountable! A sense of disapproval pervaded every bosom; from a state of high excitement we were suddenly let down; and, perilous as it would have made our situation, on many accounts, there was yet probably not a man who would not have clapped his hands for joy, had the enemy, in all his force, made his sudden appearance on the opposite shore!

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enced by the representation made, or caused (as was said) to be made, by General Gaines, that the war was at an end, closed by the blow which he had struck at the Wythe-lacoochee!—had abstained from sending on the provisions he had been ordered to forward from that place.

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