WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1936.

GALES & SEATON.

PRICE, FOR A YEAR, TEN DOLLARS; FOR SIX MONTHS, SIX DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly, at the ontinued area. nanded, and it will be continued accordingly, at the option

PUBLISHED BY

Vol. XXIV.

GALT HOUSE, THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

respectfully invited to call at my house, next door to the Episcopal Church, on 5th street, west of the City Hall, and examine this, as the beginning of a permanent Museum for Washington City, and oblige JOHN VARDEN.

N. B. Hours of admittance from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Admittance gratis.

Curiosities thankfully received. may 31—eotf

or SALE, Lot number sixteen, in Reservation twelve, fronting 20 feet on B Street, and immediately adjoining the Depot of the Railroad, on Pennsylvania Avenue. On this lot is a handsome two-story brick dwelling house.

Also, two small Brick Houses on 21st Street, near the resi-

dence of General Parker.
For terms, &c. apply to
june 3-2w [Globe.] JOHN PURD
Pennsylvania Avo JOHN PURDY, VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT AT AUCTION.-Under deeds of trust, executed by the late John Cromwell, on the 17th February, 1832, and 7th June, 1833, and at the request of the Executrix, the subscriber will offer at public auction on the premises, on Thursday, the 16th of June inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., that valuable three-story Brick House and Lot at the corner of F street north and Ninth street west, being lot No. 1, in square No. 376, in the city of Washington; together

as trustee, will convey to the purchaser all the right and title of the said John Cromwell, as given in the deeds aforesaid. june 9—dts R'D SMITH, Trustee.

No. 1, in square No. 376, in the city of Washington; together

PRICK STORE AND DWELLING ON 7TH street, and Valuable Property.—On Monday, 13th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. I shall sell, at the auction store, the following valuable property fronting on 7th street, viz.

Parts of lots 11 and 12, in square 455, with the improvements, consisting of a three-story brick store and dwelling, recently occupied by Miss Donohoo.

Also, one undivided 6th of the three story.

occupied by Miss Donohoo.

Also, one undivided fifth of the three-story Brick House and premises, formerly occupied by Mr. McCutchen, now occupied by Mr. J. Campbell as a grocery store, north of the Bank of Washington, being in square 458, fronting on Louisiana Avenue, a few doors east of 7th street, a most valuable business stand.

Terms liberal, and to be made known at the time and place of sale.

EDW DYER Aug. EDW. DYER. Auct.

RAME HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION. On Tuesday next, 14th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. I shall sell on the premises, by virtue of authority vested in me by the will of the late Mary Ryan, late of Washington county, deceased, the following real estate, viz. Part of Lot No. 1, in Square No. 374, fronting about 20 feet on H Street North, and running back on 9th Street 85 feet, more or less, on which is a well-built two story Frame Dwelling House, lately under rent for \$7 dollars per month, Terms of sale cash. NATHAN W. FALES, Executor. june 8—eo&ds EDW. DYER, Auct.

MADEIRA, SHERRY, & OTHER WINES, BRANDIES, &c.—Received a consignment from the North of very superior Wines and Liquors, consisting of, viz.

Pale and Brown Sherry; Duff Gordon Sherry, in qr. casks

Pate and Brown State, and All Pate and Half pipes,
Very old L. P. Madeira, Port, and Teneriffe, do. do. do.
Malaga, Marseilles Madeira, and Sicily Madeira do.
Pipes and half pipes Champagne and Cogniac Brandies,
Do. do. Holland Gin, &c. &c.
With various other Wines and Liquors, which will be sold
low to denier; and taveruseepers.

NOR SALE, Corporation Five per cent. Stock interest payable quarterly.
Wanted, Land Scrip. Inquire of
june 10—3t JOHN F. WEBB, Broker.

IVERPOOL SALT AFLOAT.—15,000 bushels o ground alum Salt,

On board ship Potomac, from Liverpool. For sale by
HENRY DAINGERFIELD, OTICE.—Messrs. Todd & Peabody are authorized t attend to all business for me during my absence from th city. B. WASHINGTON.

ACON .-- Ten thousand pounds of prime Bacon (hog round,) just received and for sale by june 9—3t

J. LIPSCOMB, Georgetown.

TANDSOME CARRIAGE AND HORSES AT PRIVATE SALE.—A very superior brass-mounted Carriage and Harness, built in the very best manner, to order, tch Horses of fine act Also, a fine saddle and harness Horse, highly rec Apply to june 10—eo3t (Glo) EDW'D DYER, Auct.

TO WOOD MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.-I will sell from 300 to 400 acres of LAND, lying very near the Potomac river, on the Virginia shore, my fishery, known by the name of Cockpit Point, only intervening. The most of the land is in valuable wood, and a portion of it heavily timber-ed. The tract embraces some first-rate meadow land. Upon the premises is a neat frame dwelling, 18 by 36 feet, with a small farm. The right of way to the river will be secured to the purchaser. I would exchange this land, or, if desired, the wood upon it, for property either in Alexandria or Washingto City; and if otherwise disposed of, the terms will be accommodating.

WILLIAM CLEARY,

inne 10—203w&dalw dating. june 10-eo3w&d1w

june 10—eo3w&d1w

ONEY LOST.—Lost on Wednesday, the 1st instant, in or about the Capitol, a small roll of Patriotic Bank bills, amounting to 40 dollars. The notes were wrapped in a piece of white paper, with the name of Walter B. Hamilton, or Walter Brooke Hamilton, written on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the money at the office of the National Intelligencer, or at Mrs. Hamilton's, Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite Gadshy's. nue, nearly opposite Gadsby's.

OTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—Public notice i hereby given to all persons charged with taxes on the books of the Collector of the 1st and 2d wards, that the time allowed by law for obtaining the deduction of 8 per cent. for prompt payment, from the taxes of the year 1835, will expire on the 15th of the present month; after that day the full amount

on the 15th of the present monar, charged will be required to be paid.

W. W. BILLING, Collector 1st and 2d Wards. (Gl & Mir)

CORPORATION TAXES .-- Eight per cent. deduction yet allowed .- By a late ordinance of the Co poration, the time for allowing eight per cent, abatement from the tax of 1835, is extended to the 15th of June, instant. Residents of the third and fourth Wards wishing to make payment may find the undersigned at the Collector's Office, City Hall, over day part the 15th level.

may find the undersigned at the Consector's every day until the 15th inst.

A list of property upon which more than one year's taxes remain unpaid is in preparation, and must be published in the course of next month, which will cause additional expenses.

A. ROTHWELL, Collector Third and Fourth Wards.

inne 9-eo3tif (Globe & Mir.) OR RENT.—The large two-story brick House on Pennsylvania Avenue, east of the Capitol, formerly the residence of Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. and lately of Moses Tabbs, Esq. deceased. It is one of the most healthy and pleasant residences in Washington, and the rent low. Apply to

A. McWILLIAMS,

Near the Navy Yard.

Near the Navy Yard.

EW SPRING GOODS.—C. ECKLOFF, MERCHART TAILOR, Pennsylvania Avenue, has the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public, that he has just received his supply of elegant and fashionable Spring Goods, which he will make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable towns.

He likewise continues to keep on hand a handsome and fash ionable stock of Ready-made Clothing, equal in every respect to bespeke work, together with a large and splendid assortment of Pancy 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.

TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVEL-LERS.
Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad.

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

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

Passengers will find this the cheapest, as well as the most pleasant, direct, and expeditious route. Leaving Halifax in the morning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the cusuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia; or leaving Philadelphia in the morning, they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing evening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep. In the course of the year, it is expected that the Railroad will be completed to Halifax. be completed to Halifax. may 14—1m

CANAL LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—United States Daily Mail Line.—The Packet Boats run between Georgetown and Shepherdstown daily, Sundays excepted. Hour of starting, 4 o'clock A. M. Fare through, \$3; intermediate distances in propor

Stages, in connexion with the line, will run regularly between the boats at Georgetown and the city of Washington, calling for passengers at the principal Hotels, and all intermediate points on Pennsylvania Avenue, at an extra charge of 25 cents. Offices—In Washington, at the American Hotel, Fuller's; in Georgetown, at Von Essen's Refectory; in Shepherdstown, at A. Humrickhouse's, and Short & Harris's.

For the connexion of the line with the West, and with intermediate points, see the Company's cards and former edivations.

mediate points, see the Company's cards and former advertise ments. J. I. STULL, Secretary, may 20—d6m

STEAM PACKETS SOUTH CAROLINA AND COLUMBUS.

The steam packets SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain Rollins, and CoLUMBUS, Captain Holmes, will alternately leave Norfolk every Thursday afternoon for Charleston, and Charleston every Friday morning for Norfolk, and arrive on Sunday in time to take the boat for Baltimore. Passage and fare \$20. All bargages at the right of the

more. Passage and fare \$20. All baggage at the risk of the may 30—d2m Or JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimo

NOTICE.—A line of Stages in leave Washington city, next door east of Gadsby's Hotel, daily, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Warrenton and Lee's White in time for the Railroad cars to Bal JAS. FOSSETT, june 1—d1m

June 1—dim [1ei] Agent.

IMBER FOR SALE—Twelve to fifteen hundred of first-rate WHITE OAK TREES, several hundred of which are suitable for crooked timbers for shipbuilding, the balance very large, long, and straight body. 1,000 to 1,500 YELLOW LOCUST TREES, of good size and quality. Also, from 5,000 to 6,000 cords prime upland OAK WOOD. The above timber is on Grove Point, part of which is on the Chesapeake bay, and part on Sassafras river, it is 10 or 12 miles from the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and 40 miles from Baltimore. No part of the above timber is beyond a mile from either of the landings, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons disposed to purchase the whole or a portion of the above timber, will please apply to

ber, will please apply to
BENSON & CATTS, Smyrna, Del. or
CHARLES E. BENSON,
No. 5 Baltimore street, Baltimore

he 14th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M., we shall sell, without reserve, he following very desirable improved and vacant property:
Part of Lots 2 and 3, in Square 729, on A street, (square east of the Capitol,) with two comfortable frame tenements.
Part of Lot 4, in Square 730, at the corner of Second street East, upon which are two good brick dwellings.
Lot G, in Square 797, with a frame dwelling-house upon the same Let 13 is Square 1032 unipayard.

Lot 13, in Square 1,023, unimproved.

Sale in front of the property, in Squares 729 and 730.
june 9-3t
P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION .-s, that very valuable LOT OF GROUND on the corner nises, that very valuable LOT OF GROUND on the corner of L street south and Eighth street east, in square 929, in the sixth ward; together with the improvements thereon, which are, one two-story Brick and one two-story Frame House, with 4 rooms in each, and a passage. The buildings have but recently undergone a thorough repair, and are in every respect in good order. Their contiguity to the Navy Yard, and their eligibility as a business stand, render it one of the most valuable pieces of property now for sale in this neighborhood. The corner building has a party convenience necessary for a storekeeper, such as ing has every convenience necessary for a storekeeper, such as shelving, drawers, &c. Title indisputable, and possession given immediately. Those disposed to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale are, one-half cash, the balance in equal payments of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with approved endorsed notes, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Immediately after the above, will be sold a variety of articles of Household Furniture, belonging to a gentleman about to leave this city.

C. F. & G. W. ELLIS, june 11—d3t

Circuit Court, March Term, 1836. Jacob Curtis,

John Carothers.

John Carothers.

N this case it is this 10th day of June, 1836, ruled by the Court that the defendant employ new counsel.

WM. BRENT, Clerk.

Z. COLLINS LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

OTICE TO TAX-PAYERS .-- Notice is hereb given to those persons charged with Taxes on the books of the Collector of the Fifth and Sixth Wards, that the time allowed for obtaining the deduction of 8 per cent. for promy t payment, from the taxes of the year 1835, will expire on the 15th of the present month; after which day no allowance will be made. Persons that are in arrears for taxes are requested to make anyment within a short time, or their property, will be advertise. payment within a short time, or their property will be advertised for the tax due on the same. It would be well also for those persons that are interested in lots assessed in the name of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Esq. to examine, and, if any be due, to

Carroll of Duddington, Esq. approximately pay the tax and save the expense.

GEORGE ADAMS, Sigh W. Collector Fifth and Sixth Wards

EPLY TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.—A Narrative of the Affair of Queenstown, in the war of 1812, with of the Affair of Queenstown, in the war of 1812, with a view of the strictures on that event, in a book entitled "Noces of the War of 1812," by Solomon Van Rensselaer.

For sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,

ROPOSALS will be received until the 18th instant, by the undersigned, commissioners for repairing the lower bridge over Rock creek. Persons wishing to contract will receive all necessary information in relation to the manner and materials of the work by making application to other of the materials of the work, by making application to either of the commissioners.

S. DRURY,

S. DRURY,
Commissioner 1st Ward.
THO. HOLTZMAN, F. B. PEYTON,

OST.—The finder of a Green Purse with a steel clasp containing a 20 dollar bill of the United States Bank, and about three dollars in silver, shall receive a reward and the thanks of the owner on leaving it with Mr. Parker, at his Gro-

OST.—A roll of notes, (either three \$20 and one \$50, or four \$20 and one \$50,) all of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, rolled up in a receipted tavern bill. A reward of Twenty and the state of the st y dollars will be given on the delivery of the above at the Bar iune 11-3t

OLTON'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to Constantinople and Athens, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. Navy, author of Ship and Shore. This day received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,

In the Athensum, Penn, Avenue,

Navy Agent's Office, Washington, June 6, 1836. 2000 BUSHELS RICHMOND COAL.
Proposals will be feerlyed at this office Proposals will be received at this office mtil the 25th instant, for twenty thousand bushels of Richmond coal, to be delivered at the navy yard in this city: one-third part Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully complied with, in addition to the bond given for the faithful performance of the contract.

ELIAS KANE. june 7

Coffice of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.

Washington, June 6, 1836.

OTICE.—The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio

Canal Company having failed to form a quorum for the

transaction of business this day, the meeting was adjourned

until Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. INGLE.

JOHN P. INGLE, Secretary of the meeting.

May 26, 1836.

May 26, 1836.

Will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 4th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. may 27—3tawtd

GEO. THOMAS, Cashier.

PATRIOTIC BANK, Washington, May 30, 1836.

N Election for twelve Directors will be holden at the Banking Honse, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. GEO. E. DYSON, may 30 wife Cashier.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Georgetown, May 30, 1836.

N Election for Twelve Directors of this Institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 4th July next, oetween the hours of ten and three cleans are supported by the best of the server but the server bu 'clock, agreeably to the charter.
may 31—td

J. I. STULL, Cashier.

FOR SALE.—The well-known tavern situated or the south side of 11th street, and immediately in front of the steamboat wharves, being 50 feet front on south G treet, and running north on 11th street 126 feet 4 inches. The ouse is well built in the modern style, containing 20 rooms, ex-lusive of a commodious back kitchen, with convenient and nitable out-buildings.

Also, a corner lot on square 353, situated on south E and 11th ts, fronting on south E 25 feet, and running back on 11th treet 90 feet.

The above valuable property is offered at private sale until the 20th day of June next, and if not sold will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder. The title indisputable.

june 7—ts JNO. E. FOULKES.

RANSPARENT SLATES, a new article.--Re ceived this day at Stationers' Hall, a few Transparent Slates, by the use of which children easily acquire a knowledge of trawing.

W. FISCHER.

a sure in announcing the receipt of the Pistol Knife, a new nvention of Mr. Eglen, of Georgia, for which he has obtained Also received for sale and rom the same manufactory.

(Tel.) Also received for sale a few of the celebrated Bowie Knives

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The last Packet this season.—The Brig UNCAS, Captain BOUSH, will sail as above about the 20th instant. Persons wishing to ship will please to make early application to

ARMFIELD, FRANKLIN, & Co.

TOCKS !!-FRANCIS DUGENT, Stock Manufacturer from Baltimore, respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington that he has arrived here with a splendid assortmen of Spring and Summer Stocks, of the latest and most approved patterns, and taken lodgings at Mr. Guista's, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite to Gadsby's Hotel, where he may be found until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and after 3 o'clock in the farenoon of each day in the week, Sunday excepted.

in be had for any where in this city, or in the District of Co ers' Hall, by the schooner President, a large quantity of best black and red Ink, in quart, pint, 8, 6, 4, and 2 ounce bottles. Also by the gallon, which will be furnished at New York wholesele prizes.

W. FISCHER. GUARD AND NECK CHAINS.--Just received good assortment of handsome Guard and Neck Chains, for

CASH FOR 500 NEGROES,

NCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices, in Cash, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter gome into the market.

FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD,

mar 8—d&ctf.

Alexandria. mar 8-d&ctf.

CRIMINAL CODE, by Edward Livingston.

Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, a System of Penal Law, consisting of—

A Code of Crimes and Punishments A Code of Procedure

A Code of Evidence A Code of Reform and Prison Discipline A Book of Definitions.

A Book of Definitions, repared by authority of the State of Louisiana, by Edward Livingston; containing, also, Preliminary and Introductory Reports o each. The whole comprised in one volume, for sale at the Vaverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, }
May 3d, 1836.

RDERED BY THE COURT, that Geo. W. Mar
riott, administrator of Thomas W. Hyde late of gail riott, administrator of Thomas W. Hyde, late of said count, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased' reditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published. week for six weeks, in some public newspaper published in the District of Columbia. P. CHEW, Register.

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

GEO. W. MARRIOTT

Administrator of W . Hy de ARMER'S Map of Michigan, and Farmer's Map of Ouisconsin, on a very large scale, (quite new,) exhibiting the land sections, &c. This morning received. For

YNHIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Prince George's coun-ing, Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas ewman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having aims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the ame, with the proper vouchers thereto, to the subscriber, reiding in Washington, D.C. on or before the 14th day of Novemer next; they will otherwise, by law, be excluded from all be-

may 12—law6w CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, immediately north of Bank of Washington.—The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which will be disposed of low for cash, or on accom-

Also, a good assortment of Mahogany, which will be sold low He has also for sale the celebrated Cabinet Sizing for manu-

Also, the English Patent Japan Varnish, which will not crack a scratch by exposure to the weather or heat.

N. B. Having had considerable experience as an undertaker, prepared at all times to attend funerals, june 4—1aw3w JAMES WILLIAMS.

IFE OF GENERAL HARRISON.—A Memoir of the public services of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, by James Hall: price 75 cents. PISHEY THOMPSON. On sale by EORGIA SCENES. Georgia Scenes, Characters, Insidents & in the first held

a native Georgian, \$1 25. For sale at P, THOMPSON'S, may 30

GOOD SITUATION AND BUSINESS ES
TABLISHMENT FOR SALE, in the village of Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland.—From considerations of family preference, I am desirous to change my residence. I therefore offer for sale my Dwelling and Store i this place, confessedly a very convenient, comfortable, and hand some establishment, all recently constructed, and tastefully arranged in modern style, with the necessary out-buildings, as appendages; the whole constituting a very desirable situation for a Merchaut or Tavern-keeper. Also, my Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of Goods, such as is usually kept in a country or village store, and is believed to be as well selected as any similar stock to be found in the country. It is not large

be but little doubt of its presenting inducements to any one not preoccupied in a profitable and permanent business. I will sell the whicle concern on terms so liberal, that no one disposed to purchase can object; or I may, if no sale is made before the full, rent the premises to a responsible and careful person, who would purchase the stock.

I invite persons disposed to purchase, to view for themselves, or write me on the subject, to whom I will promptly reply, and give the information that may be desired as to the terms, and other considerations connected with the proposed sale.

may 3—lawd&ctf

J. W. WARD, Piscataway.

LEXANDRIA FOUNDRY and STEAM EN-GINE MANUFACTORY.—Locomotive and Sta-tionary Engines, heavy Iron and Brass Castings, Church Bells, and Machinery of every kind. Gentlemen visiting Washington are invited to call and see the works.

THOMAS W. SMITH & Co. mar 4—eoly Alexandria, March

mar 4—eoly

Alexandria, March I.

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 tenance, and when questioned generally hangs his head. Hi clothing is probably the same as Willis's, and he may have a old gray great coat with a cape. It is probable these fellows may have obtained forged papers, and will endeavor to make their wa north; but as no search has been made for them, they may sti he 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.

Washington City, Jan 25—d&ctf

INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES NO. 11 South Instruction of Young Ladies, No. 11, South Charles street, Baltimore.—This Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities for instruction which may be derived from a numerous and literary community. The patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the young ladies who have left it are the surgest reladers of the are roung ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the ex

young ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the deportment of the pupils. To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French language, this institution offers peculiar advantages. It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Astronomy, History, Chronology, Mythology, Logic, Ethics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, French, Spanish, Music, Dancing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

The discipline of the Academy is mild, but firm and regular. The emulation of the pupils is excited by every gentle means, and their success is rewarded by an annual distribution of premiums.

visiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family. During recreation, they are under the superintend ence of one of their teachers.

TERMS.

Board and tuition, per annum, - Half boarders, tuition not included, -Day scholars, EXTRA CHARGES.

French, per annum, Spanish, Music, Drawing, and Dancing, at the Professors' charges.
Ordinary infirmary charges, not including Doctor's

fees,
Each scholar must be provided with bed and bedding, or pay \$10, if furnished by the institution. Washing, per annum, - 20 00 Boarders pay the current charges half yearly in advance

Day scholars quarterly.

Parents and guardians residing at a distance are required to

Parents and guardians residing at a distance are required to appoint a responsible agent in the city.

The vacation commences the Monday on or after the 25th of July, and lasts until the first Monday in September.

REFERENCES.—The Most Rev. Dr. Eccleston, the Rev. Dr. Deluol, the Rev. John J. Chance, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the Hon. R. B. Taney, Philip E. Thomas, W. E. George, Richard Caton, L. Wethered, T. Ellicott, James Howard, W. Woodville, Essis. Dr. Potter, Dr. Chatard, the Hon. B. Roman, and the Hon. Geo. A. Waggaman, of Louisiana, the Hon. W. Gaston, of North Carolina. arolina, L. A. Petray, of charleston, South Carolina.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and New Orlean Advertiser will insert the above advertisement once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this office. CANCER FARM FOR SALE.—The above farm con

tains about 1,200 acres of land, and lies on Bull Run, Prince William county, eight miles from Brentsville, the county town, and twenty-five from Alexandria. This land is enclosed with a and twenty-twe from Alexandria. This fand is enclosed with a good fence, and is divided into eight fields, six of which are used for agricultural purposes, and two as sheep-walks, a stock of upwards of three hundred having been profitably grazed on said fields. Clover has been successfully grown for ten years past on this farm, and but partially grazed, from which circumstance the said has become as completely interpretated with the said he seed has become so completely incorporated with the soil hat the expense of seed, and labor of sowing the same, have been almost entirely saved for several years past; only two bushels have been sown the present year, and yet there ar about two hundred acres well set in clover of this spring's growth More than two hundred acres of this tract are well adapted t More than two hundred acres of this tract are well adapted to timothy, seventy of which are well set, and are particularly beautiful and productive. The annual crop of grass will more than pay the interest of the purchase money for the whole tract. Lest it may appear from the above paragraph that the balance of the tract is worth nothing, I will state that there is a fair prospect for 1,500 bushels of wheat from the growing crop, and that the field now planting in corn is good for 400 barrels. The truth is, that the field for speculation in this section of country is wider than any other part of Virginia, and that lands may be had at lower prices.

lower prices.

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

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

ric terms of sale will be made interal; are years will be given to pay the money in, if required.

If this land be not disposed of before the month of August, it will be offered at public sale at Brentsville, on the first Monday of that month, that being court day.

may 7—d2wcp2m

R. T. MITCHELL.

TOTICE.—Letters of administration have been obtained o OTICE.—Letters of administration have been obtained on the real and personal estate of William Lambell, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscriber, on to John E. Foulkes, who is duly appointed my attorney and agent, on or before the first day of March next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SOPHIA LAMBELII, Executrix, input 3—3t

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

W, FISCHER. FITHERMOMETERS.—The largest assortment of Eng

EORGIA SCENES.—Georgia Scenes, Characters, Incidents, &c. in the first half century of the Republic, by sale, at Stationers' Hall, where an additional supply has just been received.

W. FISCHER. (Tel.)

GOOD SITUATION AND BUSINESS ES- DUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ES-TATE.—Under power of attorney from Saml. C. McPherson, Esq. of Charles county, Maryland, we will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 30th day of Junenext, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following very valuable property, to wit: The Farm on which Mr. McPherson lately resided, being about six miles north of Port Tobacco, and lying immediately on Port Tobacco run, containing about 500 acres of land of very fair quality, and very susceptible of improvement, with an excellent and comfortable dwelling, and every other improvement in buildings. comfortable dwelling, and every other improvement in buildings. The Farm lying about two miles north of Port Tobacco, on the same stream, known as the "Green Spring Farm," containing about 500 acres of very good land, and plentifully wooded, be sides two other small Farms or Tracts of Land lying in the same county. All of which will be sold on the following terms, to county. All of which will be sold on the following terms, wit: One-half of the purchase money on the day of sale, are the other half in twelve months thereafter, with interest frod date, and with approved security.

After which we will sell—

A few fine Milch Cows
1 pair of very fine Oxen

2 horses 1 very good second hand Barouche About 14,000 lbs, unstripped Tobacco 50 or 60 barrels Corn

A few fine Hogs
With the whole balance of unsold personal property of said
McPherson, after the sale of December last.
The latter property will be sold on a credit of only three
months. The sale of the whole property will be held at the ate residence of Mr. McPherson.

JNO. G. CHAPMAN,

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

DOUQUET GLASSES, etc.—Just received, a fe pairs of handsome Bouquet Stands and Optical Glasses, witwenty beautiful views; an amusing article, suitable for a certre table. For sale at Stationers' Hall.

ap 25 (Tel) W. FISCHER.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

O article of the kind has ever been offered the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has met with more general favor. The ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, bowels, liver, and spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructions, nausea, head-ach, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhæa, colic, jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart-burn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge to freely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, with BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS. those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, wi find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are highly efficacious and safe anti-bilious medicine. They seldom or ne ver produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

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

From the Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of Nor Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having for the last three years been intimately acquainte with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his profes sional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as Christian, gentleman, and experienced physician, entitles hit testimony, in regard to the use of his anti-dyspeptic pills, to the parties of the good elements. ntire confidence of the public. My experience of the good ecets of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their ement value, particularly in adding in impaired digestion and warning off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject of e necessity of using mercury in any form, besides bein holly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of m

Dr. Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used in my fully, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. umber of my friends who have been afflicted with dyspepsi number of my friends who have been affilicted with dyspepsia and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. With out the evidence I have received from others, my intimate know ledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and ional deductions, of which ne was not point which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

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

G. E. BADGER.

From the Hon. Richard Hines, late Member of Congres from the Tarboro' District. HERMITAGE, NEAR SPARTA, EDGECOMB COUNTY, ?

I was severely afflicted for several years with dyspepsia, jaundice, and general ill-health. I called in the aid of eminent physicians, and visited most of the mineral springs of celebrity in the United States, without any material benefit, until my case was thought to be hopeless. Being compelled in the winter of 1824 to spend some weeks in Raleigh, I consulted Dr. Beckwith, when he prescribed what is now known as "Beckwith, Anti-dyspeptic Pills," by the use of which I soon became mulbetter. I continued to take them for some months, until my health was entirely restored, to which they mainly contributed Another member of my family subsequently used them with like benefit and success. ke benefit and success

Having been many years well acquainted with Dr. Beckwith take pleasure in me ad intelligence, and of known and admitted science and skill in is profession, and in recommending his Anti-dyspeptic Pills as most valuable medicine to those afflicted with the diseases ave mentioned.

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

TODD & CO. Washington.

WM. GUNTON, do.
O. M. LINTHICUM, Georgetown WILLIAM STABLER, Alexandria

RUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Charle County Court sitting as a Court of Equity, passed at Marc term, 1836, in a cause wherein Sylvia Waters, administratrix of John Waters, was complainant, and Deborah Waters and other were defendants, the undersigned as trustee will offer at publisale at Mr. John Hughes's store, in Charles county, on Thursday, 30th day of June next, all those several tracts or parcels a land called Old Blandford Enlarged, and Charity, containing on hundred and ninety-one acres, more or less, and which was be queathed by a certain John C. Waters to his grandsons Arthuand Richard S. Waters. This land lies about two miles from queathed by a certain John C. Waters to his grandsons Arthur and Richard S. Waters. This land lies about two miles from Byantown, and near the road leading to Benedict. It produces fine tobacco, and is very desirable as a residence on account of its healthy location. It will be sold subject to the life estate of Deborah Waters. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the land previous to the day of sale.

Terms of sale: One-tenth of the purchase money cash; on the balance a credit of two and three years will be given, to be secured by bond with approved security.

On the payment of the purchase money the trustee is empow-

On the payment of the purchase money the trustee is empowered to execute a deed to the purchaser.

PETER W. CRAIN, Trustee,

THURSUANT to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company," and the several supplements thereto, we the subscribers, Commissioners duly appointed in pursuance thereof, hereby give notice that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company will be opened on Monday, the 13th day of June, inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to be open for the space of forty days next thereafter, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. at the places following. the space of forty days next thereafter, between the nours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. at the places following,

under the direction of Leonard Iglehart, Somerville Pinkney, and Alexander Randall, or some one of them.

At the Mechanics' Bank in the city of Baltimore, under the direction of John B. Morris, Daniel Cobb, and Wm. Marriott, or some one of them

some one of them.

At the counting-house of Robert Wright, in the village of Bladensburg, under the direction of Richard T. Lowndes, Robert Wright, and Nicholas Carroll Stephen, or some one of them.

And at the office of John Randall Hagner, in the city of Washington, under the direction of Francis S. Key, Roger C. Weightman, and John Pankl, Horan are consequently. man, and John Randall Hagner, or some one of them.

The charter requires one dollar to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, A. RANDALL, RICHARD T. LOWNDES, ROBERT WRIGHT, NICHOLAS C. STEPHEN, F. S. KEY, R. C. WEIGHTMAN, JOHN RANDALL HAGNER, JOHN B. MORRIS, DANIEL COBB, WM. H. MARRIOTT.

OTELER & DONN have just received, at their House Furnishing Warerooms, nearly opposite Gadsby's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenuc, (in addition to their former well-selected stock,) some handsome Sofas, Marble slab Sideboards and Dressing Bureaux.

Mahogany Chairs, spring seat Rocker Chairs, Gilt and mahogany frame Looking Glasses, &c. &c

To which they would invite the attention of persons furnishing their houses.

N. B. They are in daily expectation of a handsome assortment of Boston Rocker Chairs, fancy Wash Stands and Tables.
P. S. They still continue to manufacture Chairs of every description, to order.

DUCATION.—A Young Gentleman wishes to obtain a situation in a genteel family as a teacher. He is qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and also the English languages, Mathematics, Surveying, &c. &c. Ample testimonials of qualification and moral deportment can be given.

Any individual desirous of employing a teacher, by addressing a letter to A. B. Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va. will have it promptly attended to.

[In the country of the co

ISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WILLIAM S. BELT & BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, in any manner whatever, are requested to make immediate payment to EDWARD W. BELT, and all those having claims will present them to him for payment, he being alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

WM. S. BELT,
ED. W. BELT,

OCTOR MEADE'S FAMILY PRAYERS, and Sermon on Confirmation, by the same author, (Assistant Bishop of Virginia,) are just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, SUPERIOR WRITING PAPER. W. FISCHER

has just received an additional supply of 200 reams of best white and blue, wove and laid, cap, folio and quarto post Paper, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms at Stationers' Hall, TOTANY, DRAWING BOOKS, FLOWERS,

GARDENING, &c.

Perkins's Elements of Drawing and Flower Painting
The Art of Flower Painting, by an Artist
Young Ladies' Assistant in the art of Flower Drawing and

ngs omstock's Botany, Blake's Botany uttall's, Elliott's, Lindley's, Phelps', Torrey's omstock's Young Botanist

Lincoln's Botany Botany for Beginners, all containing very numerous en-

gravings
Language of Flowers, Flora's Dictionary
Florist's Manual
Books on Gardening and Agriculture, in great variety
Various works on silk and the silkworm, on the grape vine

Various works on silk and the sheworm, on the graph, and making of wine
Mowbray on Poultry, and a number of valuable works on horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and natural history as connected with husbandry
Fruits and Fruit Trees, &c. &c. far too numerous for any

advertisement

For sale in all cases at the lowest northern prices, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's hotel. TRANKLIN'S COMPLETE WORKS.—This day

ound and printed, with several engravings, and containing nuch matter not to be found in any former editi moirs written by himself, and continued by his grandson and others, price only \$7, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. PUBLIC OFFICES.

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

500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American manu

100 do Cap do
100 reams large Writing Paper, embracing Folio Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Superroyal,
100 reams best Envelope Paper
200 pounds do American Premium Wax
30 do do Irish do
20 do do Colored do

20 do do Colored
100 do do Wafers
50 gross do Lead Pencils, English and American
400 dozen pieces best Office Tape
60 do bottles Felt's Black Ink
20 do do do Red do
30 gallons Pischer's Jet do
80,000 Quills, from No. 10 to 80
15,000 Large Office Wafers
W. F. being the sole agent for the most extensive manufacturers in this country for Sealing Wax, Inks, Wafers, and
Quills, he will sell these at their wholesale prices, and all othe r
articles in his line will he sold at the lowest prices.

DONNETS.—Just received— 1 case English Straw, Greei

1 case English Straw, Grecian shape
1 do do do Cottage
1 do Dunstable, Grecian shape
1 do do Cottage Droop
2 do Tuscan
1 do Misses' Tuscan.
Also, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots suitable for the season.
3 cases Umbrellas and Parasols.
Having determined to remove to the West in the course of a few weeks, I shall sell my present stock, which is complete, at reduced prices; and respectfully request all persons indebted to me to make immediate payment.

WM. DOUGHERTY,
Penn. Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

Penn. Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
may 31-eo2w [Tel&Mir] NEW SONG.—Received, this day, a beautiful Song called "Nature's greatest beauty," written by Charles Olcott, Esq. of Ohio, and arranged for the piano forte by C. R.

may 16 TO LET.—Two convenient two story brick Houses in the immediate vicinity of the West Market. To punctual tenants the rent will be very low, and the

houses put in complete repair.

Apply to Mrs. Patterson, on I street, between 19th and 20th street, or the subscriber, on 7th street, near the General Post J. C. McKELDEN. mar 14-2awtf

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that application will be made to the next Congress of the United States of America, at their next session, for the renewal of a patent granted to Willard Earl, being a patent for a machine for sawing shingles, dated 28th day of December, 1822.

WILLARD FARL,

Of the County of Albany and State of New York. may 19-lamo3mo

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SPEECH OF MR. INGERSOLL, (OF PENNSYLVANIA, On the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications.

TUESDAY, MAY 24. The House having resolved into a Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications,

Mr. INGERSOLL spoke as follows: If I were to consult my own inclination alone, I would cheerfully yield the floor which has been awarded to me. The gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Hall,) who claims it with me, may rest assured that no one could have been better satisfied if he had chanced to gain the precedence than myself. But, being in the lists, I am bound to fight the battle of my constituents, at the hazard even of abusing the almost exhausted patience of the committee, and of disappointing or delaying those who hear me in the enjoyment which they have a right to expect, when I shall have finished the few remarks I have to make. After the several subjects of general interest involved in the discussion have been debated by so many gentlemen, and so much at length, I could scarcely hope, under any circumstances, to add materially to the stock of argument which has been accumulated. But, after a fatiguing session of many hours, I shall receive especial credit for the assurance that I ris with much reluctance to occupy even a small portion of th time which is still allotted to the present debate. Its hours I know, are numbered; and the sun, which is now going down in clouds, will not rise again until the labors of thi committee shall have closed.

Different measures are almost immediately before us, which are perpetually struggling for precedence; they are, in appearance, altogether dissimilar. A stranger, on a cursory, or even a careful examination, would scarcely deettrory, or even a careful examination, would scarcely detect any points of resemblance between them. Yet they are, in truth, closely, and, perhaps, inseparably united; dependent so far upon each other, that the result of any one of them cannot fail seriously to affect the rest; constituting, as they do, only parts of one comprehensive system, upon the due workings of which, in its entire and perfect character, were decreased to the state of t may depend the wholesome and vigorous condition of the whole body politic. A distribution of revenue among the States cannot be made, no matter how desirable it may be unless the necessary wants of the Government are firs supplied. The extent of funds which shall be applied by law to particular objects, must depend not only upon their own intrinsic merits, but upon a comparison of the urgency and importance of them with others of a national character; and, when these points are settled, it may be essentiall increased or diminished by the ability which exists to mak a due and useful expenditure of them during the present year. In determining, also, either upon distribution expenditure, it becomes a serious duty to inquire whether the requisite funds for either object are, in their nomina amount, ready at the call of the Government. Are the husbanded and improved with the care of the good and faithful servant? Or, like the talent committed to the fool ish servant, are they buried in useless inactivity? Or, still more inexcusably, are they like trusts betrayed by false stewards, perverted and abused to corrupt and wicked pur-

The bill immediately before us is to appropriate funds for fortifications. But it is impossible, in the most faithful attention to it, to lose sight of the proposal to divide among the States the proceeds of the public lands, or even the incidental question of a reference of that momentous subject, and to which committee it properly belongs. As much out of course would it be to separate from this direct inquiry the resolutions which have been introduced to permit a scrutiny into the state of the public funds; the security or peril in which they stand; the arrangements which have scrutiny into the state of the public funds; the security or peril in which they stand; the arrangements which have been made in adopting particular depositories; the inducements for such selections; and all the mysterious circumstances by which they are surrounded.

When any one of these cardinal measures has been formally before the House, it has been made the basis of broader discussion than its own mere provisions would seem absolutely to require. If the discussion has not extended beyond the various merits of them all co-incidents tended by the various merits of them all co-incidents.

tended beyond the various merits of them all, co-incidents of each other, as I have stated them to be, it has done no more than fulfil its correct and lawful office. Were it confined to narrower limits, it would be restricted far within the range of useful and, perhaps, of necessary argument.

The subject which claims and deserves chief attention is

awaiting its disposition here only in preliminary; it has passed the ordeal of the other branch of the Legislature and is before this House on the several propositions of reference. It proposes to divide the proceeds of the publicands among the several States, according to the ratio of representation, with the paternal and patriotic object of promoting internal improvement and general education. In giving it shape and direction, it should seem to be fair that its friends should exercise peculiar influence. Their objects are early consideration, and an opportunity, if it deserve it, for successful action. They ask no more. When it is matured, (and such they believe to be its present condition,) it must stand or fall according to its own merits; but they be seech you not to mar or maim it in its progress. Who there, really its friend, that desires a reference to one of the standing committees of the House? Who, that is opposed to it, will consent to its receiving at once the free discussion of a Committee of the Whole? A reference to the Committee of Ways and Means would insure an unfavorable report, or consign it to lasting oblivion. This inference is drawn, not, of course, from any thing that has occurred in the committee, but from the distinct avowal, on this floor, of the gentleman at the head of it-an avowa made, not as chairman, but merely in his individual character. If it be regarded as a party measure, such a reference would be an unfortunate one, although it would receive cordial (if feeble) support even there. Speaking for myself alone, and promising it, at all times, hearty and sincere, though unimportant assistance, I will say that a mea sure of deeper interest to the country—one better calculated to promote the true ends of government and law—the prosperity and happiness of the People—is not upon your calendar. It would be difficult to embady in It would be difficult to embody in any single proposition a larger or more prolific promise of present and of future good; a plan, purer in its conception, liable to fewer exceptions in its exercise and use, or more widely diffusive of blessings and benefits throughout the land. If the hostility of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cam-BRELENG) be of the character which he is supposed to have proclaimed, we should differ as widely as the branches of the alternative which his argument has presented. It was an alternative of peace or war. All the purposes of the proposed measure are pacific and prosperous; it contemplates and will promote universal happiness and peace—happiness, founded upon the utmost improvement and most plete development of the resources of nature and of art. and upon the wide-spread diffusion of them over every part of this extended republic, so that not an inch of ground shall escape their influence; founded, too, upon a moral

regulated and governed by a wisdom which universal education is calculated almost inevitably to inspire. An opposite system—the preferred system of the enemies of the measure—that which the gentleman deems an evil incom-parably less than a distribution of the revenue, is a scheme of universal wretchedness: it denies to the husbandman the product of his land, to the manufacturer the use of his loom; it forbids tranquillity to the intercourse of social life, and may embitter the purest cup of domestic bliss; it fills the truest heart with angry passions, and converts the smiling fields of plenty into a desert waste: "havoc, and spoil A succession of statements has been exhibited from the Treasury showing the actual amount of public moneys de-posited, and, in some instances at least, the manner in which they are disposed of or employed. Beyond these

elevation of the People, which cannot fail to be the co

quence of enlightening their understandings and purifying

their hearts. Peace, secured and rendered permanent by the power which these multiplied improvements will con-tribute to establish and confirm; and that power itself

points, the periodical reports are altogether unsatisfactory It is impossible that they should be otherwise. They prove at least, (if they exhibit nothing more,) that while the Go vernment, in not one of its various interests, is deriving any sort of benefit from the peculiar and embarrassing arrangement; that while favoritism may flourish, speculation grounds are the second of the rich, and patronage, in a long line of subordinate dependencies, may indulge its power and its pride, not an effort i made to wield the mighty enginery for the good of th People, or, so far as we know, to prevent the exercise of enormous and overgrown corruption. I do not speak corruption as applied to the Government in any of it branches. It is not necessary that it should be engendered there, to prove the bad effects of the pernicious system But the crop of evil consciences that may spring up unde the influence of nearly forty millions now scattered broad cast through the land, and swelling in rapid accumulatio into I know not how many millions more; the nature and the means of applying these corrupting objects to weak or venal minds, may become a scandal to the republic, although be innocent of all active agency, and even ignorant of the fact itself.

In the estimate or enumeration of sources from which the funds have been derived, a distinction is drawn between beyond the proposed distribution and threatened expendi-In the estimate or enumeration of sources from which

the deposites of the Treasurer of the United States and I those of other officers. If, by this, it be intended to express any thing more than an accidental derivation of them as to place or person, it is a distinction without a difference against which I would anxiously protest. It is an erro replete with mischief to suppose that moneys in the hands of subordinate or accounting officers are not moneys already belonging, in every useful sense, to the Treasury of the United States. It may not be very material here, but I take the liberty to notice it as not an uncommon error. The mistake arises from the want of due discrimination between the Treasury of the United States and the Trea sury Department, as an arm or organ of the Government Certain rules are adopted for the purpose of bringing unde certain rules are adopted for the purpose of bringing under the immediate view and efficient control of the proper de-partment a portion—composing, indeed, nearly the whole of the finances of the Government, but still only a portion of them. The remainder, comparatively small as it is, is expended before it reaches the Department, in certain sala-ries and minor incidents of office, and by the collectors of the customs largely in the payment of debentures. The mass is then brought into the great depository of the nation by a machinery which is rendered somewhat complicated by the extent of the country and the number of agents cmployed, but which rests upon principles as simple as the elements of mathematical science. None of it—not a far-thing—whether in the hands of the agents, or paid over by them, can be expended without an appropriation by law. The only difference is, that the lawful expenditures of the agents are made under previous appropriations, with out a warrant from the Secretary of the Treasury; where as the moneys which are properly the subject of such war rant are those which have been accounted for by the receivers as the surplus in their hands, and are drawn for in consequence of appropriations subsequently made. Both are alike public moneys. Both are within the clause of the Constitution which speaks of "appropriations made by law," but says nothing of a warrant; and both are therefore in the Treasury. I ask if a farthing of the money in a collector's hands could be disbursed, or employed, or used in any way, except as the law directs? Why not? Simply because the Constitution has forbidden it. But the Constitution has forbidden no such use, employment, or disbursement, except as to money in the treasury. It prohibits the drawing of it only "from the treasury." Then the term treasury, (which is used, I believe, but once in the Constitution,) applies to all funds belonging to ceivers as the surplus in their hands, and are drawn for i once in the Constitution,) applies to all funds belonging to the Government—to funds in the possession of the first recciver or elsewhere. The treasury is not this or that par-ticular place of deposite. It is not merely a stationary or locomotive strong box, in which the gold and silver of the nation is secured. It is not the vaults of a bank or the coffers of a capitalist. It is the present fixed right of immediate enjoyment vested in the Government, which, without precise locality or prolonged duration of movement, be-comes perfect in the Government the moment the fund has ceased to belong to the individual by whom it is paid. It recognises no intermediate stage of fiscal existence—no probationary or expiative purgatory. It admits no compro-mise of principle which would lead to an indulgence in fla-grant abuses. All the revenues of the Government might e perverted to the sordid purposes of the particular offi-er, who might become a trading usurer to the amount of aillions; or, which would be still worse, they might be millions; or, which would be still worse, they might be abused to the corrupt and venal purposes of a profligate ascendency, whenever such a one shall exist, and be base enough to avail itself of the opportunity: for all the resources of the nation must, in succession, pass through this dangerous channel. The extent of profligacy might become as unlimited as the temptation to a weak or vicious mind would be irresistible. No, sir; there is no second distinction between manage derived from the Trees. sound distinction between moneys derived from the Treaour and those derived from other officers. The receivers of public moneys may settle their accounts periodically or otherwise, as you will; its payment over, or absolute appropriation, without stop or period to the Government, in the proper sense of the word appropriation, must be a rule without any exception, or the purity of the republic is the hadow of a name.

That the subject of the augmented revenue requires legislation, is admitted by the bill on your table, which purports to regulate the deposite banks. That it requires early legislation, will not be denied by those who have earnestly made that bill a candidate for early favor and consideration. ideration. Insufficient as it must be regarded for its pro-essed purposes; coming into the House with all its imperfections on its head; it must, sooner or later, be taken up for consideration, and must then be supplied with its necessary improvements, (if it be susceptible of them,) in the course of its passage; or, possibly, it may be borne along in triumph on the car of the previous question, which alike silences all opposition and buries all amendments.

That the vast accumulation of money is an evil, will not ravely be contested, if the fact itself cannot be disproved t has resolved the doubt of Tacitus whether the gods in ger or in favor deny us wealth: opititi aut irati Dii negaverini, duvito." It was said ng ago, (and history and experience confirm the truth of he remark,) that those countries are seldom wise or pros-erous in which the precious metals are abundantly proced. The sage policy of the republic of Switzerland chibited the owners to explore the mines with which prohibited the owners to explore the mimes with which some of their mountains are said to abound. A purer and a richer tribute was produced by the hand of industry, prompted to exertion by the spirit of liberty which guided the ploughshare through their rugged precipices, and reaped the harvest on their almost barren sides. Wealth may be to nations, as we have the highest authority for believing it is comprising to individuals—a curse.

be to nations, as we have the highest authority for believing it is sometimes to individuals—a curse.

The great difficulty in the whole scheme, and in its shining and delusive results, is, that it is a mystery—an experimental mystery. It is a mystery perhaps to the Government, and certainly to the People. It hangs like a dark cloud over the destinies of the nation, embittering its enjoyments and darkening its hopes. It is not an answer to this mysuestimals for the the silvers. effection will dispel. They are not less real on that unt. Mankind is always influenced, to a greater or less degree, by something besides the sober reality. Panic may be itself the result of unnecessary or misjudging apprehen sion; but the consequences of it are any thing but imaginary and insignificant! The gorgon's head was more fata than the sword. Panic has been the prolific source of enormous mischief from the time at least when the host of Syria was overwhelmed before Samaria by the fancied noise of the horsemen and the chariots of Israel. At this very moment there exists, certainly in the Atlantic cities and probably in the interior of the country, an almost un recedented degree of pecuniary pressure, accompanied b in exaggerated state of prices both for real estate and th various conveniences of life. Labor is high, and yet money is scarce. An unnatural state of things like this can roceed only from extraordinary and unnatural causes. Capi talists stand aghast, and close their hands in fear. Specu lation usurps the place of well-regulated business, the or-

dinary channels of which are injuriously disturbed.

To prevent the continuance and recurrence of these evils early and, it should seem, permanent provision is necessary. An excess of revenue will, in all probability, exis in future; and it is unwise to apply only a temporary reli-to a mischief so enduring. Upwards of three hundred mi to a mischlet so enduring. Upwards of three nundred millions of acres of unappropriated lands are estimated still to exist within the States and Territories. There are seven hundred millions more beyond the Mississippi and Missouri. Many hundred years must elapse before emigration will convert into the abodes of civilized man a thought sand millions of acres of almost interminable solitudes With the most lavish and wasteful expenditures of the Go vernment in all its branches; with a departure at once fron both of the characteristic marks of the reign of Queen Eliza beth—economy and vigor, it is scarcely possible that the ordinary resources of the nation should not exceed its or linary wants and expenditures, leaving the proceeds of the ublic lands to distinct and specific appropriation. What curious comparison is exhibited between the expenses of he present day and those of 1789, when, in times of primitive simplicity, a little more than six hundred thousand dollars covered all the disbursements of the country—a sum less than three-fourths of the present expenditures of

Notwithstanding the urgent calls for distribution, we are constantly informed that the idea of a surplus revenue is delusive; that means enough are before us to absorb the prodigious mass. Where, and what are they? While estimate after estimate has been produced and proved in every way to show how erroneous is this suggestion, not a counter-calculation is exhibited, and the argument is contented to rest upon vague surmise and indefinite and sick ly anticipation. The evidence of every sense is to be dis trusted for the sake of a partisan theory. Faith was said of old to be able to remove mountains; but it is now magnified into an energy sufficient to disprove their actual and obvious existence. There is the mass of evil almost befor your eyes swelling in amount and mischief every hour. You are unable to reduce it, in fact, or by any probable or plausible conjecture. I will not go over calculations which plausible conjecture. I will not go over calculations which have been repeated many times. I adopt, with entire conidence, those presented yesterday by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Cushing,) in what he was content to call a mere business-speech, but which gave to business all the attractiveness of pleasure. The estimates exhibited by

ture combined. What is the consequence? the sturdiest enemies of distribution are unable or unwill ing to bring their creed to the test of arithmetic; they sub titute prophecy for calculation; they prefer conjecture to reality; they do not venture to say that there is not, but there will not be a fund for division. When pressed oput down the items that will absorb the mass, they fly to just down the items that win absorb the mass, they hy to items of fancy, which can scarcely be made the subjects of argument. They are compelled to infuse a large ingredient of very remote surmise even into their vague and improbable predictions. Passing from things at home, where extravagance, though vast, is not absolutely boundless, they suggest a possible condition abroad. A European war, which, at some uncertain day, may break out and involve the destinies of America in its consuming vortex or some other phantom, usurps the place of substance and reality. Never did an occasion exist when, in a state of peace, treasures were justly heaped together, and hoarde up to await the bare contingency of future war. Vexa-tious, and disreputable, and distressing as the disturbances on the Southwestern frontier undoubtedly are, I cannot gree that, with proper treatment, even now, they are su ciently formidable to interfere with the principle which I have thus advanced. In free Governments, at least, the ule is settled that measures to sustain warlike expedition and movements must, in the main, be resorted to whenever the emergency may chance to come. Existing resources must be cherished and improved. But to dry up the foun-tain, in order that it may reserve its streams for the uses o tanh, in order that it may reserve its streams to the desc of futurity, would be to leave the present race without enjoyment, and to deprive posterity of hope. Miserable would be the condition of that People that, from a sickly fear of undefined danger—a feeling the most degrading that can curse our nature—should burden themselves with exactions and restraints, should deny themselves suitable expenditure of the conditions are restraints. enditures and enjoyments, because a lurid star might ha pen to glimmer in the imagination of some feeble-minded statesmen. They would resemble only the individual who, in the full possession of robust and vigorous health, but incapable of appreciating or enjoying it, should deny to appetite its necessary food, and minister to a wholesome constitution the nostrums of disease, until he should become the proof of a prepostarous and perpicious empiricism the prey of a preposterous and pernicious empiricism.

Loans are resorted to when they are required by necessi-

y. No statesman believes that he can carry on war with-There is no danger of disappointment in the hope of realizing them, unless the country, in its ordinary course, has been impoverished by withholding from it its natural and proper supplies. Money is the sinews of war, but it is the free-will offering of the open right hand of peace. It is the fertilizing spirit which gives life, and vigor and activity to all things; and it cannot be withheld excep with the effect of present suffering and future imbedility.

A happier thought than the distribution at least of th

proceeds of the public lands has seldom been conceived. econciles the highest attainable practical good with the trictest construction of the Constitution. I should feel n necessity, for myself, to recur to this intermediate agence ull well that proud and honorable feelings unite with sour nd enlightened judgments in requiring it; and the peculia mode of reaching the object, which is itself free from reasonable objection, is rendered indispensable. If, through such fair and legitimate arrangements, the whole countrican be brought to harmonize in one general sense of con urring approbation, how full of benefits and blessings

the proceeding!

When the purposes of the General Government are fully supplied, it is best that its connexion with the disbursement of the public revenues should cease. It is the true policy of the Constitution that the National Government should be s seldom as possible seen and felt; that, in all external reations, it should present the formidable aspect of power and the means of prosperous and successful intercours vith foreign nations; but that at home even the benefits which it sheds upon its own citizens should be experienced as nature receives, and prospers under the influence of, her refreshing dews, while the sources from which they flow are imperceptible. The organization of the Governmen loes not even contemplate a *Home* Department, which ne cessarily exists as a branch of the different European systems. It exhibits in prominent relief a Bureau of Foreig Affairs as a principal agent, resting upon military and naval departments as its pillars. If, when thus unseen in the direct performance of its domestic duties, it can realize all the wished-for results, without threat of danger to the liveliest sensibilities, without a suspicion of usurpation or encroachment; if it can maintain its dignified bearing and success ful intercourse with foreign nations, and at the same moment "scatter plenty o'er a smiling land," the system is as Were I the warmest personal friend of the President, would wish him no richer consolation, no happier subject for reflection in the calm evening of his lengthened day than a belief that his recommendation had been the parent of this most salutary scheme. It would be less perishable than a laurel crown. Were I the warmest of he boilties with the state of the boilties with the state of the boilties it as the brightest ornament of the public career. It would be more ennobling than a hundred state of the state of t red victories. A whole country made fair, and che

and prosperous-a whole people educated, enlightened, and and prosperous—a whole people educated, enlightened, and refined—are peaceful monuments of enduring strength and grandeur, surpassing those of the triumphal arch erected on the sufferings of thousands of the human family.

Whenever the period has arrived at which distribution can be made without interfering with the paramount necessities of the nation, it can justly be withheld no longer. By the cessions of the several members of the Confederation of their lands, the United States became not a mere

proprietor, but a trustee. They received the lands in trust for purposes of general good, for the use and benefit of all the States. How much might be realized from this great trust in the long course of aftertime, or how long its products would be required for purposes merely national, was not foreseen or fancied. It would depend upon many circumstances, and chiefly upon the rapid growth of populational states. to this unquestionable fact, that the evils under which the People suffer are the result of a panic, which time and cool sorbing the private lands in their own limits, would send forth a host of hardy emigrants as vilderness. As long as the products of their purchases were necessary to replenish the general treasury, they could not be applied to other purposes. They would not be, and they were not, disturbed. These other purposes were necessarily postponed for such as were primary and were essential. But when the objects of absolute and pre-iminary use should be fully satisfied, and the sales of land should yield only an unprofitable and dangerous superfluity; and yet when they could not be intermitted withou ecking the progress of useful emigration, or be reduced n price without violating pledges of the strongest implication, and plunging in ruin a countless extent of private in terests-the ceded lands must return in prolific plenty t the people, for whom they were always designed, and t whose uses, directly or indirectly, they ever have been, and I trust ever will be, sacredly devoted. It matters not what is the practicable shape they may assume. The prosperit of the Union is essential to the well-being of the States That being secured by an appropriation of all that it requires, the States themselves will receive and dispose of, directly for themselves, the funds which their own grants have created. The trust was not confined to purposes of war or peace. It was not limited by any futile attempts at preternatural anticipation. Its products were to be applied as circumstances, regulated only by our own energies, encouraged by the smiles of Providence, might require. The Constitution was wisely confined to the provision of means for creating revenue. It conferred upon the proper department in the distribution of powers—the Legisla ture—an authority to lay and collect taxes, duties, in posts, and excises; but it provided no rule for the disposi tion of excessive wealth. In the absence of constitutional provisions, we have been turned by gentlemen to the artiles of confederation, as the true interpreter of the grants by the States. The search is, if possible, still more unprofitable there. Why should it not be so? That instru-ment, as well as its successor, (the Constitution,) was the offspring of a representation considerably wider than that of the People from whom the lands were derived. To have ermitted it to control the grants themselves, which upo well-established principles can, if they please, alone regulate what they cede, would be illegal and unjust. The jects of the trust must be looked for only in the language d spirit of the grants, and in the fitness and propriety things. Besides, it would be difficult to conceive how an earlier could be the corollary of a later instrument; how a onfederation formed on the 9th of July, 1778, could be de signed as the commentary upon a series of cessions to which t was long anterior; the first of them not having taken place until the 1st of March, 1781, and the last until the 24th of April, 1802. As must inevitably be the case there is not a word in the articles of confederation which

> nent of the several grants. If there be no excuse in positive prohibition; in implied or express devotion to other objects, or in necessary use for the money elsewhere, (any one of which would be clearly paramount,) what reason can be offered for with holding from the People their obvious and acknowledged ght? Who can justify a postponement that would thus ecome unnatural? With these sources of prosperity at hand, the nation may advance, in the short space o months, to a situation which, under other circumstances in centuries it might not reach; yet the bright prospect is to be destroyed, and the long-cherished hope of the nation is to be still deferred, while the desired object is almost

bears upon the question, or can be tortured into an expo

a subtle scruple, or the indulgence of an idle fear.

As it is admitted that the distribution so ardently desired

has thus far been postponed to the actual wants of the Government, it is conceded now that these, so far as they are reasonable, shall be first supplied. Look to the fixed objects of appropriation. Throw in the contingencies, or linary and extraordinary. Let them neither be dinary and extraordinary. Let them nether be exaggerated nor stinted. Before you come to the work of expenditure, agree to a division of the surplus that shall remain; and we will cordially unite with you in liberal expenditures, if they are not positively extravagant and unjust. The appropriation bill for fortifications is a liberal one. It was reported at a time when I am sure there was the strongest disresition to make it so. Speaking as a more

strongest disposition to make it so. Speaking as a mem ber of the committee which reported it, I believe there wa scarcely any thing within the compass of a richly endowed treasury, which would consist with other equally important arrangements, that would not cheerfully have been devoted to the necessary defence, and even warlike preparations of the country. If a proposal to inquire into the expediency of increasing the navy was not equally acceptable it was because it did not subrace a more comprehenable, it was because it did not embrace a more comprehensive and vigorous plan of general protection; because, by far the larger part of the navy, although in one sense already existing, was yet to be made available, before increase could be properly or usefully applied to it; and because all other defences were fearfully and shamefully defective The bill now before us was reported on the 29th of De cember, at a moment when the pacific relations of the country were suspended by a single thread. The supplemental message of the President appeared on the 18th o January, bearing date the 15th of the month, recommend ing a prohibition of French products, and of the entry of French vessels into our ports. On the 23d of January a bill, precisely such as seemed desirable, was reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Its object was not t increase the navy to the extent of a single plank. Such proposition would have been, during a moment of serious exigency, both useless and impracticable. It proposed merely the appropriation of a sufficient sum (in blank) to complete the vessels building, to repair and equip for sea those in ordinary, and to procure materials for rebuilding those for which partial appropriations had before been made. All of these objects were attainable. The mediation of Great Britain did not reach us until the 8th of Fe bruary, about a fortnight afterwards. Under such circum stances, and with a pressure so extreme, it might natural by be supposed that the call was at least as large then as it ought to be now. It contemplates, in its original shape, expenditures for its especial objects, amounting to something less than \$2,000,000. A corresponding bill, which was passed on the 30th of June, 1834, called for only \$870,594. A single amendment has been offered, asking for \$700,000 more. The original bill and this amendment combined do not hear any great dispreportion to the call combined, do not bear any great disproportion to the call in 1834; as it will be borne in mind that, for causes to which personally I am a stranger, there was no appropriation to these objects in 1835. Although, for reasons no exactly similar to those which existed at the end of the year, I would not be indisposed to adopt the items of the bill, and the amendment too, if they can be usefully ex-pended during the current year. They will at least relieve the plethoric treasury of a portion of its load. I am not at liberty to applaud the skill in strategy which the amend-ment would have indicated, but for the declaration of the mover of it, that he disbelieves in the existence of a redun-

dant revenue. For the navy I would go much further. Few can doubt that when this nation disregards its maritime interests, it will forget its truest friend in peace, its most efficient chair pion in war, its proudest ornament at all times. It will turn aside from the high behests of Heaven, which has committed to it the protection of a coast, the vast extent of which proclaims the guardianship it requires; and a population, whose daring qualities fit them especially for the perils of the sea, and whose intense activity never can be satisfied except with the opportunity of penetrating into every corner of the globe. Navy yards, docks, and convenie bors, are objects of primary importance, as they are the po-sitions in which this favorite limb of our gigantic system can occasionally repose. It is a limb which cannot be touched amiss without making every nerve in the great body itself to thrill, every artery to swell, every pulse to beat in redoubled quickness. The number and position of these navy stations, as they now exist, (except, of course that of Pensacola,) and the absence of them where they do not, are points of policy much earlier in their origin than that of the present administration. At a period which, in these degenerate and distracted times, we are in the habit of looking back to, historically, as the golden age of the republic, all of them were selected. Even that period of comparative brightness had its cloudy days; and what period of individual or national existence is without them? During the very month when this measure was adopted, the boldest, and, for a time, the most unpopular, act of the first administration was taken—that of sending Mr. Jay as Envoy to England; and thus preserving, as an efficient navy will be the means of preserving, the happy neutrality of the country.

These events occurred in the time of General Washing.

ton, who, though himself a Virginian, and like every other child of that magna mater virum, justly proud of his maternity, was as little likely to be influenced by sectional feelings as any of his countrymen. He certainly had no especial predilections for the North, or any disposition to disparage or postpone the Southern portion of his country. Under his auspices, and by his personal direction, as communicated by the Secretary of War, long before a Navy Department existed, the selection was made. After careful re-examination, the selections thus made were confirmed by a succeeding administration; and the positions have been practically approved by every administration which followton, who, though himself a Virginian, and like every other oractically approved by every administration which followed, to the present time, including a period of more than forty years. Thus, after deliberate selection and repeated ap proval, after receiving the sanction of well-tried experience and protracted time, it requires little argument to prove that a change ought not to be made without great deliberation be considered as supporting the policy of this administra-tion, or the especial policy of any individual, but that system which is to be regarded as the settled policy of the republic All the institutions of the country, resting upon a basis broader and deeper still, might as well be identified with and necessary, and, it may be, reluctant adoption of them should make them in any respect its own. We do not emshould make them in any respect its own. brace the principles or sustain the policy of the administra

tion. If it has adopted and is sustaining ours in any parti-culars, it is no reason for our abandoning that which, long before the existence of the present administration, became In the selection of positions for any of the works of national utility, or of protection from the wars of the ele-ments or man, no preference can or ought to be given to one portion of the coast or country, unless that preference is already pointed out by Nature, and circumstances that are beyond control. To submit to the awards of Providence is not to make a preference. It is scarcely to create an equality. You avail yourself of local advantages, or supply local wants, where it is practicable to do so, withou interfering with the Constitution, or the just and equal distribution of public benefits wherever they can be bestowed. In a well-regulated system, funds are disbursed where they are required, and where they can be made available; and no proper judgment can expect that, because they have been expended where they are required, they should be thrown away where they are not. If Philadelphia happens to be placed not far from the head of tide-waters of a long and difficult navigation, at the entrance of which into the broad ocean a climate is found, under the auspices of which the ancients would have said the cave of Æolus was dug, more than a million is expended upon a breakwater. Yet you still leave the harbor inferior to those of the accessible cities of the North, or of the more genial climate of the South. Upon these nothing would be expended for similar works, in order to create a mere equality in theory where there is no practical preference postponement. Fortifications and other like measures of defence, to prevent and repel encroachments from the ocean or territorial neighbors, are resorted to on the sea-girt or land-encircled borders of the country. A happy exemption from similar perils obviates the call for such provision for the rising capitals of the interior. Light-houses, an piers, and harbors, and even Indian agencies, and all the muniments of war, and appliances of peaceful preparation are provided where congruity and the fitness of things require them; but they would be idle and unprofitable ex penditures elsewhere.

Several gentlemen, in the course of recent discussions, have placed (I think deservedly) at the head of the list of objects of merited expenditure and regard, our imperfectly constituted navy. Is it not worthy of protection? I am not proclaiming its eulogium. Let its own unvarnished history speak, and interest alone, without borrowing for it a single ray of well-earned glory, will confirm the policy. When the first few ships sailed which still bear their flag with honor into every sea, the beneficial effect upon the commerce of the country, and consequently upon its general prosperity, was immediate and unquestionable. Insurance, at that time extravagantly high, fell at once one-hal on voyages to China and the East Indies, and to other dent's message which relates to a naval establishment, es- 1 very menial service of a by-word and a reproach

within its tantalized grasp, and all for the employment of I timate the saving on different objects at seven and a half I per cent, and the effect is wonderful They estimate the exports and imports, for

one year at \$100,000,000 Vessels employed in foreign trade, Coasters and fishermen, 7,178,76 \$134,305,160

Of which, seven and a half per cent. saved on the first two items, and one per cent. on the last, amount to \$9,578,517 60 And the annual expense of the existing

Making a pecuniary gain of

"Timely disbursements to provide for danger," said General Washington, "frequently prevent much greated disbursements to repel it." A suitable marine was not pos sessed before the war upon our trade was begun by the two great belligerent nations, who vied with each other, not nore in their mighty struggles for supremacy, than in the ruthless violation of neutral rights. It was well remarked by the Secretary of the Navy, in his communication to a committee of this House, at the close of the year 1798 that if it had been, we should not have lost, by deprede tions on our trade, four times the sum necessary to create and maintain it during the whole time the war had existed in Europe. He adds, with prophetic spirit: "If we do not profit by experience, and put ourselves in a situation to resent insult and punish aggression, nothing is more likely than that in less than half a dozen years another occasion may be presented for a repetition of the same mortifying observation." The mortifying observation was repeate The mortifying observation was repeated It was repeated for more than thirty years absolutely in vain. At the expiration of a still longer period, the nation was on the eve of a war of countless expenditure of blood and treasure, to recover (as was supposed) amends of re prisals for withholding the payment of about one-half o the principal sum, for the payment of which a slow promise had at length been wrung. What a world of loss and trouble had been saved by a recourse to early and honora-

ble and glorious prevention! To meet the objects of the country, actual increase in the number of vessels is not so immediately necessary as a vigorous use of those which already exist in completion or in progress. Put into the water what we are furnished with n paper, and the interest and honor of the nation will not be held lightly in any quarter of the globe. The great Frederick of Prussia once declared that, without a hundre ships of the line, and a hundred thousand sailors, a natio ought not to expose itself upon the ocean. He misjudged Thirteen ships of the line—all of them of majestic pro portions, and most of them of stubborn stuff; one of them, as she is familiarly called, the largest ship in the world; fourteen frigates of the first class, (only three of which are on the ocean, and others of them are unfit for sea service; two frigates of the second class, and fifteen sloops of war pesides smaller vessels and steamboats, would present, in condition, a squadron of four and forty hearts of oak f which, when equipped and manned, and bristling with primidable armaments, and spreading their white wings and boldly careering on the deep, any crowned head in Christendom might well be proud. Hundreds of gallan officers stand straining in the slips, anxious for employment and promotion. Thousands of swelling bosoms are panting for their places, whenever they shall be rendered vacant by the budding honors of those whom they are hoping

I say not a word of preparing for war in time of peace although there is certainly a position which is desirable for every nation, where, in the words of the first President o these United States, it "may choose peace or war, as interest, guided by justice, shall counsel." The true object of every preparation is, the maintenance of an honorable and prosperous peace. Peace is the natural condition of man ind: it is the condition of true dignity and real usefulness That nation which will not preserve it while it can, mus be predisposed, like the ancient Carthaginians, to sacrific its children to idols. By self-respect at all times careful naintained, and a readiness, not ostentatiously exhibited o enforce respect from others who are disposed to with

Among the important measures almost immediately be-ore us, I have adverted to the one of proposed investigaion and scrutiny into the condition of the public money n the deposite banks. A considerable time ago, inquirie suggested in debate, which were then made the topics of consideration and remark. I am the rather induced to consideration and remark. I am the rather induced to urge the right of such inquiries, because of the authority which was then imputed to the mere suggestions of the heads of particular bureaus. Granting, for the argument's sake, all the ability, experience, diligence, and skill which were claimed for them, can the existence of all those qualities close the book in which our duties are written, or make the measure of our performance of them full? I join issue with the argument which would create or shift a burden of proof as to the property or full-likility of a comment. den of proof as to the propriety or fallibility of a communication the moment it is made. Were it so, a Secretary would have nothing to do but close his lips to explanations and the wildest estimates that folly ever framed become ir evocable law, as disproof may be impracticable, because i depends upon the very information that is thus withheld. The condition of this body would resemble the occasional state of the by-gone parliaments of France, which, in the presence of an absolute monarch, reposing literally on his bed of power, miscalled his "bed of justice," registered his decrees in abject and inevitable submission to his will.

The little experience I have had in legislation informs me that practice is quite at variance with this presumption of infallicities.

of infallibility on the part of executive officers, indepely of all questions as to their intelligence or worth. Inqui ies are made, and explanations are called for, in all in stances when the members of committees are not satisfied for themselves. Similar results await similar duties in the House. No where is the nullius addictus jurare rule of may be formed and exercised, partially, at least, by faith; but the true performance of legislative duties is, or ought to be, the consequence of sight alone. Push the suggestion home, and observe to what pernicious consequences to what false inferences, it will lead. If the sayings of the Departments are binding, their doings ought to be equally infallible. Everything past and present is to be recardly infallible. Everything, past and present, is to be regarded as in a condition of perfect security; all our relations are prosperous, because it is the duty of the Executive to kee them so! At least, concentrating in itself the details of universal agency, placed on an eminence that it may sur vey the whole surrounding hemisphere, it should mark very rising vapor, perceive every distant cloud, and foretel he coming storm; or leave the nation assured that an unclouded sky extends to the utmost limits of the vast horizon that every where surrounds it. Have the sentinels on the watchtower discharged these duties faithfully? Is the country provided with all it should desire? Has nothing mischievous been done, or nothing good omitted to be lone? Has nothing been lost, or put in jeopardy, that vi ilance might have guarded against, or precaution saved On these occasions, when this legislative tribunal sits in solemn judgment to consider the state of the Union, it seems to be usual to look behind us, and around us, and efore us, and to gather together all that may gild or tarnish the recollection of the past, or cheer or darken our future destiny. What part, then, of your national preparations, either for peace or war, is in the condition of which you could venture to be proud? Come with me along the whole line of seacoast from Maine to Florida, from the confines of Canada to the debatable limits of Mexico. Will the eye of doating confidence itself slumber over the numerous de-fenceless and dismantled fortifications—the dust and ashes which remain to mark the place where stood at least one feeble tower of defence—the crumbling ruins of I know not how many more? The whole lengthened line is naked and defenceless, either from the want of provision of permanent objects of reliance, or from an omission to supply the replenishments which time and accident require. All of ne southern shore-every inch of it-according to the ac knowledgment of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has been "shamefully neglected" in the artic even of navy yards, to say nothing of more important provisions for a time of need. I take for the argument his better knowledge, instead and in preference to my own in-ferences, founded, it seems, on a fallacious confidence, at least to this extent. I had supposed, in undoubting trust, that suitable stations did not exist in that quarter; that the depth of water was not sufficient; or that some other over-ruling cause Lad forbidden the attempt; and not that the providence of God had been shamefully neglected, or that it was disgracefully thwarted by the want of providence of

But the stations that exist, are they supplied: have they men, or have they armaments? Could a salute have been fired if the harbinger of glad tidings had chanced, on a late occasion, to spread his white banner in the view of almost any one of them? I speak not at all of warlike pre-parations, but of those which become the piping times of peace. It was long since known to the Finance Committee of this House, (although then wisely communicated by the Department almost in sacred confidence, lest mischie might happen from its publication,) that scarcely a gun or places in proportion. A committee of this House, reporting, on the 17th January, 1799, on that part of the Presi-

Your naval preparations: are they essentially efficient and mature? I will not repeat the defects in maritime arrangement, with the complaints of which the whole country undoubtedly resounds, from careless contracts, up to the defective (because not understood) discipline which ought to bind together the component parts of this interesting and powerful machine. But your sloops of war: do they maintain the gallant bearing, the proud supremacy in swiftness and in strength, in grace and beauty of proportion, in fitness for all their duties, which were once accorded to them in every sea? Your officers: are they encouraged and kept in heart by becoming selections and employments that would heart by becoming selections and employments that would serve as the reward of merit and the crown of zeal? Are their ardent sensibilities fanned with the hope of seasona ble promotion; or are the wisest and the weakest heads suffered alike to grow gray in situations of subordinate rank?

rank?
Your public moneys—but I forbear to press the inquiry here. Clouds and darkness rest upon them.
Your Western and Southwestern frontier: has it been guarded against the attacks of murderous savages? Are the properties and the lives of the citizens, and have they have greened to no mischiefs. been exposed to no unnecessary ravages—to no mischieis that could have been foreseen and avoided? Have treaties peen regarded on our side; and has not the fulfilment of them been unduly exacted upon theirs? It is no longer unknown to any who have chosen to inquire, that intimations of the approaching storm were given again and again, and were as often disregarded. As long ago as March, 1835, from the highest official sources, cautions were compunicated again, municated against attempts to enforce against the Seminole tribe a doubtful treaty; or, if it should be intended to be enforced, that competent means should be at hand to induce submission, or it would end in the butchery of these poor savages. Every precaution was omitted; and every pre diction was verified, except that the expected victims be

diction was verified, except that the expected victims became the ministers of the sacrifice.

These inquiries and suggestions are not made in the way of unnecessary reproach, but with a view to unite in preparing to meet and breast the coming wave which more than threatens to swell and break on our borders, from the Gulf of Mexico, all along perhaps to Lake Superior. Nothing is so contagious as the zeal derived from victory. It is especially so among those with whom success was probably altogether unexpected, and among whom not to be defeated is to overcome.

lefeated is to overcome. defeated is to overcome.

Depend upon it, there is no error in a popular Government half so fatal, no delusion so bewitching, and yet so likely to betray, as a blind confidence in those who happen for the time to rule. A burden of undoubting faith in he infallibility of a Government, and the necessity of dis proving it when the means of so doing are withheld, would resemble the slavery of the victims of that bondage which ound them to a task which was rendered imp y the absence of the materials with which it was to be performed.

An honorable gentleman complained the other day that we were hurried into repeated expenditures for hostilities of which no record could be found. The traveller passing over those deserted fields will find a mournful record o lood and ashes: farms destroyed-houses burnt or pillag ed—inhabitants driven off or slain. An Indian warfar admits of none of the ordinary records in which are inscrib ed the causes of the hostilities of civilized man. No warning herald's voice proclaims the intended invasion, which is announced only by the war-whoop that accompanies it. The death-dealing tomahawk is substituted for the herald's spear. The manifesto that proclaims the catalogue of wrongs which are about to be avenged, is written only on the tablets of bleeding human hearts.

These disasters have come upon our borders without being met by competent preparation and successful resistance. Still, in a conflict between placing disbursements in the hands of those whom I did not contribute to elevate to high places, on the one hand, and seeing the country suffer from the want of them on the other, I cannot hesitate. Patronage may be abused for a season, and we may mourn over the abuse of it; but the energies of patriotism will rise above the most untoward temporary influences. These are, it is hoped, but domestic vapors, which the next sun's rays may dissolve or dissipate; while a stain upon the honor or interests of the country may be indelible. In the preparations that are made for continuing peace or contin-gent war—in all that is hoped for, and all that is feared, the lessons of true wisdom and universal experience teach us that we be true to ourselves. Whatever is necessary to protect the citizen, to defend the country-whether the foe prowl in the forest or move upon the deep—must be provided, cost what it may. The fairest claims on foreign Powers, the soundest arguments that can sustain them, are disregarded among nations unless they are backed by washington, "than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard." It is the happy and sagacious thought of a writer on the military policy of Great Britain, who thinks scarcely loss like a statesman than a soldier, that, whatever might have been the case in the golden age, Astræa has never since been acknowledged upon earth, when she has forgotten to bring along with her her great along with her her sword.

ARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm upon which he resides, lying partly in Loudoun and partly in Fairax counties, adjoining Sudley Farm; containing ton and Alexandria Turnpike Road. About one-half of this ract is cleared, and the remainder well timbered. There is upon it a dwelling house, with the customary buildings and conveniences, an excellent young orchard, &c. It is, in every way, calculated for a grazing farm, being well adapted to grass, and remarkably well watered. By the use of plaster and clover, which have been tried upon it with complete success, it is capable of being made a first-rate farm. The terms will be accommodation

commodating. Also,
A tract of about 800 acres, lying in the county of Richmond,
upon which there are extensive beds of marl.
Apply to the subscriber, at his residence, or by letter directed
to him at Groveton Post Office, Prince William county, Va., or

to John E. Frost, Esq., Washington city.

june 14—eolm WM. FITZHUGH CARTER. In Charles County Court, as a Court of Equity-June Term, 1836.

James Weems, administrator of Sutton J. Weems,

James Weems, administrator of Sutton J. Weems,

13. Weems, executor of John Weems.

14. James J. Weems, executor of John Weems.

15. James J. Weems, executor of John Weems.

16. James J. Weems, executor of John Weems obtained from the Orphans' Court of Calvert County letters of administration upon the estate of Locke Weems, of said county, deceased. That the said Sutton J. Weems proceeded in the settlement of said estate by the passage of three administration accounts, and that, not knowing the precise situation of said estate, he made payments and advancements to the heirs and representatives of the said Locke Weems, deceased, and amongst others to John Weems, of Charles County, to the amount of nine hundred dollars. That the said Sutton J. Weems having since died, without having effected a final settlement of said estate. said Locke Weems, was fourteen hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-eight cents. That the representatives of said Locke Weems were, Sutton J. Weems, Mary Ireland, John Weems, late of Charles County, deceased, David Weems's children, and William Weems's children. The bill charges that the said Sutton J. Weems, administrator of the said Locke Weems, overpaid to the said John Weems, of the estate of the said Locke Weems, to which the said John was entitled, the full sum of six hundred and seven dollars, with interest. No part of which hath ever been refunded. That the complainant hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Calvert County letters of administration upon the estate of the said Sutton J. Weems, deceased. That the said John Weems has since died, having first made his last will and testament, by which he constituted and appointed the said James J. Weems his executor; and that the said James J. Weems in pursuance thereof, obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County letters testamentary upon the estate of the said John Weems, deceased. That the said John Weems left a large personal estate sufficient to pay all his debts and liabilities, which came into the hands and possession of the said abilities, which came into the hands and possession of the said James J. Weems, executor, as aforesaid. That the said James J. Weems, executor, as aforesaid, has removed, and now resides without the limits of this State, and has never made any settlement of said John Weems's estate. The object of the bill is to recover from the said James J. Weems, executor of the said John Weems, the amount of money overpaid by the said Sutton J. Weems, administrator of said Locke Weems, to the said John Weems, in his lifetime, of the estate of the said Locke Weems, to which the said John Weems was entitled, and prays

We'ms, to which the said John Weems was entitled, and prays that the amount so overpaid be decreed to the said complainant, administrator of the said Sutton J. Weems, and for an order of publication, warning the said defendant of the filing and object of this bill. Whereupon, it is, this seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, ordered, adjudged, and decreed by Charles County Court as a Court of Equity, that the said James J. Weems, executor of the said John Weems, be and appear before this Court, either in person or by solicitor, on or before the third Monday in November next, and answer the several allegations in said complainant's bill, and show cause, if any, why a ning Monday in November next, and answer the several allega-ions in said complainant's bill, and show cause, if any, why a lecree shall not pass as prayed by said bill, or the same, and every part thereof, may be taken pro confesso. Provided a copy if this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia, the first insertion whereof shall be at least four months before the

aid third Monday in November next.

True copy—Test: JOHN BARNES, Clerk of Charles County Court, IN SENATE.

Mr. HUBBARD presented the credentials of John Page, elected a Senator from New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Isaac Hill. The credentials were read, and Mr. Page, having appeared, was sworn and took his seat.

Mr. CLAY presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Shelby county, in the State of Kentucky, praying for the recognition of the independence of Texas. This memorial was subscribed by many citizens, several of whom were personally known to him as among the most respect able in the highly respectable community to which they be longed. As a committee, of which he had the honor of being a member, was now deliberating upon the subject of the memorial, he would now not say more than to move the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Foreign

Relations; which was accordingly ordered.

Mr. WRIGHT also presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Albany, praying for the recognition of the independence of Texas; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A petition for a post route was also presented by Mr. SHEPLEY, and referred. Mr. NILES presented the joint resolutions of the Legis

lature of Connecticut, recommending the recognition of the

independence of Texas.

Mr. NILES made a number of observations on the sub ject of the condition of Texas, and the propriety of recognising her independence, for which he was not yet prepared. He would be willing to declare her independence, whenever it should be ascertained that the people of the Mexican Republic should so will it; but he did not think the mere capture of Santa Ana decisive of the conflict. There were serious considerations which mixed themselves up with this question, in reference to points on which the security of this Union might depend. He thought the action of the Legislature of Connecticut was premature, although the object was desirable.

The resolutions were then read.

Mr. WALKER then stated his conviction that this movement of the Legislature of Connecticut would form one of the brightest pages of its Instory. As to the time of recognition, he added, that, as this was merely an acknowledgment of a fact, the required act could not be premature. If we do not acknowledge the independence of Tayas recognition are all the Tayas acceptance. Texas promptly, the Texian commissioners will be recalled, and Texas will apply to a foreign Power. England, seeking for a new source for her supplies of cotton, will be eager to acknowledge her independence, both for the purpose of obtaining from her the raw material, and finding there a market for the manufactured fabric. The difference in farket for the manufactured fabric. ence in favor of the Texian planter, over him of the Unit ed States, will be 20 per cent. He had no doubt the Committee on Foreign Relations would act promptly and wisely. The memorial was then referred.

Mr. PRENTISS presented the petition of Parker Chase.

a soldier in the late war, praying for a pension as an invalid; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, with an amendment containing a substitute for the whole bill. The amendment was ordered to Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on the petition of Captain Ridgely, of the Navy, praying for remuneration for certain expenditures to which he had been subjected by entertaining particular individuals. The report admits the claim to be a just one, and recommended its allowance. The committee was then discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of the widow of Peter Smith; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. TOMLINSON, also, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, a bill from the House for the

ported, without amendment, a bill from the House for the

Mr. LINN offered a resolution concerning a post route; The following bills were read a third time, and passed: An act repealing the 14th section of an act entitled "An

act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the Unit-An act in addition to an act for the relief of sick and

An act for the relief of Henry H. Hall.
On motion of Mr.CRITTENDEN, the previous orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the considera-tion of a bill for the relief of Gabriel W.Denton and others. The bill, after debate, was ordered to be engrossed, and ead a third-time—yeas 26, nays 10.

Mr. BUCHANAN offered a resolution concerning a

post route; which was agreed to.

Mr. BENTON offered a resolution calling on the President to ascertain on what terms the deposite banks will agree to discontinue all paper currency in notes of less value than twenty dollars.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to regulate the deposites of the public money.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Leight to amend by inserting a provision that the banks receiving the public deposities shall, upon a day fixed, show that they have in their vaults a specified proportion of specie.

After a few words from Mr. LEIGH, the amendment

was agreed to.
Mr. CALHOUN moved to strike out the whole of the

amended clause. The amendment was agreed to. The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. LEIGH, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. WALKER,

Mr WRIGHT moved on amandment we cessary that the banks should have in their vaults as much specie as the Secretary of the Treasury may think necessary to insure the safety of the public deposites therein. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the bill by inserting a

provision that the surplus public deposites shall be sent to the United States mint, for the purpose of coining or for safe keeping.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. LEIGH, and Mr. BENTON On motion of Mr. BENTON, the question was divi ded, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the first branch

of the question. The question was then taken, and de-YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, King, o Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Morris, Niles, Page Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker White Wright-22

NAYS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins,

The question was then taken on the second branch of the amendment, and decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Ewing, of Illinois,
Grundy, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Robin-

on, Ruggles, Walker, White—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay. NAYS—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Nandain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Shepley, Swift, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Webster, Wright—28.

Mr. BENTON moved to amend the bill in the fifth sec tion, so as to have a preference given to such banks, in the selection of deposite banks, as will engage to issue no notes of less than \$20 denomination, and be able to restore a gold circulation, and asked the yeas and nays; which were

YEAS-Messrs. Black, Benton, Brown, Grundy, King

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Benton, Brown, Grundy, King, of Geo., McKean, Morris, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Tallmadge, Walker, White—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, King, of Alabama, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Nieholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Shepley, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster—23.

Mr. PORTER moved to amend the 13th section, so as to exempt, from division, at the banks the sum received

to exempt from division at the banks the sum received under the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to amend this amendment, b

adding the words "provided said bill shall become a law The yeas and nays being demanded and ordered, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Calhoun, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster,

NAYS-Messrs. Benton, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing, o Illinois, Grundy, Hubbard, Morris, Naudain, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wright—16, nent as amended, and decided as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing, o

Comlinson, Webster, Wright—25.
Mr. CALHOUN moved to fill the blank for the amount

of money to be left in the Treasury with "two millions." Before any question was taken, after a few words from

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The pension bills ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Saturday, were severally read a third time, and

passed.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved the suspension of the Rules

for the purpose of allowing him to move to take up the bill for the establishment of a naval depot at Charleston, S. C.

The motion was lost.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Com-

merce, to which the same had been referred, reported the following bills: a bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1836; and a bill making appropriations for bullding lighthouses, light-boats, buoys, and making surveys for 1836; both of which were appropriated.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ky.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for the benefit of the heirs of John Tupman, who was an official to Mora during the latest and the second secon

cer in the Navy during the revolutionary war.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ky.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of rein-

stating Solomon Prewett, of Kentucky, as a pensioner.
MICHIGAN BOUNDARY.

MICHIGAN BOUNDARY.

The House took up for consideration the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union,

Mr. VINTON renewed the motion made by him un-

successfully, in Committee of the Whole, to amend the bill by adding to the second section the following:

declared, that if the convention provided for in the third section of this act shall not give the assent therein required the boundaries of the States of Ohio and Indiana shall ne

vertheless be and forever remain fixed and established be-tween them and Michigan, as the same are in this act above

pecified and described. https://www.necking.com/security/described-h

tion, and they were ordered, and, being taken, were as

YEAS—Messis. Heman Allen, Ashley, Bailey, Bond, Boon, Bunch, John Calhoon, W. B. Calhoun, Campbell, Carr, Carter, G. Chambers, J. Chambers, Childs, N. H. Claiborae, Clark, Corwin, Crane, Darlington, Deberry, Denny, Evans, Everett, P. C. Fuller, Rice Garland, Granger, Graves, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, H. Hall, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Harper, Harding, Haiston, Heav Hawall, Hard, Hardin, Harden, Marghan, Haiston, Hard Hawall, Hard, Hardin, Harden, Marghan, Haiston, Hard Hawall, Hard Hawall, Harden, H

Grennell, Grilin, H. Hall, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Harper, Hazeline, Heister, Hoar, Howell, Hunt, Ingersoll, Wm. Jackson, Janes, Henry Johnson, Benj. Jones, Kinnard, Lane, Lawrence, Lay, Luke Lea, Lincoln, Love, Lucas, S. Mason, Maury, McGarty, McKennan, McLene, Mercer, Milligan, Morris, J. A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phillips, Pinckney, Reed, Russell, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Slade, Spangler, Standefer, Steele, Storer, Taliaferro, Underwood, Vinton, Washington, E. Whittlesev, L. Williams—81.

Steele, Storer, Taliaferro, Underwood, Vinton, Washington, E. Whitlesey, L. Williams—81.

NAYS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Chilton Allan, Anthony, Ash, Barton, Bean, Beaumont, Bockee, Borden, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Briggs, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, Cambreleng, Casey, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, John F. H. Claiborne, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Dickerson, Dickson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Effner, Fairfield, Farlin, Fowler, French, Fry, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Gillett, Glascock, Grantland, Haley, Jos. Hall, Hamer, Hanneran, S. S. Harrison,

and apposition to the boundary as described in the bill. He cambined the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, which e contended, settled the boundaries of the States of Illiois, Indiana, and Obio, with that of the Territories north

f those States, definitively and forever; and that the sev

cal boundaries could not be altered, unless by the commo

consent of Congress, the States and Territories interested, and the State of Virginia. He contended that the bill before the House altered the boundary between Michigan and Ohio, to the injury of the former State, and in viola-

ion of the original compact.

When Mr. Adams had concluded his remarks, several

entlemen addressed the Chair, and the floor was obtain-

estion to be one of the most salutary Rules of the House

upon asked the yeas and nays, which were taken

The call was commenced, and proceeded in for some time, when, on motion of Mr. HUNTSMAN, all further

proceeding in the call was dispensed with.

The previous question was then seconded, and the main

question was put on ordering the bill to a third reading and decided in the affirmative—yeas 153, nays 45.

ARKANSAS.

The bill to provide for the admission of Arkansas into the Union was taken up, and the question being on order-

ng it to a third reading, Mr. MANN, of New York, asked the yeas and nays

and they were ordered.

Mr. ADAMS offered an amendment to the bill provid-

ng that Arkansas should be admitted upon the expres

dition that the State should not interfere with the di

osal of the public lands, nor impose any tax upon them

and also providing some restriction in relation to slaver and the emancipation of slaves; which amendment being

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved the previous

Mr. ADAMS claimed the floor, not having yielded it to

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, insisted upon his right the floor, and the Chair decided that he was entitled to

hat, having offered an amendment, and retaining the floor, the waited for the reading of the amendment in order to

Mr. PHILLIPS said that, being in the immediate neigh

porhood of his colleague, (Mr. Adams,) and having observed what passed, he felt bound to state that, according

his recollection, his colleague rose, addressed the Speaker

stated that he wished to offer an amendment to the bill, and

sent his amendment to the clerk, remaining upon his fee while the Clerk proceeded to read it, evidently with the in-

ention of proceeding to address the House in relation to it

The Speaker was at the time looking towards the other quarter of the House. At the instant when the Clerk had

inished reading, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Wil. LIAMS) rose, was immediately recognised by the Speaker

and moved the previous question, which was entertained by the Chair. Mr. Adams immediately claimed the right of proceeding, stating that he had not relinquished the floor, and had merely awaited the reading of the amendment by the Clerk. The Speaker then looked towards him, and said "the gentlement from Mescachaette will are."

and said, "the gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed." But upon objection being made by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Hannegan,) and others who were standing in the centre aisle, the Speaker decided that the

entleman from Kentucky was entitled to the floor. My

HILLIPS said he could not have the slightest doubt that his

colleague was entitled to the floor, and that he was in the act of addressing the Chair when the gentleman from Kentucky submitted his motion.

Mr. BOULDIN, after some remarks in reply, moved

the previous question on the appeal; which being second-ed, and the main question being ordered, it was put as fol-

ment of the House?" and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 97, nays 87.

The question recurring on the motion for the previous question, on ordering the bill to a third reading, it was

Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judg-

ADAMS appealed from this decision, and stated

The CHAIR gave him the floor.

if he insisted upon the claim.

nd believing this to be a fit occasion for its application, he

would be taken on his motion to amend.

and the motion was agreed to—yeas 109, nays 43.

Mr. CUSHMAN, who said, that, believing the previo

And provided also, and it is hereby further expressly

Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. WEBSTER.

The Senate adjourned.

oth of which were committed

The question was then taken on Mr. Benton's amendent as amended, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing, of tive, yeas 127, nays 67. Prentiss, Rives, Ruggles, Shepley, Walker, White—15.
NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden,
Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Kent,
Knight, Lee, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Nicho-

Mr. REED asked the yeas and nays on the main queson, and, it being taken, it was decided in the affirmati It was then ordered that the bill be read a third tim his day.

The Michigan bill was then read a third time. as, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton,

Mr. VANDERPOEL moved the previous question on he passage of the bill, and it was seconded. The main question was ordered to be put, and the bill The Arkansas bill was then read a third time.

Mr. HUNTSMAN moved the previous question on the bassage of the bill, which was seconded, and the main nestion was ordered to be put.

Mr. HEMAN ALLEN asked the yeas and nays

The bill was then passed, yeas 143, nays 50. On motion of Mr. CONNOR, The House, at a quarter after six, adjourned.

Among the Members who spoke on Saturday in fa-or of the extension of the Pension System, the name of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, was inadvertently omitted.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1836.

Yesterday, the Bills, which have passed the Senate, for the admission of the States of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, being again the Special Order of the Day in the House of Representatives, occupied the whole day. The former of these bills was ordered to a third reading about 4 o'clock; and the latter about 6 o'clock. After which, the Bills were read a third time, and passed. Both Bills having passed without amendment, have no need of being returned to the Senate, and, being known to be acceptable to the President, they may be already considered as laws of the land.

From the South we learn, by the last mail that the detachment of marines, (more than 300 in all,) under the command of Col. Henderson, arrived at Charleston, in the steam packet Columbus, on Sunday morning, the 5th instant. and proceeded immediately by the railroad to Augusta, on their way to the Creek country.

We have seen a paragraph in the papers, which speaks of the burning of Marion College, in Missouri,) and other acts of violence, con sequent upon an abolition excitement. We are glad to learn, from one who knows, that there is no truth in the distressing part of the rumors embraced in the paragraph referred to.

Bromgoole, Emer, Farnheid, Farlin, Fowler, French, Fry, W.
K. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Gillett, Glascock, Grantland, Haley, Jos. Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, S. S. Harrison, A.
G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Henderson, Holsey,
Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingham, J.
Jackson, Jarvis, Joseph Johnson, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson,
John W. Jones, Kilgore, Lansing, Laporte, G. Lee, J. Lee,
Leonard, Lewis, Logan, Loyall, Lyon, Job Mann, Martin, J. Y.
Mason, W. Mason, Moses Mason, May, McComas, McKay,
McKeon, McKim, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parker, Parks, Patterson, Patton, F.
Pierce, D. J. Pearce, Phelps, Potts, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Robertson, Seymour, Shinn, Sickles, Smith,
Speight, Sutherland, Taylor, Thomas, J. Thomson, Toucey, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Webster, Weeks,
White, T. T. Whittlesey, S. Williams—126.
So the amendment was negatived.
Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out
the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections, and inserting as a substitute
certain provisions reserving to Michigan the rights and limits secured to the Territory by the ordinance of 1787.
Mr. ADAMS rose and addressed the House three hours,
in opposition to the boundary as described in the bill. He JOHN PAGE has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of ISAAC HILL, and has arrived in this city, and taken his seat.

Homer Hurd, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, died on the 11th of May, of consumption. He was a native of Connecticut.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER RECEIVED AT NEW YORK, DATED LONDON, 14TH MAY, 1836. Mr. JAUDON has just concluded a bargain on

ehalf of the United States Bank, which may possibly have some effect on your exchanges The conditions of the bargain are these: that the United States Bank issue bonds to the extent of one million and a half sterling, £100 sterling per bond, redeemable at three periods of 12, 18, and 24 months, in equal proportions, with interest, payable in London, at 5 per cent. both the interest and principal to be paid without reference to the exchange between the two countries. It has not yet transpired how the transmission of this sum will be conducted, whether in specie

or by the bank drawing. Business appears to be going on prosperous ly in this country, but money is more in demand and will, we think, continue so for some time, Mr. ADAMS remarked that he hoped the yeas and nays particularly if the operation above alluded to Mr. VANDERPOEL moved a call of the House, and should be conducted in specie. - American.

FROM THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY FOR MAY.

TO THE CLERGY.

The kindness of ministers of the Gospel in appealing to their respective congregations, on or about the fourth of July, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, has produced results of the greatest importance to the cause The Society is impressively reminded of its obligations in this respect by the near approach of another anniversary of our national independence; and the Managers respectfully request the reverend Clergy, of all denominations, to renew, on that occasion, their benevolent exertions, With no portion of the American People has the cause of African Colonization been a subject of more anxious consideration, or of more cordial support. They cannot avoid perceiving that the Colonization Society is straining every nerve to render Liberia a happy asylum for such free persons of color in our country as choose to emigrate thither, and there to elevate them in the scale of social being. They see, too, that, while it violates no rights, and assails no interests, its tendency and effect are to liberate the benevolent slaveholder from restrictions which municipal policy lays on him in disposing of the very property of which it makes him the owner. A system thus happily combining so many considerations of practical philanthropy, peculiarly deserves to be a theme for the eloquence of Christian ministers. Never did it more need their adve eacy, and that of all its friends, than at the present moment By a strange anomaly, the conflicting objections to it seem in some quarters to have derived fresh vigor from refuta tion; some of its influential supporters have gone over the more exciting cause of Abolition, and others have be come torpid; contemplated emigrations to the Colony are delayed, and measures for farther developing the beneficent faculties of the system are paralyzed by the want of pecu-niary means. That the institution has taken too firm a niary means. That the institution has taken too firm a hold on the judgment and affections of a large majority of the American People to admit any fear of its prostration, we firmly believe; but, without prompt and liberal aid, it operations cannot be prosecuted on a scale suitable to the agnitude of the plan; and there is even danger that ulti injury may arise from a suspension, for any consider able time, of its active movements. Under these circum stances, we trust that, on the ensuing fourth of July, the exertions of the reverend Clergy in favor of the Society will be even more general and zealous than heretofore, an will be attended with correspondent success.

Sentence of the Conspirators .- Judge Edwards passe sentence this morning on the journeymen Tailors, convicted at the late session of the court of Oyer and Terminer f a conspiracy. The ringleader was fined \$150, assistant \$100, and all the others \$50 each, and to be imprisor d until the fines are paid. The sentence was listened to was instantly paid and the parties liberated,

NEW YORK WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Utica on Wednesday of the present week. Jacob Haight, of Greene county, was elected President. The convention was fully attended from every part of the State. General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was nominated for President of the United States; Francis Granger for Vice President; JESSE BUEL, the distinguished agriculturist, of Albany, for Governor of this State; and Doct. GAMALIEL H. BARSTOW. of Tioga, for Lieutenant Governor, all by the unanimous votes of the convention. The following electoral ticket was also nominated: For electors at large—

Gulian C. Verplanck, and Luther Bradish. 1st Congressional District, Robert W. Mott, of Queen's county.
2d. Jacob Sloat, of Rockland.

3d. Robert Bogardus, Robert C. Cornell, Cornelius Harsen,

Robert Smith.
4th. James Benedict, of Westchester. 5th. Henry A. Livingston, of Dutchess 6th. Charles Ludlow, of Orange. 7th. Daniel Clark, of Sullivan. 8th. Killian Miller, of Columbia

Jacob Haight, of Greene.
9th. Richard P. Herrick, of Rensselaer. 9th. Richard P. Herrick, of Rensseraer.
10th. John Taylor, of Albany.
11th. Isaac M. Schermerhorn, of Schenectady.
12th. Martin Lee, of Washington.
13th. Henry H. Ross, of Essex.
14th. Augustus Chapman, of St. Lawrence.
15th. Lawrence Gros, of Montgomery.
15th. David T. Rock of Lewis

16th. Daniel T. Buck, of Lewis.

17th. Joshua A. Spencer, of Oneida, John Grant, jr. of Oswego. 18th. Chauncey Baker, of Jefferson. 19th. William H. Averill, of Otsego. 20th. Erastus Root, of Delaware, 21st. Jarvis K. Pike, of Chenango.

22d. Adin Webb, of Cortland, John Saler, of Tompkins, 23d. James Geddes, of Onondaga, Jacob Ten Eyck, of Madison

24th. Mosley Hutchinson, of Cayuga. 25th. Charles Bradish of Wayne. 26th. Robert C. Nicholas, of Ontario. 27th. William Wood, of Steuben.

29th. Shubael Dunham, of Genesee 30th. Micah Brooks, of Livingston. 31st. Abiram Orton, of Chautauque, 32d. Joseph Clarie, of Eric. 33d. John H. Tyler, of Orleans.

LATEST FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 28.

By the arrival of the schooner Atalanta yesterday, from Tampico, we have received the journal of that place up to the 13th instant; but private letters have been received in town to the 19th. These latter communicate the informa tion that when the defeat and capture of Santa Ana had become known there, the subalterns of the Army and Government had threatened to massacre all foreigners found in the place; but that the British Vice Consul, and the American Consul, having remonstrated with the military commandant of Tampico, he used precautionary measure to prevent disturbances. An English corvette of war being then in port and about to sail, the Vice Consul prevailed or the captain to delay his departure, to act as a protection for the British residents. But four or five days had elapsed between the intelligence of Santa Ana's capture and the sailing of the Atalanta, and all continued quiet.

The Gaceta de Tamaulipas contains little positive in formation as to affairs in Mexico, nor any remarks on events, except that about 4,000 men had been raised at San alis de Potosi, to enter Texas, after learning the defe

these troops were levied or commanded.

The Atalanta brought a rumor that the ports of Tuspan, Tampico, and Metamoras would be closed to American commerce. It is feared that non-intercourse of this kind will become general throughout the Mexican coast. and it is not a matter of surprise; for if it would have been proper for the U. States to resolve on non-intercourse with France, from the non-fulfilment of a treaty, equally proper must it be for Mexico to declare non-intercourse with the United States for non-fulfilment of the treaty of alliance and neutrality. Our merchants will then be obliged to resort to Havana as an entrepot for their Mexican trade from Europe and this country; and so materially injure the com-

merce of New Orleans.

It is known that in 1830 there were 15,000 American citizens resident in the Mexican Republic, for the purposes of trade, independent of the inhabitants of Texas; and it is now believed that there are upwards of 20,000. These must necessarily be at the mercy of the Mexican authori ties, should they choose to exercise revengeful feelings for the interference evinced by the United States in the affair of Texas. It were almost well that Congress followed the example of the British Parliament, by passing a foreign enlistment act: so that a pacific treaty of alliance or neutrality with a friendly nation were not one of name only but of reality. How otherwise can a treaty be enforced

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 30. The schooner Bonta arrived yesterday in four days from Tampico, where all remained quiet: as the commander of the garrison had finally resolved on turning his cannot against the citizens, should they attack the resident fo-

The rumor that had reached here some eight days ago via Natchitoches, was confirmed or repeated yesterday by an arrival from Opelousas, that 1,200 Mexicans, one divi-sion of the army under Colonel Wall, had surrendered themselves prisoners of war to between 300 and 400 Tex ians, agreeably to the request of Santa Ana that the should lay down ther arm

It was also stated that the Texian force under Colone Burleson had overtaken the main division of the Mexican army under Felisola and Sesma, when crossing the Colorado; and that the Mexicans merely requested to be undisturbed in their retreat from Texas. It was also stated that they had thrown into the river a large quantity of ammunition, lest it should fall into the hands of the Tex ans: and it is fortunately stated that the latter have pur sued the prudential policy of building a bridge for the escape of the enemy, who are still nearly three to one.—Bee NEW ORLEANS, MAY 30.

Texas.—From a very respectable citizen who arrived here on Saturday evening from Texas, we learn that the Mexicans were retreating in great disorder, and with such precipitancy as to compel them to destroy, or leave much of their luggage behind. General Wall, a Mexican, who stated he visited the enemy's camp to ascertain what kind of a treaty Santa Ana was about to make with Texas, had een detained as prisoner .- True American

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold on Saturday, 25th instant, at 5 clock P. M. on the premises, those two commodious two-story rick houses in square 122, fronting on F street, two squares ones in square 122, fronting on F street, two squares west of the public offices. The houses are faithfully built, pleasantly situated, and possess every convenience required by genteel families. They are now occupied by Capt. Turnbull, of the corps of Engineers, and Lieut. Allen, U. S. Army.

With the houses will be sold, if desired by the purchaser, the whole or a portion of the unimproved part of lot 10, fronting on F and 19th streets.

The terms will be liberal, and be made known at the time of EMILY BEALE. P. MAURO & SON,

OOKING-GLASS PLATES, MATTRESSES.

Just received, a supply of Looking-glass Plates, which will be sold low. The following are the different sizes, viz. $32x20 - 30x18 - 26x16 - 24x14 - 22x13 - 17x19\frac{1}{2} - 16x10 - 14$

32x20-30x18-20x10-24x14-22x13-17x19\(\frac{1}{2}\)-10x10-14 x10-12x9-10x8-7x9. Also, a supply of superior Corn Shuck Mattresses, a most wholesome and pleasant article for summer use. EDWARD DYER, june 14-eo3t Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

FOR RENT.—The unexpired time (to 21st July next) of Col. C. R. Broom, in the house lately occupied by him on Capitol Hill, Apply to the undergoed JOS. INGLE.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Band at the Block House Relieved. TALLAHASSEE, MAY 30, 1836.

Our country for the present is very quiet. We have heard nothing of the enemy for two weeks that is entitled to credit.

An express reached us this morning from the nouth of the Wythlacoochee, giving us the gratifying intelligence that Lieut, Colonel Read, at the head of 75 or 80 men, had succeeded in relieving the small garrison of 40 men posted at a block house on that river, without firing a shot. He had also entered the Suwanee for the purpose of relieving a small garrison of militia posted at Suwanee Old Town, who were at the last accounts encompassed by the enemy. He will be at home again in a few days, and we are preparing to receive the gallant handful of men who have fought for so many weeks the whole force of the enemy, with the honors they deserve. My old schoolfellow, Dr. Samuel A. T. Lawrence, was the surgeon of the garrison relieved. His relations and friends in Savannah will no doubt be much rejoiced to hear of his safety. The people who abandoned their plantations in Jefferson county, and the frontier of this county, have mostly returned, and the district of Middle Florida is now as quiet as any part of the Southern country.

OTICE.-The Whig Voters of Prince George's County, Md. are requested to assemble in their respective Election Districts on the 1st Saturday (2d day) of July next, to appoint Delegates to meet in a County Convention to be held at Upper Marlborough on the 2d Saturday (9th) of the same month, for the purpose of nominating and recommending to the voters of the county two suitable persons as candidates for electors of the State Senate and four persons as candidates for electors of the State Senate and four persons to recover the county. tors of the State Senate, and four persons as candidates for elec-tors of the State Senate, and four persons to represent the county in the next General Assembly.

RAME HOUSEAND LOT AT AUCTION. On Tuesday next, 14th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. I shall sell on the premises, by virtue of authority vested in me by the will of the late Mary Ryan, late of Washington county, deceased, the following real estate, viz. Part of Lot No. 1, in Square No. 374, fronting about 20 feet on H Street North, and running back 374, fronting about 20 feet on H Street North, and running back on 9th Street 85 feet, more or less, on which is a well-built two story Frame Dwelling House, lately under rent for \$7 dollars per month. Terms of sale cash.

NATHAN W. FALES, Executor. june 8-eo&ds EDW. DYER, Auct.

AUCTION.—By P. Mauro & Son.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M., we shall sell, without reserve, the following very desirable improved and vacant property: Part of Lots 2 and 3, in Square 729, on A street, (square eaf the Capitol,) with two comfortable frame tenements. of the Capitol,) with two comfortable frame tenements.

Part of Lot 4, in Square 730, at the corner of Second stree East, upon which are two good brick dwellings.

Lot G, in Square 797, with a frame dwelling-house upon the same. Lot 13, in Square 1,023, unimproved.

Terms at sale. Sale in front of the property, in Squares 729 and 730.
june 9-3t
P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

Y P. MAURO & SON.—Last chance for Bargains.—This evening—Fine gold lever Watches, Jewelry, solid gold Guard Chains, and Butter-Knives, will be sold this evening, and continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings, if not all sold, consisting of—

Gold and Silver Lever and Lepine Watches,

Solid Gold Watch and Guard Chains, Breastpins, Tassel Ear-rings, Ever-pointed Pencils, Butter-Knives, Music Boxes, fine Cutlery, on cards, Fancy Work-boxes, Razor Strops, &c. At private sale during the day at Auction prices.
P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers, june 11—3t
Opposite Brown's Hotel. VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNI-

TURE.—On Wednesday, 29th instant, I shall sell with-out reserve at the residence of Jonathan Guest, Esq. on Tenth street, north of F, all his very superior household effects, which are mostly new, and selected with much care, consisting, in part, . follows, viz. Handsome Pillar and Claw Card, Centre, and Dining Tables

Pembroke Tables and Cloth Covers Workstand and Secretary Splendid Vases and Shades for Mantel, Astral Lamp 2 Recess Mahogany Sideboards Brass Andirons, Fenders, Tongs and Shovels

Venitian Blinds Best Parlor, Hall, Step, and Chamber Carpets Flat Step Rods Heavy Cut Decanters Wines, Tumblers, Celeries, Dishes, Salts, &c.
Best Silver Plate, such as—
Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons

Fishknife, Ladle, &c.
Bronze and Gilt Candlesticks
Plated Candlesticks, Plated Castors Set Waiters, Tea and Coffee Sets China Large and superior Liverpool Set Ivory Knives and Forks, Britannia Set Preserve Jars, Mahogany Bureaux
2 very superior Dressing or Toilet Bureaux
Mahogany and Poplar Wardrobes
Maple high and French post Bedsteads
Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses
Blankets, Fine Chintz Spreads
Washetshar Teilet Set Pine Chine Washstands, Toilet Sets, Pier Glasses Butler's Tray and Stand

itz Window Curtains, &c. &c. A first-rate Rotary Stove and apparatus, with a complete se of Kitchen requisites, &c. &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash. The furniture can be examined on the day pre

EDWARD DYER, iune 14-eots (Globe)

SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PINE WOOD, LUMBER, CART, &c. -On Friday nex he 17th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. I shall sell to the highest bidder, all the Household effects, Wood, Lumber, &c. of Mr. Steen Clarke, on Maryland Avenue, near the Long Bridge, he ng about to remove from the city, viz.

2 handsome Parlor Carpets and Rug, 2 handsome Parlor Carpets and Rug,
Superior spring-seat Hair Sofa,
A Piano of fine tone, made by Geib,
Dining and other Tables, Sideboard,
Cane, Parlor, and Windsor Chairs,
Superior Mantel Time-piece, Bureaus,
High and French Bedsteads, excellent Beds,
Chamber Carpets, Wash-stands,
High-back Rocking Chair, Brass Andirons,
Fenders, Tungs and Shoyels, Glass December

Fenders, Tongs and Shovels, Glass Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, Liverpool Dining-ware, Crockery, &c. 1 Cooking Stove and apparatus, Crockery, &c. 1 Cooking Stove and apparatus,
With a general assortment of Kitchen articles, and v
ther Furniture, which is mostly new and genteel.

Also—3 Masons' or Stone Wheelbarrows,
Blocks and Tackles, Ropes, Falls, &c. 1 large Vice,
5 pair Bellows, Screw and Plates, Blacksmith Shop.

Also—1 Cart, about 20 cords Pine Wood,
Lots Lumber various Plank &c.

Lots Lumber, various Plank, &c.

1 very superior percussion double-barrel Gun, twist bar-

Terms: Two, four, and six months, for notes satisfactorily en orsed, bearing interest, over sums named at the time of sale.

EDW. DYER,

ANTED.—A female Servant, who is a good Gook, to do the entire work of a small family; a liberal price will be given; a slave would be preferred.

Inquire at this Office, or at the house of F. R. Hassler, B street nth, Capitol Hill, or at the office on New Jersey Avenue. OTICE. To all whom it may concern. This be

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

june 14-1aw?mep Sheriff of Prince George's Co. P. S. The following persons are authorized to collect and receipt for money due me as Sheriff: Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Not tingham; Mr. Richard L. Humphreys, of Piscataway, and Mr William Thomas, of Bladensburg, THOMAS BALDWIN.

FOR RENT.—A convenient, well built two story frame House, on Sixth street, near the General Post Office, containing nine comfortable rooms. To a good he moderate. Inquire of POLKINHORN & CAMPBELL, Pennsylvania Avenue.

CHAIN CABLE IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, & PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Chain Cable Iron," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the first day of July next, for manufacturing, furnishing, and delivering, at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., the quantities, descriptions, and quality, of Chain Cable Iron herein specified and prescribed, viz.

18,900 links, I 11-16 inches diameter, 20 inches each in length, 280 end do 1 13-16 do do 22 do do do 100 connecting

100 connecting shackles, 2 13-16 by 2 1-16 do do 24 do 100 connecting shackles, 2 13-16 by 2 1-16 do do 24 do do do 10 anchor do 3 9-16 by 2 13-16 do do 34 do do 30 swivels, 3 9-16 by 2 13-16 do do 22 do do 10 boxes, 3 13-16 by 2 13-16 do do 10 do do 10 boxes, 13 13-16 by 2 13-16 inches oval, in length feet pin iron, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42

inches, for conjecting shackles

10 feet pin iron, 3 5-16 by 2 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and eleven-sixteenths diameter

4,500 links 1 9-16 inches diameter, 18 inches each in length, 56 end links 1 11-16 do do 20 do do do 20 conjecting

20 connecting shackles, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do do 22 do do do 2 anchor do 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 do do 32 do do do 6 swivels 3 1-16 by 1 13-16 do do 20½ do do do 2 boxes 3 9-16 by 2 9-16 do do 9½ do do do 7 feet pin iron, 2 5-16 by 1 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches for connecting shackles

7 feet pin iron, 2 5-16 by 1 13-16 inches oval, in lengths of 42 inches, for connecting shackles
2 feet pin iron, 3 1-16 by 2 9-16 inches oval, in lengths of 12 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and nine-sixteenths diameter
5,060 links 1 5-16 inches diameter, 15 inches each in length, 56 end links 1 7-16 do do 17 do do do
2 anchor shac-

2 anchor shackles 2 11-16 by 2 5-16 do do 28 do do do do 6 swivels 2 13-16 by 1 11-16 do do 18½ do do do 2 boxes 3 5-16 by 2 5-16 do do 9 do do do 1 foot 8 inches pin iron, 2 11-16 by 2 3-16 inches oval, in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch and five-sixteenths diameter
15,750 links 1 3-16 inches diameter, 14 inches each in length, 168 end do 1 5-16 do do 15 do do do

anchorshac-6 anchorshac-kles 2 9-16 by 2 3-16 do do 25 do do do 18 swivels 2 9-16 by 1 9-16 do do 18 do do do 6 boxes 3 1-16 by 2 5-16 do do 8 do do do 5 feet pin iron, 2 9-16 by 2 1-16 do. oval, in lengths of 10 inches, for anchor shackles, required for the chain cables of one inch

and three-sixteenths diameter,
All the said Chain Cable Iron must be of American manufac-All the said Chain Cable Iron must be of American manufacture, vithout any admixture of foreign iron; must be manufactured from hammered bar-iron of the best quality, to be made from blooms; the links must be cut, piled and rolled to about two inches in diameter; they must be again cut, piled and rolled to the respective sizes and lengths specified and prescribed for the links and end links. Satisfactory proof that the iron is of the quality, and has been manufactured in the manner prescribed, must be furnished by the contractor with the deliveries to be made atherwise the Contractor with the deliveries to be

ed, must be turnished by the contractor with the deliveries to be made, otherwise the Commandant of the navy yard will not authorize the iron to be admitted to proof and test.

The iron required for the Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and the oval Pin Iron, must be wrought under the hammer to the respective sizes prescribed for the same, and to such shapes or models and drawings thereof as shall be furnished to the contractor by the Camprissioners of the Navy or by their authority.

indices and drawings thereof as small be Immission to the Con-tractor by the Commissioners of the Navy, or by their authority; and no portion of the said Chain Cable Iron shall be received that does not conform, in all respects, to the provisions and stipulations of the contract to be made, and that is not free from flaws, raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may raw and fagged ends and edges, and all other defects which may impair its good quality, fitness, and adaptation to the purposes for which it is required. The pieces must be delivered in straight lengths. On delivery, the said iron will be inspected, proved, and tested, to determine its quality, according to contract, and that it corresponds, in all respects, to the aforesaid provisions and stipulations, to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Commandant of the said navy yard.

One-fourth the entire quantity of each of the sizes and denominations of the said Chain Cable Iron must be delivered on or before the first of October, 1836; in like manner, one-fourth must be delivered on or before the thirty-first of December, 1836, and the residue must be delivered on or before the first of April, 1837; beyond which no extension of time will be granted for completing the deliveries; but the contractor will be allowed the privilege of delivering the whole and entire quantity as much earlier as may be convenient and practicable, at his option.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account of the contract to be made, as collateral security, in addition to the bond, in the amount of one-third of the contract, which will be required to secure its performance; and will not, in any event he raid until the contract shall be com-

ontract, which will be required to secure its performance; and vill not, in any event, be paid until the contract shall be com-lied with in all respects. june 13—3tawt1stJ

AW INSTITUTION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The exercises in the Law School for the autumn term of the academical year will commence August 31, and will terminate on the 21st day of December following.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the bar in either of the United States, and elementary instruction for gentlemen not destined for the bar, but desirous of qualifying themselves either for public life or for commercial business. The course of instruction embraces the various branches of Public and Constitutional Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity, and Compton Lewitonal Law.

struction embraces the various branches of Public and Constitu-tional Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity, and Common Law, with occasional illustrations of Poreign Jurisprudence. The School is under the immediate superintendence and di-rection of Mr. Greenleaf, Royal Professor of Law in the Uni-versity. Mr. Justice Storky, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is Dane Professor of Law in the University, and participates equally in the active labors of instruction when not United States, is Dane Professor of Law in the University, and participates equally in the active labors of instruction when not engaged in judicial duties. His course includes the principal branches of Maritime, Equity, Commercial, and Constitutional Law. The Royal Professor gives instruction in the Common Law, and in all the other juridical studies. In every week of the term there are at least six private lectures, and usually more, at which the students are examined in their respective studies, and oral explanations and illustrations are given by the Professors. Public written lectures are also occasionally delivered upon the more important topics of jurisprudence. more important topics of jurisprudence.

The course of studies is so arranged as to be completed in two

years; and, with reference to these studies, the students are divided into classes, according to their proficiency; but students are generally at liberty to join either class, in as many studies s they may choose, according to their own view of their wants

cations. The first vacation is of two weeks, from the Wednes-lay before Christmas. The second is of two weeks, from the irst Wednesday in April. The third consists of the six weeks ext preceding Commencement, which takes place on the last Wednesday in August.

For the ensuing academical year the books read with Profesor Stony will be the following:

First, or Autumn Term. Marshall on Insurance; Long on ales. Spring Term. Paley on Agency; Gow on Partner-

Sales. Spring Term. Paley on Agency; Gow on Partnership; Story on Equity.

The following books will be read with Professor GREENLEAF:
Autumn Term. Blackstone's Commentaries; Chitty on Pleading. Winter Term. Kent's Commentaries; Starkie on Evidence; Story on the Constitution. Spring Term. Chitty on Contracts; Stephen on Pleading; Angell and Ames on Corporations; Cruise's Digest of the Law of Real Property.

A moot court is holden every week by one of the Professors, at which a cause, previously given out and prepared, is argued by four students, in rotation, and an opinion is delivered by the presiding Professor.

by four students, in rotation, and the presiding Professor.

Students may generally be accommodated with rooms in the spacious and convenient college buildings prepared for their use upon the same terms as under-graduates; and may, if they choose, board in Commons, as resident graduates, at \$1 90 per their updature, receive instruction in any week. They may, at their pleasure, receive instruction in any of the modern languages at the price of \$10 per annum for each language studied. The rent of college rooms is from \$10 to \$17 per term. Rooms in private houses can be had at from 75 cents to \$1 per week, and private houses can be had at from 75 cents to \$1 per week, and private board at from \$2 to \$3 per week. Wood and coal, prepared for use, are delivered at student's rooms by the University at cost, varying with the market price, but usually at about \$7 50 per cord for wood, and \$8 per

The fees for instruction in the Law School are \$100 per an-The fees for instruction in the Law School are \$100 per annum, and proportionably for a single term; for which sum the students have the use of the lecture rooms, the Law Library, containing upwards of 4,000 volumes, the general Library of the University, containing about 36,000 volumes, and the privilege of attending gratis all the public lectures in every department of the University. They are also furnished with all the books studied as class books in the School, unless they prefer their own, for the sake of making notes and references, with a view to future study and practice. Instruction is given for any period, not less than one term, which may suit the convenience of the student.

tudent is expected to produce satisfactory testimonials of good haracter, and some statement of his previous studies. Bonds at the penal sum of \$144 are given to the steward for the pay-

nent of all dues to the College.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by the Univerity on all students who have completed the regular term of pro-essional studies required by the laws and rules of the State to

which they belong, eighteen months thereof having been passed in the Law School of this Institution. In behalf of the Faculty:

SIMON GREENLEAF, R. P. L.,

june 14—3wcp

Cambridge, Mass.

IME.—Now landing at Lenox's wharf, 300 barrels fresh burnt Thomaston Lime, which will be sold low, for cash, if taken before being housed.

TONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN !-- This day was executed that savage monster the SEA TURTLE, eighing upwards of 200 pounds. His four quarters are now eing served up at the National Eating House, in all its varieies of cooking; where the public may call and gratify their apetites, by taking a cut of either of them, during this day.—Sour t 11 o'clock.

W. WALKER,

Corner between Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels. N.B.,—Refreshments of every description may be had during june 14—eo3tif

A. TEN, (late of Baltimore,) having made this city his perma nent residence, and located his dwelling and office directly opposit to the Department of State, will undertake, with his ac to the Department of State, will undertake, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the settlement of claims generally; and more particularly claims before Congress, against the United States, or the several Departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800; with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners on the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and incon-

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepar ed to furnish legalized copies of any required public documen or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacions, he has become familiar with all th forms of office.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JOHN J. DONALDSON, PRESIDENT, NSURES LIVES for one or more years, or for life.

all the			
	Rates for One 1	Hundred Dollars.	
Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For l
25	1.00	1.12	2.0
30	1.31	1.36	2.3
35	1.36	1.53	2.7
40	1.69	1.83	3.2
45	1.91	1.96	3.7
50	1.96	2.09	4.6
55	2.32	3.21	5.7
60	4.35	4.91	7.0
	GRANTS	ANNUITIES.	
	Rates for One .	Hundred Dollars.	
60 year	s of age, 10.55	per cent.)	
65 (10. 12.27	do. > per ann	um.
70 0	lo. 14.19	do.	
	ODITIO DEL	CATTERTALMO	

For One Hundred Dollars deposited at birth of child, the Co pany will pay, if he attain 21 years of age,
At six months,

One year, 375
The Company also executes trusts; receives money on deposite paying interest semi-annually, or compounding it, and makes all kinds of contracts in which life or the interest of money is WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary.

AGENTS. James H. Causten, City of Washington,
Dr. B. R. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
John O. Lay, Richmond, Va.
D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.
A. S. Tidhall, Winchester, Va.
George Richards, Leesburg, Va.
Noilson Poc, Frederick, Md.
22—19.

NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, including what the law allows, will be paid by the subscriber, living about five miles below Piscataway, in Charles County, Maryland, for taking and bringing home, or securing in jail so that I can get him again, my man, named JOHN HAMLET, but who calls himself, and is called by his associates, John or John Brooks, who absconded or went off about the middle of February last. He is about 31 or 32 years of age, a likely yellow fellow, of quite a pleasant comptenance when in good hyper-February last. He is about 31 or 32 years of age, a likely yellow fellow, of quite a pleasant countenance when in good humor, and very plausible; he is about five feet eight or ten inches high; the color of his skin bright, for one having nappy or woolly hair; he is fond of spirituous liquor, and apt to get drunk; his best working clothes, when he absented himself, were, a new jacket and pantaloons, of white domestic cassinet; the jacket cut and made with only one seam in the back, and a rolling collar, and a new twilled cotton shirt; his other clothing cannot be accurately described. He has a scar on one or both of his hips, occasioned by a sore; he has some knowledge of the rough occasioned by a sore; he has some knowledge of the rough carpenter's business. If he has left the neighborhood he is pro-bably in the District of Columbia. PHILIP J. FORD. may 27—colmep

AMILY FLOUR, GRAIN, WHISKEY, HAY

Superfine Flour,
Superfine Flour,
Corn, Oats, Corn Meal, chopped Rye,
Ship-stuff and Shorts,
Rectified and common Whiskey,
Baled Hay, put up in the Valley of Virginia,
Just received, and for sale by
HOGMIRE. & COM

HOGMIRE & COMPTON In Prince George's county Court as a Court of Equi-ty—April term, 1836. Robert Beale and Ellen Berry et al.

Robert Beale and Ellen Berry et al.

**vs.*

**Eagenia Amanda Berry and Lucia Rosalic Berry.

**RDERED by the Court, this 6th day of May, 1836, that the sale made and reported by John B. Brooke and C. C. Magruder, the trustees in this cause, be ratified and confirmed on the second Monday of July next, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before that day: Provided a copy of this order, be inserted in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia once a week for four successive weeks prior to the last day of June next.

day of June next. The report states the lands in the proceedings mentioned, es timated to contain 680 acres, were sold to Thomas W. Clagett for thirty-four dollars per acre.

C. DORSEY EDMUND KEY.

True copy-Test: AQUILA BEALL, Clerk. may 26-w4w AMUEL W. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, late of Baltimore, Md., having removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care, in any part of the State of Mississippi. REFERENCES.

Messrs. Watt, Burke & Co. Natchez.
Messrs. Martin Pleasant & Co. J. W. Zachrie & Co. New Orleans. R. Strawbridge, Esq. W. G. Hewes, Esq. Hon. R. B. Taney,
Messrs. A. Brown & Sons,
Philip E. Thomas, Esq.

Baltimore. John Glenn, Esq. David Stewart, Esq. mar 12—2aw6m

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—To rent, the House on 10th street, between F and G streets, now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given on the 1st of July next.

The Furniture, which is good and mostly new, is offered at private sale. The attention of gentlemen in Congress, who may wish a pleasant and well-furnished residence, is invited to this advertisement. HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE

Apply to may 30—2aw6t J. GUEST. Post Office Department WARREN'S LAW STUDIES, &c. &c.-A Po

pular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies, by Samuel Warren, Esq. 1 volume, \$4.

The Actress of Padua, and other Tales, by the author of The

Forsaken, 2 volumes, 1 37½.

Tactics and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States, by Captain S. Cooper, under the supervision of Major General Alexander Macomb, in one volume. Price \$1.25.

may 16

For sale by P. THOMPSON.

District of Columbia, County of Washington, to wit: In the matter of Joseph S. Lowry, an insolvent debtor.—Upon the petition of John E. Holland, the trustee in this case, stating that, believing himself duly authorized, he sold at public auction, on the 20th day of April, 1836, all the right, title, and interest of the said Lowry to a house situated on Lot No. 1, in Square No. 320, with the lease of the said lot; and that the same was purchased by Edward Holland, in the sum of \$400, on the following terms: One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in eleven months from the day of sale, and praying that the said sale may be ratified. that the said sale may be ratified.

It is ordered, this 6th day of May, 1836, that the said trus

It is ordered, this 6th day of May, 1836, that the said trustee cause a copy of this order to be published three times a week for two weeks in the National Intelligencer, before the second Monday in June next, that all persons interested may on that day appear before William Cranch, Chief Judge of the District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at his chambers in the City Hall, and show cause, if any they have, why the said sale should not be ratified and confirmed.

Copy: Test, WM. BRENT, Clerk, may 30—eo?w may 30-eo2w

WARE,—R. H. MILLER has just received, per ship John Marshall, Captain Crandell, from Liverpool, 129 crates and hogsheads of Earthenware and China, compri ing a com-

plete assortment, which he will sell upon accommodating terms and at prices lower than can be found elsewhere.

Blue and green edged Plate, C. C. and iron and stone Wash Blue and green edged Plate, C. C. and fron and stone Wash-basins and Pitchers, colored and printed Pitchers, Urns, Basins, &c. in the original package, can be furnished by him at prices which will compete with any of the Northern markets, Goods packed by him will compare favorably, as to packing, quality, or prices, with any that can be purchased in the Union, A very handsome assortment of rich Cut Glass, plain, mould-

A very handsome assortment of rich Cut Glass, plain, moulded, and pressed Glassware, English and French Tea China, plain and gilt, always on hand for retailing.

Pipes, in boxes, Window-glass of the ordinary sizes, pressed and cut glass Bureau Knobs (for the supply of cabinet makers and for retail) always on hand. Orders will be received for any sizes of Window-glass, or any description of Glassware, and forwarded to manufactories with which he corresponds.

Alexandria, 4 mo. 28.



GREAT NORTHERN AND Southern Daily Mail Route.—The Petersburg Railroad Company inform the Public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolice, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a aily Mail Route North and South, is now amperior Locomotives and Cars, to accommothat may offer. The cars leave each end of the arrival of the respective mails. Travelequipages can have their horses and carriages road with perfect safety and convenience; a five or six hours, while resting their horses. Southern Daily Mail Route.—The Petersburg Railroad Company inform the Public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolion the Roanoke, a distance of 61 miles. and constituting a na, on the Roanoke, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a part of the great Daily Mail Route North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The cars leave each end of the road daily, on the arrival of the respective mails. Travellers with their own equipages can have their horses and carriages transported on this road with perfect safety and convenience; and thus perform, in five or six hours, while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

and thus perform, in five or six hours, while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish. The Blakely Hotel, at the southern termination of the Ra'troad, has been rebuilt of brick, on an exterged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally. Besides the daily line of mail coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. there is a line via Tarborough three times a week, connected with the mail line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Railroad at Belfield to Clarkswille, Milton, and Danyille.

ville, Milton, and Danville.

Another tri-weekly line from Blakely, passes through Warrenton, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Railroad at Blakely, to Wilkins' Ferry, at Gaston, on the Roanoke, from whence a Railroad, to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in overariver by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing the line is continued by steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the railroad is finished, and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg railroad to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

TON AND NEW ORLEANS.
Office of the Petersburg Railroad Company, February 28, 1836.

mar 15-3taw3mo NOTICE.—WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL-ROAD.

The Steamboat from Baltimore to Phila-delphia having adopted an earlier hour of departure, it will be necessary that the train of Cars start from Washington at half after two in the morning instead of three, on and after Monday next, the 9th instant. The evening train will, also, on and after that day, leave

STEAMPACKET SOUTH CAROLINA The Steampacket SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt.
Wm. Rollins, being in complete order, will reume her regular run between Norfolk and Charleston on Frisume her regular run between Norfolk and Charleston chapted day, the 4th March, and continue to ply between the above places until further notice, as follows:

Leave Norfolk, Leave Charleston,
Friday, March 11

Friday, March 11 Do do 25 Friday, March 4 Do do Do April Thursday, April Do May 12 do 26 May June June do 23 Do July 7
Do do 21 14 Do do 28 Do August 11 Do August 4 do 18 Apply to Or to DIXON & HUNTER, Norfolk. JAMES FERGUSSON, Baltimore. feb 25-2aw9m

evening, or in the mail boat in the morning, at half past two o'clock. The stages will leave Newton's Hotel at 5 o'clock A. M. till further notice, and reach the Springs by 3 o'clock P. M. GEO. JOHNSON & CO. [Tel&Glolaw3w] iune 6-2awtf

MEMOIRS OF COUNT GRAMMONT.—This day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, a single copy of the "Flowers of Loveliness."
The Man of Honor, 1 vol.

STRAW MATTING.—We have received to day— 3,000 yards superior Straw Matting, which we offer unus ally low 1,500 yards colored Matting 200 pieces Irish Linens, warranted to be pure Linen and

grass bleached
150 pieces Grass Cloth for gentlemen's wenr
21 do superior French Bombasins
36 do black Cashmerets
150 do Drillings various colors
39 do super Summer Cloths
30 do black English Florentine

nee, and at the shortest notice, 25 per cent. lo prices. may 9—3taw3w BRADLEY & CATLETT (Globe)

(Globe)

EW BOOKS.—Paris and the Parisians in 1835, by
Frances Trollope, in 1 vol. Price \$2.

The Self-Condemned, a romance, by the author of "The
Lollards," &c. &c. Price 62½ cents. For sale by
may 9

P. THOMPSON

Lollards," &c. &c. Price 62½ cents. For sale by
may 9

P. THOMPSON.

AND FOR SALE.—In pursuance of a decree of the
county of Fairfax, State of Virginia, rendered April Term, 1836,
I shall proceed to sell, on the 18th day of July next—that being
the first day of Court—at the front-door of the Court-house, the
several tracts of land belonging to the late Albert Fairfax, deceased, of the county aforesaid, containing, in all, 2,458 acres,
more or less, subject to dower right, &c. The said tracts of
land being a part of the tract called "Toulson," of which a
more minute description will be given in a week or two.

The terms of sale are as follows: one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months to
be allowed on the residue, which is to bear interest from the
day of sale; the purchaser to give bond, with security to be approved by the Court, for the deferred payments, and the tilte to
be retained until they are made.

ISAAC ROBBINS,
june 6—2wts

Commissioner.

june 6-2wts

in all its Branches.—The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto met with in his line of business, informs his friends and the public generally that he still carries on the business at his oldstand, near Colesville, Montgomery county, Maryland, and that he is now fully prepared to Manufacture, Full, Dye, and Finish, all kinds of Woollen goods, in the best manner, and at moderate prices. He trusts he has made such arrangements that no one shall be disappointed in getting their Cloth in time, when the Wool is sent early. The following agencies have been established for the accommodation of those living at a distance, viz.

Messrs. Jones and Clayton, Queen Anne, where the subscriber will attend on Wednesday, June 15; Messrs. H. C. & P. E. Scott, Upper Marlborough, where he will attend on Wednesday, June 22d, to receive wool; Mr. Z. W. McKnew, Bladensburg, and Mr. Thos. C. Duvall, Vansville, all of Prince George's county, Maryland; and Messrs. Middleton and Beall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City. At the three last places, wool will be received at all times, and he will attend every two veeks.

All work will be delivered at the agencies where the wool is received, free of expense, and due notice will be given of the OOL CARDING AND MANUFACTURING

All work will be delivered at the agencies where the wool is eccived, free of expense, and due notice will be given of the

In consequence of the high price of Cotton yarn, a small advance will be made on the price of goods composed of Cotton and Wool, which shall not, in any case, exceed the actual extra cost of Warps over what they were when his prices were ori-ginally established. It will be but a trifle to the Farmer and Planter, but to the subscriber it is of vital importance: he therefore hopes that no one will complain. All goods composed altogether of wool will be manufactured at the usual prices. He always keeps on hand a general assortment of Woollen Goods, which he will soll low for cash, or exchange for wool or produce on liberal terms. duce on liberal terms. may 26—eo6w

JEW BOOKS.—Just published and for sale by F. TAY LOR. Irving's Knickerbocker, in two volumes, handsomely printed and bound; being the first of a series (complete and uniform) of the works of Washington Irving, for which the advertiser will

Ben Brace, a Sea Story, 2 vols. price \$1 25. Herschel's Astronomy, new and improved edition, with plates orice \$1 25.
Mitchell's Compendium of the Canals, Railroads, and Inter nal Improvements in the United States and Territories, and in Canada and Nova Scotia.

German and English Dictionery, by P. J. Kunst, just publish-

ed (1836) and very much improved CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. HUGH SMITH & CO. have just received per ship John Marshall, direct from Liverpool, and per ship Ganges, via James river, 194 crates and hds. China and Earthenware. These,

with their previous large stock on hand, comprising a very full and general assortment, having been selected from the bast manufactories in England on the lowest cash terms, will be sold

casonable rates.

Dinner sets, a great variety
India China Dining sets, or any article separately
English and French fancy and plain gilt Tea China
Glass, cut, plain pressed
Window Glass of every size
Boston Crown Glass, procured at factory prices
Britannia Tea sets, best English
Casters silver mounted, &c.

Castors, silver mounted, &c. Pipes in boxes Stone Ware, an excellent quality

or renovating those constitutions which have been broken down y injudicious treatments or juvenile irregularities. In genera erms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from mpurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever ant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dic late; but, for a general remedy or purificator, to remove the cause, the Indian's Panacea will generally be found sufficient. TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

The greater congeniality, efficiency, and safety of vegetable tremedies, compared with mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the white man. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepit, unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures, after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the almost total absence of chronic diseases among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill treatment? An most total absence of chronic diseases among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill treatment? And can a doubt exist that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children over those which the pride and the art of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of his country, and intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "The Indian's Panacea" acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and, after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most proposed in the proposed of the combined them in the form here presented, as the most mended.

The meanieter of are this preparenties to the Public with the proposition to the Public with the combined them in the form here presented.

mended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the Public with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow-beings who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and, in many cases, the only means of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy that may, perchance, be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been nd this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been

and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only a few years since this preparation was first presented to the Public, but in that time some thousands of persons might be found who would solemnly declare that they believed their lives were saved by it, and in many cases after they had tried most and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known, it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of this Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes; mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In rheumatisms and ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving atmost immediate relief.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a spring and fall purifier, by those who are subject to various complaints, and whose constitutions require invigorating. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a diet drink is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in small doses, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effects of the Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit, in the most satisfactory manner, its superiority over the syrups in common use:

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

NEW ORLEANS, MAY, 1834. I have had a disease in my head, which more recently be came very painful and alarming, in consequence of taking col repeatedly. A large gathering was formed in the cavity be tween the ears, discharging prodigiously; and from the renewe accumulation at times, it seemed as if my head would burst when the running would increase at the ears, and would also appears at the reast physicians. appear at the nose and eyes. I applied to the best physicians, but found no permanent relief; I also tried Swaim's Panacea, but found it useless. By request of a friend I tried the Indian's Panacea, which soon gave me relief; and after taking twelve bottles, I was made as well as ever. The opinion of one so much indebted to it may be of little weight; but the reputation this Panacea, has avaived in this vibrity will give it the reputation this Panacea has carned in this vicinity will give it the pre-ference over any other remedy for abscesses, sores, &c. JOHN McMULLEN.

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

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

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

D. G. Haviland & Co. Agents: I am induced to write, to inform you of the happy results I have experienced from taking the Indian's Panacea. For the lastten years I have been severely afflicted with the rheumatism in both legs, and sores covering a large proportion of the body; and during this time I have tried almost every thing that I heard recommended, but without relief from any. In this state, I had given up myself as incurable, and made up my mind to drag out my life in exeruciating pain, for I can safely say that I had not known a day, in that time, during which I had been free from pain, and most of the time I was in the greatest agony. I was in this fix when in your city, at which time I bought a dozen bottles of your Panacea, which I took as directed in the paper, and am now happy to ST. AUGUSTINE, (E. F.) JULY, 1835. which I took as directed in the paper, and am now happy to state to you, and to the community, that I am a perfectly wel man. This change I attribute to this invaluable Medicine alone s change I attribute to the Yours, very respectfully,

T. H. POWERS.

CHARLESTON, JULY 12, 1831. I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg, occasion ally accompanied with erysipeletous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ankle joint. Several eminent physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefi In this state, five bottles of the Indian's Pañacea made a perfection of the Indian's Pañacea made a perfection of the Indian's Pañacea made a perfection of the Indian's Pañacea made and the Indian's Pañacea made and the Indian's Pañacea made a perfection of the Indian's Pañacea made and the Indian's Pañacea made a perfection of the Indian's Pañacea made and the Indian's Pañacea made a perfect materials and the Indiana perfect materials and the Indiana perfect materials and Indi MARGARET A. WEST,

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

mar 28-wly EW BOOKS.—Nimrod's Hunting Tours, intersper ed with characteristic anecdotes, sayings and doings sporting men, including notices of the principal crack riders of England; 2 vols.; \$1 50.

A Pleasant Peregrination through the prettiest parts of Penr sylvania, performed by Peregrine Prolix; in one volume, price

Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.

Daily expected per ship Potomac, from Liverpool, a still furer supply.

A new edition of the Language of Flowers, handsomely bound in embossed morocco; \$2,

For sale by

P, THOMPSON.

ATIONAL DRESSING ROOM, under the National Hotel, 2d door, 6th street.—SELBY PARKER having taken the establishment of the late Evan Hopkins, Hair Dresser, at the National Hotel, is now ready to wait upon strangers at, and citizens of Washington in the most finished style. The room has been fitted up in a style superior to any thing ever offered to the Public heretofore. The Dressing Room at Gadsby's has been universally admitted to be one of the best in this country, being spacious, airy, and having an inexhaustible

in this country, being spacious, airy, and having an inexhaustible fountain of pure water flowing into it at all times.

As a hair cutter, the proprietor stands unrivalled, as all those who have placed their locks at his disposal can testify. His shavers are of the first order. I have in my employ a first-rate gentlemen's Hair Curler, from New York. Gentlemen attending halls, parties, &c., would find it to their advantage to give

ing balls, parties, &c., would find it to their advantage to give him a trial at curling their locks.

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

N. B. Razors honed and ground in the best manner.
may 3—3tdw6w (Glo. & Mir.)

The number of pupils is limited. The plan of the School requires that the pupils be entirely secluded from other boys. No

and his assistants at all hours; eating with them at the same table; sleeping under the same roof; and in all respects constituting one family. The government is strictly parental. Moral and religious instructions are sedulously imparted, but none of the peculiarities of any one sect are inculcated. The boys attend the Presbyterian or Episcopal church, at the option of their parents; always, however accompanied by one or more of their parents; always, however, accompanied by one or mor

The studies embraced in the plan of this school are, the Greek, The studies embraced in the plan of this school are, the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish Languages; Mental and Elementary Arithmetic, Book Keeping, and Mathematics; History, Ancica and Modern Geography, Grammar, English Composition on n system of progressive exercises; Jewish, Roman, and Grecian Antiquities; Mythology; Reading, Spelling, and Definitions; Penmanship; Singing; simple instructions by lectures on Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy, and on Greck and Roman Literature; and in the department of Religion, the Parables of our Saviour, the four Gospels and the Acts, Sacred Geography and History, the Evidences of Christianity, and the present state and History, the Evidences of Christianity, and the present sta

sermons they hear on the Sabbath. The older boys hear four lectures weekly, viz. one on Greek and another on Roman Li-terature, a third on Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and a terature, a unit on Mora and Intellectual Philosophy, and a fourth on History or Political Economy; of all which they are obliged to write full sketches. These exercises have been found to be attended with signal advantage in a variety of particulars. A monthly report of the standing of each pupil, in studies and behavior, is sent to his parents or guardian.

The year is divided into two sessions and two vacations. The vacations are the months of April and Cytcher.

acations are the months of April and October. TERMS.—The charge for each pupil is \$300 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. The sum is in full for all the tuition, of whatever character, which the plan of the school entraces; for board, washing, lodging, mending, fuel, lights; including also the use of bedding, books, stationary, maps, globes,

thraries, and other privileges.

All letters of business or inquiry, relating to the School, must be addressed (postage paid) to the subscriber, at Princeton, New Jersey.

E. C. WINES, Principal.

Gentlemen wishing for information respecting the character of the Institution, are referred to the following persons, all of whom either are at present, or have been, patrons:

whom either are at present, or have been, patrons:
Lexington, Ky.—Hon. Henry Clay.
Trenton, N. J.—Hon. S. L. Southard.
Chambersburg, Pa.—Hon. Geo. Chambers.
Wilmington, Del.—Hon. J. J. Milligan.
Athens, Geo.—Henry Jackson, LL. D.
Lexington do.—Joseph H. Lumpkin, Esq.
Savannah, do.—Joseph Cumming and Jacob Waldburg, Esqs.
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Nacrez, Miss.

No., Esq.
Donaldsville, La.—Henry McCall, Esq.
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Baltimore, Md.—F. W. Brune and Richard Stockton, Esqrs.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Wade, Esq.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Margaret Helm.
New Bedford, Mass.—Joseph R. Anthony and Wm. Rotch, Islip, L. I.—Mrs. Sarah Nicoll.

Islip, L. I.—Mrs. Sarah Nicoll.

New York City.—Rev. C. Stewart, U. S. N., Rev. Wm. Patton, and R. B. Patton and H. Maxwell, Esqrs.

Philadelphia.—N. Biddle, J. Randall, A. Henry, A. M. Howell, J. McAllister, Winthrop Sargent, B. P. Smith, G. D. Blaikie, John Stille, J. P. Wetherill, M. D. Lewis, Richard Morris, Jas. Glentworth, W. Jackson, P. N. Patrullo, and Matthew Arrison, Esqrs.; Rev. John Chambers, Mrs. James Coleman, and Mrs. George Blight.

ap 26—25t Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for County

of Washington.—In Chancery.

Eliza Clark, Frances Clark, Elizabeth Clark, John F. Clark,
Letitia Clark, and Francis Clark Meigs, complainants, against
Ellen Morton Bailey, John Appleton Bailey, and Laura Bailey,

WHE bill in this cause states in substance that Francis Clark, deceased, mortgaged lots Nos. 26 and 27, in square No. 252, in the city of Washington, to Moses Young, deceased, to secure the payment of \$1000 and interest; that the said were fully paid to said Young in his lifetime; that the said defendants are his heirs at law, that the complainants are the widow and heirs at law of the said Francis Clark; that on partition between them of the real estate of said Francis Clark, said lot No. 26 was assigned to the complainant, Lettin Clark, as a part of her them of the real estate of said Francis Clark, said lot No. 26 was assigned to the complainant, Letitia Clark, as a part of her share, and said lot No. 27 to said Francis Clark Meigs as a part of his share, and that the said defendants reside out of this District and in the State of Massachusetts; and the object of the said bill is to obtain a conveyance from said defendants of said lots to the said complainants last named respectively. It is therefore ordered, this 15th day of March, 1836, that notice of the substance and object of the said bill be given to the said absent defendants, by publishing a copy of this order once a week for six successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in this

for six successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in this county, warning the said defendants to be and appear at the rules to be held for this Court in the Clerk's office of this county, on the first Monday in September next, and to answer the said bill; otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against the said defendants; the first advertisement to be published at the said defendants; the maid day.

leastfour months before the said day.

JAMES S. MORSELL.

WM. BRENT, Clerk

ORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF FELIX GRUNDY is this day published in the 27th number of the National Portrait Gallery, received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. Price 75 cents. may 23

INITED STATES CRIMINAL CALENDAR, being an account and description of the most horrid Mur-ders, Piracies, Highway Robberies, Trials, &c. &c. complete in ders, Piracies, Highway Robberies, Trials, &c. &c. complete in one large volume (356 printed pages,) with many Engravings, price only \$1 25, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, The Mariners' Chronicle of Shipwrecks, Fires, Famines, Piracies, Mutinies, &c. &c., and other of the most striking occurrences and calamities at Sea, two large volumes, with more than sixty engravings, price only 75 cents per volume.

Tales of Terror, a selection of the best old style Romances, Supernatural Stories, &c. &c. mostly translated from the German, 2 volumes bound in one, price for the whole 75 cents.

may 25

COOPER'S MILITARY TACTICS.—A Concis System of Instruction and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States, comprehending the Exercises and Movements of the Infantry, Light Infantry, Riflemen, Calary, and Artillery, prepared and arranged by brevet Captain P. THOMPSON'S. For sale at

may 30 OUSES AND LOTS.—For sale a block of house suitable for one large establishment, or for three respectable families. Situation desirable, price moderate, credit liberal. These houses are built of the best materials, by first-

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

CARD CASES.—Just received at Stationers' Hall, from New York, a large assortment of handsome Pearl, Shell, and Morocco (tipped with steel) Card Cases, with many other eful and fancy articles.
may 6 (Tel.)

Arkansas, Texas, Florida, and of all the Western and Southern States, new and enlarged and very much improved editions, are this day opened and for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gads-byla Hall Also, just published, Mitchell's Compendium of Canals and Railroads in the United States.

NAUGURAL ADDRESS.—W. FISCHER has just I. received from the publishers a large supply of Presiden Jackson's Inaugural Address, with a correct likeness of him, and ncidents of his life, neatly engraved on a handsome enametled

Members of Congress, and others, can be furnished by the dozen or hundred, at the publisher's wholesale price, at Stationors' Hall only, may 16

PRINCEGEORGE'S COUNTY COURT.—April Term, 1836.

RDERED by the Court this 25th day of April, 1836, that the creditors of Nelson Dayidson, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear before Prince George's County Court, to be held at Upper Marlborough town, on the third Monday in November next, to file interrogatories and allegations (if any they have) against said petitioner. EDMUND KEY.

True copy—test;
may 4—law4m AQUILA BEALL, Clerk,

AUCTION.—The following valuable Real Estate, but of the property of the late ROBERT OLIVER, decease a said by public another, at the Exchange, in the city g part of the property of the late ROBERT OLIVER, deceased, ill be sold by public auction, at the Exchange, in the city of all the control of ids, pasture land, deer park, &c. There is no farm, perhaps, this State, possessing the same advantages as Harewood. It bounded by the river nearly two miles, having several large reries on it which might be made very profitable. The other undary of this farm is enclosed by a close board fence, made commonly high to confine a large park of deer. There is no on that part of it which binds on the river, a point (not far two Carroll's island) well adapted for shooting the wild fowl, ich are numerous in this river. About the centre of this above Carroll's island) well adapted for shooting the wild fowl, which are numerous in this river. About the centre of this farm is a valuable Sulphur Spring, well known formerly as "Martin's Mineral Spring." There is also one other sulphur spring on the premises, thought to be superior to Martin's spring. The Port Deposite Railroad, leading from Baltimore to Philadelphia, passes directly through this farm, and the owner of the farm has the right of a turn-out on the premises, and the privilege of using his own cars. The distance from this city to the place, by the railroad is about 13 miles.

place, by the railroad, is about 13 miles.

The land is in the highest state of cultivation, having been enriched and improved by the late Mr. Oliver, at a considerable expense: the greater portion of it is well set in timothy, orchard grass, herds grass, &c. surrounded by extensive hedges of thorn, locust, &c. The fencing is nearly all new, of good posts and rails. There are six permanent springs of good water (two and rails. There are six permanent springs of good water, (two of which are sulphur or mineral springs,) two good wells of pure water, &c. The improvements consist of a new dwelling-house, rough east, with piazzas, an overseers' house, barns, stabling house for packing hay, a mill for grinding flour by horse power. &c. &c. In fact, there is every convenience for the farmer or the most extensive plan, and every advantage and facility to raise and send the large produce to market, either by water of and, which this farm is so capable of yielding, and has abundantly yielded the last year.

ntly yielded the last year.

This place is also admirably suited for a grazing farm from its xtensive meadows, (a part of which are bounded by water,) the targe quantity of land set in grass, its good fencing, its proximy to Baltimore, and having a choice of two markets when the allroad is completed to Philadelphia. In short, it possesses exercised as a convenience to the former and gregies and very advantage and convenience to the farmer and grazier, and very advantage and convenience to the farmer and grazier, and very comfort to the sportsman or man of pleasure; and is ca-able of being divided advantageously into several farms or arts, for different and various purposes. Those who may wish purchase are invited to examine it personally, and judge for hemselves. Mr. Stone, the manager, will take pleasure in howing it to any one who may wish to see it.

Also, at the same time and place will be said the following

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the following tracts or parts of tracts of land near Harewood, viz.

A tract of LAND containing about 144 acres, which adjoins Harewood on the southeast corner. It is bounded on the south by a small river or creek called the Dundee. The improvements on this tract was the contract of the ments on this tract are a good two story frame dwelling-house, nearly new, stables, corn-house, and other convenient out-buildings. The fencing on this place is good post and rail. Mr. James Bevan, who lives on this place, will show it to any one who may wish to see it.

who may wish to see it.

One other TRACT, supposed to contain about ten acres, ad ning Harewood on the south, enclosed by a good fence, with a

mall house upon it.

The leasehold interest of a tract of LAND, supposed to con-The leasehold interest of a tract of LAND, supposed to contain between 80 and 90 acres, adjoining Harewood on the west or northwest side. This tract is subject to a yearly rent of \$50; there is, however, a good fishery upon it, which alone rents for that sum per annum. The west of this tract is bounded by Bird river, and has a good duck shooting establishment upon it. The lease is for 99 years, renewable forever.

One other tract of LAND, containing about 400 or 500 acres, commonly called Marshy Point, and is bounded on the north by Dundee creek, and on the south by Salt Petre river, situate about two miles south of Harewood, and about one mile and a half above Carroll's island, and is well known as a valuable place for shooting ducks. It has a small house upon it, and the west part of it is enclosed by a good post and rail fence; the

west part of it is enclosed by a good post and rail fence; the other portion of the farm is bounded by water. This place is at present rented to James Bevan and James Brian. present rented to James Bevan and James Brian.
One other TRACT, containing about five hundred and fifty or
sixty acres, and is situated about two and a half miles to the south
or southwest of Harewood. The railroad passes through this

One other TRACT, containing about 272 acres, situated about five miles south of Harewood, and bounded on the north by Salt Petre creek, on the south by Seneca creek, and on the east by Carroll's island, and adjoins that island. The improvements on this tract are a frame dwelling-house, stables, and other outbuildings. There is a good winter fishery on this farm, which is at present occupied by David Collins.

One other TRACT, containing about 246 acres, situated about three and a half or four miles south of Harewood, and about two miles from Carroll's island. It is bounded on the east by Salt Petre creek. The improvements are a small dwelling-house, &c. and it is in the occupancy of Joseph Wilson. The railroad

&c. and it is in the occupancy of Joseph Wilson. The railroa basses through this tract.

tuated about two miles south of Harewood, and on the road leadsituated about two miles south of Harewood, and on the road lead-ing to Harewood. The improvements are a frame dwelling and blacksmith's shop, surrounded by a good post and rail fence. The railroad also passes through this tract. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, one other tract of LAND, situate about 14 or 15 miles from Baltimore, on the

ast side of the Reisterstown turnpike road, and near the thir oll-gate on said road, and about 200 yards from the road. Thi act contains about 80 or 100 acres, and is at present in the ocpancy of Mr. Stone.

Also, at the same time and place aforesaid, will be sold that rge and valuable DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Baltimore, being the mansion house of the late Robert Olive.

n Gay street.

The Lot is extensive, beginning from the same on the west side of Gay street, and at the northeast corner of Mr. Gilmore's nouse, and running northerly, bounding on Gay street 66 feet, hen westwardly at right angles with Gay street, to the northeast orner of the three story brick house erected on the lot now eing described, then running along the north end wall of said ouse, and of the yard wall and the wall of the stable erected on said lot, to the northwest corner of said stable, it being 165 feet, thence continuing the same course 25 ft. 5 in. to Tripolet's alley, making in the whole about 190 feet 5 inches; thence southerly, bounding on the east side of Tripolet's alley 48 feet 4 inches, to the north end wall of a two story brick house, erected on a lot belonging to —, thence eastwardly along the north end wall of said house, and continuing the same course 25 feet 5 inches to the west end wall of the brick warchouse, erected on the lo now being described, thence southerly along said wall 17 feet inches, to the southwest corner of said warehouse, thence along the south end wall of said warehouse and the wall of Mr. Gil-more's house, to the place of beginning. The improvements on this lot are a three story dwelling-house, about 56 feet front, and about 54 feet deep, containing about 14 rooms, besides the gar rets, kitchen, and two offices or counting rooms in the basemen story. There is also on the lot a green-house, bath-house, can riage-house, and stables; and on the back part of it there is also a commodious two story warehouse, with spacious cellars. There is a large vault in the yard, and also in front of the house,

find, and of the best materials, having been erected by the late

Mr. Oliver for his own use.

The terms of sale of all or any portion of the above me property are as follows: one-fourth cash, and the other three ourths on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest rom the day of sale. The interest on the whole payable semi-unnually.

R. L. COLT,

R. M. GIBBES, CHARLES OLIVER, THOMAS OLIVER. Trustees of the estate of Robert Oliver, deceased.
GRUNDY & CO. Auctioneers,
june 2—lawtJ16d4t

PROOKVILLE ACADEMY.—The Trustees wit pleasure announce that this institution, at the close of the present month, will be placed under the care and superintendince of Mr. Elisha J. Hall, recently Principal of the Academy t Cambridge, Eastern Shore, Maryland. A long acquaintance with Mr. Hall justifies the trustees in recommending him as a superint of the control of the co entleman in an eminent degree qualified as an instructor of

youth.

Their academy is situated in Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland, twenty miles from Washington, twenty-eight miles from Baltimore and Frederick cities, and is now liberally patronized. A boarding-house has been lately connected with the institution, in which a large number of boarders can be most confortably accommodated. The classics and the several branches of a complete English education are here taught. The academy is supplied with maps, globes, mathematical and philosophical instruments, &c. Pupils from abroad can board and lodge with the Principal, and their morals as well studies, will be duly supervised by him and his assistants.

The summer session will commence on the second Monday of

The summer session will commence on the second Monday of Terms: board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel, &c. per quarter of twelve weeks, \$33 75, in advance.

WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER, M. D. President.

REMUS RIGGS, Secretary.
THOMAS McCORMICK, Treasurer. HENRY HOWARD, M. D. THOMAS J. BOWIE, ALLEN B. DAVIS IGNATIUS WATERS. may 24—eo4w

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

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

CHITTY'S PRACTICE, Vol. 3.—The Practice of the Law in all its departments, with a view of Rights, Remedies, and Injuries, as ameliorated by recent Statutes, Rules, and Decisions, showing the best modes of Creating, Perfecting. Securing, and Transmitting Rights, &c. &c.
may 13 For sale by P. THOMPSON.

American Life Insurance and Trust Company. OFFICES—No. 136 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and corner Wall-and Broad streets, New York.

AGENCY—At Elliott's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near

AGENCY—At Elliott's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Four and a half street, Washington city.

Established by Act of the Legislature.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

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

1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.

2. GRANT ANNUITIES

3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.

3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.

3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.

4. SELL ENDOWMENTS.

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

or devised to the Company in Trust, and they may execute any trust in the same manner, and to the same extent, as any Trustee; they may make all contracts in which the casualties of life or interest of money are involved.

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

Rates of Insurance for \$100, on a single Life. 1.96

TRUSTEES Patrick Macaulay, Morris Robinson, James Boorman, Joseph L. Joseph, Gorham Brooks, Samuel Whetmore, Philip T. Dawson

Charles A. Davis,
William E. Mayhew,
Frederick W. Brune,
Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK
MACAULAY, Esq., President, Baltimore; or MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq., Vice President, New York; to which immediate attention will be paid.

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

oct 16—dly

oct 16—dly

'Orphans' Court of Prince George's county,
May 3, 1836.

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

Test:

PHIL. CHEW, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

WALTER A. EDELEN,
Executor of John B. Edelen.

may 12—law6w WALTER A. EDELEN, Executor of John B. Edelen Orphans' Court, Prince George's County, April 21, 1836. Some the Court, that Thomas Duckett, administrator of Albert Fairfax, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of the aforegoing order, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Albert Fairfax, deceased, to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November, 1886, otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the distribution of the funds of the estate of said Pairfax, which have come to the hands of the administrator.

mediate payment to may 18—1aw6w THO. DUCKETT, Adm'r.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND. THE STATE OF MARY LAND.

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: C. COMBS, R. THOMAS, Esquires.

GEO. H. Mongay, Sheriff. G. COMBS, Register.

Among other proceedings were the following, viz.

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

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

ters of administration will be granted on said deceased's estate, at the discretion of the Orphans' Court. The estate is stated to be worth several hundred dollars.

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

ap 12-w3m Register of Wills for St. Mary's County.

oct 30—d3twtf Opposite Gadsby's, Washington City. OME years past Gustavus Waters intermarried with Mary Thomas, both of Ch.

MARGARET ADAMS. may 20—1aw6w Adm'x of Ed. Thomas, Bryantown, Md.

THHE DOCTOR.—Just reprinted from the English edition, and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, The Doctor, supposed to be by Robert Southey.

Random Recollections of the House of Lords.

Sketches of a Seaport Town, 2 vols. by Chorley.

TEW AND ELEGANT BOOKS.—The Cabinet

\$7 50.) \$6.

The Book of Christmas, with beautiful illustrations. "This is not an Annual, but a Perennial: though detailing the peculiar festivities and amusements of Christmas, it serves not only for all the year, but for all years." Elegantly bound, sells for \$5 00. \$4 00. Only two copies of each of these on hand.

Cage Birds; their natural history, management, habits, food, diseases, treatment, breeding, and the method of catching them. Translated from the German of Dr. Bechstein; a single copy for sale: \$3 75.

for sale: \$3 75.

Just received by P. THOMPSON.

EW NOVEL, &c.—Sketches of a Seaport Town, by H. Z. Chorley, 2 volumes 12mo. \$1 25. Random Recollections of the House of Lords, 1 volume 12mo.

Channing on Slavery, 3d edition revised. 62½ cents.

The miscellaneous writings of Joseph Story, LL. D. \$2 50.
june 6 On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

for the Militia and Volunteers, either as infantry, light infantry, riflemen, cavalry, or artillery; the manner of doing duty in garrison, camp, parade, &c.

Just published, and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. In one volume, prepared and arranged by Brevet Captain S. Cooper, under the supervision of Major-General Alexander Macomb.

ander Macomb.

June 1

FAIRS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber
has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington
County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration
on the personal estate of Edmund Casteel, late of Washington
county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of
May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all
benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this
19th day of May, 1836.

EDWARD CASTEEL,
Administrator.

CASH FOR 400 NEGROES, including both sexes, from twelve to twenty-five years of age. Persons having servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me a

be published once a week for state of the publican and National Intelligencer.

Test: PHIL. CHEW, Reg'r. be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Re-

All persons indebted to said estate are required to make im-

Tuesday in October next, to receive their proportion of said deceased's personal estate.

England in 1835, by Frederick Van Raumer, 1 volume 8vo.

THE ACOMB'S TACTICS AND REGULATIONS,

servants to dispose of win find it to their interest to give he arcall, as I will give higher prices, in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market

I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, now kept by B. O. Sheckle, and formerly kept by Isaac Beers, on Seventh street, a few doors below Lloyd's Tavern, opposite the Centre market. All communications promptly attended to.

JAMES II. BIRCH,

Ceb 20. diff.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN F. WEBB,

with Mary Thomas, both of Charles county, Maryland, and emigrated to one of the Southern States. Edward Thomas, brother to said Mary, died some time in the year 1835, (without lineal heirs,) leaving a real and personal estate: This is therefore to give notice to the said Gustavus Waters and Mary his wife, or their legal representatives, to be and appear before the Judges of Charles County Orphans' Court on or before the 2d

of Modern Art, and Literary Souvenir, edited by Alaric A. Watts, with 26 splendid engravings, just published; one of the most beautiful books of the season. (Philadelphia price