

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1836.

Tampering with the currency, and corruption in the Land Office.—When we stated some days ago, on respectable authority, the general fact of good bank paper being received at a discount at some of the Western Land-Offices, and then re-sold by the Land-Officers at a premium, we were contradicted in the usual courteous style of the Government paper, and defied to produce any specific fact to justify the statement.

From "THE WHIG," AT MANSFIELD (OHIO) MAY 14. We extract the following from a letter received by us a few days since from a gentleman of high respectability:

"Being in the immediate vicinity of the Land-Office, I have an opportunity of seeing many queer transactions, and will give you one among the many daily and almost hourly taking place. A man came in, wishing to enter five half sections of land, and offered in payment \$1,875 of New York Safety Fund Bank, and he was informed by the agent that, by the orders from the Department at Washington, they were prohibited receiving any money of a less denomination than \$5, or money of any bank other than deposit banks. Here the man was in a predicament, for, if he went to get his money exchanged for such as was receivable under these orders, some one might enter the very lands he had selected to settle himself and sons upon. What could he do? The agent very obligingly helped him out of his trouble by exchanging his own private money with him, for five per cent. premium, in which operation he pocketed the trifling sum of \$83 75, and the man had to pay, in reality, \$1,958 75 for five half sections, being \$39 75 more than the law of the land requires. But that is the sequel! The same day a merchant wanting funds that would go at the East, paid this land agent 2 per cent. premium for this same money, being \$39 17 pocketed by the agent, making \$123 92 clear share, out of two individuals, on the same money, in one day. How long would you submit to this fraudulent system of keeping them out of their industrious earnings, time must determine. If they will keep in power such men as we stated, they will never ever glaze and obvious, to aggrandize co-partisans, who ought to suffer the consequences. The above is but a specimen, and such specimens are but the commencement of a system of operations admirably calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; and the whole to be done under the pretence of benefiting the poor and laboring classes of the community."

We are authorized to state that the departure of several detachments of the Marine Corps for the South is in consequence of a voluntary offer of the commandant of that corps to the President of the United States, to lead his corps to the scene of action in Alabama. It is one of the valuable qualities of this corps, that it is equally effective for sea and land service.

In addition to the eminent and respectable strangers who are now transiently in Washington, we are enabled to mention Judge DABNEY CARR, of Virginia, and JOHN BRANCH, of North Carolina, and EDWARD COLSTON, formerly members of Congress, &c.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.—At a public meeting of the citizens of Bolivar, (Indiana,) a general feeling of regret was expressed at the rumor then current, that this distinguished statesman was about to leave the Senate of the United States, and retire from public life. A committee was appointed to apprise Mr. CLAY of this feeling, and to request him to remain at his post, to which he replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have duly received your favor, transmitting the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Bolivar, in which they do me the honor to express a wish that I would reconsider the resolution which I had formed to retire from the public councils to private life. They are pleased to believe that my public services cannot be dispensed with at the present time. And you, gentlemen, are good enough to add many kind and friendly expressions, for all of which I am very thankful.

This is the thirtieth year since I first entered the service of the Federal Government. My labors for the Public have been various and often arduous. I think they give me some title to repose, which I feel to be necessary on many accounts. I believe with you that the present period in the affairs of our country is eminently critical. It requires all the wisdom, the virtue, and the energy among us to avert impending danger. If I were persuaded that, by remaining longer in the public service, I could materially aid in arresting our downward progress, and in communicating additional security to civil liberty and our free institutions, I should feel it my duty not to quit it. But I am not sure that my warning voice has not been already too often raised. Perhaps that of my successors may be listened to with more effect. I sincerely hope it may be.

These, gentlemen, are briefly my motives for retirement. It is my purpose, if my health will allow me, to remain in Congress during the present session. I reserve for future consideration whether I shall serve out the term for which the Legislature of my State did me the honor last to elect me; and your wishes will have due weight in any decision I may form. Beyond that term, I can conceive of no probable contingency which would reconcile me to a further continuance in the Senate.

I request you, gentlemen, to communicate my grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Bolivar, and to accept for yourselves assurances of the esteem and regard of your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY CLAY.

Messrs. JOHN PATTON, B. S. BELKNAP, DAVID VANT, J. SMITH, and S. K. KINNEY.

The Governor of PENNSYLVANIA has, by the late appointments, completed his Cabinet. It consists of— THOMAS H. BROWN, Secretary of State, JAMES T. BAYNE, Attorney General, NATH. P. HOBART, Auditor General, associated with JOSEPH LAWRENCE, State Treasurer, JOHN GEBHART, Secretary of the Land Office, JOHN TAYLOR, Surveyor General.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.—We have seen no suggestion for a long time, which appeared to us more deserving of favor, and which, it appears to us, promises more good, if carried into effect, than the proposition for introducing into the sea service of the United States a system of naval apprenticeship—that is, to provide by law that the crew of every vessel shall at all times comprise a certain number of apprentices, to be brought up and instructed in their duty as sailors, under suitable regulations. The good effects of such a system strike us as so obvious, that we wonder it has not long ago been thought of and adopted.

Mr. NAUDAIN, of the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Captain Wm. East; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the Trustees of the University of Nashville, relative to a change in the lands given to them.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH reported, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill for the relief of David Robinson and others; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. MCKEAN offered a resolution on the subject of post roads; which was adopted.

ALABAMA. Mr. KING, of Alabama, stated that from information which he had received, and which was entitled to the utmost reliance, he learned that there were numbers of individuals who had been driven by the Indians from the lands in Alabama, and compelled to cross the river, and take refuge in Georgia.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, a bill for the relief of the Indians of Alabama, and for the relief of the Indians of Georgia, was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Leave being given, the joint resolution was introduced, read twice, and ordered to be engrossed. It was afterwards read a third time, and passed.

The Senate then took up a resolution lying on the table, that the Senate hereafter meet at 11 o'clock, daily, instead of 12; which was agreed to.

A resolution lying on the table, to authorize the payment of witnesses examined before the Committee on Public Lands, in reference to alleged frauds, was taken up and agreed to.

FORTIFICATION BILL. On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the erection of fortifications, purchase of sites, &c.

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TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1836.

On motion of Mr. NAUDAIN, of the Committee of Claims were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of— Wells.

Mr. NAUDAIN, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Captain Wm. East; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

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The question was then taken on suspending the Rules to enable Mr. ADAMS to offer the first of the above resolutions, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Chilton, Allen, Homan Allen, Ash, Ashley, Bailey, Beaufort, Bell, Borden, Boyd, Briggs, Buchanan, Bunch, W. B. Calhoun, Carter, J. Chambers, Childs, N. H. Claiborne, Clark, Cleveland, Crane, Cushing, Deberry, Denny, Boylston, French, Fry, C. Fuller, Rice Garland, Grandin, Grantland, Graves, H. Hall, Hard, Harper, S. S. Harrison, A. G. Harrison, Hayes, Hazeltine, Heister, Hoar, Holes, Howell, Huntsman, Ingersoll, W. Jackson, J. Jackson, Jones, Jarvis, Kinnard, Laporte, Lawrence, L. Lee, Lincoln, Logan, Jim Mann, Mansfield, Mason, McCarty, McKay, McKim, Mercer, Parker, Patton, J. P. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phillips, Potts, Russell, Seymour, Slade, Spangler, Sprague, Standifer, Stiles, Storer, Talliferro, Thomas, J. Thomson, W. Thompson, Turner, Underwood, Elisha Whittelsey—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Beale, Bean, Bovee, Bouldin, Bovee, Cambreleng, Carr, Casey, Cheney, J. P. H. Claiborne, Coles, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Fairfield, Farin, Galbreath, Glascock, Haley, Hamer, Hannegan, Haynes, Howard, Hughley, Ingram, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Judson, Keaton, Kilgore, Lane, G. Lee, J. Lee, Leonard, Loyall, Lyon, A. Mann, Martin, W. Mason, May, McCasas, McKoon, McLene, Miller, Montgomery, Owens, Parks, Patterson, F. Pierce, Phelps, Pinckney, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Roane, Rogers, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Smith, Sutherland, T. T. Taylor, Thomas, G. Walker, Wright—68.

So the House refused (two-thirds of the members present being required to carry it) to suspend the Rules to allow Mr. ADAMS to offer his resolution.

ABOLITION MEMORIALS. The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of the morning hour; being the consideration of the resolutions reported by the committee to whom were referred the petitions and memorials on the subject of slavery; with the resolution offered as an amendment by Mr. ROBERTSON, declaring that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROBERTSON resumed his remarks in favor of the amendment, and proceeded to compare the constitutional provisions of the United States in the Union with those of the Federal Government. The morning hour having expired, Mr. R. resumed his seat without concluding.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CHILTON ALLAN moved to suspend the Rules, for the purpose of taking up the bill to appropriate, for a limited term, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the United States, and for granting land to certain States, with the several motions pending to commit the same.

Mr. ALLAN said that he would renew this motion from day to day, if he could get the floor, and would call upon his friends to give the yeas and nays. It was his desire to bring the House to a direct vote on the bill, that the question might not be a long one.

On this question, the yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 73, nays 108.

FORTIFICATION BILL. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the further consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications.

Mr. UNDERWOOD resumed his remarks, and spoke at length upon the general plan of public expenditures which have been proposed in the House, and in opposition to any extravagant appropriations for fortifications, which were not necessary for public defence, but were only proposed, as a convenient mode of getting rid of the surplus revenue. He was in favor of works of internal improvement, such as railroads and other means of communication, which would be more useful and efficient than the fortifications on the seaboard, many of them at points where there was nothing to defend. He expressed, however, his willingness to vote liberal appropriations for the defence of the country, both by fortifications and the naval force. He then went into a review of the interests of the country as connected with the public lands, and examined the propositions to distribute the surplus revenue, and to graduate the price of the public lands.

Mr. CHILTON ALLAN called for the reading of the original amendment of Mr. CAMBRELENG; which was accordingly read, together with the amendment to the same offered by Mr. MERCE, authorizing the establishment of a national fund.

Mr. INGBERSOLL moved an amendment, providing for a reduction of the salaries of all the Government officers, including members of Congress, to the amount of 25 or 33 1/3 per cent.

Mr. ADAMS suggested that it was not in order to move another amendment to an amendment, thus accumulating one upon another.

Mr. INGBERSOLL moved that, as his amendment seemed to embarrass the gentleman (Mr. ALLAN,) he would withdraw it.

The CHAIR decided that the amendment was out of order, because the subject specially assigned for the day was appropriations for fortifications; and because, under the rule of the House, no amendment could be proposed essential to the bill, or subject under consideration.

Mr. ALLAN then moved on to the next order of the day, to review the topics embraced in the debate, and the policy of the Government upon points of revenue and expenditure, concluding with an argument in favor of retrenchment in Government salaries.

Mr. CARTER spoke at length upon the subjects embraced in the general discussion.

Mr. INGBERSOLL took the floor, but gave way for a motion made by Mr. GRAVES that the committee rise, which was decided in the negative, yeas 25, nays 103.

Mr. INGBERSOLL then proceeded in the discussion, and occupied the floor at the time our paper went to press.

It was Mr. MANGUM, and not Mr. CALHOUN, we understand, who moved to lay upon the table, in the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. WALLACE's motion respecting the recognition of the independence of Texas.

It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday evening, that the Money Market was becoming more easy, and that Stocks, in consequence, had considerably advanced.

Accounts have been received at Philadelphia of the arrival in England of Mr. JATSON, the Cashier of the U. S. Bank, and entire confidence is felt in the success of his mission—the obtaining of twenty millions of dollars in Specie, or its equivalent.

DEATH. At his residence, in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the night of Sunday, the 23d instant, after an illness of seven weeks, JAMES PETER, Esq. son of the late DAVID PETER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, MASONS, AND BRICKLAYERS.—A contractor who could put fifty hands to work immediately could find liberal encouragement on the Greenview and Roanoke Railroad. The highest prices will be given for a few stone cutters; masons, also, will find abundant employment.

I will mention, as an additional inducement to persons to come on to the large portion of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (which is also under my charge) will be placed under contract in a few months.

Letters addressed to me at Hicksford, Greenville county, Va. will be attended to, and all necessary information given by CHARLES F. M. GARNETT, C. E. ap 26—2aw1m

\$ 50 REWARD. HAD AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, without any known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack Boswell. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, snarled pities with the snail-shell, and has a thick, round neck. His clothing speaks quick, and sometimes a good deal when sharply accosted; has a harsh countenance, and rather disagreeable face, and is a common plantation hand.

This fellow left me, some four or five years ago, and got to Pennsylvania, where he took up and bought home. He is now endeavoring to escape in the same direction. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, no matter where he is. It is unlikely he is in Calverton county, as he has many acquaintances in the neighborhood of Mr. William Boswell.

ROBERT W. BOWIE, ap 21—c6ptf Near Nottingham, Prince-George's co., Md.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN WAR.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a volunteer corps to offer their services to the President of the United States, to embark for the seat of war in Georgia and Alabama, for the purpose of suppressing the Seminole and Creek Indians, met at the City Hall on Monday evening, the 23d inst.

On motion, Mr. EDWARD B. ROBINSON was called to the Chair, and Dr. F. LAMBERT was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by the Chairman; after which,

On motion of Mr. Nathan Edmonston, a committee of five were appointed to retire and draught resolutions.

The committee consisted of Mr. Nathan Edmonston, Mr. Geo. Howard, Major T. B. Riley, Capt. Beall, and Lieut. Rogers.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The present crisis demands the exertions of the young men of this District to evince their patriotism in behalf of their suffering fellow-citizens at the South, it is deemed by this meeting necessary to form a company of volunteers in conformity with a late law of Congress, empowering the President of the United States to receive such description of troops, &c. &c.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, willingly accept the conditions of said act of Congress, and do hereby individually and collectively bind ourselves by every principle of sacred honor, strictly to conform to the law of Congress and the rules and regulations in relation thereto, and do hereby bind ourselves to serve in the capacity of volunteers in the service of the United States, for the term of twelve months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President.

On motion, the preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted. Mr. IRVINE, a committee of eleven were appointed to receive volunteers. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:

E. B. ROBINSON, Chairman, C. Irvine, Major T. B. Riley, W. Morris, G. Howard, A. L. Sheppard, Nathan Edmonston, Capt. B. Beall, Owen Hamill, Silas Moore, Col. Brearly.

On motion, that this committee have power to call a meeting whenever they shall think proper. On motion of Mr. IRVINE, the meeting adjourned.

Dr. F. LAMBERT, Secretary. E. B. ROBINSON, Chairman.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION AGENCY.—An election for officers of the National Bank will take place in the City of Washington on the second Monday of June next ensuing.

The National Congress of Philanthropists will convene on the third Monday of June next ensuing.

The endorsement of the Financial Agency will be placed on the bills of the Metropolitan Bank, and on the bills of no other Bank in the District, except the National Bank.

Financial Agent of the Union Agency, by orders from the Intelligence Agency.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!!! Agents are wanted, in connexion with the Central Office of the Union Agency, in every town of a population of one hundred, throughout the States and Territories adjacent. The agents can retain their office as long as the Agent General retains his, which can never be a shorter period than three years. They will transact a general agency business, the profits of which can never be less than three hundred, nor over three thousand dollars a year. As the business of every one will be a situation of great public trust and confidence, he will be required for him to become a member of the Union Agency, and, in addition thereto, he will have to furnish the most respectable pecuniary security that can be obtained. The security may be taken in any legal form, by a justice of the peace, and forwarded to the central office (post paid) on or before the 15th of July next.

Agents who are already appointed can retain their appointments according to the terms understood, but they will do but a light business until they become members of the Union Agency.

Financial Agent, by orders from the Intelligence Agency.

Persons wishing to secure to themselves the benefits of a philanthropic government, will have to be not less than three in number when they wish to make application. Application to be made to any mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace, before whom they will make the following declaration, by oath or affirmation, that they may agree:

1. That they will give their labor or services for any bank notes or bank bills, unless those bank notes or bank bills do bear the endorsement seal of the Financial Agency, a constituent office of the Union Agency, in the District of Columbia, North America.

2. That they will give their labor or services, and the products of their labor or services, as far as they may be disposable, for bank notes or bank bills bearing the said seal of the said Agency; provided that the bank or banks by which these bills are issued, are members of the Union Agency.

3. That they will make use of all their powers to protect and support the Philanthropic Union, and to carry into effect all the published laws of the same.

In the case of an agent it is not necessary that three should apply. The published laws here referred to do not interfere in the least with the laws of the land. Those embraced in "the terms of admission" are all that require practical attention. A copy of the laws may be obtained on application, and on the payment of application, gratis. If the agent should apprehend a difficulty with the unendorsed bank bills, he may rest assured that the difficulty will continue but for a short time, as the endorsed bills will be provided immediately.

GEO. K. MYERS, Financial Agent, by orders from the Intelligence Agency.

LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned is authorized to dispose of a tract of land in the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, containing about 250 acres, siting the lands of Captain Major C. Jones, Dr. Matron Ball, John Gault, Esq, and Major George Beard.

The situation is one of the most beautiful in the county, surrounded by fertile fields, and a healthy and airy air. Upon the premises are a frame dwelling house with 6 or 8 rooms, kitchen, and other out-houses. The land is in a tolerable state of improvement, is well adapted to clover and other grasses; and within twelve miles of Washington City, by an excellent road. Terms and other particulars made known upon application to the undersigned (postage paid) Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, Feb 23—c6ptJune T. R. LOVE.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to remove to the South next fall, offers for sale the FARM on which he resides, containing two hundred and eighty acres, and adjoining the flourishing village of Leonardtown, Saint Mary's county, Maryland. The soil of this farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, and susceptible of a high state of improvement by the application of clover and plaster. There are attached to it about eight acres of low ground, which, at an inconsiderable expense, may be made very profitable as a meadow. The improvements are a large and commodious dwelling with an entry leading to the kitchen, a corn-house, an excellent barn, stables, carriage-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. The terms will be liberal and accommodating.

G. N. CAUSIN. ap 29—law5w



TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1836.

Mr. McKEAN presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, without a modification of her Constitution in reference to slavery.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate proceeded to the general orders, and took up for consideration a bill to authorize the purchase by the United States of public stock in the Louisville and Portland canal.

Mr. HENDRICKS addressed the Senate in support of the bill. Mr. CRITTENDEN then moved to amend the bill by striking out the proviso in the first section, which is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing ports of call for the vessels of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal near Memphis, Tennessee; which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a military post at the mouth of the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico.

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Mr. EWING, of Ohio, without committing himself on the subject, expressed himself generally in favor of the bill.

After a few words from Mr. PORTER and Mr. WALKER, the bill was reported.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MAY 24—IN CONCLUSION.

The question being upon the proposed amendment to the fortification appropriation bill to add \$700,000 for arming the fortifications, &c.

Messrs. HALL, of Vermont, BEAUMONT, THOMAS, and JENIFER continued to address the committee till near 10 o'clock.

Mr. EVERETT then moved to amend the amendment, proposing to appropriate \$700,000 for the arming of fortifications, by reducing the sum to \$300,000, which, after some remarks by Messrs. CAMBRELENG, WISE, and PHILLIPS, was lost.

Mr. GRANGER moved to strike out \$700,000 and insert \$500,000; which was lost—yeas 51, nays 76. The original amendment was then adopted.

Various amendments were then proposed by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by other gentlemen, appropriating large sums for defenses and armaments at various places, the details of which will be given when they come to undergo final action in the House.

About half past twelve o'clock (at night) the committee rose, and reported the bill, with the amendments, to the House; and they were ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. JOHNSON, of La., on leave, presented a petition. Mr. OWENS, by consent, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of reviving the act of Congress conferring the office of Georgia, passed in 1804, so far as the part of St. Mary's is concerned, allowing the health officer to collect certain tonnage duties in that port.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the claim of Theodore Lewis for the loss of a horse, while acting as an officer of the Louisiana militia, during the recent war in Florida.

The HOUSE again took up the unfinished business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the report of the select committee, to whom were referred the petitions and memorials on the subject of slavery.

Mr. ROBERTSON resumed his argument in favor of his motion, which was to recommit the report with instructions to report a resolution, declaring that Congress has no right to interfere in the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States; and after speaking at length upon the various subjects connected with the report, concluded his remarks.

Mr. OWENS expressed an opinion that the discussion ought not to be continued, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ky., called for the Orders of the Day. Mr. GREENELL asked if it was competent for the gentleman from Georgia to make any motion without leave of the House, after the morning hour had expired, and if the Orders would not come up, of course.

The CHAIR said the Orders might be called for at any time after the hour had expired, and the gentleman from Georgia could rule the action of the House in respect to the order of business, and any motion was in order as in any other stage of the discussion.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 64, nays 86. So the House refused to proceed to the Orders of the Day.

Mr. ADAMS expressed his desire to say a few words on the subject of the report and resolutions. If the House wished to proceed to the Orders of the Day, he would be willing to postpone his remarks to-morrow; but he hoped the previous question would not be pressed.

The CHAIR said the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ADAMS) had made an error in the expiration of the morning hour, and before the House refused to proceed to the Orders of the Day; and before the gentleman from Georgia had a chance to renew it, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS) had obtained the floor.

The CHAIR decided that the motion was in order. Mr. ADAMS requested the gentleman from Georgia to withdraw the motion, and for call for the previous question without giving any one an opportunity to discuss the question.

other was reported in part only, omitting the latter half. He wished to know to which of them the main question would apply.

The CHAIR said to both, but they were capable of division; and he announced the question then pending to be "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Mr. ADAMS said he understood that question to be debatable. The CHAIR said it had been decided that an appeal while the previous question was pending was not debatable, by an express vote of the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved the previous question on the appeal, and said he was sure that would stop debate. Mr. WISE rose to a question of order. He said the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS) appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was proceeding to argue the subject, when the Chair decided it was not debatable. He wished to know what the previous question would apply to.

As the CHAIR was stating the question that would arise, Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his motion. Mr. ADAMS asked if he was gagged or not. The CHAIR said he had decided, according to a previous decision of the House, that the motion was not debatable.

Mr. ADAMS was going on with some remarks, but was interrupted by loud calls to order. He stated that he wanted the decision of the Chair in writing, that it might be entered on the journal. The CHAIR said he had no right to make such a demand.

Mr. ADAMS appealed from that decision. The CHAIR decided the appeal to be out of order. He said one appeal was then pending, and another appeal could not be piled upon it.

The question was then taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by the House. The question "Shall the main question be now put?" was then taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 109, nays 89.

[The yeas and nays upon the several questions could not be obtained in season for this day's paper, but they shall be published hereafter.] Mr. HEISTER called for a division of the question; and as the question was about to be stated by the Chair, on the first resolution.

Mr. ADAMS requested leave to address the House. He said, if it would allow him five minutes' time, he would pledge himself to prove that the resolution was utterly false and unconstitutional. Objections being made, the Clerk was directed to proceed with the calling of the roll.

During the call, Mr. GLASCOCK said he had constitutional scruples, and would not vote on the resolution. Mr. ADAMS said he hoped the gentleman would be excused, and would be called upon to assign his reasons. The CHAIR said the subject was not debatable.

Mr. ADAMS asked for the yeas and nays upon the question of excusing the gentleman from Georgia. The CHAIR said it was not in order to call for the yeas and nays during a call of the House; and directed the Clerk to proceed, that the question might be taken afterwards.

Messrs. PICKENS, WADDY THOMPSON, and ROBERTSON, when their names were called, severally asked to be excused; and the question was postponed. Mr. WISE said he should positively refuse to vote upon these resolutions.

The roll having been called, The CHAIR read the 28th rule—"Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him;" and said the question would be on excusing the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. GLASCOCK).

Mr. ADAMS asked that the reasons required to be given should be reduced to writing, and entered on the journal according to the usual mode. The CHAIR requested Mr. GLASCOCK to reduce his reasons to writing.

Mr. GLASCOCK said his reasons had been given on a former occasion, and would be found in the protest he had signed, entered on the journal. Mr. ADAMS said the rule required that "special reasons" should be given—the gentleman could not be excused but on "special reasons;" and he asked to have those special reasons entered on the journal.

The CHAIR said the rule was silent as to whether the reasons should be reduced to writing, and entered on the journal, or not. He said the gentleman from Georgia were in a situation unprecedented upon this subject. He called for the execution of the rule in such a way as to have the reasons of the gentleman appear upon the journal. He made the call by right as a member of the House; by his right as a representative of the People; and he would set aside all precedents in this case.

The CHAIR said it was not a debatable question under the operation of the previous question. Mr. ADAMS asked if the CHAIR undertook to decide that no possible question could arise which would be debatable while the previous question was pending.

The CHAIR said he decided no supposable cases. It was not competent to decide upon each case as it occurred. Mr. ADAMS read the rule, and was remarking upon the propriety of having the special reasons written and entered, which the gentleman himself might give, as well as the reasons for which the House might excuse him, when Mr. HAMER called to order. He wanted to know, first, if the question was debatable; and, second, if any member had a right to demand that the reasons should be reduced to writing.

Mr. PHILLIPS called Mr. HAMER to order. The CHAIR said that he did not know that this question had ever been pressed to a decision; and by the concurrence of the House, he had been willing to hear the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. ADAMS) with a view to enlighten his own understanding. He then announced that he had arrived, and as these resolutions would come up at the next morning hour, he would announce the Orders of the day; and, in the mean time, would take the opportunity to deliberate upon the very delicate questions involved.

The bill from the Senate to carry into effect, in Alabama and Mississippi, the compact in regard to the five per cent. fund, and the school reservations; and the bill for the relief of the pensioners, for the appointment of additional paymasters, were severally read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON.

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

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

The Official paper of yesterday is out with a column of such gross vituperation as it usually resorts to when it is either baffled in argument, or convicted of misrepresentation. It is rather surprising, however, that it seems never to have occurred to the distinguished persons who indite or dictate the semi-official matter of that paper, first, that the iteration of an untruth imparts to it no touch of verity, and, secondly, that one misrepresentation derives no strength by being loaded down with another still more ridiculous and contemptible.

We cannot condescend to repel the gross slanders of the Globe, which can only be regarded as evidence equally of malignant purpose and corrupted taste.

The Official paper, however, has gravely put forth one misrepresentation, which we cannot permit to pass unnoticed.

In alluding in our paper of Tuesday last, to the doctrine, once authoritatively announced by our Government, that he who takes arms against a country at peace with his own "becomes an outlaw and a pirate," we remarked upon it as follows:

"We never did approve of this doctrine at the time, and we see no reason to approve it, now we are so many years older, more than we approved it then. We refer to it only to show that the course which the Government paper, 'in our opinion with great justice, condemns as 'contrary to all the laws of civilized warfare, is not without a shew of precedent in our own Government.'"

The Globe of yesterday, pretending to quote this language of ours, recites as follows: "We never did approve of this doctrine at the time, and we see no reason to approve it, now we are so many years older, more than we approved it then. We refer to it only to show that the course which the Government paper, 'in our opinion with great injustice, condemns as contrary to all the laws of civilized warfare, is not without a shew of precedent in our own Government.'"

Upon this false quotation, the official Editor pours out an eloquent tirade, beginning thus: "Here the condemnation of Arbutnot and Anbrister, which an American Congress and the American People have approved, is cited 'as a precedent in our own Government, to justify the murder of upwards of four hundred men, capitulating under a flag of truce, and upon condition to be discharged as prisoners upon parole'!" &c. &c. &c.

When the official Editor shall acknowledge and apologize for this gross perversion of our language, as well as for the misquoting of our paper, we shall be glad to see him in the official article of yesterday.

It is expected that the Deposit Bill will come up for discussion in the Senate to-day.

THE INDIAN DEPUTATIONS.—There arrived in the city, a day or two ago, under the conduct of Mr. McKnight, of Michigan, a deputation of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, who have come to the seat of Government for the purpose of treating for the cession of all their remaining lands within the limits of Michigan. Since their arrival, they have had an interview with the two deputations of Cherokees who have been here for some time on the subject of their treaty of cession, when MAGGONSE, the head chief of the Chippewas, made a speech to the Cherokees, of which the following is a copy, as dictated by himself:

To the Gentlemen composing the two Delegations from the Cherokee Nation: FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: It has been ordered by the Great Spirit for us to meet, and we have been permitted to extend to each other the hand of friendship. I can truly say I am very happy that I have been one of the number who have heard this friendly message with you, while many of my people have been denied the pleasure.

My friendship for you is so great that I cannot refrain from saying that I hope you will all look above for happiness; and while you have a place on earth, may you never neglect doing every thing in your power which is calculated to benefit the rising generation. I, for one, am determined to leave nothing undone which may conduce to the welfare of my People, and I would hope that I am not alone in this resolution in the Chippewa nation.

I have visited our father the President of the United States; I have given him my hand, and I have told him that I and my people would always consider him our friend. I hope you, too, have done the same, and will ever regard him as your friend.

My friends, I hear there is a war among the Creeks, you neighbors of mine when you reach your homes, there will be those who will give you bad advice. Open not your ears to their talk! Why should you bring destruction to yourselves and to your children? I consider you men, and I need say any more on this subject; but I must tell you that if I shall hear, after I have returned to my people, that you have not listened to good advice, but have attended to the words of those who would bring you to your nation, shall think the Cherokees are not men, but they are like children; they know not what is good for them.

Allow me to add, I am of the opinion that the best thing we could do for the good of our children is to turn our attention to the cultivation of our lands. I shall not say more.

I am your friend, and the friend of your nation, M'ACCOOSE, or ES-TON-A-QUET. WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 23, 1836.

TOWANDA, (PA.) MAY 21. NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday last, a little before night, as Mr. John M. Fox and his lady were riding in a gig through the narrow between this place and Ulster, they were precipitated into the narrow, and got off in the narrow, a distance of nearly fifty feet, at an almost perpendicular descent, and, strange to say, escaped without the loss of life, although we understood Mrs. Fox was considerably hurt. The accident occurred, as we are informed, in consequence of the breaking of the spring of the gig on the lower side, which caused the body to sway so far as to suddenly overturn the carriage, which drawing the horse after it, all went to the bottom together. We are happy to state that Mrs. Fox is likely to recover without serious injury.

A clergyman took for his text the following words: "Vow, and pay unto the Lord thy vows." An Indian heard him very gravely, and stepping on to the pulpit, thus accented him: "I vow I'll go home with you, Mr. Minister." "You must go, then," replied the parson. The Indian afterwards vowed to have supper, and then stay all night. "You may," replied the clergyman, "but I vow you shall go in the morning."

BAR KEPPER WANTED.—A young man who is well acquainted with attending bar and keeping books will hear of a situation by making immediate application to Thomas Lloyd, proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel. None need apply without bringing good recommendations as to character. may 26—3t

FROM TEXAS.

The following paragraphs comprise the only further information that has reached us concerning the recent events in Texas:

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MAY 18. We have seen a passenger in the steamboat Mediterranean, apparently of high respectability, directly from Texas. He says, that he was not in the fight between the Texians and Mexicans, but that he heard the firing, and arrived upon the ground soon after the termination of the battle. He says, that Gen. Houston came suddenly upon the enemy, about an hour before sunset, after a forced march of several miles. Finding them wholly unprepared, his troops rushed upon them with fixed bayonets, and the carnage was terrible. Our informant left the scene of slaughter on the morning after the battle. His description of the incidents accords very minutely with that of Gen. Gaines, although, at the time of his arrival here, he had not seen Gen. G.'s letter. He says that, at the time of his leaving the Texian camp, the individual spoken of by Gen. Gaines as having been found secreted in a tree, was supposed to be Santa Ana, but that his identity had not been satisfactorily established.

LATER.—Since writing the above, a gentleman just from Red river has communicated the following, as the latest intelligence from Texas. After routing the detachment on the east side of the Brazos, Houston crossed that river and attacked the main body of the Mexican army, with great effect. Many were killed or made prisoners, and the rest put to flight. Santa Ana had been identified and beheaded. About half of the Mexican prisoners are said to have been put to death, and the rest detained as hostages.

THE GEORGIA AND ALABAMA FRONTIER. We have been allowed to peruse a letter of late date from a gentleman in Georgia, of which the following is an extract:

"COLUMBUS, (Ga.) MAY 16, 1836. I have troubled you before in regard to our Indian massacres; but the half has not been told. Roanoke was taken yesterday morning, its inhabitants butchered. The steamboat Georgian, lying there, was also attacked, and her crew massacred; and yesterday evening, about two o'clock, the Hyperion, another boat, was attacked at Wood-folk's sand-bar, only six miles from Columbus, the pilot shot down, and several others killed and wounded. The steamboat Columbus is deserted at Uchee shoals. All the boats have valuable cargoes on board, and are now at the mercy of the Indians. An express reached here on last night that the town of Tallahassee [not Tallahassee] on the Tallapoosa was destroyed. The work of murder goes on in Chambers county; four white men and a negro were killed there on last Thursday morning. Two men were killed this side of Tuskegee, and yesterday morning the stage-horses broke across the bridge here and ran bleeding into town, two being badly shot. Two men were killed in the stage, one made his escape, who got in last night, after being stopped for several days; but the contractors thought they would venture again, and the result of the rash attempt was I have related. The man who escaped was one of the stage-agents. Many persons are missing, and many, we presume, are killed. The amount of property destroyed is immense, and that part of Alabama included in the late treaty will never be occupied again as long as an Indian resides within the Territory. Very few friendly Indians have come in. Alabama has no troops in the field. Georgia is doing all she can for her own safety, though not a single company has arrived in Columbus yet for her defence."

MARRIAGES. At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday evening, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Brooke, B. F. WILLIAMS, M. D. of Ohio, to Miss SALLY DUFFAN, of Ohio, the daughter of the late EDWARD F. LEE to Miss MELIORA ELLEN, daughter of the late THOMAS G. ADDISON, of Maryland.

DEATHS. On the evening of the 21st inst., at his residence on Capitol Hill, in the 52d year of his age, MOSES TABBS, Esq., for many years a distinguished member of the Bar and Senate of Maryland, his native State.

In Prince George's county, Maryland, a few days ago, DENNIS MAGRUDER, senior, Esq.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE at HARPER'S FERRY, Va.—On the 1st day of June next, the undersigned, as special commissioner, appointed by a decree of the Court of Chancery, will expose, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the following highly valuable LOTS in the town of Harper's Ferry, in the County of Jefferson and State of Virginia, part of the real estate of James B. Wager, Esq. viz:

No. 1. A vacant lot, 69 feet front, and binding about 60 feet in depth on the abutment of the viaduct connecting the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with the Winchester and Potomac Railroad.

No. 2. A lot, with an old frame warehouse on it, near to and fronting on the main street as No. 1, 29 feet, with a present depth of about 60 feet.

No. 3. A lot on the same street, 42 1/2 feet front, and same depth as 1 and 2, with a good dwelling-house of stone.

No. 4. A lot fronting on the U. S. Arsenal, 90 feet by about 150 feet, binding on a cross street. On this lot are erected the spacious frame buildings occupied and known as a hotel for the last 30 years.

No. 5. A vacant lot, with a large garden lot about 120 by 70 feet.

No. 6. A vacant lot on Shenandoah street, 35 1/2 feet and 40 feet by about 70 feet.

No. 7. Two lots 45 by 34, and 51 by 20, with two comfortable dwelling-houses of frame.

The town of Harper's Ferry is situated at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, and at the easternmost outlet of the great valley of Virginia, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the United States Army, and enjoys a water power on the two rivers almost without limit. In addition to its natural beauties, its importance as a place of trade will be immediately suggested by the great public works which now connect it with the city of Baltimore and the District of Columbia, on the one hand, and the fertile valleys of the Potomac and Shenandoah, and the coal region of Cumberland, on the other, viz: the two railroads above mentioned and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Some of the lots now to be sold are in immediate connexion with these works, and the others in and near to the centre of business.

It is rarely that capitalists have so desirable an opportunity for investment and speculation as that now presented to them. The sale will be made on the premises, on the day above named, and will be continued from day to day, until completed. The terms are, one-third in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal payments, in nine and eighteen months, the purchaser to give bonds for the deferred payments, to be secured by withholding the title until all the purchase money shall have been paid. ANDREW KENNEDY, JOS. T. DAUGHERTY, Commissioners.

Charleston, Jefferson Co. Va. March 24, 1836. may 23—2w1w1t3

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.—Tholuck's Commentary on St. John's Gospel, translated from the German, by Kaufman. Price of the Rev. Albert Barnes Symington on the Atonement. Miller's Church History, 2 vols. 8vo. Pearson on the Creed, London edition. Horne's Introduction, a new edition, 2 vols. 8vo. McCulloch's Evidence of Christianity. For sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, In the Athenaeum, Pennsylvania Avenue. may 26—3t

CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.—MAY 24, 1836.

Mr. Key, after announcing the death of MOSES TABBS, Esq., late a member of this Bar, moved the Court that the following proceedings of a meeting of the Bar, held this day, be entered upon the minutes of the Court, which were ordered accordingly, and are as follows.

Test: WM. BRENT, Clerk. At a meeting of the Bar and officers of the Court, in the Court Room, May 24th, 1836, in consequence of the death of MOSES TABBS, Esq., FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and WM. L. BRENT, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were proposed by PHILIP R. FENDALL, Esq., and unanimously adopted: 1. Resolved, That the members of this Bar and officers of this Court have learned, with emotions of deep regret, the unexpected decease of MOSES TABBS, Esq., a practising Attorney and Counselor of this Court.

2. Resolved, That, in testimony of their respect for the great professional learning and abilities of the deceased, of their esteem for his highly meritorious conduct and manners, the members of this Bar and officers of this Court will wear crepe on their left arm for thirty days.

3. Resolved, That, on behalf of this meeting, the chairman be requested to move the Court that these proceedings be entered upon the minutes of the Court. 4. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the several newspapers of this city, and that a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

FRANCIS S. KEY, Chairman. WM. L. BRENT, Secretary. VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN WAR. ATTENTION!—An adjourned meeting of the Indian War Volunteers who have joined the corps of Washington City Volunteers are informed that a committee of said corps have waited on the President of the United States, tendering to the Government their services for the defence of the frontiers, which will be accepted, provided they are organized and incorporated, in conformity with the late law authorizing the President to call into service ten thousand volunteers. All persons who wish to enroll themselves in the defence of their country are requested to come forward this evening, at the City Hall, where a company will be organized, and the officers elected, who will be commissioned accordingly.

B. L. BEALL, E. B. ROBINSON, T. B. REILEY. Committee who waited upon the President. J. A. McDUELL, Sec'y to Committee. Major REILEY, NATHAN EDMONDSON, OWEN HAMILL, GEORGE HARRIS, SILAS MOORE, W. MORIN, E. B. ROBINSON. Committee who are authorized to call a meeting.

THE POTOMAC PAVILION. Piny Point. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has taken charge of this popular bathing place, the accommodations of which have been greatly extended, and improved, and the pavilion, which will be open for the reception of visitors on the fifth of June.

Piny Point, on which the Pavilion is situated, is a clear, open cape, (though wooded in the rear on the north and east,) jutting into the Potomac, near its mouth, where the water is generally very fine, the water being nearly as salt as that of the ocean, and the air as pure. It possesses the advantage of the greatest abundance of the largest oysters, of soft and hard crabs, and all the varieties of excellent fish which the waters of the Chesapeake abound.

Since the last season, the proprietors have made very extensive improvements for the accommodation and convenience of visitors. They have added fifty new Lodging Rooms, a spacious Ball Room, Billiard Room, and a new Proprietor's office, all fronting the river to the south, within a hundred yards of the clean white beach. New bathing-houses have been erected for those who prefer them to the open air; also, a substantial wharf for the steamboats to come up to, instead of landing and taking off passengers in the small boats, where the proprietors, who are enabled visitors to bring carriages and horses, if they choose.

Besides the salt water luxuries above named, every thing will be supplied for the table which the markets of the District and of Norfolk can afford, to which the steamboats lines furnish regular access; and those will be amply provided with the best wines and other liquors.

The establishment has been well thought plainly furnished throughout, including new mattresses and fine furniture. Great care has been taken to moderate the charges, and to make the accommodations of the establishment; to this shall be added the most zealous efforts to please, and the subscriber trusts that these efforts, united to the experience acquired by him as keeper for several years of the Mansion-house Hotel in Philadelphia, will enable him to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit.

may 26—6o2m CHESTER BAILEY. WOOL CARDS AND MANUFACTURING in all its Branches.—The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage he has hitherto met with in his line of business in Washington City, and generally that he still carries on the business at his old stand, near Coleville, Montgomery county, Maryland, and that he is now fully prepared to Manufacture, Full, Dye, and Finish, all kinds of Woolen goods, in the best manner, and at moderate prices. He trusts he has made the most of the season, and 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 subscribers attend on Wednesdays, June 15, Messrs. H. C. 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, Washington City. At the several places, wool will be received at all times, and he will attend every two weeks.

All wool will be delivered at the agencies where the wool is received, free of expense, and due notice will be given of the time.

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 Wools over what they were when his prices were originally established. It will be but a trifle to the Farmer and Retailer, and of vital importance to the consumer. The subscriber hopes that no one will complain. All goods composed of cotton or wool will be manufactured at the usual prices. He always keeps on hand a general assortment of Woolen Goods, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for wool or produce on liberal terms.

may 26—6o6x THOS. FAWCETT. SALE OF FURNITURE.—Piano Forte, Globes, &c.—On Saturday afternoon, 28th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. I shall sell in front of the auction store a great variety of excellent household furniture, the property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of, viz: Piano Forte, of good tone. Card and dining and tea tables. Sideboard, rush and Windsor chairs. Mantel and other lamps. Bed chamber and second hand carpet and rug. Mantel and toilet glasses. High and French pot bedsteads. Sittings, good beds, hair mattresses. Light stand, bureaus, workstands. Bed room chairs, sofas, fenders, andirons, &c. &c. A variety of kitchen articles.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under 25 dollars cash, over 25 dollars, sixty days' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed bearing interest. EDWARD YER, Auctioneer. may 26—6t

In Prince George's county Court as a Court of Equity. Y—April Term, 1834. Robert Beall and Ellen Berry, vs. Esigenia Amanda Berry and Lucia Rosalie Berry. ORDERED by the Court, this 13th day of May, 1836, that the report made and returned 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 shall 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.

The report states the lands in the proceedings mentioned, estimated to contain 680 acres, were sold to Thomas W. Clagett, for thirty-four dollars per acre. C. DORSEY, EDWARD KEY. True copy—Test: AQUILA BEALL, Clerk. may 26—w4w

GALT HOUSE, BY THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY. may 9—2 mos.

LISHA LEE, Coachmaker, Baltimore, keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, FAMILY CARRIAGES of every description, in the most fashionable, splendid, and superior manner. He will also design and execute fancy vehicles, of entire new patterns, in a style of taste and workmanship not surpassed. mar 29—c&d

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO RENT. For Rent, all the year round, a very desirable Tavern Stand, property of the late Genl. Holtzman, in Beall street, in Georgetown, D. C. This property is so well known as having the best run of custom in the

