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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1836.

The Official of yesterday solaces its readers with the conceit that, when we lately spoke of the "admirable currency" of the country, we referred to the issues of the local banks. We had reference, every one but this Atlas of the Administration must have perceived, to the circulation of the United States' Bank, which, having braved the power, and outlived the malice of a desperate combination to destroy it, still preserves so much of its former beneficial influence as to prevent the paper circulation from becoming as worthless as the rags which it is made of.

THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.—In the Government Paper of yesterday is officially published, in the language of the United States and that of Venezuela—that is to say, in English and in Spanish—the copy of a TREATY of Peace, Friendship, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, concluded and signed at Caracas, on the 20th January, 1836, by JOHN G. A. WILLIAMSON, on behalf of the former, and SANTOS MICHELENA, on the part of the latter; the ratifications of which treaty were exchanged at Caracas on the 31st day of May, 1836.

We have looked over the articles of the treaty, which appear to be liberal, and are likely to be mutually beneficial, as they are reciprocally amicable and just. Among them we find the subjoined, which was in all probability suggested by the unceremonious recommendation by the President of the United States of Reprisals against France, when he suspected the Government of that country of a disposition to violate one of the articles of her treaty with us. After what took place on that occasion, the following article, we dare say, was far from being regarded by the negotiators as mere verbiage, such as is sometimes used to swell the volume of a treaty:

"If (what indeed cannot be expected) unfortunately any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize the infliction of reprisals, nor declare war against the other, or complain of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed."

THE FIRST ELECTION for Representatives to the Twenty-fifth Congress (that is, to serve for two years from the 4th day of March next) took place, in the State of LOUISIANA, on the first Monday in this month, and will be heard from within a week. In two out of the three Districts there was no opposition to the re-election of the present Whig Representatives, HENRY JOHNSON and RICE GARLAND. In the third District, Gen. RIPLEY (the present Representative) was opposed by Gen. P. THOMAS, the late Representative, and the contest was expected to be a close one.

The Alexandria Gazette thus notices the Circular, which has been recently issued from the Treasury, by immediate direction of the President of the United States:

"An important document will be found in our columns to-day. It is a Circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the immediate orders of the President of the United States, to the receivers of public money and the deposit banks, prohibiting the receipt of any thing but gold and silver in payment for the public lands. This new measure of responsibility is advocated, at length, by the Globe. That paper, in writing the article, says: 'Now, as in the great measure of the removal of the deposits, the President has felt it his duty to exercise the powers delegated to him by the Constitution, and direct the adoption of the present measure, for which he holds himself responsible to his countrymen, &c. As the great measure of the removal of the deposits was precisely a case where the President exercised powers not delegated to him by the Constitution, it seems strange that it should be considered a precedent for any occasion.'"

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday says: "A company of United States troops arrived in this city yesterday, from Eastport, in the Providence steambot, under the command of Capt. CHILDS; they will proceed immediately to the South. This company (with the exception of a few corporals' guards) were the last U. S. troops stationed on our northern seaboard."

The Edgfield Advertiser contains the proceedings at a public dinner given to the Florida volunteers of the Saluda regiment, at Richardson's, on the 22d ult. Dr. Bowie presided, assisted by Major Allen, Dr. Geiger, and Col. Christie, as Vice Presidents. General Scott was regally toasted as "distinguished alike for his intrepidity, ability, and humanity—let his enemies say what they will, his laurels are still green, and flourish in their pristine beauty." [Charleston Courier.]

BEET SUGAR.

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman now residing in Paris, and who has resided many years in Philadelphia, to JAMES RONALDSON, Esq., who takes great interest in introducing this branch of husbandry and manufacture into the United States:

Paris, April 7, 1836. Since my last accompanying your Beet Seed, (which I hope you have received in good order), Mr. Peller has done much towards accomplishing the object of his mission. First, he shipped near 600 lbs. of Beet Seed, with which there might be sown many acres of Jersey and other lands. Then we sought men and books for information, and could find only a high talk or declamation. Next, I mustered all the recommendations I could collect, and, agreeably to Mr. P.'s own plan, I was despatched to Arras, whence he strolled to Douay and Valenciennes, and returned to Arras, where, from the information I received from the gentlemen I recommended him to, and from himself, I find he is hard at work, and means to continue this month, and then return to the United States, fully and adequately qualified to perform all the operations of Beet Sugar making, from the crushing of the roots, nay, the growing of it from the seed, to the crystallization of the matter.

My friend, this may not be the last service you and your associates will do to society. I hope it is not, and that you will be enabled to do more. Next, I believe that two persons cannot meet without the influence of the influence it must have in American society—for, mind ye, in America sugar is like salt, no one can do without it,—I think it is the most important service you could render society at the present time. I think you have made an excellent choice in the man you sent to France, whose intelligence, activity, and assiduity are admirable; he has good reason to expect success. Mr. Peller writes to me on the 1st from Arras: "And in the first place to thank you for your kind letters to your friends, which have introduced me to all that is necessary in this interesting country—a land flowing with milk and honey in the shape of Beet Sugar. I believe that two persons cannot meet without the first topic being *Betterave* (beet root). Indeed I am not sure that the person did not preach about it last Sunday. Nothing else is thought or spoken of; and no wonder, for from 100 pounds of beet root they make 6 pounds of sugar, besides 8 pounds of molasses, with which to make sugar of the second quality, and 15 pounds of cake, sufficient to keep three sheep a day."

Three years ago there were 13 manufactories at Valenciennes, there are now 64. Land which was then 500 francs an arpent, now brings 1200; the price of labor is much risen, and the people are getting fat on the mutton and beef made upon the cake, or *caput mortuum* of the root. What will this not do for America? Thus much, my friend, for the Beet Sugar, the introduction of which cannot fail to produce a mighty ameliorating revolution in the United States. Give information to Mr. Vaughan, to whom please to remember me kindly. Mr. Vaughan must be a young gentleman of my age; I recollect dining with him in December, 1785, at Dr. Franklin's. I am anxious to know whether you have received your invoice of beet seed, and whether Mr. H. has his.

Prince George's County (Md.) Whig Convention.—At a Convention of Delegates appointed by the Whig voters of the several election districts of Prince George's county, held at Upper Marlborough, on Saturday, the 9th instant, for the purpose of nominating and recommending to the voters of the county suitable persons as candidates for the county, at the elections to be held in Sept. and October next. THOMAS G. PRATT and GEORGE W. DUVALL, Esquires, were unanimously nominated as candidates for Electors of the Senate, and Doctor BENEDICT J. SIMMES, BENJAMIN L. GANETT, WILLIAM H. TUCK, and ROBERT GHISELIN, Esquires, as candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention: Resolved, That this Convention approves of the nomination of General WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President of the United States, and will use all fair and honorable means to promote their election.

A correspondence has been published in the New York papers, between SAMUEL L. GOVERNEUR, Esq., the superseded Postmaster of the city of New York, and the Clerks in his office, from which we copy the following pregnant paragraphs:

"Of the simple fact, gentlemen, of my removal from office, unconnected with a few circumstances to which I shall not at present advert, I do not know that I ought to complain. Never having sought in the first instance for place, I have had a tolerably fair participation in the spoils; and as the tenure of my office has never been distinguished by a mean subserviency to any individuals, it was as little to be expected that I could continue in its quiet possession, as it was rather greatly to be wondered how I could have held it so long. The loud and urgent calls, too, which surround the public crib, perhaps justify demand an occasional sacrifice, to appease the hungry expectants of a share. For the deep interest you express for my family and myself, accept of my acknowledgments. Do not doubt, gentlemen, for us; with the smiles of Providence, which we shall invoke, and my own exertions, we will take care of ourselves. However severe at the moment, the unexpected stroke which severs official ties, and for the instant withdraws the resources on which they have taught us perhaps too strongly to depend, I can assure you, gentlemen, it is succeeded by a sweet repose and a buoyant reliance on one's own resources, which, if it last only for a time, may well excite the envy of the whole host of dependants on the precarious smiles of Executive favor. Offering to every friend, whether among you or elsewhere, my most grateful recollections—to those who are otherwise, a fearless defiance—and to you, personally, gentlemen, and all in whose behalf you address me, an earnest request, to assist me in my present situation."

I am your friend and servant, SAMUEL L. GOVERNEUR. To J. BENEDICT, C. GOODWIN, and others."

Mr. JARVIS, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of MAINE, has declined being a candidate for re-election. In ending his political existence, however, it must be admitted, he dies game. The following letter to his constituents will explain what we mean:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25, 1836. FELLOW-CITIZENS: When elected a Representative in the first Congress which assembled after the election of our present Chief Magistrate, I determined, if I retained your favor, that I would continue to serve you in that capacity during the time that Andrew Jackson would be President. The period I assigned to myself is verging to its close, and as you will in less than three months elect a new Representative to the 25th Congress, I beg leave to decline the honor of being again a candidate for your suffrages. During the time I have been your Representative, I have steadfastly supported the Administration, and, in so doing, have acted not only in accordance with my own feelings, but with the views and intentions of a majority of my constituents. Permit me to indulge the hope that you will with equal zeal and greater ability; my heart serves me that he cannot serve you with more disinterestedness, devotion, and fidelity. LEONARD JARVIS.

THE MILITIA.

Gov. EVERETT, of Massachusetts, at a late anniversary dinner of the ancient and honorable Artillery Company in Boston, being called up by a sentiment offered in compliment to himself, made a very neat and beautiful speech, in the course of which he expressed his views in relation to the Militia System as follows:

"Perhaps, sir, there is no subject in regard to which the principles of our fathers are better entitled to respect than the military defence of the country. The more I turn over the pages of our early colonial history, the more I am struck with the all-pervading traces of a sort of providential watchfulness for the establishment of free institutions; and in nothing more than in this important respect. I need not repeat what we know of the hereditary foes of England. In this state of things, the colonies, that it was left to itself—a handful of pious adventurers, self-exiled to the distant and savage shores—shut out by the ocean from the civilized world—open through the fearful pathways of the forest to the inroads of fierce and remorseless tribes of savages, spurred forward to the work of destruction by the subjects of a French monarchy, the hereditary foes of England. Wherever the British jurisdiction is established, in either hemisphere, from the rocky towers of Corfu to the burning latitudes of Hindostan and Australasia, the British flag is its symbol; and within dark and frowning tiers of artillery is the hiding place of its power. They never pretend to hold a foreign colony by any other tenure than an ever-present military force. Their Government is as great a paternal, perhaps, as a colonial Government can be; but from the rock of Gibraltar, round to the rock of Quebec, it compasses the globe with an iron belt of glittering bayonets; it speaks in the voice of the morning drum, and stalks with the nightly sentinel along the battlements of impregnable castles. What an escape for the British colonies that form the United States had this system, which secured equally by the interests of the mother country and the safety of the colonies, been introduced here at the foundation; had a regiment, a battalion of English troops been stationed from the first on Boston common, who cannot perceive that the republican institutions of the country never could have grown up. No, sir, we not only grew by the neglect of the paternal Government, but by the neglect of the British colonies that form the United States had this system, which secured equally by the interests of the mother country and the safety of the colonies, been introduced here at the foundation; had a regiment, a battalion of English troops been stationed from the first on Boston common, who cannot perceive that the republican institutions of the country never could have grown up. 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GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ORDERS, No. 46, Washington, July 6, 1836.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army, since the 1st January, 1836.

PROMOTIONS. CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brevet 2d Lieut. George W. Culham, to be 2d Lieut. 20th April, 1836; vice Barlett, appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, M. A.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Lieut. Colonel Stephen W. Kearny, to be Colonel; 4th July, 1836; vice Dodge, appointed Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Wm. H. C. Bartlett, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, M. A.; 20th April, 1836.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Robert P. Parrott, 1st Lieut. 2d Regiment of Artillery, to be Captain; 13th Jan. 1836.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

David E. Twigg, Lieut. Col. 4th Regiment of Infantry; 8th June, 1836.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Wharton Rector, of Arkansas; 1st March, 1836.

Major.

Thomas T. Paunlory, of Virginia; 8th June, 1836.

Captains.

1 William Gordon, of Missouri; 8th June, 1836.

First Lieutenants.

1 John A. Bell, of South Carolina; 8th June, 1836.

Second Lieutenants.

1 William Gilpin, of Delaware; 8th June, 1836.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Captain Chas. Mayo, 1st Lieut. to be Captain; 25th Dec. 1835; vice Gardner, deceased.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Captain Samuel Cooper, 1st Lieutenant, to be Captain; 11th June, 1836; vice Pierce promoted.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. Henry Bairbridge, to be Captain; 15th June, 1836; vice Harrison deceased.

Sixth Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Jefferson Van Horn, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice Colcock resigned.

Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Thomas Catts, to be 1st Lieut.; 15th June, 1836; vice Bairbridge promoted.

Eighth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Philip N. Barbour, to be 2d Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice Van Horn promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Wm. S. Henry, to be 2d Lieut.; 15th June, 1836; vice Catts promoted.

Tenth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Col. William S. Foster, Major, to be Lieutenant Colonel; 8th June, 1836; vice Twigg appointed Colonel 2d Regiment of Dragoons.

Eleventh Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet Major George Birch, Captain 7th Regiment of Infantry, to be Major; 8th June, 1836; vice Foster promoted.

Twelfth Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. William Martin, to be Captain; 25th Dec. 1835; vice Dade deceased.

Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Chas. M. Wood, to be 1st Lieut.; 25th Dec. 1835; vice Martin promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Chas. S. Howe, to be 1st Lieut.; 31st January, 1836; vice Phillips resigned.

Fifteenth Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Richard B. Scriven, to be 1st Lieut.; 31st Jan. 1836; vice Adams resigned.

Sixteenth Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Robert C. Buchanan, to be 1st Lieut.; 16th March, 1836; vice Paige resigned.

Seventeenth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. John W. McGrath, to be 2d Lieut.; 28th Dec. 1835; vice Hood promoted.

Eighteenth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Albin C. Green, to be 2d Lieut.; 1st Dec. 1835; vice Wilkinson, resigned.

Nineteenth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry L. Scott, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st Jan. 1836; vice Howe promoted.

Twentieth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Wm. S. Mitchell, to be 2d Lieut.; 15th June, 1836; vice Buchanan promoted.

Twenty-first Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Isaac V. De Rove, to be 2d Lieut.; 2d May, 1836; vice Howe deceased.

Twenty-second Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry Prince, to be 2d Lieut.; 11th June, 1836; vice Graham appointed 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment of Dragoons.

Twenty-third Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. George W. Cass, to be 1st Lieut.; 3d Dec. 1835; vice Clark deceased.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. Isaac Lynde, to be Captain; 1st April, 1836; vice Baxley resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. Robert E. Cary, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice Denny promoted.

Twenty-sixth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Daniel Ruggles, to be 2d Lieut.; 13th Dec. 1835; vice Denny promoted.

Twenty-seventh Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. J. Chester Reid, to be 2d Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice Cary promoted.

Twenty-eighth Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. Dixon S. Miles, to be Captain; 8th June, 1836; vice Birch promoted.

Twenty-ninth Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. George W. Cass, to be 1st Lieut.; 3d Dec. 1835; vice Miles promoted.

Thirtieth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Forbes Britton, to be 2d Lieut.; 15th Nov. 1835; vice Scott deceased.

Thirty-first Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Alexander Montgomery, to be 2d Lieut.; 3d Dec. 1835; vice Cass promoted.

Thirty-second Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Weightman K. Hanson, to be 2d Lieut.; 8th June, 1836; vice Whiting promoted.

Thirty-third Regiment of Artillery.

Major Julius F. Heilvetter, 1st Lieutenant of Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet, for gallantry and good conduct in the affair of Micanopy, in Florida; to rank from 9th June, 1836.

APPOINTMENTS.

Col. Arthur P. Hayne, of South Carolina, to be Paymaster; 4th July, 1836.

Morgan Neville, of Ohio, to be Paymaster; 4th July, 1836.

Elbert Herring, of New York, to be Paymaster; 4th July, 1836.

Hamilton S. Hawkins, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Alfred W. Elwee, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Robert G. Wood, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Thomas Lee, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Surgeon; 1st January, 1836.

Bernard M. Byrne, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon; 20th May, 1836.

Augustus C. Tritelot, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon; 21st June, 1836.

Thomas R. Johnson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Francis L. Sewall, of Alabama, to be Assistant Surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Edward H. Abadie, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Rhett J. Motte, of South Carolina, to be Assistant Surgeon; 4th July, 1836.

Wm. H. C. Bartlett, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, M. A.; 20th April, 1836.

Robert P. Parrott, 1st Lieut. 2d Regiment of Artillery, to be Captain; 13th Jan. 1836.

David E. Twigg, Lieut. Col. 4th Regiment of Infantry; 8th June, 1836.

Wharton Rector, of Arkansas; 1st March, 1836.

Thomas T. Paunlory, of Virginia; 8th June, 1836.

John H. Martindale, 1st Dragoons, 10th March, 1836.

Robert M. Renick, 4th Artillery, 15th March, 1836.

John W. Scott, 2d Artillery, 15th March, 1836.

Hugh McLeod, 3d Artillery, 30th June, 1836.

S. Eting Myers, Assistant Surgeon, 31st March, 1836.

* Brevet Major Francis L. Dade, Captain 4th Infantry, 28th December, 1835.

* Captain Upton S. Fraser, 2d Artillery, 25th December, 1835.

* Captain George W. Gadsden, 2d Artillery, 25th Dec. 1835.

* Captain Richard Bache, Ordnance, 24th January, 1836.

1st Lieutenant Constantine Smith, 2d Artillery, 25th Dec. 1835.

1st Lieutenant James F. Izard, 1st Dragoons, 5th June, 1836.

1st Lieutenant T. B. Woodcock, 2d Artillery, 25th Dec. 1835.

1st Lieutenant Samuel Kimmel, 7th Infantry, 3d Dec. 1835.

2d Lieutenant John H. Hanly, 1st Dragoons, 26th May, 1836.

* 2d Lieutenant E. Businger, 2d Artillery, 25th Dec. 1835.

2d Lieutenant E. H. Henderson, 4th Artillery, 4th July, 1836.

2d Lieutenant Daniel S. Herring, 3d Artillery, 29th June, 1836.

* 2d Lieutenant Robert R. Mudge, 3d Artillery, 28th Dec. 1835.

* Brevet 2d Lieut. John L. Keais, 3d Artillery, 28th Dec. 1835.

* Assistant Surgeon John S. Galpin, 2d Regiment, 1835.

* Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Nourse, 19th May, 1836.

REAPPOINTED.

Captain Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, 7th Regiment of Infantry; to rank from the 4th April, 1832, instead of 6th July, 1832.

1st Lieutenant William Martin, 4th Regiment of Infantry; to rank from the 4th April, 1832, instead of 6th July, 1832.

Correction of Dates.

Captain William M. Graham, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, to rank from the 4th April, 1832, instead of 6th July, 1832.

1st Lieutenant Francis D. Newcomb, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, to rank from the 4th April, 1832, instead of 6th July, 1832.

4. The officers promoted and appointed will report accordingly, and join their proper stations and companies without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special orders and instructions, will report by letter to their respective colonels.

IV.—Rule to be observed in ordinary cases of promotion.

5. If a field officer, the officer promoted will join the regiment and station of his company, or a company officer will join the particular company where the vacancy to which he succeeds may have occurred.

By order of Major Gen. MACOMB.

R. JONES, Adj. Gen'l.

* Killed in Florida, in the action of the 25th December, 1835.

* Appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, M. A.

ISAAC LYNN'S GRIST AND SAW MILLS AND VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Friday, the 7th October next, on the premises, the plantation and mill property lately owned by Isaac Lynn.

This property is situated on Red stone creek, about one mile from Brownsville, the Monongahela river, and the United States turnpike.

There is erected on this estate a new brick Gristmill, forty feet square and three stories high; a sawmill; a large brick Dwelling-house, fifty-five feet in front, forty back, nearly new; a large Barn, Distillery, and several small houses for tenants.

The farm is a very valuable one, containing about 325 acres, about two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation. Something like one hundred acres of it is first-rate bottom land, and exceedingly productive, and abounds with stone coal, accessible any where.

Of the water power, it may be said without fear of contradiction, that it is superior to any in this section of country, and therefore very desirable for manufacturing purposes.

The advantages of the water power, and the products of this valuable farm, are recited more distinctly in the persons directed to purchase are invited to view the premises, as it is believed on the line of the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known.

JAMES M. LYNN, Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

July 12—lawts

AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale on the 10th inst. of Port Tobacco, on Monday, the 10th day of August next, the Farm on which now resides, containing about 350 acres of land, perhaps inferior to very few farms in Charles county, in point of situation, fertility of soil, and consequent productiveness of crops. It lies adjoining to the town of Port Tobacco, and also in part lands in the county of Prince Georges in fish and wild fowl. The mansion-house is commodious, and stands on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect of the creek to the Potomac river, and the surrounding country. The out-buildings are in tolerable repair, and would afford, with a trifling expense, every convenient accommodation. There are on the premises a new warehouse, for the inspection of tobacco, a storehouse, and granary on the water side, which are well situated for the grocery and lumber business, both of which have been and are still carried on successfully. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, as it is believed a more desirable situation, particularly for a professional man, cannot be procured in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be accommodating. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

EDWARD F. NEALE, Near Port Tobacco.

July 12—wit6Aug

ABURN.—The estate on which I reside, lying four miles north-east of Culpeper Court-house, is offered for sale. The farm is a very valuable one, containing about 350 acres, well adapted to husbandry and grazing, the evenness of the surface, (though sufficiently undulating) and strength of the soil, have prevented it from washing; it is now in excellent condition for the production of large and profitable crops of tobacco, and is watered by constant streams; a very ample proportion is in wood, the timber excellent and abundant; the growth is oak, hickory, poplar, ash, walnut, gum, dogwood, red-bud, &c. &c. &c. The farm is well situated, and is about one hundred and twenty acres of unsurpassed timothy land, a considerable tract of which is put down in grass. The buildings are calculated for the comfortable accommodation of a large family; the dwelling-house being 44 by 38 feet, and two stories high; it is situated on a commanding eminence in the centre of the farm, from which the landscape, formed by the farm itself, adjoining farms, and mountains, is very beautiful. Well and several springs of good water are near at hand. The health of the place is not surpassed in any country. It is thought unnecessary to be more particular; I will only add, that this beautiful and highly valuable estate, containing 350 acres, may be purchased for a moderate price. It is nearly all cleared, and will be shown, and the terms, which will be accommodating, made known by application to me.

July 12—lawptAug

WALTER C. WINSTON.

FINISHING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—I will sell the FARM on which I reside, lying upon the Potomac river, in the lower part of Charles county, Maryland, containing about 380 acres, one-half of which is under a growth of the finest and best wheat in the country. The situation is healthy, and the prospect fine and extensive. It is well adapted to the growth of all the various crops usually cultivated in the lower counties of Maryland. The sources for manuring and improving are abundant, and are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other farm in this part of the country. But what renders it especially desirable at this particular period, is its admirable location for a fishery, though yet untried. It is adjoining to, and immediately below, Swan Point, where there is now a fishery in most successful operation. It possesses extent of beach, and which may be used for the north and easterly winds, to which many of the Potomac landings are much exposed.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and judge for themselves.

Terms made known by application to F. MATTHEWS, Near Harris's Lot Post Office, Charles county, Md.

may 3—cipr

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

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1836.

The publication of the Remarks of Mr. SOUTHARD, the distinguished Senator from New Jersey, on the Texan question (which will be found in our columns to-day), affords us occasion for saying a few words on the late action of Congress upon that subject.

Its unanimity in one branch, and its approach to unanimity in the other, certainly entitle it to very respectful consideration. But we do not hold the maxim, of the voice of the People being the voice of God, to be infallible. We have heard that voice, more frequently of late than formerly, in tones which, if they were not earthly, were certainly not heavenly. That the deliberate opinion of a well-informed People is almost invariably right, we readily admit. But it too often happens that the multitude acts first, and deliberates afterwards, when inquiry and reasoning are perhaps of no effect but to induce an unavailing repentance. As it is, in this respect, with the People, so it is sometimes with the People's Representatives. Spelt, we apprehend, has been the case, in the late action, in each House of Congress, in reference to the affairs of Texas.

Experience as long as ours in public life stiffens the sinews of the mind (if we may use the expression) against sudden impulses, and allows the exercise of that common sense, which, joined with experience, is said to be "a providence to mortals." Experience has taught us, too, that in our vocation of journalists, unless we make it our rule always to run before the wind, we must sometimes find ourselves headed by the current of popular feeling. Such is probably our position at this moment (as it was some twelve months ago on the French question, when men were all agog for a war with our ancient friend and ally, as if desirous of making the experiment of how great a calamity our country was capable of sustaining.) Be that as it may, it is due to frankness to state our opinion that the two Houses of Congress have been premature in entering at all at the late session, upon the question of the recognition of the independence of Texas.

In the SENATE, we have little doubt that the motive of the majority of those who reported the resolution which passed, and of those who voted for it, was, by saying so much, but stopping short of recognition of the independence of Texas, at this time, to prevent the question being pressed upon Congress in a more imperative form. The views expressed by Mr. CLAY and Mr. SOUTHARD on this point were probably those entertained by many members.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, however, the question was acted upon, it seems to us, with a precipitation, and under circumstances hardly reconcilable with its dignity and importance. On the last day, and at the last hour, of the Session, when nearly half the members had gone home, a report was made by the Committee on Foreign Relations, concluding with two resolutions, declaratory of certain opinions in regard to a question over which the House of Representatives has no proper authority, and which could only be intended either to authorize some movement in the matter by the Executive, or to sustain some movement already made. Almost without a reading (debate and deliberation being cut off by the Previous Question) the resolutions were forced to a vote in that body. When we consider how many months Congress had been in session, and how great a part of the time the Committee on Foreign Relations had forborne to present this subject to the House, it must be admitted that it was, being introduced after all the business of the session was over, presented unexpectedly, and despatched most expeditiously.

What may be the future condition of Texas, and what the duty of the United States under other circumstances, we do not think were considerations for Congress to act upon now. It will be time enough to decide the question when it arises. As yet, the conflict is raging between the Mexican authorities and their antagonists; and no nation, on terms of amity with Mexico, has a right, *flagrante bello*, to interfere in it. Much less has the Government of the United States such a right, having itself proclaimed to the world that it will not suffer any Power to interpose in the civil wars of America. Influenced by that love of freedom which is constitutional with Americans, we all wish that free institutions may prevail in Texas, and in every part of America. But, when we refused to engage in a crusade for liberty in Greece, as when we refused to side with France in her great revolution, our policy went hand in hand with our duty. The same course appears to us to be equally recommended, by duty as well as policy, in regard to the conflict in Texas.

If, indeed, the resolutions which passed the two Houses were intended to be of no effect, it would be of little consequence whether they had passed or not. But, suppose Congress were to pass resolutions that we would recognize the independence of Upper Canada, &c. &c. would such a declaration be taken by Great Britain, or by the World, to mean nothing more than the assertion of an abstract principle? Nor is it a consideration to be despised, what the World will think of our course. Something is due by every nation to the opinion of other nations, as well as to its own interest: nor will any wise nation, under the influence of feeling or sympathy,

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

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