Daily Hational Intelligencers

GALES & SEATON.

PRICE, FOR A YEAR, TEN DOLLARS; FOR SIX MONTHS, SIX

DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

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

PUBLISHED BY

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

of the Government.

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

ed to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confiden to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

American Life Insurance and Trust Company.

of Wall and Broad streets, New York.

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

Established by Act of the Legislature.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

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

1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.

2. GRANT ANNUITIES

3. EXECUTE TRUETS.

4. SELL ENDOWMENTS.

3. EXECUTE TRUSTS.

4. Sell Endowments.

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

or interest of money are involved.

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

	Rates of Insurance for	· \$100, on a single.	Life.
Age.	One year.	Seven years.	For life.
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.35	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.84	3.20
50	1.96	2.09	4.60

TRUSTEES Gorham Brooks, Samuel Whetmore, Philip T. Dawson, Matthew L. Bevan,

Applications will be paid.

Applications was also be made personally or by letter, post.

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

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

	Resource to all this	WALLET STORM	
	Rates for One	Hundred Doll	lars.
Age.	One year.	Seven yea	rs. For life.
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.36	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.83	3.20
45	1.91	1.96	3.73
50	1.96	2.09	4.60
55	2.32	3.21	5.78
60	4.35	4.91	7.00
		ANNUITIES.	
	Rates for One		lars.
		per cent.	
			er annum.
70 d		9 do. )	
		DOWMENTS	
	Hundred Dollars		
pany will p	pay, if he attain 21	years of age,	\$469
	At six months,		408
mu 0	One year,	THE OWNER	375
	npany also execute		
	interest semi-annu		
all Kinds o	f contracts in whi	ch life or the ir	iterest of money is

AGENTS James H. Causten, City of Washington, Dr. B. R. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Virginia. John O. Lay, Richmond, Va. D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va. A. S. Tidball, Winchester, Va George Richards, Leesburg, V Neilson Poe, Frederick, Md.

WILLIAM MURDOCK, Secretary.

VALUABLE LEXICONS, &c.-Totius Latinitati Lexicon par Forcellinus et Facciolatus, new edition, revised by Dr. Bailey, 2 volumes, 4to., half Russia. \$35.

Joannis Scapulæ Lexicon Græco-Latinum, new edition, with Dr. Askew's Appendix, 2 volumes, 4to. half Russia, \$35.

Nouveau Dictionnaire Espagnol, François et Latin, compiled from the Dictionaries of the Academies Royal of Madrid and Paris, by M Sciournant 2 volumes 4to. \$10

Paris, by M. Sejournaut, 2 volumes 4to. \$10.
Dictionnaire Universel François et Latin, by R. P. Le Bru 1 large volume, 4to. \$6.
Dictionnaire de L'Academie Francoise, 1786, 2 volumes, 4to

\$12.

Calepini Dictionarum Octo Lingua: Leyden, 1681, 2 volumes, folio, very fine copy, the best edition of Calepinus. \$20.

Stephanus Thesaurus Græca Linguæ, printed in Paris in 1572, 4 volumes, folio, with a fifth volume, containing the extremely scarce and valuable appendix, in very fine condition, from Mr. Jefferson's library. \$50.

Stephanus, abridged by Scapula: Leyden, 1602, 4to. \$5.

Stephanus, abridged by Scapula: Vienna, 1816, 4to. \$4.

Hedericus Lexicon, new edition, 4to. half bound Russia. \$10.

Plato's Works, complete, Bipont edition, 1781, 12 volumes,

Plato's Works, complete, Bipont edition, 1781, 12 volumes, 8vo., with Rhunken's Scholiæ in an additional volume, a very fine copy, from Mr. Jefferson's library, and very rare. \$35.

The above valuable books are offered at prices at least thirty per cent. lower than what they are worth, and would command in regular retail business. Many of them are of very rare occurrence, and there is not a similar collection to be found in the United States. On sale by

ap 25

PICTURE is beauty sixtant.

OTICE is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Jane Harrison, late of St. Mary's County, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November nexts they may subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1836.

ZACHARIAH H. TIPPETT,

Canal Line between Washington and the West.

Georgetown, March 28, 1836. \
HE Canal Packet Company announce to the Public that their line of Packet Boats between Georgetown and Shepherdstown is now in full operation. Hour of starting from each place, 4 o'clock A. M. Fare through \$3, intermedi

in proportion.

This line connects at Conrad's Ferry with Leesburg, by a line of Stages; at the Point of Rocks with Frederick, by the Railroad; at Harper's Ferry with Winchester and Western Virginia, by the Railroad; at Shepherdstown, with the great Western Turnpike; at Boonsborough, 10 miles distant, by a line of Stages.

For passage apply on board, or at Von Essen's Refectory, in Georgetown, or of A. Humrickhouse, at Shepherdstown.

Mar 29—tf To North W. The Sterner, CO.

mar 29—tf

FOR NORFOLK.—The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain James Mitchell, having been
placed permanently on the route between the District of Columbia and Norfolk, will leave Washington every Monday and Friday at 11 o'clock A.M. and, returning, will leave Norfolk every
Wednesday and Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage and fare \$5.

Freight destined to Petersburg or Richmond must be paid for
at the time of shipment.

J. I. STULL, Sec'y.

Between Washington City, Piney Point, Kinsale, &c.
THE Steamboat CHESAPEAKE, Capt. ShenMAN, will leave Bradley's wharf every Sunday,
(beginning next Sunday) at 6 o'clock A. M., arrive at Piney Point
and Kinsale same day, calling at all intermediate landings, and
visiting the landing at Leonardtown. The Chesapeake will return the same route from Piney Point on Monday.
On Thursday following, the steamboat SYDNEY, Captain Guy, will leave the same wharf at
the same hour, visiting the same landings, and return on Friday to the city. And thus the two boats will go down the river
alternately on Thursday and Sunday, returning the following
days to the city of Washington.

May 5—eo6w

[Alex. Gaz.] SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

DIEDMONT STAGES.—The mail, by this line, which leaves the office next to Gadsby's every day, passes through Alexandria, Warrenton, Culpeper Court-house, Orange Court-house, Charlottesville, Lyachburg, &c. and, when the season commences, will go by "Lee's White Sulphur Springs."

Great exertions are made to render the line comfortable and

GEO. JOHNSON & CO. Proprietors, Alexandria. (Globe)

MAIL EXPEDITED BETWEEN WASHING-TON AND NEW ORLEANS. On Tuesday, the 26th of April, the mail for Richmond and Petersburg, &c. will leave Bradley's wharf, in this city, by 3 A. M. and arrive at Richmond same day by 8½ P. M., and at Petersburg by 12 o'clock at night. The mail will leave Petersburg every day by 2 A. M., arrive at Richmond by 5½ A. M., and at Washington same day by 10 P. M., thus gaining half a day between this city and Richmond and Petersburg, and from thence it will be still further expedited to New Orleans.

Travellers passing between the several eastern Atlantic cities and Mobile and New Orleans, will find this line to be the most cartain and expeditious, as there will be no interruption in their travel between the cities of N. York and New Orleans. They will be carried over the railroads between Petersburg and Blakely,

be carried over the railroads between Petersburg and Blakely, Richmond and Fredericksburg, Washington and Baltimore, &c. &c. and when on water, in first-rate low pressue steamboats.

J. WOOLFOLK & CO.

Washington City.
To be published in the Raleigh Register and Alexandria
Gazette twice a week eight weeks. CITIZENS' LINE TO WHEELING, via RAILroad to Harper's Ferry and Winchester.—No night travelling.

IN addition to the two daily mail times, by the national road to Wheeling, the proprietors have established a new splendid national road at Cumberland. Passengers by this line splendid national road at Cumberland. Passengers by this line take the railroad cars at 6½ o'clock in the morning, spend an hour or two at Harper's Ferry, where they dine, and arrive at Winchester early the same evening. Next morning they will take the Citizens' Line of first-rate coaches, dine at Romney, and lodge first night at Cumberland, second at Uniontown, and arrive at Wheeling early next evening.

Thus passengers are now afforded an opportunity of going through to Wheeling without loss of rest.

P. S. Passengers for Pittsburg, by either of the above lines, can take steamboat at Brownsville, or stages at Washington, Pennsylvania, or, taking the mail stage to Harrisburg, at six o'clock in the morning, can proceed on from thence by superbounds.



ville, Milton, and Danville.

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

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

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

Office of the Petersburg Railroad Company, \{

Office of the Petersburg Railroad Company, February 28, 1836.

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

Leav	e Norfo	Uk,		Leave	Charles	ton,
Frida	y, March	1 4		Friday.	March	11
Do	do	18	aluta negli in the	Do	do	25
Do	April	1		Thursd	lay, Apri	1 7
Thurs	day, do	14	in the state of the say	Do	do	21
	do		Secretary Con	Do	May	5
	May			Do	do	19
	do	26		Do	June	2
Do	June			Do	do	16
Do	do	23		Do	do	30
Do	July	7		Do	July	14
Do	do			Do	do	28
Do	August	4		Do	August	11
Do	do	18		Do	do	25
Apply to	)				NTER,	
Orto			TAMES DI	TRCIIS	SON B	altimore

feb 25-2aw9m POARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, New Haven, Conn.—G. A.DE WITT, Principal, (late Principal of Providence High School.) Reference in Washington to Hon. John Forsyth and Hon.

Reference in Washington Williams and Anthon; Rev. Mr. J. Grayson.
In New York: to Rev. Drs. Berrian and Anthon; Rev. Mr. Schroeder; Swords, Stanford & Co. Booksellers; Hon. Henry Meigs, and Meigs D. Benjamin, Esq. Importer of French Goods. In Charleston, S. C. to Hon. Geo. W. Cross, and Rev. President Adams

There being in the school several lads from Alabama and South Carolina, the Principal would be glad to add to their number from the Southern States. And he pledges himself that they shall be subject to no influence which would not be in perfect accordance with the wishes of Southern parents. Having lived at the South, he thinks he can duly appreciate Southern feelings.

New Haven, April.

ap16—eo4w



The Steamboat from Baltimore to Phila-delphia having adopted an earlier hour of departure, it will be necessary that the train of Cars start from Washington at half after

after Monday next, the 9th instant.

The evening train will, also, on and after that day, leave Washington at four, instead of 20 minutes before five.

may 7—dlw&wtf

EW BOOKS.—Paris and the Parisians, by Mrs. Trol-The Self Condemned, a novel, in one volume.

Sallust, a new edition, with commentary and other additions. By Professor Anthon.

Marryatt's complete Works, handsomely printed and bound, with portrait; the whole eight volumes complete, for \$3 50, may 4 F. TAYLOR.

TO TRANSIENT VISITERS.—To Let.—A Parlor and one or two bed rooms, neatly furnished, can be btained on application to Mrs. Fill, south side of B, and first ouse from Third street, near Penn. Avenue.

RANSPARENT SLATES, a new article.--Re ceived this day at Stationers' Hall, a few Transparent Slates y the use of which children easily acquire a knowledge rawing. W. FISCHER. (Tel)

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 24th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Fuller's Tavern, in the City of Washington, the subscriber, being fully authorized to do so, by the will of the late David Peter, and by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, will offer at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate in the said City of Washington, of which the late David Peter died seized, to wif in

Square north of No. 4, Lot No. 1.
Square No. 2, part of Lot No. 1, valuable water lot.
Square south of No. 17. The whole 8,151 square feet water

property.

Square No. 5, Lots Nos. 5, 13, 14, and part of 15, with the western of the two large three-story Brick Houses.

Square No. 6, Lot No. 6.

Square No. 6, Lot No. 6.

Square No. 9, part of Lot No. 2. Valuable water lot on the canal and river.

Square south of No. 12, Lot 3. Valuable corner and water lot.

Square No. 13, Lots Nos. 1 and 14.

Square No. 13, Lots Nos. 1 and 14.

Square No. 22, Lot No. 10.

Square No. 22, Lot No. 5.

Square west of Square No. 23, Lot No. 1. Water Lot.

Square No. 14, Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 17, 18. The first four

Lots fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Square No. 15, Lots Nos. 4, 7, 9, 10.

Square No. 16, Lots Nos. 1, 24, 25, 28.

Square No. 17, Lots Nos. 4, 10, 11.

Square No. 18, Lot No. 1.

Square No. 19, Lot No. 4.

Square No. 20, Lots Nos. 9, 10, 16.

Square No. 20, Lots Nos. 9, 10, 16. Square No. 24, Lots Nos. 16, 19, 21. Square No. 25, Lots Nos. 4, 12, 13, 18. Square No. 29, Lot No. 4.

Square No. 33, Lots Nos. 4, 5. Square No. 32, Lots Nos. 3, 14. Square No. 33, Lots Nos. 12, 13, 15.

Square No. 33, Lots Nos. 12, 13, 15.
Square No. 37, Lots Nos. 1, 2, 13, 21.
Square No. 40, Lots Nos. 3, 7.
Square No. 41, Lots Nos. 6, 11, 13.
Square No. 42, Lots Nos. 4, 5.
Square No. 51, Lots Nos. 6, 10, 12, 13.
Square No. 72, Lots Nos. 1, 6.
Square No. 73, Lots Nos. 1, 15, 16, 19.
Square No. 73, Lots Nos. 10, 15, 16, 19.
Square No. 100, Lots Nos. 5, 18, 19, 23.

Square No. 73, Lots Nos. 10, 15, 16, 19.
Square No. 100, Lots Nos. 5, 18, 19, 23, 24, 30, 31.
Square No. 149. The whole Square, being 3,308 square feet
Square No. 174. The whole Square, being 76,581 square feet
Square No. 188. The whole Square, being 33,080 square feet
Square No. 202. The whole Square, being 74,853 square feet
Square No. 205. East half, containing 134,738 square feet
The terms of sale are, one-fifth of the purchase money in
shouther day of sale the variation of sanding and the sale of the

a re-sale of the same after reasonable notice, if the purchaser fails to pay his bonds, or either of them, and the interest accrued thereon. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the thereon. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser all the estate, in fee simple, of which David Peter died seized, which is believed to be unquestionable. The bonds and conveyances to be made at the cost of the purchasers. If the terms of sale be not complied with by the purchasers within three days after the sale, the subscriber, at his option, may re-sell the Lot or Lots and premises of each defaulting purchaser, at his risk and cost, on a premise of the court of the cour otice of not less than ten days in some newspaper of the cou GEORGE PETER.

the same place, the subscribers will sell at auction the easternmost of the two three-story Brick Houses, with the lots of ground and back buildings appurtenant thereto, in Square No. 5, being part of Lot No. 15 and Lot No. 16, in the City of Washing-

lers with their own equipages can have their horses and carriages transported on this road with perfect safety and convenience; and thus perform, in five or six hours, while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish. The Blakely Hotel, at the southern termination of the Rr lroad, has been rebuilt of brick, on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of mail coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. there is a line via Tarborough three times a week, connected with the mail line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Railroad at Belfield to Clarksville, Milton, and Danville.

Another tri-weekly line from Blakely, passes through Wrenton, Oxford &c.

ap 22—2awis

2\* Immediately after the sale of the above threestory brick house, and at the same place, the subscriber, by virtue of full power for that purpose, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, a LOT OF LAND, being part of a tract called Mount Pleasant, containing 24½ acres, in Washington county, and District of Columbia. This lot lies on the west side of the road leading from Georgetown to the Race Ground, and mostly south of the road leading to Adams's or the Columbia Mills, and a great part is in wood. The terms of sale are the same as above mentioned for the sale of the said three-story brick house. ap 25—2awts

JOHN MARBURY, Trustee. After the above sale, will be offered, the follow-

Lot 3, in square west of 23.
Also, a small FARM, (a part of the mill-seat,) containing 97½ acres of land, mostly in wood, lying east of the Turnpike Road from Washington city to Rockville, adjoining the lands of Mrs. White, John Laird, and Dr. Worthington.
Terms made known on day of sale.
may 4 GEORGE W. PETER, Trustee.

may 4 GEORGE W. PETER, Trustee.

FIGURE COPY BOOKS.—Just received at Stationers' Hall, from Boston, by the brig Casket, Foster's elementary Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, designed to lead the learner upon simple principles, from the first rudiments of penmanship to a perfect knowledge of the art; being a new and improved plan of teaching.

Also, a large supply of Bascom's Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, ruled with the lines about one-seventh of an inch apart; which style of ruling is adapted to coarse hand, medium hand, fine hand, capitals, &c. with engraved copies in each book, and general directions on the covers; being an improvement on the author's "System of Penmanship and Writing Book Combined."

Also, every other kind of copy, ciphering, and composition Books, made of the best paper, constantly on hand at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by W. FISCHER.

(Tel)

WORD'S Pocket Almanac, and The Churchman's
Almanac, both for 1836, for sale by
ap 15
F. TAYLOR.

GINE MANUFACTORY—Locomotive and Stationary Engines, heavy fron and Brass Castings, Church Bells, and Machinery of every kind. Gentlemen visiting Washington are invited to call and see the works.

THOMAS W. SMITH & Co.

Mar 4—eoly

Alexandria, March

EW PEN-HOLDERS.—Just received at Stationer Hall, a great variety of Silver, Ivory, and Cocoa Woo Pen-holders, some of them constructed upon a new principle suitable for every kind of Metallic Pens, and which can be wor in the pocket with the pen attached, being the neatest and more convenient article that has ever been offered to the Public.

ap 29 (Tel) W. FISCHER.

NOTICE.—WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL. NARRIERY, THE HORSE, &c. &c.—Lately published and for sale by F. TAVIOR at the Warrange Circ. Stock of DRY GOODS in the store recently kent by lished and for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel—Hind's Groom's Oracle

Lebeaud's Principles of Horsemanship for ladies and ger

The Horse, as published by the British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge

Barnum's American Farmer
Farmers' and Graziers' Guide, by Lawrence
New England Farrier and Farmers' Cattle Book
Mowbray on Poultry, Sheep, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals, their breeding, rearing, fattening, and

Farriery and Veterinary Medicine, by J. White, Veterinar

Farriery and Veterinary Medicine, by J. White, Veterinar Surgeon to the Royal Dragoons Hind's Veterinary Surgeon Gibson's Farriers' Dispensatory The Farrier's and Horseman's complete Dictionary Bartlett's Gentleman's Farrier The Gentleman's Jockey or Farrier's Approved Guide

Salter's Angler's Guide Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler Together with many other valuable works of the same class and description, all at the lowest prices.

Y EDWARD DYER.—New frame House and Lot.—On Thursday next, 19th inst. at half past 5 o'clock P. M. I shall sell on the premises a very excellent new wel finished two story frame House, with the lot on which it is situ ated, fronting on 11th street, between New York Ave

EFINED SUGAR.—14 hhds. tavern Lump Sugar 6 hhds. and 10 tierces superior Lump, small loaves, nov

CLLAND'S LIFE OF VAN BUREN.—Ar additional supply of the Life of the Vice President, by Professor Holland, is this day received, and for sale by Also, the Messages, Vetoes, &c. of Andrew Jackson, in o

Colume.

Eaton's Life of Jackson.

Eaton's Life of Jackson.

Biography of Col. R. M. Johnson.

Gouge's "Paper Money and Banking in the United States."

Biographical Notice of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott.

Gen. Armstrong's Notices of the War of 1812.

Portraits of the present and of the late Postmaster General.

Inaugural Address of Gen. Andrew Jackson, beautifully engraved on an enamelled tablet for framing; containing also an engraved likeness, with a chronological table of the events and tates of his life; the whole surrounded with a border of hickory and laurel leaves.

tates of his lite; the whole surrounded with a border of hickory and laurel leaves.

\*\*\* The large sized engraving of the Vice President now executing by Endicott, of New York, will be received for sale by the advertiser as soon as published.

MERICAN HISTORY, LAWS, TRAVELS, A & C.—Internal Navigation of the United States, natural and artificial, present and prospective, 8vo. \$4.
Graham's (Mrs.) Residence in Chili, 8vo. \$12.
Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825, 2 vols. \$1 50.
Lewis and Clarke's Expedition to the Pacific Ocean in 1804, '5 and '6; 2 vols. 8vo. very scarce, 7 dollars.

Major Long's Expedition to the source of St. Peter's river, in 1832 2 rates 8vo. 4 dellars.

Major Long s Expedition to the source of St. Peter St. 1, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.; 4 dollars.

Mackenzie's Voyages from Montreal to the Frozen Ocean, and account of the fur trade; rare; 3 dollars.

Men and Manners in America, by Captain Hamilton; 1 dollar

Jeffery's Voyages and Discoveries on the northwest coast o America, with three maps; rare; 4to.; 2 dollars 25 cents.
Fike's Expedition to the sources of the Mississippi, &c.; 2

Poinsett's Notes on Mexico in 1822, London edition; 2 dollars

Three Years in the Pacific, with Notices of Brazil, Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, 8vo.; 2 dollars 25 cents.

Schoolcraft's Journey from Detroit to the Lakes, &c. in 1820; 3 dollars 25 cer clcraft's Travels through the Mississippi Valley in 1821

Schoolcraft's View of the Lead Mines of Missouri; 2 dollar Schoolcraft's Discovery of the source of the Mississippi, 1 dol-

Tanner's Emigrant's Guide to the West; 1 dollar 50 cents. Virginia, Martin's Comprehensive Gazetteer of; 3 dollars 50 Williams' Views of West Florida; large maps; 2 dollars.
On sale by P. THOMPSON.

LOR, in 2 volumes, Nimrod's Hunting Tours, Crack Riders, eminent Sporting Men, Ancedotes, Riding to Hounds, Horses, &c. &c. Price \$1 50.

BARRELS of gross and nett Herings, just received by the subscribers, near the Long Bridge, and will be sold low if applied for immediately.

In store, 100 casks fresh Thomaston Lime.

may 11—3t

BASIL BRAWNER & CO.

ELP TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS—
Being a series of calculations, showing the quantity of Being a series of calculations, showing the quantity of paper required for a given number of signatures, carried out to an extent that will embrace the largest jobs. Also, an extensive Table for Job Work, Bills, Labels, Bookwork, Duplicates, &c. &c. &c., by Samuel N. Dickinson. Just published, and for sale by

TASH FOR NEGROES.—We will at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young Negroes of both sexes, from ten to thirty years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on us, at our residence on 7th Street, immediately South of the Centre Market House, Washington, D. C.

Mar 14—3tawtf [Globe.]

St. Louis.—Will be exposed for sale, at public auction on the 1st day of June next, by the subscriber, 100 BUILDING LOTS in the eastern end of Christy's Meadow, adjoining and west of 9th street, being that beautiful and commanding situa-tion lying between the Catholic College and Col. O'Fallon's residence. The Lots will be sold on a credit of ten years Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

ap 2—tm31 WM. CHRISTY, St. Louis.

CABIN BRANCH FARM FOR SALE.—The ABIN BRANCH FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public auction on Friday, 20th inst. on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. two farms, situate on Cabin Branch, in Montgomery County, Md. being divisions of a tract of land called CABIN BRANCH FARM, late the property of Thomas Cramphin, deceased, containing about 1,000 acres. This property has been surveyed within the last 10 days, and divided into two farms, each amply supplied with wood. Plats of the same will be shown on the day of sale.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in equal annual payments of one and two years, to be secured by bond or bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, conveyances of this property will be made by the trustee.

GEORGE CALVERT, Trustee.

TALLOR, Pennsylvania Avenue, has the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public, that he has just received his supply of elegant and fashionable Spring Goods, which he will make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

able terms.

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

ap 12-eo2m

IFE OF GENERAL HARRISON.—A Memoin of the public services of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, by James Hall: price 75 cents.

On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON. EMOIRS OF COUNT GRAMMONT.—This day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, a single copy of the "Flowers of Loveliness."
The Man of Honor, I vol. Geo. A. Barnes, offer the same on very low terms.

may 11 (Globe) BEADLEY & CATLETT.

DORTO RICO SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

188 hhds. prime Sugar
35 do superior Molass/s,
The cargo of the brig Esther, from Guayama, Porto Rico, this
W FOWLE & CO. lay landing and for sale by W. FOWLE & CO.
may 9-3t Alexandria.

TO RENT—The Arge Brick Werehouses at the intersection of Cand and 14th streets. Apply to Mr. Geo. Sweeny, who will rent them low; or to GEO. JOHNSON,

ENDALL JOCKEY CLUB RACES, 1836.

The Spring Meeting, over this Course, will commence on the fourth Tuesday in May, (the 24th,) and continue four days. First day, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, mile heats, 300 dollars entrance, 100 dollars forfeit. Five subscribers, and closed, viz.

1. James M. Selden's ch. c. by Sir Charles, dam by Sir Hal.
2. James B. Kendall's b. c. by Henry, dam by Eclipse.
3. R. Gilmor, jr.'s gr. c. Frederick, by Byron, dam Allikroka.

W. L. White's ch. c. Cash, by Carolinian. J. S. Garrison's b. c. Norwood, by Monsieur Tonson, dam he dam of Hanslap) by Sir Archy.
 Same day, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies: alle heats, 100 dollars entrance, h. f. Five subscribers, and

losed, viz.

1. James M. Selden's b. f. by Sussex, dam Brunette, raised y Gen. Ridgely. 2. James B. Kendall's b. f. by Spring Hill, dam by imported

fack Andrews.

3. R. Gilmor, jr.'s ch. c. Howard, by Sir Charles, dam Sally '4. Levi Hoffman's b. f. by James Cropper, dam by Topga

5. G. L. Stockett's b. f. by Sussex, dam by Bay Richmond.

Second day, Jockey Club purse, 500 dollars, three mile heats; ree for all ages; entrance 20 dollars.

Third day, Jockey Club purse, 700 dollars, four mile heats; ree for all ages; entrance 30 dollars.

Fourth day, proprietor's purse, 250 dollars, two mile heats; ree only for nags bred or owned in Maryland and the District f Columbia; entrance 15 dollars. Same day, a sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies tile heats; 100 dollars entrance, h. f. Three subscribers, and

1. James B. Kendall names b. f. by Spring Hill, dam by im orted Jack Andrews.

2. W. L. White names ch. c. by Carolinian, dam by Si

3. Y. N. Oliver names br. c. Richard of York, by Star, dan on Snylock.

On Monday, the 23d, (the day previous to the regular races, an interesting MATCH RACE for 1,200 dollars, will come off etween two celebrated geldings belonging to Jefferson county irginia, mile heats.

Sweepstakes now open:

1. A sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, two mile heats, free only for Maryland bred and owned, and as far South as the Rappahannock; to run fall meeting, 1836; entrance 200 dollars, h. f. To name and close the 1st day of September, 1836.

2. A sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, two mile heats; to run fall meeting, 1836; entrance 300 dollars, 100 dollars forfeit. To name and close by the 1st day of Sept. 1836. A sweepstake for colts and fillies foaled spring of 1836, to be run spring of 1839, mile heats; entrance 1,000 dollars, 250 dollars forfeit. Now six subscribers, and many more promised.

The proprietor, in offering the above list of races, hopes it is such as will give general satisfaction. The great number of fine The proprietor, in offering the above list of races, hopes it is such as will give general satisfaction. The great number of fine horses in training this spring, he has been induced, by the advice of his friends, to give a purse of 500 dollars, three mile heats; to do which, he has taken 300 dollars from the four mile day, and added 200 dollars more, which make up the 500 dollars. Several improvements in the course and fixtures, suggested at the last meeting, are now being made, and, when completed, will render the Kendall Course second to none in the country.

J. B. KENDALL.

one hundred pages of matter not found in any other, the fol-wing are some of the principal additions and improvements:

1. Old lists of irregular, defective, and redundant Nouns ened, and many new ones added; remarks on gender and or force of the different cases; on an alphabetical list of nouns the third declension that are irregular in the formation of the

bit the third declension that are irregular in the formation of the iblative singular, and of the noun, and gen. plural; lists of irregular and unusual comparisons; observations on proper names and reciprocal pronouns, &c. &c.

2. The verbs are conjugated with the perfect participle, which is generally used instead of the supine, which is rarely ound, though Dr. Adam generally gives it (formed by analogy) without authority. Whenever the supine, however, does occur, classical authority is adduced, as it is for the participle and other parts of the verb, which are seldom used, or which are in any espect peculiar. The classical citations are about three thought

3. The prepositions are treated of fully, both as used separate 4. In the Syntax, Dr. Adam's rules and observations are all reserved in their order, and about SEVENTY new paragraphs nearly 20 pages) are added. To facilitate reference, every pages and about SEVENTY new paragraphs of the control of the control

tion, as it is believed they will find it far superior to any othe edition of the same work. Copies of the Grammar will be fur nished gratuitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it.

MPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.—The entire stock of high bred improved Durham Short Horned Cattle, imported or bred by the lafe 'Dr. David Hosack, will be sold on Friday, the 20th May, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Hyde Park, in Dutchess county, State of New York, on the left bank of the Hudson, 90 miles above New York.

Particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Particulars will be made known on the day of sale, may 7—dt17th

may 7—dt17th

CANCER FARM FOR SAI.E.—The above farm contains about 1,200 acres of land, and lies on Bull Run, Prince William county, eight miles from Brentsville, the county town, and twenty-five from Alexandria. This land is enclosed with a good fence, and is divided into eight fields, six of which are used for agricultural purposes, and two as sheep-walks, a stock of upwards of three hundred having been profitably grazed on said fields. Clover has been successfully grown for ten years past on this farm, and but partially grazed, from which circumstance the seed has become so completely incorporated with the soil that the expense of seed, and labor of sowing the same, have been almost entirely saved for several years past; only two that the expense of seed, and labor of sowing the same, have been almost entirely saved for several years past; only two bushels have been sown the present year, and yet there are about two hundred acres well set in clover of this spring's growth. More than two hundred acres of this tract are well adapted to timothy, seventy of which are well set, and are particularly beautiful and productive. The annual crop of grass will more than pay the interest of the purchase money for the whole tract. Lost it may appear from the above paragraph that the belance of the tract is worth nothing, I will state that there is a fair prospect for 1,500 bushels of wheat from the growing crop, and that the field now planting in corn is good for 400 barrels. The truth is, that the field for speculation in this section of country is wider than any other part of Virginia, and that lands may be had at ian any other part of Virginia, and that lands may be had

han any other part of Virginia, and that lands may be had at ower prices.

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

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

given to pay the money in, if required.

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

may 7—d2wcp2m

R. T. MITCHELL.

CANTON MATTING.—Received this day—

/ 4-4 and 6-4 Canton Matting, super quality I case fancy and plain Parasobs Painted Lawns and Muslims French Chintz, new style Black Italian Lustrings

Washington City, May 6, 1836.

ROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, until the 16th instant, inclusive, for furnishing the rations required for the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 24th of the present month to the 31st December, 1836, viz.

Brooklyn, New York, Washington City, D. C.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.

The ration to consist of a pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or three-quarters of a pound of mess pork; eighteen onnees of bread, made of superfine flour; and at the rate of four pounds of good green coffee, eight pounds of good New Orleans sugar, two quarts of fine salt, four quarts of vinegar, eight quarts of beans, four pounds of soap, and one and a kalf pounds of candles to each hundred rations.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Marine Rations."

E. J. WEED, Washington City, May 6, 1836.

The New York Times and Norfolk Herald will please to publish the above advertisement till date.

PRALES, two thorough bried Mares, by Tarill and Gothama, of superior heavity and action. They may be seen hanna, of superior heauty and action. They may be seen at the stables of Mr. Woodruff, who has their pedigrees, and is authorized to dispose of them. They will remain in Washington until the 16th of May. Also, a sorrel Mare, 5 years old, by Victor, out of a half-blood mare, trots fast, and is a good saddle horse; to be sold cheap.

May 10—1wd

CENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.—The subscribers have just received a large WEAR.—The subscribers have just received a large supply of Goods for gentlemen's spring and summer wear; consisting, in part, of the following: 30 pieces superior twilled and plain Summer Cloths
10 do cloth-finished Merino Cassimere, a beautiful arti-

do cloth-finished Merino Cassimere, a beautiful article for summer coats
20 do Cashmerets and Erminets
10 do black and colored French Bombasin
50 do superfine London Broadcloths, comprising every
fashionable color
20 do superior Merino and Angola Cassimeres
25 do colored and white ribbed Russia Drills
10 do superfine plain white and Beaun Drilling

25 do colored and white ribbed Russia Brills
10 do superfine plain white and Brown Drilling
20 do Crape and Honeycomb Drillings
50 do superior Marseilles Vesting
100 dozen Cotton, Silk, and Thread half Hose
50 do gentlemen's Silk, Thread, and Cotton Gloves
20 do Bonbasin and Satin Stocks
10 do Plaid Silk Cravats

10 do Plaid Silk Cravats 10 do figured and plain black Silk Cravats
25 do Gum Elastic, Silk, and Cotton Suspenders, &c.
Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above, which

will be sold low, and made up by the best tailors.

may 9—1 w R. C. WASHINGTON & CO. OR SALE.—A good substantial Carriage and Harness which may be had cheap if applied for immediately, and on a credit of ninety days, for paper satisfactorily endorsed.

Apply to EDW. DYER,

White Bayes - A splendid assortment, consisting of White Beaver, White Russia, and Palm Leaf Hats, in a variety of shapes.
For sale at TODD'S
Fashionable Establishment, sign of the Golden Hatap 28—7t (Tel)

ap 28—71 (Tel)

OHN M. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor and Clothler, most respectfully informs the citizens of Washington, and the Public generally, that he has taken a store on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, where he purposes conducting the above business in all its various branches. I am now manufacturing, and purpose keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of Seasonable Ready-made Clothing, embracing almost every article in the line of business, and which I am determined to sell for a small advance on actual cost, for cash. Gentlemen waited on at the stores. Measures taken and clothes made up to order, at shortest notice, which, for beauty of cut and elegance of make, cannot be surpassed by any in the District.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

N. B. Clothes of every description neally repaired.

N. B. Clothes of every description neatly repaire may 2—d1m

C'ENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE SUMMER WEAR.—The subscribers have received an additional supply of Gentlemen's Fashionable Summer Wear; which, in addition, comprises one of the best assortments ever offered in this market; consisting, in part, of viz.

20 pieces heavy ribbed Russia Drills

do do Cantoon Cords do Erminetts, Cashmeretts, and Angolas
do plain Summer Cloths
do twilled and ribbed Summer Cloths
do super cloth finished Merino Cassimeres
do 5-4 black Bombasins, and Bombasin Summer

do Honey-comb and Crape Drillings do heavy corded and plain Marseilles

do rich Silk Vestings do assorted brown, invisible green, Adelaide, dahlia, mulberry, black, and blue Cloths do Gentlemen's Summer Cloths

50 do corded, plain, and buckskin Cassimeres 10 dozen black Satin Stocks 10 do black Bombasin do

10 do black Bohnoushi do
10 do plaid Silk do
And a large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery.
The above consist in part of their assortment, which they invite
gentlemen to call and examine, and which will be sold low, and
made up by the best tailors, at very reduced prices.
may 2—det BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW SPRING

f, viz.

10 pieces black Italian Lustrings and Gro de Swiss
10 do. black and blue-black Poult de Soi.
50 do. rich colored Poult de Soi and Gro de Naps
14 do. black and colored Shalleys
100 do. French Chintzes and painted Lawns
50 do. Muslins and Ginghams
10 do. new style printed Lawns
150 dozen Ladies' white cotton and silk Hosiery
50 do. linen cambric Hdkfs.
5 do. Filoche Linen Cambric do.
10 do. Fancy Shawls and Hdkfs.
50 pieces plaid and plain Cambrics
10 do. Bishops Lawn
5 do. figured Thule, for Veils
100 do. patent black Bombasins, very cheap
100 do. new style Calicoes
10 dozen open worked silk Gloves.
25 Kid do.
20 pieces bird's eye Diapers

25 Kid
20 pieces bird's eye Diapers
25 do. Linen Diapers and Sheetings
20 dozen Damask Napkins
50 pieces rich furniture Muslins
50 do. do. do. Calicoes
100 do. Irish Linens, very cheap 200 dozen Corded Skirts
The above have been selected with great care, and many of them at auction, and will be sold very low.

may 2-d6t

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

MERICAN HISTORY, &c.—Life of Alexander Hamilton, by his son, J. C. Hamilton. One volume, \$2.

Hazard's Pennsylvania Register, 16 vols. 4to. \$48.

Life of the Rev. Horace Holley, LL. D. 8vo. \$1 50.

Life of the Rev. Horace Holley, LL. D. Svo. \$1 50.
Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at
Philadelphia, vol. 1. \$2 75.
Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, 3d edition, 2 vols. \$5.
Annual Messages, Veto Messages, Proclamations, &c. of Andrew Jackson, Svo. \$1.
Memoir, Correspondence, and Miscellanies of Thomas Jefterson, 4 vols. Svo. \$9.
Lee's Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the
United States, new edition, 1827. \$1 75.
Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, by H,
Lee. \$1 50.

Lee. \$1 50.

Memoir of the Life of William Livingston, by Theodore Sedge wick, jr. 8vo. \$2.

Indian Wars in New England in 1675; four very rare pamphlets relating thereto, 1 vol. folio, \$12.

Indian Treaties, and Laws and Regulations relating to Indian Affairs, with the Appendix. Very few copies left. \$4.

Laws of the Colonial and State Governments relating to Inc. 1622 to 1623 \$1.23.

ans and Indian Affairs, from 1633 to 1831. \$1 25.

Memoirs of Clay, Webster, Van Buren, &c.

Marbois' History of Louisiana, its cession, &c. \$2. McMahon's Historical View of the Government of Maryland,

McMailon & Historical view of the Coremand view of UARD AND NECK CHAINS.—Just received a good assortment of handsome Guard and Neck Chains, for

good assortment o sale at Stationers' Hall. W. FISCHER.

## TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 12.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In the Globe o this morning I see, under the Washington head, some strictures on your article of the 10th instant, in regard to the boundary between the United States and Texas. Being at this moment on a visit to Washington, and having some geographical knowledge of the country along which this boundary has been by treaty delineated, and is now by commission to be traced, on Sunday, from Havre, whence she sailed on you will, I hope, do me the favor to insert the the 5th ultimo. following brief narrative.

In the month of October, 1812, while engaged in collecting materials for my then intended map of Louisiana, I found it necessary, as the public surveys did not reach the Sabine, to make a private survey, which I executed, unaided by any Government, general or special. Indeed, all the private aid I received to enable me to carry my object into effect, was rendered by Edward Livingston, Esq. and Dr. John SIBLEY, of Natchitoches.

In performance of the task, I hired hands, and commenced an actual survey, at the flag staff of Fort Claiborne, at Natchitoches, and carried it forward to the point where N. lat. 32 deg. cross es the Sabine. From all appearances which I could discover-for, except a few Indian traces, no other marks of the human race were visible-I was the first individual who ever reached the spot with any civilized object in view. I will not say that my determination of the very point where N. lat. 32 deg. intersects the Sabine was made with absolute accuracy, but the error, if any, cannot be very material. The spot, where my marks can no doubt be found, can be clearly ascertained by the position of a small but beautiful lake on the Louisiana side, having the pine hills on one side, and the Sabine bottom on the other, on the banks of which the marks were of the indemnity paid by France.

On the slope of the pine hill bordering the lake, I had a large pine tree felled, and out of its trunk a pirogue constructed. In this pirogue I launched into the Sabine, with three men and our baggage and provisions. From the size of the river there, and comparing it with other rivers of the same region, I had no hesitation in supposing its sources at least one hundred miles more remote. My hunter, a man of the name of Wallace, insisted that it was still a greater distance to the head waters of the river. The channel was at least forty yards in width, and I found no impediment to the navigation, not even fallen timber, and descended the stream to the lowest Indian village, where I exchanged my pirogue for one still larger, and with which I navigated out of the mouth and up the Calcasiu to its upper lake, from whence I returned to Opelousas by land.

I did not enter the Neches, beyond its mouth in the common recipient of both rivers, nor did I deem it either proper or safe. In fact, I was put on my guard before I left Natchitoches being warned that, if I was found by the Spanish officers on the Sabine surveying that river, I should risk personal danger, as Major Freeman had been previously met and turned back on Red river by the Mexican authorities. At the time my survey was made, it would have been regarded as absolute insanity to dispute the Sabine as the boundary between the United States and the Provincias Internas (Internal Provinces. As to myself, I met no interruption; for, in

reality, except at the crossing of the road from Natchitoches to Nacogdoches, and at the lower Indian village, I saw no human beings but my own men.

After the conclusion of the campaign of 1814-'15, in Louisiana, I proceeded to Philadelphia, in order to have my Map of Louisiana published: which was carried into effect by Mr. JOHN MELISH. While engaged in the collection of materials, however, I did not confine my inquiries to Louisiana, but extended them particularly into the Provincias Internas, into which I would have proceeded personally, but had too many proofs of the inutility of such an attempt But, as to the Neches river, my information was afforded by a Mr. DAVENPORT, who had long been a resident of Nacogdoches. After having laid down the constituent branches of the Ne ches, I submitted them, at Opelousas, to this gentleman's inspection, who, with some corrections in spelling, said the map accorded with his knowledge of the country.

From Mr. Davenport I also received much information respecting the regions still more to the westward; and, again, still more assistance was afforded by a French gentleman, a M. LA FOREST. To be brief, the document for all the country from the Mobile to the Rio Grande del Norte inclusive, as laid down in Melish's map of 1816, and improved to 1818, was supplied by me; and, in the decline of life, and after many years of unrequited research, no event could be more consoling than a resurvey of the ground I actually surveyed one quarter of a century past.

Such was the confidence reposed in Melish's map, that Art. 3d of the Treaty of Washington February 22d, 1819, makes it part and parcel of the treaty. This confidence remained unabated when, on April 5th, 1832, the recognition of its authenticity was again inserted in the 3d and 4th articles of the Treaty of Limits between the United States and the Mexican States.

Why this national confidence in a private publication? Simply, because it was founded on facts acknowledged to be facts by the contract-

ing parties.
Thus says the Globe:

"And all this is said by the National Intelligencer to be settled by Melish's map! We had supposed that the commission appointed by the two Governments to settle by a tual survey the limits of the country as defined by the treaty was intended to ascertain the true position of the object called for in the treaty; and if the natural objects forming the boundary, and actually existing, did not correspond with that denoted on the map, that the supposed boundary of the map would be corrected by the surveys of commissioners. The Intelligencer, however, in the case of Mexico as in the case of France, takes it for granted that all is at the foreign Government would have it, and by its dogmatic decision would render altogether unnecessary the explora-tion and actual marking of a boundary which both nations, by their treaty, seem to consider necessary.

One conclusion of this commentary will be no doubt generally adopted, and that is, "that the commission appointed by the two Governments to settle by actual survey the limits of the country as defined by the treaty, was intended to ascertain the

true position of the objects called for in the treaty.' Now, with all due deference to high powers, I must conclude this paper by observing that it This statement you may depend upon as strictly true.

would enlighten the Public to have an explanation of the consistency between appointing a commission of boundary and a military occupation of the country along which the surveys are to be made; and, again, between the assignment of the duty of fixing the boundary to such a commission, and the open assumption by one of the parties of a claim to what has been left in posession of the other, under the stipulations of two treaties, solemnly ratified by both parties. WILLIAM DARBY.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Havre arrived at New York

The following decree of the King of the French on the subject of the payment of our indemnity has been published:

"At the Palace of the Tuilleries, 16th March, 1836, Louis ilippe, King of the French—"Whereas the law of 14th June, 1835, relative to the treaty uded the 4th July, 1831, between France and the United s, authorizes the Minister of Finances to take measures no ry for the execution of that treaty on the condition expres

, and 1836, deducting therefrom one million for the particle of one million five hundred thousand france assigned to

"Art. 2. The aforesaid sum of fs. 18,486,666 52 shall be caried to the charge of the appropriations of 1836, and placed gainst the extraordinary credit resulting from the law of 14th Iune, 1835. It shall be made the object of a special article in the definitive account of this service.

Art. 3. Ulterior provision shall be made for the 2d article of the aforesaid law, insomuch as it regards the sum of one million deducted from the sum due to the United States.

"(Signed)

LOUIS PHILIPPE."

The Havre has \$350,000 on board, being par

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Paris, March 30, 1836.

You will learn from the journals which acompany this letter, that the French Government has paid to Mr. Rothschild upwards of eighteen millions of francs, as part of the indemnification money, which will be carried to America by the packet which will sail day after to-morrow. The remaining instalments will be sent soon; one of them will be forwarded by the Erie, which will sail Lunderstand, on the first of May, or about that time. So you see that the good faith of this Government will be fully maintained in the end. Indeed, it ought never to have been doubted.

I perceive that some of the American papers still charge Louis Philippe with want of sincerity in this whole affair. But, in my opinion, there never was a more unjust charge brought against any man. It would be impossible for any man to labor more sincerely than the present King of France has done to have the difficulty with America amicably arrang-And if he could have controlled matters, he would

There is a most erroneous idea prevailing in the United tes in regard to the extent of the influence of the King It seems to be supposed by many persons that he can do just what he wishes. But this is a great mistake. His influence is undoubtedly very great, but often it has to encounter obstacles which are too great for it. In many things it is new powerful. things it is very powerful, certainly. But when any one undertakes to govern as many minds as are free in France, undertakes to govern as many minds as are free in France, and especially to deal with two things which are very difficult to manage—a free representative Chamber and a cabinet of responsible ministers—he undertakes a hard task. Many seem to think that the Chamber is composed of mere creatures of the Government. This is not so. It is true that a large number of the members hold some office in connexion with the Government, but a majority do not. As to those who do, there is no certainty how they will act. apt to be carried away by something which interests their feelings; and when they are in such a state of mind, pecuinterest and every thing else is liable to be forgottened, so much is this the case, that there is no expecta tion to be entertained of their acting steadily and uniformly Parties may be formed, but they do not stay formed. change, break up, and re-form, and that too on questions of

even a financial character. And then, as to a French cabinet, there is not a more lifficult thing in creation to manage. The public men of France are men of great ambition. They are jealous of each other to a degree which would surprise you, and yet that jealousy does not break out in open and disgraceful quarrels. The politeness of French character forbids this. Supposing a cabinet to be formed, which is often a matter of great difficulty, on account of the unwillingness of some to work with others, and many other causes, there is no telling when it will not break up. The most trifling circumstance may lead to it. If one Minister interferes, even in the slightest degree with what another may think even in the slightest degree, with what another may think to be his province, off he hurries to the Tuilleries, and complains to the King. Or if one Minister happens to say something in debate in the Chambers, which the other may think he ought not to have said without first consult ng the whole cabinet, then comes such a disturbance as even royalty itself cannot settle.

even royalty itself cannot settle.

Am I not stating what has occurred probably twenty times since Louis Philippe ascended the throne? The reason of this is obvious to all who know intimately the state of things in France. The People have in reality enjoyed afree, constitutional Government only for a few years. They have fine theoretic notions of liberty, of government, they have fine theoretic notions of liberty, of government, they have fine they have fine they have the set of the throughts government. &c. but it will require generations to pass before they be come habituated to the employment of the liberty whic they now have, and before they will fall into a steady, uniform, rational way of doing things. The Ministry posses

form, rational way of doing things. The Ministry possesses much power—more than they are yet capable of using wisely. I do not speak of the present Ministry, or any past one, but of any Ministry which can be formed out of the materials now found among the public men of the day.

The Ministry is also held responsible, and the King is irresponsible for the acts of the Government. This, of course, makes the Ministers wish to manage every thing, and to have the King a mere cipher, as is the King of England; but this is what Louis Philippe is not willing to submit to. He knows too well that they cannot be trusted with the reins wholly in their hands. No man knows France and Frenchmen better than the King does. He France and Frenchmen better than the King does. He therefore meets his cabinet; he labors harder than any other monarch in the world. Nothing which he can pos-

sibly look after escapes his supervision.

But it is no easy matter for him to sit in his cabinet and control the discordant materials of which it is composed He does indeed endeaver to sooth and temper the spirits of his often impatient and excited cabinet. But sometimes they actually break forth beyond all restraint, and clear out aving him "solus" in possession of the reins of state His patience and prudence are great, and it is wonderful that he succeeds so well as he does. Long and earnest de-

bates occur at their cabinet meetings For instance, when the President's message to Congress For instance, when the President's message to Congress, at the opening of the session, arrived, the King was at once satisfied with it; and at the meeting of the cabinet which was soon held for the purpose of considering the matter, he at the outset stated that the difficulties must be now arranged. This intelligence was received with astonishment on the part of some of the members. Violent opposition was made. The King insisted, and that, too, with a degree of energy that left them nothing but acquiescence or resignation. But when he went farther, and said that he was in favor of immediately paying the money, the opposiwas in favor of immediately paying the money, the opposi tion became absolutely so great as to threaten the existence of the cabinet. After a long debate, it was agreed to make a compromise of the matter, all agreeing that the satisfaction offered in the message should be accepted, and that the money should be paid, but not until the United States Go-

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SPEECH OF MR. BOND, (OF OHIO,) Commenced on the 23d, and concluded on the 2St. of April, on the safety and proper disposition

The resolution moved by Mr. DROMGOOLE, of Virgini being under consideration, proposing to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House full and orrect information of the mode and manner of selecting ne deposite banks, &c.; together with an amendmen noved by Mr. Wise, of the same State, proposing to rai select committee of the House to investigate the san

of the Public Money.

Mr. BOND addressed the Speaker as follows:

Mr. BOND addressed the Speaker as follows:
Mr. Speaker: The subject now under consideration involves an inquiry which the People of this country cannot view with indifference. Our situation is novel and peculiar. History may be challenged to produce a parallel.
Whilst other nations are inquiring where and how they can obtain the means of paying their ordinary expenditures, we are disputing about the most approved mode of disposing of our millions that will remain after all our usual appropriations shall have been paid. Another striking contrast is furnished in the fact, that other Governments. generally, are not only embarrassed with debt, but for even current expenses; whilst the United States he finally discharged a national debt of vast amount, beside necting ordinary expenditures, and still has an immens esiduum, accumulated under a system so happily devise hat no exaction has been felt or seen. It is, perhaps, hause we have felt so little of the toil and anxiety usual reident to the accumulation of money, and have been equally free from the fron gresp of the tax-gatherer, that we are now, as I fear, becoming lavish in our expenditure, and careless of our treasure.

In this Hall, a capricious rule has been formed, which levotes nearly our whole time to the consideration of bills nvolving expenditures and appropriations of vast sums; but only an occasional morning hour can be snatched for the inquiry whether the money, by which these appropriations are to be met, is in the custody of safe and trustworthy agents! Prudence would seem to dictate that the latter should be the subject of primary importance. If we are not vigilant—nay, inquisitorial—over the public money, we may be left to the mortifying reflection of having voted millions without finding the means of paying hunoted millions without finding the means of paying hur reds! We should first see where the money is, and b atisfied that it is safe to let it remain.

According to the returns to the 1st of the present month April,) the public money in possession of the deposits banks amounted to \$36,741,276 50. It is, too, constantly increasing. This money belongs to the People of the United States. The amount is enormous; it is subject to our supervision as the representatives of the People, and they require of us constant vigilance over our trust. We did not accumulate this money; nor did this Administration accumulate it; it is the product of a wise and beautiful sys-tem, devised by those who happily administered this Gov-ternment long before the present dominant party came into power. This Administration and this Congress are but reputers, who have had cost on them, the care of rustees, who have had cast on them the care of arge fund, accumulated by the wisdom and managener of other hands; and it will be well if we are faithful in or

of other hands; and it will be well it we are latinus in pre-serving the integrity of the trust.

The resolution of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr Daomgoole) merely proposes to inquire of the Secretary of the Treasury for information which is already in our posturn and statements made by the deposite banks to th Treasury Department. He presumed the Secretary ha dready communicated to Congress all the information which the Department possessed on the subject of the deosites; and he thought it unnecessary to require a repel on of it. It was high time that the verity of these return and especially the solvency of the "pay-lists" and "other investments" of these banks, should be tested by a stricter nalysis than the merely formal inspection of a written rurn. This would be required and done by any individue roprictor of a large deposite in a bank; and nothing les fill or ought to satisfy the People. The true and appre-riate test will be attained by the amendment offered by the entleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise;) and, if there is

onsciousness that "all is well," and as it should be, there us no be no shrinking from this investigation.

Mr. B. said that, although he felt great solicitude on this abject, he would not now have troubled the House with any remarks, if, in connexion with his apprehension for the safety of the public money, he had not recent cause to fear that the currency and domestic exchange of the country, especially in the State of Ohio, which he had the honor in part to represent, if not already, were about to be greatly

He regretted to say that these fears were created by what he esteemed the improper use made of the People's money by some of the deposite banks. He began to suspect that these depositories, being clad "in a little brief authority," were about to play, not "fantastic tricks," but a despotic game. By permission, he then read the following circular:

"CLINTON BANK OF COLUMBUS, APRIL 6, 1836.
"SIR: The large amount of paper received from the land offices, and the difficulty and expense of converting it into funds receivable by the Treasury Department in the Eastern cities, (whither nearly the whole amount is necessarily required to be transmitted,) will compel this institution in future to decline receiving, through that channel, the paper of all the banks of the State, other than the deposite banks, that will not consent to redeem the paper so received by draits on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, payable thirty days from date at par.
"Permit me to inquire whether it is the wish of your institution that your paper shall be received upon these terms.
"Instances occur daily of eastern funds being converted, at a "CLINTON BANK OF COLUMBUS, APRIL 6, 1836.

oni, into the paper of the local banks, which is paid into the ad offices, and the burden of converting the paper again into stern funds is thrown upon the institutions receiving the publi

fall the banks of the State, without condition or discrimination Ve regret that the rapid sale of the public domain, and the remium which it costs to convert such paper into the medium which our remittances are made, will not permit us to conti

"Be pleased to let us hear from you in reply as early as "In the mean time, we have directed the receivers who de osite here not to receive, after the 20th instant, the paper of an ank of the State, (other than the deposite banks,) unless here fter instructed to that effect by this institution.

"Very respectfully,
"J. DELAFIELD, Jun. Cashier.

Mr. Bond proceeded: I ought to inform the House that here banks in Ohio have been selected as deposite banks iz: the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, the Commercia Bank of Cincinnati, and the Clinton Bank of Columbus om the last of which comes the circular just read.

Before I comment on this paper, I must beg the kind in ulgence of the House in calling its attention to a portion

of the history of this country, connected with its finance. Whether it be true, or not, that "history is philosoph teaching by example," all will admit that many useful an nstructive examples, both for national and individual us nay be drawn from that source. It is, I presume, withi no recollection of gentlemen, that for a series of years project to, and inclusive of, the year 1833, this country er yours to, and inclusive of, the year 1639, this country en-joyed as uniform and sound a currency and circulating me-dium, together with an equally uniform, just, and moderate rate of exchange, both domestic and foreign, as has ever been known any where. The notes of all the State banks were in undisputed credit, and had an extensive circulation. The notes of the Bank of the United States were current tt par, for all business purposes, throughout the whole country; and, in fact, commanded, as they still do in many of the States, a premium over gold and silver. A well re-gulated system of exchange enabled all who wished to do to transfer funds from point to point, in every direction o to transfer funds from point to point, in every direction without risk, frequently at par, and rarely above the rat of the half of one per cent. The commerce and intercommunication among the States greatly improved. The har ly and industrious citizens of the West, and of Ohio in par icular, though many of them were destitute of capita vailed themselves of a credit justly due to their integrit and enterprise, and engaged in pursuits which promised to reward their labors. The monopoly of the rich usurer seemed destined to be destroyed, and a prospect opened giving the poor the means as well as the right to compete with the rich in every pursuit. Many of our citizens engaged in the purchase and sale of cattle, and in that pursuit were mabled to visit and make purchases in Indiana, Illinois, an he "far West," without the incumbrance and risk of car rying specie, and, above all, without being obliged to sub mit to the extortion of the usurer and the broker. I presume similar advantages were enjoyed throughout the United States. The whole system of currency and exchange was so uniform, regular, and well established, that it was thought to be almost impossible to disturb it. In a space of ten years, from 1820 to 1830, only twelve new banks were incorporated, and the improvement and value of property gradually increased. The country was inclined to profit by the disastrous experience of the interval be-

ween the expiration of the charter of the first Bank of the allegation that the banking system is wrong, and was now United States, in 1811, and the creation of the second bank to be restrained, if not abolished. I have before stated United States, in 1811, and the creation of the second bank by Congress, in 1816. Great losses, public and private, no been sustained under the exclusive State bank sy having been sustained under the exclusive State bank system, the public money, not long after the second bank went into operation, was there deposited; and, excepting a short interval, which I will presently notice, continued so to be deposited, until the abrupt removal in 1833, when the whole system was changed! Mr. Bond said he was necessarily compelled to refer to the Bank of the United States and the removal of the deposites, but he slid so with States and the removal of the deposites; but he did so with no wish to revive what he conceived would now be a useless discussion, here or elsewhere, about the charter of the late or any other Bank of the United States. That subject, for good or for evil, had already been disposed of, and he was unwilling to revive it. But he said he was constrained to refer to certain facts and events connected with the name of that bank, and necessarily associated with the subjeet now under consideration, and the positions he wished to establish. to establish.

The system by which the public finances were so successfully managed, and the general currency and exchanges justly and happily regulated, for a series of years, as has been already remarked, was suddenly changed in the year

1933. This change was made with full admonition of the evil consequences resulting from such a course, in the sad

experience of a similar but far less violent measure-

the United States, in 1811. Then, as in 1833, much was said about substituting an equally good or better system and every assurance was given that no extraordinary increase of banks or expansion of paper circulation would crease of banks or expansion of paper circulation would follow. What did the sequel prove? In the first three years thereafter, the number of State banks increased from eighty-cight to two hundred and eighteen, and in capital from about forty millions to eighty millions of dollars! The expansion of bank issues during the same period was in equal or greater ratio. In one year, 1815, (specie payments having been generally suspended during the previous year,) a further addition of thirty-eight State banks was made, with about eight millions of capital! A disordered and uses and currency, and a grossly irregular external and uses and currency, and a grossly irregular exbanks were at a discount of about eighteen per cent. in tha city; and I have obtained a table, which shows the de preciation of all the bank notes of the different States to b preciation of all the bank notes of the different States to be equally or nearly as bad, except in Boston, and perhaps one or two other places, at which specie payments had not been suspended. I will say nothing of the individual loss and distress which followed. The enormous public losses greatly embarrassed the Treasury, and created general consternation. This, sir, took place under a system which was substituted for one now generally admitted to have been extremely useful, but which was abandoned, as it been extremely useful, but which was abandoned, as it now seems, under the visionary hope of obtaining something better. The original and true democratic party of the United States were then in power in the General and most of the State Administrations—I mean that party who declared and prosecuted the war of 1812 against England, and whom, even at this day, it is considered an unpardonable heresy to have opposed! Yet, discovering the error of the new system, that same party, in the spirit of candon and ratiotism which will always distinguish them from of the new system, that same party, in the spirit of candor and patriotism which will always distinguish them from the mock democrats of the present day, admitted the mistake, and repaired the breach with every possible promptitude. Under the auspices of the illustrious Madison and the democratic Congress of 1816, the late Bank of the United States was chartered, and the glorious and happy system was instituted, which, as before observed, was fraught with such signal advantages to the country.

In addition to its wholesome influence on the currency.

In addition to its wholesome influence on the currence and exchanges, it induced a general resumption of specipayments; it assumed and made good to the public Treasury upwards of seven millions of uncurrent, if not doubt ful paper; and, at the time of its discontinuance, had collected and disbursed more than two hundred and fifty mil tions of public revenue, without the loss of a single cent the country. How forcibly does this result contrast with the disastrous events of the substituted system which I have before alluded to! The private and public losses need not be recapitulated. One item of public loss is still continued in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treational Continued in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treations of the Secretary of the Treation of the Secretary of the Treation of the Secretary of the Secret

tinued in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounting to one million one hundred thousand dollars of insolvent State bank notes! But, in despite of experience, and regardless of danger, the country has been forced into a repetition of this experiment.

Mr. Bond said he would call the attention of the House to the grounds assumed and assurances given by Mr. Secretary Taney at the time of the removal of the deposites. Was the Secretary correct? If such was the case, then it is certain from the present disordered state of the currenty. is certain, from the present disordered state of the currency and exchange, with a strong probability of its increase, that the deposite banks are not acting in good faith, or they are not properly regulated. But if they are acting in good faith and also properly regulated them Mr. Tanet was mistaken

and has injured the country by depriving it of substantial benefits without sufficient reason, or furnishing any adequate substitute. After making the change, Mr. Taney, in his report of December, 1833, says: The State banks can. I have no doubt, furnish a general circulating mediun uite as uniform in value as that which has been afforde y the Bank of the United States; probably, more so Again he says: "It became necessary that arrangements should be immediately made with the new depositories of the public money, which would not only render it safe, bu would, at the same time, secure to the Government and to the community at large the conveniences and facilities that were intended to be obtained by incorporating the Bank of

Again Mr. Taney reports: "And by agreement among themselves [the deposite banks] to honor each other's notes and drafts, they are providing a general currency at least as sound as that of the Bank of the United States; and will afford facilities to commerce and in the business of domest plished by the State banks.

Mr. Bond said it would be seen by these extracts that Mr. Taney assured the country that, by this system, we should have, not the benefits which we were actually enjoying under the charter of the bank, but more, (if all the advanta ges of the charter were not enjoyed;) for, he says, this change will secure to the Government and the community at large the conveniences and facilities, nay, every object which that charter was designed to attain. Now let us pause, and inquire whether these assurances of the Secretary have been, or are likely to be, realized? The system of deposite banks has been in operation nearly three years and what are its practical results? The notes of the Bank f the United States were current throughout the country and constituted a circulating medium of uniform valu and constituted a circulating medium of uniform value, equal to, and, in some instances, above, gold and silver. Do the notes of the deposite banks answer this purpose? No, far from it; they have a local circulation, and do not command the general confidence of the community in any greater degree than formerly. Herein, then, is a total failure and disappointment; we have no substitute for the general circulating medium furnished by the Bank of the United States. But not only are the People thus put to inconvenience, with a certainty of loss, in the want of uniformit, in value of the deposite bank notes, but the Government it self is already under the necessity of incurring risks and expense in transporting specie to points where the notes of the Bank of the United States were formerly current. Such being the experience of the new system, is it not strange that the present Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Woodbu-ry) should tell us, as he does in his last annual report, "that the general currency of the country has, in the mean time,

the change is well known. Is the Secretary sincere when eptible of improvement; but when he says it is improved instead of deteriorated, I call for facts, and am not content with his naked declaration. What does he mean by the terms "general currency?" If he mean gold and silver, these certainly are no better than they were in 1833; and, indeed, the gold is not quite so fine as it was at that time; for, in the grand conception of the "yellow boy humbug," it was determined to use less gold and more alloy, but still call it all gold. But I presume the Secretary means that he whole currency of the country, both metallic and paper, s improved. This, too, I deny; it is not warranted by he facts. It must be admitted (for the transactions of the the facts. It must be admitted (for the transactions of the day show it) that, at this time, none of the State bank notes command the confidence of the community, and answer all the purposes of gold and silver, as did the notes of the Bank of the United States. If we compare the proportions of gold and silver with the amount of bank note circulation at this time, there is less cause for confidence in the latter now, than formerly. And, as there has been a greater increase of banks and banking capital in the United States, during the last five years, than was ever before known in a similar period, accompanied, too, with a corresknown in a similar period, accompanied, too, with a correspondent expansion of bank note issue and circulation, we must be still more astonished that Mr. Woodbury should all demands against them, as the banks of any other State have reported "that the general currency of the country is improved, instead of deteriorated."

that, after the restoration of a sound and uniform curren Inited States, as well as in the several State banks whi there were but twelve banks chartered in the next te years, terminating in Pecember, 1829. But mark the ex raordinary change! From January, 1830, to Janua. 1835, there were chartered two hundred and thirty-eig panks, with an aggregate capital of \$86,000,000, mak with the others then in operation, five hundred and fi ight banks, with a capital of more than two hundred. thirty-one millions of dollars!! And since that time, s further and enormous additions have been made, by he deposites; and at that time they professed to be in or of a metallic currency, but chartered a number York,) promising, as he and his friends did, an abando ment of the paper system, they have, in the last four or fi years, increased the number of banks from about thirt seven to eighty-seven! Here is a discrepancy between lot fail to condemn as a cunning stratagem to deceive the People, and practise on the credulity of the country.

Notwithstanding this alaiming state of things, Mr.

Woodbury says "the general currency of the country is In connexion with this branch of the subject, Mr. B and he would briefly refer to the state of our domestic exhange. Tabular statements showing the rate of exchangere often appended to the returns of the Bank of the Inited States, and may be seen if gentlemen will take the rouble to refer to them. By these it appears (and my own ecollection confirms the fact) that the whole exchange ates, and certainly with signal advantage to the country in Mr. Taney's report, as already quoted, he says the State banks "will afford facilities to commerce, and in the business of domestic exchange, equal to any which the community have heretelyore enjoyed." And Mr. Woodbury, in hi last annual report, says: "The facilities that have been fur tables showing the rate of exchange throughout the coutry, as we might then have instituted a comparison of t snow the domestic exchange to have risen. But the Secretary, being willing, I suppose, to afford some light on the subject, terminates his annual report with what was probably the only exchange table he had. And what, sir do you suppose it contains? Why, instead of exhibiting the rates of purchasing and selling exchange at the principal cities and towns in all the States, we have an account of some petty operations at Portsmouth, New Hampshire By this we hear that this bank purchased demostic or

served as to the rates on which these banks sell checks or drafts on other places.

I have compared this meagre exchange table with that of the Bank of the United States in 1833, when the new system commenced; and it will be apparent to any person who will make the examination, that the advantages in the rate of exchange were decidedly greater then than they are shown to be by the imposing operations in this Ne Hampshire bank.

By this we hear that this bank purchased domestic

change, in the space of jorty-two days, to the amount \$19,251, and sold checks for \$36,645! How marvellous

Commercial Bank purchases and collects exchange on New Bedford, Nantucket, Bangor, Dover, and Concord! and that the Merchants' Bank of Boston purchases ex-change on Taunton, Beverly, and Marblehead! But in this table, so imposingly exhibited, an entire silence is ob-

And the Secretary also informs us that this

Mr. B. said he would next turn his attention to the cir rular of the Clinton Bank, as he thought it was nearly allied to this branch of the inquiry. By this paper it appears that that bank, on the 6th of this month, (April, lirected such of the receivers of public moneys as deposited with it, not to receive, after the 20th, the notes of any of the

In 1833, the notes of the Ohio State banks, with few, i nent of all debts or revenue in that State. This, it seems no longer the case. An abrupt and extraordinary chang is made, and I will presently speak of the oppressive influence of the change both on the People and the banks of Ohi At present, I allude to it for the purpose of showing the derangement of domestic exchange, and the erroneous calculations of Messrs. Taney and Woodbury. I here again invite the House to call to mind the particular passages which have been already quoted from the reports of the

The first reason assigned in the circular for this measure is, that it "is difficult and expensive to convert the notes of these banks into funds receivable by the Treasury Depart ment in the Eastern cities." Why is this so? This objection did not exist in former years. What kind of fund can the Secretary require in the Eastern cities? Nothin surely, beyond gold or silver. Do not all the banks in Oh pay gold or silver for their notes on demand? Certainly Are not many of them of old and well-established credit and possessed of large capital? Yes: and in all these particulars, several of them stand higher than the one which is taken was designed to attain, may be as effectually accombined to the composition of the states was designed to attain, may be as effectually accombined to the composition of the states was designed to attain, may be as effectually accombined to the composition of the state was designed to attain, may be as effectually accombined to the composition of the state of of the sta s now dictating terms. In saying this, I do not mean t mpeach the credit of the Clinton Bank; but I think i ght to call the attention of the House to the fact, that is institution, now exercising this power derived from th Treasury Department, is among the youngest banks in the State, having been incorporated in 1832–34, and its capita as reported by the Secretary, being only \$289,000.

It will be observed that this bank does not decline taking

the notes of the other institutions in payment of its own debts. Then why are they rejected for those of the G vernment? The answer may be gathered from the circular. The banks are informed that their paper shall not be taken for the public debts, unless they will consent to redeem it by drafts on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, payable thirty days after date, at par! The reason for dictating these terms is thus given: "Instances occur daily of Eastorn funds being converted at a profit into the paper of ocal banks, which is paid into the land offices; and ourden of converting the paper again into Eastern funds hrown upon the institutions receiving the public money. Now, sir, on whom should the burden rest (if it be suc but on the deposite banks? They have the great and a traordinary advantage and profit incident to the enormo amount of public deposites on which they are operating nd the only consideration which they give for this, is engagement to transfer the public money as the necessition of the Government require. But it seems they begin a ready, in an indirect way, to demand new terms. If the to defer the evil day by an attempt to cast the loss or inco venience on the other institutions who have no portion the profits. But believing, as I do, that these depos-banks are deriving great advantages from the use of t public money, for which they make no adequate return their present movement creates a just fear that they design still to increase these advantages, by securing the circuit on of their own notes and a like control over the e change of the country. They begin this by discrediting the Ohio notes; and, finding this tolerated, and that the have the power to "create and destroy," they will soon, turn, discredit the notes of the banks of other States, which they are now introducing among us. If, as Mr. Woodbury says, "the facilities in domestic exchange were probable never greater or at so moderate rates," whence originate the state of things disclosed by this circular? "Easter funds being converted daily at a profit into the paper of th But mark the balance of the sentence: th deposite bank does not complain of the burden of conver ing the paper of the Ohio banks into gold and silver, (which the Government is bound to receive,) but of the burden converting it into "Eastern funds!" Here lies the ru This is the unwelcome truth which the Secretary must last acknowledge. But, in order to stifle and conceal it from public view as long as possible, the independent Ohio banks are to be forced to incur the loss and expense of fur nishing Eastern funds for the Treasury, under the penalty of having their notes discredited. I hold, subject to the use of all who wish to refer to it, a tabular statement of the condition of all the Ohio banks; and I aver that they in this Union. Their proportion of specie to paper circulation is probably greater than that of the banks of most of

drafts on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, at thirty ays from date, at par! This, sir, is but insult and mock-! In the present state of exchange between Ohio and se cities, it is far better to have their notes returned offered. The deposite bank complains of the burden of collecting the public money; and yet Mr. Woodbury says, "this Department takes pleasure in stating that the public money continues to be collected and deposited, under the present system of selected banks with great earlier and the public money continues to be collected and deposited, under the present system of selected banks with great earlier and the public money continues to be collected. omy in all cases, and with greater, in some, than at any former period." The Secretary or the bank is wrong; both cannot be correct, for their statements are totally incon-

But this power over the domestic exchange of the coun-But this power over the domestic exchange of the country has been frequently pronounced a dangerous one, which requires to be constantly and vigilantly guarded. Mr. Woodbury expressed and urged this opinion in his first annual report as Secretary of the Treasury, and there quotes with approbation the following passage from the late Secretary Crawford: "It is the establishment of the principle, and not the amount of the exaction, which will exhibit the power of the bank to lay contributions on the commerce of the nation ad libitum." And having used this argument against the Bank of the United States, Mr. Woodbury finds his new system subject to the same ob-Woodbury finds his new system subject to the same objection, but attempts to impair its force, and says that, under a system of only detached and independent State "under a system of only detached and independent State banks, the community will be relieved from the danger and injuries to which it would be exposed under a great combined solitary power of a single institution, seeking often to control and monopolize, it is feared, solely for its own enhanced emoluments, the whole business of exchange, both foreign and domestic." I agree, sir, that this power over the exchange of the country is an important and dangerous one, no matter where it is held. It is a fallacious distinction, a more subterfuge, to say it is not susceptible of ous one, no matter where it is held. It is a fallacious distinction, a mere subterfuge, to say it is not susceptible of abuse when held by a combination of State banks. It is in vain to call them "detached and independent" after they have formed a league. If these deposite banks cannot exercise this oppressive and dangerous power—if no one of them can seek and monopolize the exchange business solely for its own enhanced emoluments, wherefore has the Clinton Bank the power to prescribe terms in regard to debts due the Government, which secure the exclusive control over the circulation and exchange of the State? The terms prescribed are onerous, unjust, and oppressive. But for a moment concede them to be fair; they are dictated, and assume the power of imposition! ted, and assume the power of imposition! What then becomes of the principle laid down by Mr. Crawford, and
quoted with so much approbation by Mr. Woodbury?
Suppose these terms are met and complied with, what pre-Suppose these terms are met and complied with, what prevents another and another imposition, until the other banks shall be literally persecuted and oppressed out of existence, and the entire and exclusive control is obtained by the deposite banks overthe circulation and exchange? Then, sir, "this community" will discover, "it is feared," that it was not "relieved from the danger and injuries to which it was exposed under a great and combined power." (not, however, of a single institution with numerous branches, but) of about forty "detached and independent banks," extended into every section of the country, acting in con-certed system under a great central viceroy at Washing. ton, who at this moment is shrouded in greater mystery than the secret mover of Maelzel's chess-player. But this viceroy has a viceroy over him, and the enormous money power of this nation is now controlled by a single hand Were the liberties of the nation in danger under the former system, they are now doubly so!

The capital of the Bank of the United States was thirty-five millions of dollars, and this was divided and used

by the bank and its twenty-three branches. The public deposites rarely exceeded five millions of dollars, and were soon called for in the discharge of the public debt and expenditures. Thus it rarely happened that the money power, admitting the danger of its abuse, exceeded forty millions. But behold the contrast! The combined capital of the present deposite banks is upwards of forty-three millions of dollars; their number at present is thirty-six, and the power to add to it is unlimited! The public money known to be on deposite is near thirty-seven millions of lollars, and is daily increasing. Five millions more are at his moment expected from France and Naples, in payment of indemnities; and the seven millions of the United States Bank stock will soon be paid; and thus, instead of forty millions, there will be nearly one hundred millions of dollars subject to this abuse! And as we have now no national debt to reduce this money, (except the balance due to some of our citizens out of the indemnities just men-tioned,) and as Mr. Van Buren's friends, who hold the

tioned), and as Mr. Van Buren's friends, who hold the power in Congress, will not, it is said, agree to divide this money among the States, the fund must continue not only large, but subject to be lost by the insolvency of the banks, or to be used and abused, by bringing "the power of the General Government into conflict with the freedom" of the Presidential election which is soon to take place!

Sir, (said Mr. Bond,) the people of Ohio are patriotic, brave, and independent: they love their country, and will devote their "lives, fortune, and sacred honor," to its defence. They are jealous, too, of any encroachment on their State rights; they have just cause to be proud of their State, and will not suffer its sovereignty to be tarnished. They abhor, and will resist, tyranny and oppression, come when it will, or from whom it may. The step now taken there is but an incipient measure—an experinow taken there is but an incipient measure—an experiment: it will be met, and, I trust, resisted. If tolerated it will soon be re-enacted in another and another State until the system of "detached and independent banks" shall secure to itself the exclusive control as well over the bank note circulation, as all the business of exchange throughout the United States. I now warn and admonish gentlemen to be on the alert, and join Ohio in the early, prompt, and determined resistance of this despotic and op-pressive measure! That which is a present trouble with us, awaits you all: your house will be next on fire, if the flame be not at once subdued. A careless indifference and sluggish lethargy at this crisis, will, I fear, soon discover to the People that they have been allured, not by siren's

song, but the subtle reasoning of the wily Secretary! EW BOOKS.—Nimrod's Hunting Tours, interspers ed with characteristic anecdotes, sayings and doings of sporting men, including notices of the principal crack riders of England; 2 vols.; \$1 50.

A Pleasant Peregrination through the prettiest parts of Pennsylvania, performed by Peregrine Prolix; in one volume, price A new edition of the Language of Flowers, handsomely bound in embossed morocco; \$2.

P. THOMPSON. For sale by TEW SECRET BUCKLES.—W. FISCHER has

Waist Buckles or Placques, of the latest importation and style at reduced prices. (Tel.) may 13 DY P. MAURO & SON .-- Valuable Property

Timothy Caldwell, of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the 3d day of August, 1835, will be exposed to public sale parts of lots numbered 4, 5, and 6, in square No. 78, in the city of Washington, with the large valuable and commodious buildings thereon erected, one of them being the residence of Mice. Meade, the other that of the Spanish Legation.

The sale will take place in front of the West Market, in the large valuable and commodious states of the western of the Mice.

amediate vicinity of the property, on Saturday, 14th May, at o'clock P. M. Terms of sale cash. RICHARD S. COXE, Trustee. P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers

OUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY EDWARD
DYER.—On Monday next, 16th instant, at 3 o'clock
P. M. I shall sell, at the dwelling-house on 11th street above G,
next to the house of Mr. Wheat, all the Household and Kitchen
Furniture, which is genteel and well-kept, consisting of—
Parlor and other Chairs

Parlor and other Chairs
Spring Seat Hair Sofa, Carpets and Rug
Looking Glasses, Dining and other Tables
Curtains, Andirons and Fireirons
Bedsteads and good Beds and Bedding
Astral Lamps, Mantel do. Washstands
Bureaux, Cut Glass Ware
Dining and Tea China, Refrigerator
Knives and Rocks Kitches Astricks

may 12-3t&ds WARE.—R. H. MILLER has just received, per share John Marshall, Captain Crandell, from Liverpool, 129 crates and hogsleads of Earthenware and China, compri ing a complete assortment, which he will sell upon accommodating terms,

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

Blue and green edged Plate, C. C. and iron and stone Washasins and Pitchers, colored and printed Pitchers, Urns, Basins, to. in the original package, can be furnished by him at prices which will be expected.

cc. in the original package, can be furnished by him at prices which will compete with any of the Northern markets.

Goods packed by him will compare favorably, as to packing, quality, or prices, with any that can be purchased in the Union.

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

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

Alexandria, 4 mo. 28.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1836.

IN SENATE. Petitions were presented by Mr. BROWN, Mr. CLAY-TON, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. HILL, Mr. DAVIS, (accompanied by the resolution on the subject of a pension to ith, which was adopted,) Mr. WRIGHT, and

Mr. WALL.
Mr. EWING, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public
Lands, reported a bill to authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida to sell certain lands appropriated
heretofore for that purpose, for the benefit of the University of Floridal; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. WALKER, from the select committee to which
the subject was referred, reported a bill to carry into effect
the compact with Alabama and Mississippi, relative to the
five per cent. fund, with a report, at length.

The bill was read twice, and made the special order for

On motion of Mr. WALKER, 2,000 extra copies of this

report were ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, the Committee on

Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Thos. Taylor and W. W. Early.

Mr. BUCHANAN, from the select committee to which had been referred the memorial of the citizens of Arkansas, praying for admission into the Union, made a further report, consisting of a bill in addition to the act providing for the admission of Arkansas; which was read twice, and made the special order for this day week.

Mr. DAVIS asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill

for the relief of Mary J. Babbit; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill to carry into effect the treaty of boundary with

Mexico, &c.;
A bill authorizing the enlistment of boys into the Navy of the United States;
Were severally read a third time, and passed.
On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the Senate took up for

consideration a bill to extend the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the Missouri river; which was considered, and ordered to be engrossed

FORTIFICATION BILL. The Senate proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the erection of fortifications, purchase of

Mr. CALHOUN moved to lay the bill on the table, on the ground that the House was engaged in a fortification bill, and that, as the Senate was not full, it would be as well to wait the result of the action of the House before this bill was proceeded with.

After a few words from Mr. CLAYTON and Mr.

BENTON, who called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Cal-Houn, and decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson,

White—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ill., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ga., Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright—22.

The discussion of the various amendments was then re-

sumed.

The main debate was upon a motion to amend the clause appropriating \$101,000 for fortifications at Penobscot, by increasing the amount to \$150,000, one-half to be expended this year, and the residue next year.

Mr. NAUDAIN asked for a division of the motion, but as that motion was not in order, he moved to amend the clause so as to embrace only the appropriation of \$75,000 for one year.

After some observations from Mr. NILES and Mr.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The engrossed bill providing for the payment of certain pensioners at Pulaski, in Tennessee, was taken up, on motion of Mr. SHIELDS, and amended, by general consent. Mr. SHIELDS said he hoped that no serious objection would be insisted on by any member of the House to the passage of this bill. A good portion of the district of counpassage of this bit. A good portion of the district of com-try embraced in the provisions of this bill, (in which a very considerable number of revolutionary pensioners reside,) was more than a hundred miles distant from any agency now established by law in Tennessee for the payment of United States pensioners.

He said many of the pensions allowed by the bounty of the Government to this meritorious class of our citizens was

scarcely sufficient to compensate them for the time, trouble, and expense of going to, and returning from, the respective agencies where they now received payment.

Some inquiry, he said, had been made as to the solvency

of the bank at Pulaski, in answer to which he had the satisfaction to say that the bank at that place was in a most excellent condition. None, he presumed, was more so in any of the States. It was not only solvent, but well conducted, by enlightened and accommodating officers. In addition to this, he said, the bill was well guarded by cautious provisos, so as to prevent imposition on the Government or any increase of expenditure to the public Treasury. Un-der these circumstances, he asked, where could be the propriety of withholding this convenience from the few surviving veterans of the Revolution, contemplated in the bill If any risk, hazard, or additional expense was likely to be incurred by the passage of the bill, it would be improper to insist on it. But such was not the case. He hoped, therefore, that gentlemen would withdraw their opposition to this measure, which (although not of much importance in itself,) he had much at heart, and suffer it to pass without

After some conversation, the bill was read a third time,

Mr. RICE GARLAND asked and obtained the leave of the House to make a brief statement in relation to a matter concerning himself. He wished to correct a misrepresentation which had been sent forth, by some of the reporters or letter-writers, of his remarks on the bill providing for the protection of the Western frontier. Some persons were admitted upon the floor, under the name of reporters, who were correspondents for distant papers. The correspondent for the New York Courier and Enquirer, and the correspondent for the Philadelphia Inquirer, had made statements of his remarks on that bill which were not founded in fact. The former stated that he made an objection to the passage of the bill. The Philadelphi correspondent said that he understood him (Mr. G.) to oppose the bill, but that there was so much noise and confu sion in the Hall that he was not quite certain he correctly understood him; and expressed the hope that he (Mr. G. would correct the statement if it was erroneous. Mr. G went on to state that he was in favor of that measure, a expressed his approbation of it, before it was taken up, as in his remarks upon it. He had not intended to address the House on the subject, but was drawn into the discus sion of the affairs of Texas, though the subject was no intimately connected with the bill, by following other mem bers who had thrown out some remarks which might h thought, lead to misapprehension. It was the more extra-ordinary that he should be represented as opposing the bill, inasmuch as his name was recorded, in the list of yeas and nays, as having voted in the affirmative on its passage, and as he represented the very district of country on th frontier which, more than any other, was interested in the adoption of the measure. He hoped this would be a lesson to those writers to be more cautious in their statements; and the House, he hoped, would not again give occasion for the statement that, owing to noise and confusion on the floor, the debates could not be understood.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS understood, he said, that he had

been represented as having opposed the bill referred to by the gentleman from Louisiana. He wished, therefore, to say that he did not oppose it, and that, in the most distinct manner, he did support it. He voted for it, and his vote was recorded. There was a still grosser misrepresentation in a press of this city in regard to his remarks on that bill. He was, by one newspaper, represented as saying that "he preferred to have Texas a black colony than to have it anremark, and he appealed to every member of the House in support of this declarations. This sort of misrepresentation could not be made with good intentions. In the report in the National Intelligencer of this morning of the few words he said yesterday in reply to some remarks from the gentleman from Georgia, there were gross misrepresentations; though he did not mean to say that, in this instance, they were intentional. He was made to say that this transfer of the public printing in Tennessee, made at the instance of General Jackson, was the subject of great excitement, or some such thing; he did not remember the word exactly. He made no remark as to the effect of that act. He stated that he never did dismiss any man from any office whatever, either while he was Secretary of State or President, for any political consideration; that this course was disapproved by many of his friends, and that, in a historical work, this policy was mentioned as the principal cause why he was so unsuccessful as a candidate for re-election. The

port, however, represented this as being said by himself, stead of the work. So far from stating this as a principal nstead of the work. cause of his want of success, he did not believe that it had any influence whatever upon the result. As these representations had gone out to the world, he had thought proper to make this statement; and he would declare that, so far as concerned himself, except in the cases in which the reports were brought to him for revision, he had never open d his lips to speak ten words, without being misrepresented Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Milita

y Affairs, reported a bill to establish a National Foundry Read twice, and committed. Mr. BRIGGS, from the Committee on the Post Office Mr. BRiches, from the Columnities of the 1-28 Cine.
and Post Roads, reported the following joint resolution:
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of he Postmaster General is hereby directed to settle with Benjamin F. Hard and Gilbert Longstreet,for carrying the nail, over the direct route from Charleston, in South Carolina, to Augusta, in Georgia, from the 2d November, 1824 to the 31st December, 1826, and to allow them therefo that they are entitled to receive upon principles of equity and justice.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HAYNES moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of taking up the joint resolution of the Senate, fixing a day (the 23d of May) for the adjournment of the esent session of Congress.

Mr. MANN, of New York, asked the yeas and nays or

The question being taken, it was decided in the nega

ive—yeas 82, nays 107.
Mr. J. Q. ADAMS, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to incorporate the Georgetown Manufacturing Company. Read twice, and committed, and, with the report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. CONNOR, from the Committee on the Post Office

and Post Roads, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, a 12 o'clock, (noon,) take up and consider bill No. 245, to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof; and bill No. 604, to establish certain post oads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for othe

After some conversation on this subject, in which Mr. CONNOR referred to the importance of acting on these bills, and expressed his apprehension that, by longer delay, they might be lost,

Mr. LINCOLN moved that the House proceed to the Orders of the Day; which was agreed to.

PUBLIC LANDS. The House resumed the consideration of the motions ending in relation to the reference of the bill from the enate," providing for the distribution, for a limited time f the proceeds of the sales of the public lands."

There were three motions pending: one for the reference the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of he Union; another to refer it to the Committee on Public ands; and a third, to refer it to the Committee on Finance. Mr. LANE, who was entitled to the floor, spoke in fa-or of the reference of the bill to the Committee on Finance and in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Granger.)

ork, (Mr. Granger.) Messrs. MORRIS and WILLIAMS, of Kentucky spoke in support of the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BYNUM took the floor, in reply, and his remarks were arrested, at one o'clock, by the annunciation of the provided resided.

FORTIFICATION BILL. ork, in the chair,) of the "bill making appropriations for e fortifications of the United States for the year 1836.' The question being on the motion of Mr. CAMBRELEN o amend the bill by inserting a clause making an addi-onal appropriation of \$700,000 for the armament of the

Mr. FRENCH, of Kentucky, spoke at length in support slaughter he is fithe amendment and the course recommended by the Adcountrymen."

Mr. MAURY took the floor in reply, and, on motion he committee rose, and the House adjourned.

GALT HOUSE.

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

NHE COALE LOTTERY—To be drawn in Balt tate, to be disposed of by Lottery, under the

ate Edward J. Coale, induced the Legislature to grant to he ridow the privilege of thus disposing of the following property which has been appraised by the Honorable Charles F. Mayer John G. Proud, and George H. Newman, Esquires, commissioners duly appointed, and the property vested in trustees, who have bonded for the regular and punctual appropriation of the same, according to the following SCHEME : Prize No. 1.—A tract of land called "Morven," in

Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing, as per survey, 424 acres, Prize No. 2.—A tract of land called "Condy," in the same county, containing, as per survey, 401 2,406 00

Pennsylvania, containing, as per survey, 2914 Prize No. 4.—A tract of land, in same county, con-

Prize No. 4.—A tractor land, in same county, containing, as per survey, 411 acres,
Prize No. 5.—A magnificent Ring, in a superb case,
presented to the deceased by the Emperor Alexander of Russia, containing 175 diamonds of various sizes, and a rich central oriental Topac, ze No. 6.—Three shares of Baltimore and Ohio

rize No. 9.—A folio volume of splendid Engrav

Prize No. 9.—A folio volume of splendid Engravings, from the paintings in the Gallery of the Marquis of Stafford, with descriptions,

Prizes No. 10 to 364.—Containing a rich and valuable collection of splendidly bound books in every department of science, literature, the fine arts, &c. &c. &c. more than 1,200 volumes, of various prices, from \$75 the set to \$2; all of which are catalogued, numbered, carefully packed up, and insured.

3,000 tickets, at \$5 each, - - \$15,000 to Plats of the Real Estate are deposited with the Trustees, tither of whom the friends of the estimable and philanthropi eccased, and others inclined to promote the object, will pleas Orders for tickets, with the money enclosed, may be ad-ressed to DAVID HOFFMAN, Esq.
Or to E. J. COALE & CO.
ap 25—eo12t Booksellers, Baltimore.

GREAT SALE OF WESTERN TOWN LOTS.

There will be offered at public auction in the Circ. Washington, on Saturday, 14th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. at P. MAURO & SON'S Auction Room, about 100 lots of valuable property in the town of West Logan, adjoining Legansport, Indiana.

Logansport is situated at the junction of the Wabash and Eel rivers, and is the county seat of Cass county, Indiana. The Wabash and Erie Canal, (uniting Lake Erie with the Wabash, Wabash and Eric Canal, (uniting Lake Eric with the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers,) passes through the centre of this town, forming a basin in West Logan two hundred feet wide. This canal affords the utnost facility for embracing the Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, District of Columbia, and New Orleans markets. The Wabash and Eel rivers are remarkably permanent streams, and have forty feet fall within a mile and a half of their junction, affording the best water power west, of the Allechany magnitudes again to that of and and a half of their junction, affording the best water power west of the Alleghany mountains; equal to that of Lowell, in Massachusetts, or Richmond, Virginia. The Michigan road, the great thoroughfare through the centre of the State from the Ohio river to Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, passes through the centre of this town, crossing said canal at right angles, and bridges are now being—built across the said rivers, as well as an aqueduct across Eel river, for the passage of

the canal.

There is now an enterprising and industrious population of about 2,000 in Logansport, and about 100 houses have been and will be built in West Logan this year. This town is remarkably healthy, and strong springs of the purest water are gushing from the hills back of West Logan. The finest limestone and marble quarries abound in the immediate vicinity. The forests are covered with the most valuable kinds of timber, such as cherry tree, black walnut, hickory, sugar tree, ash, white and black ork, poulars, sycamore, buckeye, paywaw, and grape vines. cherry tree, black without, hickory, sugar tree, ash, white and black oak, poplars, sycamore, buckeye, pawpaw, and grape vines, all indicating the richest soil. The valley of the Wabash is one of the richest tracts of land for the same extent, in the world; and Logansport possesses more natural advantages for commerce and manufactories, than any town in that great and flourishing State of Indiana, and will at no distant period contain a very numerous and dense population, affording every inducement for the merchant, mechanic, and capitalist, to locate themselves and insect their seasors to advantage.

invest their money to advantage.

For further particulars the proprietors refer to Messrs. Arnold Boon, of Georgetown, and Thomas Mounts, of Alexandria; the Hon. John Tipton and Governor Hendricks of the Senate, and E. Hannegan, Esq. of the House of Representatives.

Plats of the town may be seen at Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels, and terms made known at time and place of sale.

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable." FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1836.

We insert, on the preceding page, a letter from WILLIAM DARBY, the well-known learned geographer and mineralogist, who, happening to be in the city, has, by his exposition, taken off our hands the necessity of engaging in any discussion with the writers for the Official paper on the subject of the boundary between the United States and Texas. A paragraph, by the of the United States, the Vice President, and way, in the St. Louis Bulletin, lets us into the fact that General GAINES had private information which induced him to meditate an incursion into Texas, long before the public authority was given to him to do so (which was only in the letter from the War Department of the 25th of last month.) We refer to the following pregnant passage from the Bulletin of the 27th of last month:

"General GAINES has established his head quarters at Natchitoches, and has sent a flag to the Mexicans to inform them that the neutrality must be observed, and that the Indians must not be engaged by either of the contending parties. He is further determined to maintain THE SOUTHERNMOST LINE as the boundary between Texas and the United States."

The subjoined extract from a Letter, copied from a New Orleans paper of the 27th of last month, must, we suppose, be considered as authentic. If so, Gen. Gaines is by this time in communication with the Executive of the General Government of Mexico, though hardly, we think, in terms such as this letter-writer represents. We hope that the President of the United States will either transmit to Congress, or cause to be published, the despatch in which Gen. Gaines announces this mission, and that in which he shall apprize the Executive of the result of it:

"IN CAMP, SABINE, APRIL 23, 1836. "Dear Sir: In my last letter I told you there would probably be 'war in the West.' General Gaines has just learned that an emissary from The House, on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, proseded, in pursuance of the special order of the 26th of anuary, to the further consideration, in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Mann, of New ed Cant Hitchcook of the U.S. Army and a ed Capt. Hitchcock, of the U.S. Army, and a file of 25 men, with a flag of truce, to the head quarters of the Mexican General, to warn him of the consequences, and to stay his hand, if possible, from the indiscriminate and inhuman slaughter he is committing upon our devoted

> The CHARTER ELECTION of the city of Albany took place on Tuesday. As usual, the Whigs came very near beating the Regency-but as usual, just two Whig voters too many staid at home. The consequence is, a Jackson majority of one in the common council, and that one elected by a majority of one. At the next election, we presume, those two Whig electors will satisfy their consciences by going to the and voting early, whilst two others will stay away .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

> THE LATE GOVERNOR BENNETT .- We announced in a late paper the death of the venerable patriot. CALEB P. BENNETT. Governor of the State of Delaware, who died on Monday last, in the 78th year of his age. The Wilmington Journal furnishes the annexed particulars of the useful career of the deceased worthy:

"Governor Bennett was the last surviving commission ed officer of the gallant regiment of Delaware, and, like all the officers of that distinguished corps, placed, fully discharged his duty to his country. He entered the service when about eighteen years of age, as an ensign, and with the enthusiastic patriotism which distinguished that period of our history, he embarked his all in the venture, and bravely persevered to the end. Major Bennett was present in all the general engagements which were fought in the middle States—at Trenton, Princeton, Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth—in allthose engagements he was with the Delaware regiment, and, of course, in the thickest of the fight. At the battle of Germantom, when Gen. Gates the property of the fight of the fight would be all the general engagements which were fought in the middle States—at Trenton, Princeton, Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth—in allthose engagements he was with the Delaware regiment, and, of course, in the thickest of the fight. At the battle of Germantom, and the prince of the fight of the fight was severely wounded. When Gen. Gates our property of the prince of the fight was been and the prince of the fight of the fight was severely wounded. When Gen. Gates our property of the fight was been and the fight of the fight was severely wounded. When Gen. Gates our property of the prince of the fight was severely wounded. When Gen. Gates our property of the prince of the fight was been and the fight was been made in England in strengthening and securing our free and popular institutions, than during long ages that preceded. As Americans, you are partakers, you are inheritors, together with ourselves, of the glorious birthright of British liberty; and ourselves, of the glorious birthright of British liberty is and our property of the fight and satisfaction in an assembly of the health of my beloved Sovereign, 1 win to the health of my beloved Sovereign, 1 win to the health of my beloved Sovereign, 1 win to the health of my beloved Sovereign, 1 win to the health of my beloved Sovereign, 1 win to the health of my beloved Sovereign, 1 win was appointed to the command of the Southern army, Major Bennett accompanied his regiment under the orders of the brave De Kalb; and in the desperate conflict at Camden, his company was almost annihilated. He was then detached on the recruiting service to Delaware, and, having completed his complement of men, joined the army of Washington, and closed a brilliant series of military services by experiments in the contract of Camada. ces, by participating in the capture of Cornwallis at York-

town.

"Since the close of that eventful war, Major Bennett
has principally resided in Delaware. He was remarkable for all the qualities which constitute a good citizen: a
tender and affectionate husband and father, a warm-hearted friend and neighbor, a devoted patriot, and an honest man. In the year 1832, he was elected by his fellow-citi-zens to the office of Governor of this State; being the first Executive elected under the amended Constitution. He died as he had lived, with the composure of a Christian and the intrepidity of a soldier."

By the death of Governor Bennett, the office of Governor devolves upon Charles Polk, Esq. Speaker of the Senate.

On Monday the 25th ultimo, as the Steamboat Science was preparing to leave Evansville, Ia., one of the boilers burst with a terrible explosion, throwing about a dozen persons overboard. Dr. Warren Noel, of Bloomfield, Ilinois, was instantly killed. Seven persons were scalded some of them dangerously, but it is hoped that all will re

Candor.—Dr. PALEY once received a letter from an English farmer in the following terms:
"Rev. Sir: I request your honor's acceptance of a hare as I mean to ask a favor in a short time

honestly avowed before. CINCINNATI, MAY 3. HORRIBLE.—We learn from St. Louis, that on Thursday last, a colored man was arrested on board a boat by a deputy sheriff and constable; that another man assisted him to when he killed the sheriff upon the spot, and so badly wounded the constable that he was not expected to live. The negro was then secured and committed to prison; but the people assembled in great force, with the determination of tearing down the prison, if he was not given up to them. Our informant states that he was delivered to the

PALEY remarked that many thousand presents have been nade with the same motive, yet the intention was never so

WHEELING, (VA.) MAY 7. Steamboat Accident.—On Wednesday night last the steamboat Monroe, heavily laden with dry goods, from this place, was run into by the Philadelphia near the mouth of Sunfield, and sunk in five feet water. She had in her hold a large quantity Plats of the town may be seen at Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels, and terms made known at time and place of sale.

may 11

WM. PETERSON & CO.

The boat, it is expected, will be raised. No lives were lost.

mob, taken to the outskirt of the city, and burnt alive.

DINNER TO MR. FOX,

In celebration of the mediation of Great Britain between the United States and France.

A number of gentlemen of Baltimore having determined to express their approbation of the liberal course pursued towards the United States by the Government of Great Britain in the affair of the Mediation, took an early opportunity after the arrival of HENRY S. Fox, Esq. His Britannic Majesty's Minister, to invite him to a dinner to be given at Mr. Page's, in this city, on the 7th inst. Mr. Fox promptly accepted the invitation, and suitable preparations were accordingly made to signalize the event which the dinner was intended to celebrate. The Chief Justice the heads of departments, the diplomatic representatives of foreign Powers, (including the Secretary of the British Legation and the British Consul at Baltimore,) the Commissioners of the Navy, the Maryland Senators in the United States Senate, the Representatives in Congress from the city of Baltimore, the District Judge of this District, and the Mayor of the city, were invited as guests.

On Saturday, the 7th inst. the company sat down to dinner at half past six o'clock. The table was most sumptuously supplied with every thing to gratify the palate, served up with an elegance certainly never surpassed, if ever equalled, at any public dinner in this city. The liberality and taste of the host, Mr. Page, were conspicuously displayed in the abundance as well as in the matchless cookery of his viands, in the delicacies which his research had provided, in the costliness, excellence, and variety of his wines, and in the rich embellishments with which the poard was adorned. The room was decorated with portraits of the President of the United States and of William the Fourth, surrounded each with the flag of his country. For the taste exhibited in these and other arrangements of the

feast, we are indebted to Col. John Thomas. Mr. Gilmor presided, assisted by J. Mere-DITH, J. P. KENNEDY, Dr. MACAULAY, and J.S. NICHOLAS, as Vice Presidents.

During the evening the company drank the following toasts:

1. The President of the United States. 2. His Britannic Majesty William the Fourth-we re cognise in his late mediation, on one hand, the chivalrous courtesy of a gallant nation to an ancient and brave foe, and, on the other, an honorable acknowledgment of the ties of kindred to a people who have inherited with English law and liberty a claim to share in the early triumphs of England's arts and arms. May this sentiment be the sure oundation of perpetual friendship between us and our fa-

ther-land. This sentiment was received with a lively nanifestation of good feeling by the company, and was responded to by Mr. Fox in the follow-

ing language: GENTLEMEN: I thank you, most cordially, in the name f my Government and of my country, for the manner in which you have drunk the health of the Sovereign of Great Britain, and for the handsome terms in which you have poken of the late offer of mediation. That offer has been obly responded to by the Government and by the People f America. We know that the office of peace-maker is lessed throughout all lands; but how supremely gratify ag, when the occasion is found for exercising that office owards a friendly and a kindred nation!—towards a Peo le who feel and acknowledge the kindness of the act, and who well know the value of its results! Gentlemen, I may and say that it is for the interest of the whole human race that America should continue to enjoy the blessings of ace—for America knows how to turn those blessings to

pled progress which this country is making, is daily and hourly making, in all the paths of peaceful civilization, in arts and in literature, and in every noble enterprise of industry and commerce; when I behold these things, and when I reflect, on the other hand, upon how nice a balance the event seemed lately to hang, whether all these happy pursuits, whether all these fair hopes, were not to be suddenly crossed and interrupted by the rude hand of war—I feel that it is a just cause for exultation to an Englishman that the mediation of his Government has been in some deree instrumental in averting so cruel a calamity. I firmly telieve that so long as friendship subsists between England. America, and France, they may command peace over the clobe. I am as firmly persuaded that a war now waged letween any two of these three great liberal Powers would retard, and perhaps for generations to come, the general

present course of public affairs in England. You there be hold a King and his subjects, not madly struggling agains each other for vain supremacy, but a Patriot King leading on a willing people in the great march of intellect and in rovement-a Government and a nation laboring cordiall ogether, not to extend the dominions of their country var, but to render its social and political institutions me free and more popular. This is the great work in whic your brethren in England are now employed, and I am sur that they have the good wishes of the People of Americ

Gentlemen, my sincere and ardent hope is that the centiemen, my sincere and ardent nope is that the friendship which now unities our two countries—the two great nations of kindred race that people America and England—that our friendship may be as lasting as it is honorable and precious to both. We will all strive and study to cultivate and to perpetuate it. We owe this to our common language, we owe it to the memory of our common ancestors. Americans will not forget that in England receives the asphase of their fathers: and England will look epose the ashes of their fathers; and England will loo rith pride and exultation upon America, as the nobles he first-born, and the best beloved of her children.

Mr Fox concluded by offering the following sentimen "The United States of America.—May the friendsh which unites the two kindred nations of America and En land be as lasting as it is honorable and precious to both

" Our Guest.—We tender him the cordial welcome due to the station he fills, and the name he bears; both deeply interesting to the affections of the American People." This toast drew forth a second reply from Mr. Fox which was delivered with much emotion:

"GENTLEMEN: I am overcome with the very kind and flattering manner in which you have been good enough to drink my health. I want words to express my sense of your kindness. The friendly, and, I may say, the affectionate welcome which I have met with in America, can never be effaced from my recollection. If my conduct, as British representative in this country, shall in any way contribute to strengthen the ties of friendship which now unite America to England, that will indeed be the most fortunate in the life. Continues it is the life. ate circumstance of my life. Gentlemen, it has been my destiny in the public service, to be for many years absent from my native country. But I assure you that I have felt, upon landing in America, as if I were at once returned to my family, and my home, and my native land. I have found myself among men who speak the same language, who have the same thoughts, habits, and feelings—who are governed, almost, by the same laws and institutions—who look back with pride upon the same pages of history—who delight in the fame of the same poets and orators: in short, I have found in America another England.

"Gentlemen, you have been kind enough to allude to the name which I bear, and to the affection with which that name is cherished in America. I thank you most cordially for that friendly allusion. I feel, indeed, in this country, a peculiar pride in being related by birth to a British statesman, Mr. Charles Fox, who was the truest and earliest friend to America that appeared amongst my countrymen.

If we might imagine that the spirits of great men that are departed could look back upon the world which they have left, how it would cheer that generous spirit to behold the America of the present day!—to see that the greatness, which he oftentimes in the British Parliament prophesied or this free and happy land, has been more than realized— of find those prophecies a hundred and a thousand fold

Mr. Fox concluded with the sentiment : "The city of Baltimore—Long may liberty and peace or of the industry and enterprise of her citizens!"
General Smith, the Mayor of the city, rose to reply to Mr. Fox's last toast, and after some appropriate remarks uttered with a firmness of tone that showed the vigor and unimation of the veteran whose fire Time has not yet

een able to quench, gave the following:
"The Floating Bulwarks of Great Britain and the Unitagain be found in hostile array against each other.'

The President then announced
4. Charles Bankhead, Esq. Secretary of the British
Legation.—He has added a new claim to our regard by his
efficient co-operation with his own Government in the reoration of harmony between the United States and France.

Mr. Bankhead rose, and replied— GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to return you my best thanks or the honor you have conferred upon me by drinking my

I am so little in the habit of addressing a public compa ny, and especially so distinguished a party as that now before me, that I must crave your indulgence. I assure you that I am deeply impressed by your kindness, although I am utterly at a loss to give a proper expression to my feelings.

ings.

I received with unalloyed pride and gratification the order of my Government to offer His Majesty's mediation to the President of the United States; and whatever difficulties I fancied would exist in the fulfilment of that negotiation, they were instantly dispelled by the prompt and friendly reception and acceptance of that offer by General Jackses and his sching with the conduct will on and his cabinet. Such conciliatory conduct will be viewed with admiration by His Majesty's Government and must have the effect of healing those differences which existed for a moment between the United States and France, and of restoring to their former intimacy the re-lations of friendship which have so long united those two

"May the intercourse subsisting between Great Britain nd her glorious offspring, the United States, ever have for its basis mutual attachment and good-will, and the exercise of a just and honorable ambition."

After the Mayor had retired, his health was proposed After the Mayor had retired, his health was proposed and drank; and as the hour of midnight approached, the guests withdrew. Soon afterwards the company broke up. Thus concluded an evening replete with social gratification, and to the enjoyments of which every one felt how important a share had been contributed by Mr. Page. [Patriot.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

The New York Evening Star contains important intelligence from Lima, from which we extract the annexed particulars:

"By a letter from our correspondent at Payta, March 21 1836, we have the important information that the civil war in Lima has terminated by a pitched battle, February 7, on the heights of 'Al'o de la Luna,' near Arequipa, in which the army of Salaverry was completely routed, an he taken prisoner while attempting to make his escape to Islay, on the seacoast, where his vessels of war were as-sembled. He had 25,000 men, while Santa Cruz numsembled. He had 25,000 men, while Santa Cruz numbered 60,000, composed of Peruvians and Bolivians. The battle lasted seven days, when Salaverry, after repeatedly repulsing the assaults of Santa Cruz, was ultimately compelled to yield, from fatigue and exhaustion, to an overwhelming force. Our correspondent adds: 'The slaughter is said to have been terrible, and the field was covered with healther trade at the day of the day?'

is said to have been terrible, and the field was covered with headless trunks, the dying, and the dead. Santa Cruz acknowledges the loss of 600 men.

"On the 18th of February, Salaverry, together with his Generals and Colonels, Fernandini, Picoaga, Moya, Carderuas, and five others, were shot. The officers suffered first, and when Salaverry was brought out to have the bandage placed on his eyes, he disdainfully refused, saying, 'I can look my murderers in the face, for fear is no part of my composition.' He expressed a wish to be shot by a guard of his own countrymen; which was complied with. Eighty more of his officers were sentenced to be shot, and about one hundred more condemned to hard labor, in chains, for three years on the public works of Perusian chains. n chains, for three years on the public works of Peru which Salaverry blew up in the course of the action. It hoped this punishment, thus for the first time established will have a salutary effect in suppressing the frequent and bloody insurrections which have desolated that country, and lestroyed its brightest prospects."

Form of proceedings at Law, proposed to be substituted for the present voluminous proceedings.

Higgins vs. Wiggins. Wiggins ads. Higgins. Declaration. Defendant pulled plaintiff's nose.

Notice. Take notice that, on the trial of the above cause, this lefondant will insist upon, and give in evidence, under the general issue above pleaded, that before, and at, and after the sai eral issue above pleaded, that before, and at, and after the said time of said supposed pulling, the nose of said plaintiff was ther and there of an unreasonable, unwarrantable, and impertinent length, thereby inviting and justifying such supposed pulling as aforesaid. And this defendant, by leave of the court here for that purpose first had and obtained, will further insist upon and give in evidence, that, at and before the said time when, &c. this defendant requested and admonished said plaintiff to protect said nose from being pulled, by soaping the same; which reasonable request of this defendant, this defendant well hoped would have been complied with. Nevertheless, the said plaintiff, not regarding, &c. but wickedly and fraudulently contriving and intending craftily and subtly to injure and oppress this defendant in the premises, wholly and utterly refused and neglected to soap said nose, or any part thereof. Wherefore this defendant, as he lawfully might do, peaceably and quietly laid hands upon said nose of said plaintiff, and tweaked the same with all imaginable tenderness. his defendant requested and admonished said plaintiff to

non san hose of san plantin, and tweaked the same with an maginable tenderness.

Replication. You lie.

Rejoinder. You lie.

Sur-rejoinder. You lie.

Opinion—Per Curiam. You lie on both sides.

Verdict of the jury. We can make neither head nor tail of the matter. Let's go to dinner.—N. Y. Mirror.

MARRIAGE.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, 5th instant, by the Rev. James Abergrombie, D. D. Dr. WILLIAM P. BOULWARE, of Virginia, to DEBORAH FLEET-WOOD, third daughter of the late John Y. Bryant, Esq.

DEATH. On Sunday last, at his residence in the village of Rock-ville, Maryland, Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, one of the ldest and most respectable citizens, in the 76th year of his

ETTER MISSING.—The undersigned mailed a let-ter at the Post Office in this city, about the 20th Februa-ry last, addressed to James C. Wilkins, Esq., Natchez, and en-closed therein a promissory note, dated Natchez, February 9th, 1832, for \$7,660, payable at the Planters' Bank, Natchez, or soe, the Group Payant a life Times.

Be 9th February, 1837, drawn by Francis Routh, in favor of ohn Routh, and by him endorsed, and also Thomas G. Ellis, David Knox, and the advertiser.

This letter has failed to reach its destination, and is presumed

be lost or stolen from the mail.

to be lost or stolen from the mail.

The undersigned cautions all persons from trading for said note, payment thereof having been stopped. It can be of no use to any person but the undersigned; he would, therefore, thank any one, if found, to forward it to James C. Wilkins, Natchez, or to the subscriber,

may 13—w12t

Philadelphia.

CARD.—WM. L. BRENT requests the person when who the him a letter received this morning, and signed "sincere and interested friend," to have an interview with him or, if preferable, to disclose the real name. Anonymous letter or, it preferable, to disclose the real name. Anonymous letter tree always improper, and ought never to be written by "a friend," in the present case, if the writer be a friend, the name being nade known will be evidence of the person's being so, and will be kindly and thankfully received; but if the anonymous character be not removed, the writer cannot be viewed in any other. light than as a secret enemy, disposed to do harm, without the moral firmness to meet the consequences. may 13—3t

66 ENRY CLAY' WINE.—25 boxes, containing two dozen bottles each, of this old and very superior

two dozen bottles each, of this old and very superior Madeira Wine, which has had the benefit of a voyage to India, received per brig Columbia, from Boston, and for sale by WM. FOWLE & Co.

OST.—On Thursday morning last, near Gadsby's, a bundle, tied up in a silk handkerchief, and a basket containing a variety of clothing marked J. C. Phillips and H. Welch. Suitable reward will be paid on the delivery of either of the hand at this office.

WASHINGTON RACES.—Second Day

FIRST RACE. For the Subscription Plate-2 mile heatswas won by Mr. W. R. Johnson's Jesup, in four heats, in a surprising manner, having fallen lame, and run the last heat almost literally on

three legs. The heats resulted as follows: Mr. Thompson's Virginia Graves, 1 3 distanced.
Mr. Kendall's Pythias, 2 4 2 ruled on Mr. Oliver's Captain, Capt. Stockton's Monmouth, 3 1 3 2 4 2 4 ruled out. 5 5 F 1

Mr. Johnson's Jesup, 5 5 5 Time—3.52, 3.44, 3.51, 4.7: SECOND RACE. A sweepstakes for 3 year old colts and fillies-

mile heats—subscription purse \$200, seven sub-

scribers, three paid forfeit.

Mr. Bowie's colt. Gov. Sprigg's filly, Mr. Dorsey's, distanced. distanced.

Time-1.51, 1.57.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S RACE. O. S. Hall's bl. c. Cippus, by Industry, T. R. S. Boyce's b. h. Joshua, by Gohanna, J. B. Kendall's br. m. Kampsidel, by Industry, Col. Selden's ch. c. Rebel, by Timoleon, C. Thompson's b. c. Sadi, by Star, 4 dr. Wm. H. Minge's b. c. Nick Biddle, by Timoleon, dis.

R. Ghiselin's b. f. Haidee, Time, 6.03, 6.04. The following entries have been made for the National Jockey Club Purse of \$1,000, in Gold, to come off to-day, viz.

1st. Col. W. R. Johnson enters gr. m. Ironette, by Con-2d. Capt. R. F. Stockton enters ch. c. Middlesex, by Sir

Charles.
3d. Gov. S. Sprigg enters b. f. Atalanta, by Industry.
4th. Carey Thompson enters b. h. Enceire, by Star.
5th. Chas. Duvall enters b. c. by Industry.
6th. O. S. Hall enters c. f. Miss Maynard, by Industry.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

The entertainments of this evening are for the benefit of Mr. Arbott, and we trust the Public will not allow him to leave our city without giving him ample proof of the estimation in which his talents are held. His delineation of the arduous character of Macbeth will be a masterly one.

NATIONAL THEATRE. THIS EVENING, MAY 13,

MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND. To conclude with the laughable interlude of

THE YOUNG WIDOW. ATIONAL GYMNASIUM, or American Arena Company.—The Manager of this splendid establishment respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington city and vicinity that the Arena now fitting up on the Market Square will be open to receive visiters on Thursday night, May 12th,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

This collaborated company have been vicinally a larger of the state of the

12th, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
This celebrated company have been principally located in the South, and have justly acquired the character of being the most talented Company of Equestrians in the United States. The names of Sweet, as the Corde Ellastique Vaulter, (not inferior to Herr Cline,) Andraes, on the Slack Cord, Stoudt, as Hereules, Gossin, the inimitable American Clown, Archer, Dickinson, and the two Buckley Boys, have invariably drawn

The Band attached is of the first class, and may be called, without any impropriety, the best of their number.

The Manager, in soliciting public patronage, would respectfully add that the whole is managed in the most respectable manner, and nothing introduced in the performance that can effent the err of the most fastidious.

offend the ear of the most fastidious.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Peformance to commence at 8. Admittance to Box Seats, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents.

No Ladies admitted unattended by a Gentleman.

For particulars of performance, see small Bills. TIGS, ALMONDS, &c.-BY EDWARD DY-ER.—On Saturday morning, 14th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. I shall sell, at my Auction Rooms, without reserve-

Various other Fruit, Household Furniture, &c., may 12-3t ED. DYER, Auct. CHITTY'S PRACTICE, Vol. 3.—The Practice of the Law in all its departments, with a view of Rights, Remedies, and Injuries, as ameliorated by recent Statutes, Rules, and Decisions, showing the best modes of Creating, Perfecting,

and Decisions, showing the best modes of Creating, Perfecting, Securing, and Transmitting Rights, &c. &c.
may 13 For sale by P. THOMPSON.

POSPORTSMEN.—The "Sportsman and Veterinary
Recorder," an English periodical, containing a mass of interesting information to amateurs of the turf, with notices of horses, dogs, races, fox-hounds, coursing, matches, &c. Subscriptions received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, in the Athenaum, where a specimen number of the work may be seen.
may 13—3t

DINCKNEY'S ADDRESS .-- An Address delivered before the Temperance Society of Washington City, on the 29th March, 1836, by the Hon. H. L. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, for sale by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, Carolina, for sale by

TORE ROOM.—For rent, on Market Space, the Store Precently occupied by Geo. A. Barnes. Inquire of Messrs.
Bradley & Catlett, or JOHN F. CLARK.

CHITTY'S GENERAL PRACTICE OF THE LAW, third volume, is just published, and this day received by F. TAYLOR. For sale either singly or by the set. Also, the May number of the Law Library, containing the conclusion of Ross on venders and purchasers of personal property, and also Robertson's treatise on the law of personal suc-

IFE ON THE LAKES—By the author of Legends of a Log Cabin, is just published in two volumes with engravings; being Tales and Sketches collected during a trip to the Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior.

This day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

FINE FARM.—Now for sole, that beautiful and fer-tile farm called Bellefield, late the residence of my son, and a ljoining that on which I reside in the county of Loudoun. It is a part of that most desirable region of country at the east-ern base of the Blue ridge, and within three miles of the village

ern base of the Blue ridge, and within three miles of the village of Upperville, a post town, through which passes regularly a mail stage upon the Ashby's gap turnpike road.

This estate contains 450 acres of land, with substantial and comfortable accommodations for a genteel family, and the necessary farm buildings, with fine orchard and garden fruits. It is divided into six fields, besides meadow, and inclosed mostly by substantial stone fences. Independent of its intrinsic value, many local advantages are superadded, as the healthfulness and beauty of the country, of which it forms a part, the schools, churches, post office, &c. of the adjacent village, the convenient merchant mills, and the facilities of transportation.

I shall be absent from home until late in June, but on my return shall be prepared to treat for the sale of this property. In the mean time, I invite those disposed to purchase to visit the farm, and view its crops of grain, its pastures, and its grazing stock in the month of June, which will 'afford them the best means of estimating its value. The terms of payment will be made easy.

made easy.
may 13—cplaw6w CUTHBERT POWELL.

THE YP. MAURO & SON.—AUCTION NOTICE.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—The extensive sale of choice Sherry and Madeira wines is postponed to take place on Saturday, 14th instant. These Wines were selected with care from the stores of a well-known and highly respectable importer, expressly for this market, and put up in neat and convenient packages of one, two, and three dozens, in large bottles, labelled with the name of the importer; and year when imported, on each bottle.

The fair and liberal terms on which the sale will be made, it s believed, will offer an inducement to members of Congress and others, disposed to purchase choice and pure Wines, that is rarely met with; and we respectfully invite such to an examination of the samples. For particulars they are referred to the inted catalogue.

Sale at our Auction Rooms, opposite Brown's Hotel, at five clock P. M.

P. MAURO & SON,

may 9-3t The sale of Wines, advertised by P. Mauo & Son to have taken place on Saturday, in consequence of the state of the weather, and the late sitting of Congress on that day, has been postponed until Saturday next, May 14, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

TLOWER SEEDS-Time of planting most sorts about 15th May. 150 kinds FLOWER SEEDS, finest selection of annuals, bi-

ennials, and perennials, put up in papers at 6½ cents each, 6 dollars per 100.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

may 12—3t

Light, near Pratt street wharf, Baltimore.

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

The pupils are all under the care and control of the Principal and his assistants at all hours; eating with them at the same table; sleeping under the same roof; and in all respects constituting one family. The government is strictly parental.

Moral and religious instructions are sedulously imparted, but none of the peculiarities of any one sect are inculcated. The hoys attend the Presbyterian or Episcopal church, at the option of their parents; always, however, accompanied by one or more teachers.

of their parents; always, however, accompanied by one or more teachers.

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

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

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

TERMS.—The charge for each pupil is \$300 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. The sum is in full for all the tuition, of whatever character, which the plan of the school embraces for hoard, washing, lodging, mending, fuel, lights; including also the use of bedding, books, stationary, maps, globes, libraries, and other privileges.

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

E. C. WINES, Principal.

REFERENCES.

Gentlemen wishing for information respecting the character of the Institution, are referred to the following persons, all of whom either are at present, or have been, patrons:
Lexington, Ky.—Hon. Henry Clay.

Trenton, N. J.—Hon. S. L. Southerd.
Chambersburg, Pa.—Hon. Geo. Chambers.

Chambersburg, Pa.—Hon. S. L. Southard.
Chambersburg, Pa.—Hon. Geo. Chambers.
Wilmington, Del.—Hon. J. J. Milligan.
Athens, Geo.—Henry Jackson, LL. D.
Lexington do.—Joseph H. Lumpkin, Esq.
Savannah, do.—Joseph Cumming and Jacob Waldburg, Esqs.
Natchez, Miss.—Dr. Wm. Dunbar, and Henry W. HuntingIng. Esq.

Natchez, Miss.—Dr. Wm. Dunbar, and Henry W. Radan, ton, Esq.
Donaldsville, La:—Henry McCall, Esq.
Lynchburg, Va.—Jno. M. Otey, Esq.
Baltimore, Md.—F. W. Brune and Richard Stockton, Esqrs.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Wade, Esq.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Margaret Helm.
New Bedford, Mass.—Joseph R. Anthony and Wm. Rotch,

New Bedförd, Mass.—Joseph R. Anthony and Wm. Roten, Fisqrs.
Islip, L. I.—Mrs. Sarah Nicoll.
New York City.—Rev. C. Stewart, U.S. N., Rev. Wm. Patton, and R. B. Patton and H. Maxwell, Esqrs.
Philadelphia.—N. Biddle, J. Randall, A. Henry, A. M. Howell, J. McAllister, Winthrop Sargent, B. P. Smith, G. D. Blaikie, John Stille, J. P. Wetherill, M. D. Lewis, Richard Morris, Jas. Glentworth, W. Jackson, P. N. Patrullo, and Matthew Arrison, Esqrs.; Rev. John Chambers, Mrs. James Coleman, and Mrs. George Blight.

Mrs. George Blight.

AND AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I wish to sell at private sale a Farm containing about seventy-five acres of Land, situate in Washington county, Maryland, six miles southwest of Hancock, and two and a half miles from Bath, or Warm Springs, (a good and healthy country,) adjoining the Potomac river and Chesapeake and Ohio canal. On said land is a comfortable dwelling-house, still-house, smokehouse, and other out-houses; also a mill of twenty-five feet fall, running one pair of stones, on a constant stream of water, supported by several never-failing springs; another mill-seat of twenty feet fall on the same stream of water as the former, and nearly joining the line of canal, and is calculated to erect a factory or other machinery. The above described premises are limestone land, and very productive. Any person wishing to purchase may obtain a great bargain by making early application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

HEZEKIAH WADE.

N. B. Any person wishing to buy a large tract of land, there are 300 or 400 acres joining the subscriber for sale. H. W. mar 19—2aw3w

Messins Martin Pleasant & Co.

J. W. Zachrie & Co.

R. Strawbridge, Esq.

We G. Hewes, Esq.

Messins. All warez Fisk, Esq.

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R. Strawbridge, Esq.

We G. Hewes Esq.

Messins Martin Pleasant & Co.

J. W. Tachrie & Co.

R. Strawbridge, Esq.

We G. Hewes Esq.

Me

mar 19—2aw3w

DAN AWAY, on Sunday, the 3d of April, a Negro Man.

who calls himself PHIL JONES, supposed to be 25 years of age; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high; he is of a light color, or dark mulatto, with very small face, with thick lips; when spoken to speaks loud and strong; he has but little beard, and that on his upper lip. His clothing is a brown colored cloth coat, cassinet panaloons of the same color, with stripes, dark waist-coat, with yellow flowers. It is likely he may change his clothing, and try to pass for a free man. I will give \$50 if taken in the State of Maryland, or any other State, and delivered to me or Henry McPherson, at either of our residences in Georgetown.

ap 15—cp3w

ALLEN SCOTT.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 29th day of December last, a negro man slave named ALEXANDER LANHAM, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, smooth face, having but little if any beard, flat nose, thick lips, and white teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, home-made kersey pantaloons, dyed black after they were made; a pair of corded riding pantaloons with buttons up the legs; a white fur hat, and a pair of boots. The said negro is well acquainted with the colored people in Montgomery county, Maryland, having been two or three times to Brookeville, and several times to camp meeting in that county. He is also acquainted in Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and was seen near the latter town on the day he went away. He makes loud professions of religion. There is some reason to believe that he has procured free papers from some colored person in this county or in the District of pers from some colored person in this county or in the District of Columbia, and that he has been induced to run off by or with a white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Philadelphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This wo-

white woman, who sometimes stated that she resided in Philadelphia, and other times in New York and Boston. This woman is the wife of a tall mulatto man, who committed murder and escaped from Virginia 12 or 18 months ago. I will give the above reward provided the said negro slave is delivered in the jail of this county, or in the jail of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and so secured that I get him again.

MARTHY OF NOTICE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

OODLAND FOR SALE.—The subscribers, wishing to close the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. & T. W. Gough, will offer, at public sale, in beonardrown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 17th day of May next, all that tract of land, in said county, called "Hunter's Hills," containing 1,750 acres; of which about 1,500 are thickly covered with wood and timber, yielding forty or fifty cords to the acre, chiefly of oak, pine, and hickory, with a large quantity of chestnut and cedar, well suited for post and railing. This land is situated near the river Potomac, on Blake creek, which empties into that river, by which the wood and timber may be readily conveyed by scows to a railway extending into the river to ten feet water, affording, with two cars, carrying two cords of wood each, great facilities and despatch to vessels taking off wood at that place.

About 1,500 cords of wood cut, and now ready fer market, will be sold at the same time.

This property must be disposed of to close the late concern, and the attention of steamboat companies and wood dealers is directed to it, as calculated to furnish large supplies for many years.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on applica-

years.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscribers, near Leonardtown.
THOMAS W. GOUGH, Adm'r, ELIZABETH GOUGH,

Administratrix of S. Gough NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, MASONS, AND STONE CUTTERS.—A contractor who could put fifty hands to work immediately would find liberal encouragement on the Greensville and Roanoke Railroad. The highest

prices will be given for a few stone cutters; masons, also, wil find abundant employment.

I will mention, as an additional inducement to persons to com on, that a 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.

CHARLES F. M. GARNETT, C. E. The Globe and Telegraph will please insert the ab twice a week for one month, and send their accounts to

\$150 REWARD:

AN AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, withdout 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, smartly pitted with the small-pox, lips thick, and mouth
somewhat protruding; speaks quick, and stammers a good deal
when sharply accosted; has a harsh countenance, and rather
disagreeable face, and is a common plantation hand.

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 was taken up and brought home. The transgression was overlooked, and it is more than probable 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 taken. It is not unlikely he is in Calvert county, as he has wany acquaintances in the neighborhood of Mr. William Bos well.

\*\*ROBERT W. BOWIE, Sopt 21—cptf Near Nottingham, Prince George's co. Md.

sopt 21-eptf Near Nottingham, Prince George's co. Md.

Rob Roy.—This very beautiful and high bred Horse will be let to mares the present season, commencing on the 25th of March, and ending on the 10th of July, at his owner's Mill Farm, about one mile above Tenally Town, and four from Georgetowin, on the River road, at the very low rate of twenty dollars for bred mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fifteen dollars, if paid within the season, which may be discharged by the payment of for all other mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of feen dollars, if paid within the season. Fifteen dollars for one welfice is now in an advanced state, and will be received at this office between the 1st and 3d of June 1900 points for bred mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fifteen dollars, if paid within the season. Which are of considerable extent, a large and be discharged by the payment of the dollars, if paid within the season. The first representation of this country is large, and distinguished for temperature true on fifty miles of the Georgia Rail.ROAD AND BANKING COM
PANY.—Notice to Contractors.—Seated proposals will be received at this office between the 1st and 3d of June 1900 points of the gent and distinguished for temperature and the first of the payment of the borough, and the first and all of June 1900 points for all other mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fitteen dollars, if paid within the season. Which may be discharged by the payment of fitteen dollars, if paid within the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fitteen dollars, if paid within the season and an advanced state, and will be complete for occuration of the source of the first representation of the country and the season and the first representation of the source of the first representation of the source o

Rob Roys—This very beautiful and high bred Horse will be let to meres the present season, commencing on the 23th of March, and ending on the 10th of July, at his owner's Mill Farm, about one mile above Tenally Town, and four from Georgetown, on the River road, at the very low rate of twenty dollars for bred mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fifteen dollars, if paid within the season. Fifteen dollars for all other mares, each, the season, which may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid within the season. Thirty dollars for insurance in the first case, and twenty dollars in the second; and 25 cents in each case to the Groom.

There is no better bred horse than the Ace of Diamonds. For his pedigree in full see the Turf Register, vol. v, page 267. He ranks, too, among the best of our Race horses, combining speed with great endurance. He has been in the training stables of four respectable gentlemen. 1. Capt. Geo. H. Terrett, of Virginia, who first broke and trained him, and won many races with him, beating some capital horses. Among other things he says of him: "As a race-horse, at all distances, I consider him the best I ever had under my direction."

2. Dr. Duvall, in a letter to his owner, says, speaking of the Ace: "He is Lignum Vita—to be beaten by few horses, if any, in this country, when right," When with the Doctor, he won, at three heats, over the Central Course, beating some of the fleetest and best nags of the North and South. (See the Turf Register.)

3. Next he was trained and rum by Mr. Richard Adams, pro-

the fleetest and best nags of the North and South. (See the Turf Register.)

3. Next he was trained and run by Mr. Richard Adams, proprietor of the Fairfield Course, near Richmond, who repeatedly ran him four mile heats. He contended with Trifle, Junette, and others; and although he was beaten by these celebrated mares, Mr. Adams says the Ace was always "well up;" particularly in the second heat over the Fairfield Course, which, he says, "was cun in the unparalleled time of 7m. 51s." Mr. A., in a letter to the subscriber, says: "Indeed, he is the best whip horse I ever saw."

saw."

4. Mr. Oliver, proprietor of the Washington Course, expresses a similar opinion of his game, and adds further: "While in my stable last Fall, (1835,) I was convinced that he was a Racehorse at all distances; and with that belief I started him for the Jockey Club Purse of \$1000—4 mile heats. In this race he broke down in the second mile of the first heat."\* For the information of those who are unacquainted with this horse, it may be proper to add, that he is believed to be a little under 15½ hands high; with short legs, and great muscular power. His blood is equal to that of any horse; and good judges pronounce him to be exquisitely beautiful—free from every kind of blemish. His color, a rich dappled chestnut.

A good blue grass pasture, at 50 cents each, per week, will be furnished for mares, if required, and particular care taken of all such; but there will be no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH,

Grassland, near Georgetown, D. C.

Note.—Any one owning a mare whose produce has won a race of four mile heats, may have her put to the Ace of Diamonds

race of four mile heats, may have her put to the Ace of Diamond gratis.

\* He was lame before starting, having been injured while in training the preceding Fall.

mar 23—24d&w5tcp

Training the preceding Fall.

WALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO RENT.—
For Rent, all that valuable Tavern and Livery Stable property of the late George Holtzman, in Beall street, in Georgetown, D. C. This property is so well known as having the best run of custom in the town for many years, that a description of it is not considered necessary. The business has been conducted, since the death of George Holtzman, by his widow, who, for the purpose of affording her successor an opportunity of retaining the boarders and horses at livery, as well as the transient custom, will continue the same until about the 1st of June next, at which time possession may be had of the property. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. For terms, apply to

ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN,

ap 20—lawd&c Now occupying the establishment.

The Winchester Republican, Fredericktown Herald, and Chambersburg Franklin Repository will publish the above once a week till 1st June, send one copy of their paper containing the advertisement, and their bills as above for payment.

mar 12—2aw6m

FINDSER FOR SALLE.—Twelve to fifteen hundred of which are suitable for crooked timbers for shipbuilding the balance very large, long, and straight body. 1,000 to 1,000 YELLOW LOCUST TREES, of good size and quality. Also, from 5,000 to 0,000 cords prime upland OAK WOOD. The above timber is on Grove Point, part of which is on the Chesapeake bay, and part on Sassafras river, it is 10 or 12 miles from the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and 40 miles from Baltimore. No part of the above timber is beyond a mile from either of the landings, and a greater part of it but a few hundred yards. Persons disposed to purchase the whole or a portion of the above timber, will please apply to

disposed to purchase apply to ber, will please apply to BENSON & CATTS, Smyrna, Del. or CHARLES E. BENSON, an 22—20t No. 5 Baltimore steet, Baltimore.

GOO DOLLARS REWARD.

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

age.

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

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

DOCTOR, a stout well made fellow, rather homely, is about 26 years of age, and has a sleepy appearance.

ROBROY, a likely boy, is rather a copper color, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, quite sprightly.

ALEX, a brother of Robroy, is also quite a likely fellow, about the same color, and 20 years of age, has a down look when spoken to.

If the above Negrees are taken and accounted in itil, as that I main the color is the same color.

when spoken to.

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

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

WM. GIBSON.

REMARKS.

DOCTOR, one of the above named fellows, was apprehended at Bedford, Pa., on the 16th ult. and on the 18th an attempt was made to take the other five at Young's Town, twenty-odd miles beyond Bedford. They then changed their direction and returned to Virginia; and in passing through Romney, one of the other fellows, supposed to be Alex, was taken. About the 21st or 22d ult. the other four negroes were at Harper's Ferry, but finding that they could not cross at that place, came up the Shenandoah opposite the Shannondale Springs, where they remained until Sunday the 28th ult. when another attempt was made to apprehend them. They will likely cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, with a view of reaching Pennsylvania by the most direct route. John Edwards, a free man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a bright mulatto, blue eyes, black beard, with long bushy black hair, spare and straight, with thin visage, and quick spoken, and whose clothing (with the exception of a black broadcloth coat, about half worn) is not known, is suspected of aiding the above negroes in making their escape to the State of Pennsylvania. An addition of FIFTY DOLLARS will be added to the reward for ELIAS, if taken in the State of Maryland, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS if taken in Pennsylvania. Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, deceased. Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, deceased to me at Farroswville, Fauquier county, Va.

Oct 3—cptf S. S. G.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.—The subscriber is duly authorized and empowered to dispose of ten or fifteen thousand acres of very superior Lands, situated in the most fertile part of the State of Mississippi, between the Sun Flower river and Deer croek, some of the Tracts lying on beautiful navigable lakes, from which the finest fish are taken in great quantities; one Tract of this land lies near Manchester, on the Yazoo river, and another upon the same river, within twenty miles of Vicksburg, none of it more than two or three miles from navigation, chiefly covered with large cane, and easily put in cultivation. The whole of this land was entered early, by a resident of the State, of great experience in such matters, and therefore holds out great inducements to persons wishing to make investments in that country, and thereby avail themselves of the rich harvest now enjoyed by the cotton planters of the South.

Any of the above lands will be exchanged for negroes, or settled upon joint account. I have maps and explanations of each TIRST-RATE MISSISSIPPI BOTTOM LAND

thed upon joint account. I have maps and explanations of each separate Tract, and shall be pleased to furnish any information upon the subject, on application of any person by letter or otherwise, directed to me at Leonardtown, Maryland.

may 3—3t

WM. H. SCOTT.

may 3—3t

\*\*MM. H. SCOTT.\*\*

\*\*TOD DOLLARS REWARD.\*\*—Ran away from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th instant, a Negro Man named NED, about six feet high, dark copper color, high cheek bones, the left one conspicuously darker than the other, has a scar on the right side of his head, from a wound recently healed, and another on the left shin, from the cut of an axe; his body is short for his other proportions; walks with his toes turned out; speaks quick generally, sometimes a little confused in his articulation; is four or five aint twenty years of age, is a good wagoner, and first-rate farm hand; took with him nothing but a drab great coat besides the clothes he wore, which consisted of a dark casinet short coat, domestic pantaloons, and colored vest.

I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and \*\*delivery\* of

I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said negro to me, if taken in Virginia or within the District of Columbia, or one hundred dollars if taken beyond those limits and secured so that I get him again.

THOS. AP C. JONES,

up 28—d&ctf Near Prospect Hill, Fairfax county, Va.

College buildings, which are of considerable extent, a large and handsome new edifice is now in an advanced state, and will be complete for occupation early in the ensuing summer. There are three libraries—the College library, and one belonging to each of the two literary societies of the Institution, affording ample opportunity for profitable reading. There is also a cabinet, containing already many curiosities and geological specimens, to which valuable additions are making continually.

The Faculty of this Institution consists of a principal and four Professors, also a tutor. The course of studies is very complete, including Ancient Language, an extended course of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Rhetoric, History, Natural and Civil, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity. These are indispensable parts of the course. The Hebrew language, though not a part of the required college course, is taught in the Institution to any who may wish to acquire a knowledge of it, without additional expense. The French and German, also, may be acquired in the town. Gentlemen well skilled in those languages teach them at a small extra expense. Lectures are delivered in the College to the Senior class gratuitously, on Constitutional and Common Law. In the English Department, (organized specially for the purpose of preparing Teachers for common schools,) are taught the higher branches of common schools,) are taught the higher branches of common schools, are taught the higher branches of an English education. The attention of young men wishing to qualify themselves for teaching is invited to this departm

time not more than ten or twelve young men have been qualified for the field.

The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government. How short-sighted and unobservant of passing events must they be, who seem to fear that the market will be overstocked from these two schools! Take, for instance, the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of internal improvements. During the recent session of her Legislature there were incorporated within her limits to railroad, 11 turnpike, and 5 canal companies; requiring about 100 engineers—more than this school will supply in ten yers at the present rate. Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement. Indiana has just appropriated ten nillions of dollars to that object! The whole Mississippi Valley is catching the same spirit, and will soon bring all the resources of her wide-spread territory to bear on this subject.

The profession of the Civil Engineer is now the most lurative and honorable in America. What must it be in three years from this time? The harvest is abundant, the reapers are five and his course, making it thorough in theory and practice.

To this end he will cause suitable drawings and models of ailroads, canals, locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. &c. to be prepared without delay. And he will require the course to be so thoroughly studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not have made considerable progressing than one year, who shall not have made considerable progressing than one year, who shall not have made considerable progressing than one year, who shall not have made considerable progressing than one year, who shall not have made considerable progressing than one year, who shall not have made considerable progressing than one year, who shall not have made considerable progressing the same property and propagation and propagation and propagation and propagation and propagation and propagation and propagat

without delay. And he will require the course to be so moroughly studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not have made considerable progress in mathematics, natural philosophy, &c. previously to his entering the school. At the close of each session the Professor will attend the class on a practical tour, (that is to say, in the months of April and October,) when the principles of the science vill be reduced fully to practice, locating railroads, turnpikes, canals, &c., observing the geological history, and developing the mineral resources of the country.

Drawing will henceforth be particularly attended to.

The students of this school will be subjected to the rules and regulations of the College. Each one who completes the Course and Tour, will be furnished with a certificate madeout on parchment.

hment.  EXPENSES PER SES	SION.		
Board, Lodging, Washing, &c.	gi <del>-</del> lia	•	\$50
Tuition (in advance) -	in the	845 X T 85	20
Books and Instruments -	12.0	种类的	10
			\$80

one extra rec of \$5 in advance will be charged, for the purpose of increasing the Library, Models, Drawings, Mineals, and Instruments belonging to this Department exclusively.

One extra fee of \$20 will be charged for the services of the Professor during the vacation. These two extra fees will only be charged once for the same student, though he should remain in the school five sessions. Georgetown, (Ky.) March 30, 1836.

Georgetown, (Ky.) March 30, 1836. ap 14—cp7td3t

ISS E. MARCILLY'S ACADEMY for the instruction of Young Ladies, No. 11, South Charles street, Baltimore.—This Academy is situated in a pleasant part of the city of Baltimore, and enjoys all the facilities for instruction which may be derived from a numerous and literary community. The patronage with which, for a number of years, it has been favored, and the accomplishments of the young ladies who have left it, are the surest pledges of the excellence of the mode in which instruction is conveyed, and of the attention paid to the deportment of the pupils. To those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French language, this institution offers peculiar advantages. It is the language of the family, and all the pupils are compelled to use it in the class rooms, and during their hours of recreation.

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

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

The institution is provided with a good library.

The institution is provided with a good library.

The pupils are not permitted to walk out unattended. Their isiters are always received in the presence of some member of the family. During recreation, they are under the superintendhe family. During reachers.

TERMS.

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

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

fees,

Each scholar must be provided with bed and bedding, or pay \$10, if furnished by the institution.

Washing, per annum,

20 00

Boarders pay the current charges half yearly in advance.

Day scholars quarterly.

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

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

REFERENCES.—The Most Rev. Dr. Eccleston, the Rev. Dr. Deluol, the Rev. John J. Chance, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the Hon. R. B. Taney, Philip E. Thomas, W. E. George, Richard Caton, L. Wethered, T. Ellicott, James Howard, W. Woodville, Esqs. Dr. Potter, Dr. Chatard, the Hon. B. Roman, and the Hon. Geo. A. Waggaman, of Louisiana, the Hon. W. Gaston, of North Carolina, L. A. Petray, of Charleston, South Carolina. mar 30—w3mo

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer and New Orleans dvertiser will insert the above advertisement once a week for tree months, and send their accounts to this office.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY COURT.—APARTERM, 1836.

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

AQUILA BEALL, Clerk.

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen, and all other information obtained on application at the office, one week previous to the letting.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Chief Engineer.

Engineers' office, Augusta, Georgia, April 2, 1836.

ap 18—wim

Lectures are delivered in the College to the Semor class grain tously, on Constitutional and Common Laws. In the English Department, (organized specially for the purpose of preparing Teachers for common schools, are taught the higher branches of an English decation. The untertion of young men wishing to qualify themselves for teaching is invited to this department of the content of the Senior, and 20 to the Junior class in sollege.

The conduct of the Sudents is orderly and studious; a large proportion of those in the higher classes is professedly pions. Among these is a society for inquiry on Missions.

Each student is required to recite at least twice on every day compositions, subject to criticism by students and professors.

Punchal attendance on public worship on the Sabbath is required at such places and with such denominations as shall be signified by parents or guardians, of be preferred by students themselves. And, in general, all practicable care is employed in guarding and promoting their moral latterest.

Students board in private families or in the college club. In the former the expense is one dollar and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and seventy-five cents perweek, including room, bed, boarding. In the clum and the professor an

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county,

Uvirginia, near Alexandria, on the 27th June last, Negro
TURNER, who is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches
high, well formed, black, and has a round smooth face and
handsome features. He is a first rate farming hand and ostler,
and a good brick moulder. It is supposed he will seek employment in one of those capacities. I have reason to believe that
he has gone to the State of Ohio, by way of Uniontown and
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, A reward of \$200 will be paid
for apprehending and securing Turner, so that I recover him, if
taken in the State of Virginia, or District of Columbia, and
\$600 if taken elsewhere.

an 12—2awtf GEO. H. TERRETT.

an 12—2awtf

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

The situation is one of the most beautiful in the county, remarkable for health and fine water, with a sufficiency of timber. Upon the premises are a frame dwelling house, with 6 or 8 rooms, kitchen, and other out-houses. The land is in a tolerable state of improvement, is well adapted to clover and other grasses, and within twelve miles of Washington City, by an excellent road. Terms and other particulars made known upon application to the undersigned (postage paid) Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, feb 23—cpt1June

TERACTICAL PHRENOLOGY. by Silas Jones.

TAYLOR, in one volume, illustrated by numerous engraving of celebrated historical characters, and other scientific and and tomical engravings, handsomely printed and bound.

Also, a few cheap copies of Marshall's Washington, the lates and best edition, printed and bound in the best style, with a military, geographical, and historical atlas. Price only \$5,25.

may 4

STATE OF MARYLAND, Montgomery County, March Term, 1836 .-- In Chancery. Lancelot W. Ray,

James M. Pope and Eliza his wife, Samuel McPherson and Rosetta his wife, Mr. Runnals and Louisa his wife, and Richard Jacobs.

HE bill in this case states that Richard Barrett, late of said county, deceased, during his lifetime executed a deed mortgage unto the complainant, bearing date the 27th day February, 1828, which is recorded in liber B. S, folios 526, 52

February, 1828, which is recorded in liber B. S, folios 526, 527, 528, and 529, one of the land records of Montgomery county, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, current money, with interest from date, with a condition thereunto annexed that the said Barrett should pay unto the said Ray or his legal representatives, on or before the 27th day of February, 1829, the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, current money, with interest from the date thereof.

Now the object of this bill is to foreclose the said mortgage, or secure the payment of the said sum of money, and the interest thereon, by the sale of a part of a tract of land lying and being in Montgomery county, State of Maryland, called "Friendship," containing six acres, more or less, the same being the real estate of which the said Barrett was seised of previous to his death, and the above mortgage having been given on the said land for the security of the payment of the abovementioned sum of money; and it being suggested to this Court that the said Samuel McPherson, Rosetta his wife, Mr. Runnals and Louisa his wife, and Richard Jacobs reside out of this State, it is therefore, this 15th day of April, 1836, ordered that the said non-residents be and Richard Jacobs reside out of this State, it is therefore, this 15th day of April, 1836, ordered that the said non-residents be and appear in this Court on or before the 31st day of August next, and answer the premises, or otherwise the same shall be taken pro confesso: provided a copy of this order be published in one newspaper printed in Washington City and one in Rockville once a week for three successive weeks, the first insertion being at least four months before the said day.

CHS. I. KILGOUR.

True copy. Test; ap 29—1aw3w BRICE SELBY, Clerk.

ap 29—lawsw

DOLILARS REWARD.—RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near the Governor's Bridge, Prince George's County, on the 30th of November, a Negro lad named DAVY, 18 years old, very black complexion, his face full of small bumps, faint voice, and downcast and impolite when spoken to, very sluggish in his actions generally. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house. He ran off dressed in a dark roundabout and brown pantaloons a good deal worn, old shoes and stockings, and no hat. I will give for his apprehension, if taken over twenty miles from home, \$100; if taken under twenty miles from home, \$50; and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, and in every instance secured so that I get him again.

dec 22—3tawtf

THE PLUS ILLTRA STEEL PLUS Lettingout.

TE PLUS ULTRA STEEL PENS.—Just import ed, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a supply of the above TE PLUS ULTRA STEEL PENS.—Justimported, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, a supply of the above very peculiar and superior Metallic Pens. In size and other particulars they closely resemble the swan quill pen, and will be found by most writers preferable to any thing which has before been offered.

On this point the public are invited to call and judge for themselves, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, where public officers are invited to send for samples.

Any communication from gentlemen inclined to purchase, addressed to the Hon. R. B. Campbell, House of Representatives, Washington; or to W. C. Selden, Leesburg, Va. (post paid) will receive immediate attention.

ap 30—cp6w

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living at Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, on the 26th of March last, a negro man, named STEWART, about 40 years of age; a cooper by trade. He is a dark brown colored negro, and is upwards of six feet high, unusually stout. He had on when he left, a cassinet coat, a cap, and a pair of jean pantaloons. He was sold on account of trying to obtain a free pass, and I have but little doubt that he has made his way to a free State. I will give one hundred and fifty dollars reward if he is taken out of the State of Virginia, and fifty dollars if taken in the State, and will pay the jail fees.

P. S. He was seen in the county of Frederick on the 3d instant.

\*\*MURROWER MECALE Medical State (1988)\*\*

MPROVED METALLIC MEMORANDUM BOOKS.—W. FISCHER has just received from New York an assortment of new Metallic Memorandum Books, a very neat and convenient article. For sale at Stationers' Hall.

York an assortment of new Metallic Memorandum Books, a very neat and convenient article. For sale at Stationers' Hall.

ALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.—By virtue of the will of Charles Magill, deceased, and the consent of his devisees, I offer for sale a very valuable Estate, called "The Meadows," situated on both sides of Opequon creek, in Frederick country, Va. containing 2,000 acres. It is five miles south of Winchester, where the railroad terminates, and one from the supposed route of the contemplated railroad from Winchester to Staunton. The land is limestone of the first quality, adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. Above one-half is cleared, the other portion is covered with heavy timber. There are about 100 acres of Opequon bottom of the richest alluvial soil, well set with timothy and herds grass, which produces very heavy crops of hay, which commands readily in Winchester from ten to thirteen dollars a ton. Near 400 acres are in clover. The Opequon passes nearly three-quarters of a mile through the tract. It has also several large and never-failing springs of pure limestone water. In point of health no place in any part of the world can surpass this. The Dwelling-house is a large brick building, recently built, and in good repair. The Barn and Stables are of stone and ample; there are also sheds for cattle, and other necessary buildings. The facility of transportation by the railroad makes the Winchester marketnearly equal to that of Baltimore; every product of the soil can be readily sold there for cash. This estate combines advantages which render it one of the most desirable farms in the beautiful Valley of Virginia. It will be sold entire or divided as may be found most suitable to purchasers. The terms will be made convenient.

JOHN S. MAGHLL,

ap 30—wsw Executor of Charles Magill, deceased.

VIRUSTEES' SALE of valuable Land and Fishing Shores.—By virtue of a decree of Charles contri

ap 30—wsw Executor of Charles Magill, deceased.

\*\*PRUSTEES' SALE of valuable Land and Fishing Shores.—By virtue of a decree of Charles county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, we the subscribers, appointed as trustees, will expose to public sale, on Wednesday, the 25th of May, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, all that tract of land situated in Charles county, Maryland, on the Potomac river, about thirty-five miles below Alexandria, and known by the name of SANDY POINT, containing 427 acres. This farm possesses very great advantages over most of the farms on the river: there are two valuable herring fisheries on it, which are rarely surpassed, and are at this time under rent, which pays good interest on the principal. Steamboats pass every day, and it is one of their regular stopping places. Small vessels can come within thirty yards of the shore, to take in their load or discharge it. The soil is highly improved by fish manure, and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and fine tobacco. There is a large and commodious dwelling-house, in good repair, and all other necessary outbuildings, some of which are new. We deem it unnecessary to say more of this valuable farm and fisheries; but we invite fishermen, and those who would make good investments, to come and view the place before the day of sale, as such a chance as this for valuable property may not offer shortly again.

Terms of sale: A credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale, the interest to be paid annually, and to be secured by bonds with approved security. On the payment of the purchase money, we, the undersigned, as trustees, are empowered to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed for the same.

FRANCIS E. DUNNINGTON, ALEXANDER GRAY, JOSEPHUS BRUMMETT, ROBERT GRAY, ROBERT GRAY, Port Tobacco, April 21, 1836.

Trustees.

ROBERT GRAY,
RICHARD B. PÓSEY,
Port Tobacco, April 21, 1836.
Trustees.
The Baltimore American will insert the above twice a
week till sale.

The Baltimore American will insert the above twice a
p 26—2awts

The situation is one of the most beautiful in the county, remarkable for health and fine water, with a sufficiency of timber. Upon the premises are a frame dwelling house, with 6 or 8 rooms, kitchen, and other out-houses. The land is in a tolerable state of improvement, is well adapted to clover and other grasses, and within twelve miles of Washington City, by an excellent road. Terms and other particulars made known upon application to the undersigned (postage paid) Fairfax Court-house, Virginia.

T. R. LOVE.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY, by Silas Jones, is just published, and this day received for sale by F.

TAYLOR, in one volume, illustrated by numerous engrayings. a country or village store, and is believed to be as well selected as any similar stock to be found in the country. It is not large, but I would willingly reduce it, if a purchaser should so desire. As opportunities for the acquisition of such an establishment as the above, with all the advantages which might be truly enumerated as connected therewith, do not often occur, there can be but little doubt of its presenting indusements to any one and merated as connected therewith, do not often occur, there can be but little doubt of its presenting inducements to any one not preoccupied in a profitable and permanent business. I will sell the whole concern on terms so liberal, that no one disposed to purchase can object; or I may, if no sale is made before the fall, rent the premises to a responsible and careful person, who would purchase the stock.

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

J. W. WARD,

may 3—lawd&tf

TEBUHR'S ROME, etc.—The History of Rome, by G. B. Niebuhr, translated by J. C. Hare and C. Thirlwall, 2 vols. 8vo. 4 dollars and 50 cents.

The American Diplomatic Code, embracing a collection of Treatises and Conventions between the United States and Foreign Powers, from 1778 to 1834, with important Judicial Decisions on points connected with our foreign relations. Also, a concise Diplomatic Manual, containing a Summary of the Law of Nations, from Vattel, Wicquefort, Martens, &c. by Jonathan Elliot, 2 vols. 8vo. handsomely bound in calf, 12 dollars.

On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON. PISHEY THOMPSON.

STRAW MATTING.—We have received to day— 3,000 yards superior Straw Matting, which we offer unus ally low

200 pieces Irish Linens, warranted to be pure Linen an

200 pieces Irish Linens, warranted to be pure
grass bleached
150 pieces Grass Cloth for gentlemen's wear
21 do superior French Bombasins
36 do black Cashmerets
150 do Drillings various colors
39 do super Summer Cloths
30 do black English Florentine

e, and at the shortest notice, 25 per ce BRADLEY & CATLETT. may 9—3taw3w OTICE to the Amateurs of Flowers.—M. MAR.
TIN, Gardener, Florist, &c. from Paris, has the pleasure
of announcing his arrival in this city with an assortment of

Gentlemen's clothes of every kind made up in the best ma

of announcing his arrival in this city with an assortment or Plants of every new description; Roses of all qualities; a great assortment of Flower Seeds, the most new; Onions of all qualities and species, the most rare; Plant Seeds the most curious and esteemed, by which he hopes that those who honor him with their visits, whether utilitarian or curioso, shall be amply gratified, conscious that the novelty of his collection and the moderation of his prices shall afford every satisfaction. His store is at the house of Mrs. Smith, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side.

MARKON DOUGLARDS BENNARD Pensylvania Avenue.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from Mr. Walke r's, near Darnstown, in Montgomery county on the 22d instant, negro man Nace, calls himself NACE HAW-KINS. Nace is five feet six or eight inches high, rather dark color; Nace had on when he left Mr. Walker's gray casinet pantaloons and jacket. I will give twenty-five dollars if he shall be taken in the District, Maryland, or Virginia, and one hundred and fifty dollars if he shall be taken in any free Stat and safely secured so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if delivered to me in Georgetown, D. C. MILICUT WARING,

FOR SALE,—There is now offered for sale, on the present of terms occomagnedating to a purebaser, that spacious and the presentation of the presentation of the residence of Linwara Las, and the residence of Linwara Las, and the residence of the presentation of the decompt of London, Ya. in view from the tumptive root died proton Leedurg to Weshington; Is we miltie below Leesburg, less than thirty from the city, and within a mile or two of the Potenae river, and Cheageake and Olio Canal.
Pour hundred acres of land, (or a larger or less quantity, at the pleasure of the purchaser,) with a full propertion of word, the pleasure of the purchaser,) with a full propertion of word, and is remarkably healthy. The grounds are usefully outside pleasure of the purchaser, but the same and is remarkably healthy. The grounds are usefully outside the same and is remarkably healthy. The grounds are usefully outside the control of the present of the present

Trustees.

Trustees.

Trustees.

Trustees.

Trustees.

for six successive weeks, and charge the same to this office.

ap 30—w6w

family, well qualified to teach the Latin and French Languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics. None need apply unless they can produce satisfactory recommendations of noral character. An elderly gentleman would be preferred.

JOHN B. MULLIKIN,
Onen Anne Post Office Pripage George's can Manyland

Queen Anne Post Office, Prince George's co. Maryland. ap 12—cptf

ap 12—cptf

DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in this city, about the 1st instant, two negro men, WILLIS and HANSON.

Willis is a stout, able-bodied fellow, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a middling dark complexion, with large heavy eyebrows for a negro, and a very surly look when spoken to. His clothing is not known, but he is supposed to have a large pea jacket of dark bearskin cloth, nearly new.

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

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

Washington City, Jan 25—d&ctf

HICAGO LOTS—Notice is hereby given, that on the

Washington City, Jan 25—d&ctf

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

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

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

Attest:

JOEL MANNING,

Treasurer to said Board.

Chicago, March 17, 1836.

Treasurer to said Board. Chicago, March 17, 1836. O CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may feel disposed to take Contracts on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, that the Board of Commissioners have determined to commence that work as early in the spring as circumstances will permit. The Engineers will commence their surveys about the 10th of March, and will have mence their surveys about the 10th of March, and will have several sections ready for contract by the 1st of May. It is therefore expected that definite proposals will be received from that date to the 1st of June. In the mean time, the Board invite an early inspection of that part of the route to Chicago, and will afford any information that may be required of them.

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

By order of the Board: JOEL MANNING,

By order of the Board: JOEL MANNING, PERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Washington County, in Chancery sitting, made in the cause of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and others, complainants, against the heirs, widow, and representatives of George French, deceased, defendants. The subscriber, as Trustee, appointed by the said Court in the said cause, will offer at public sale on Saturday, the 11th day of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction rooms of Thos. C. Wright, on Bridge street, Georgetown, the following described valuable real estate, late the property of said deceased, viz. South part of Lot No. 4, in Holmead's addition to Georgetown, fronting 20 feet on Bridge street, and 120 on Montgomery street; west parts of Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, in Holmead's addition to Georgetown, fronting or a feet on Bridge street, with a large front on Montgomery street, and running to the Canal basin. Parts of the same lots, fronting 40 feet on Bridge street, with a large three-story brick dwelling house thereon, now in the occupancy of Mrs. French; part of the same lots fronting fifty feet on Bridge street. Also, the following lots of ground, situate in Washington city, and distinguished on the plan of said city as Lots Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Square No. 27. Also, Lot No. 3, in Square No. 79, in the eity of Washington. All this property will be sold free from the widow's dower therein.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, the residue payable in equal instalments in one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale. The nurchaser's notes, with security, to be approv-RUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PRO-

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, the residue payable in equal instalments in one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser's notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee, will be required for the payment of the purchase money. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the trustee will convey to the purchasers, at his or their expense, a title to the property, which is believed to be good. Should the terms of sale not be complied with, the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the purchasers, upon giving five days' notice thereof.

ROBERT BOWIE, Trustee.

may 5—lawts

THOS. C. WRIGHT, Auct.

F. TAYLOR has this day received a few copies of the F. TAYLOR has this day received a few copies of the above beautiful work, equal, in every respect, to the copies which sold a few weeks ago for seven dollars.

Also, The Gift for 1836, edited by Miss Leslie, is this day re-

Also, The Unit for 1836, edited by Miss Lesile, is this day received, price \$2, (original price \$2.75,) similar in every respect.

Paris and its Environs, illustrated by 200 splendid engravings, by Heath, Pugin, and others, in two quarto volumes, bound and gilt, with letter press descriptions. A single copy of the above beautiful work was purchased at the recent New York trade sale at half its value, and will be sold on the same terms, if applied for immediately.

plied for immediately.
Flores Poetici, or The Florist's Manual, with nearly one hundred beautiful engraved and colored flowers, by H. Bourne, Editor of the Literary Magazine, one large volume, handsomely bound, price \$3 25.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—A great variety of Catholic Books, (prayer and other kinds,) many of them in extra and gift bindings, is this day received, in addition to the supply before on hand, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediate-

ly east of Gadsby's hotel, and for sale at the lowest prices by