# Dational Intelligencer.

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### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1836.

It is remarkable that while money is so scarce as in New York to command, in some cases, a premium of ten per cent. a month from the safest borrowers, the prices of labor and subsistence are unusually high. This is a very curious fact, and is without precedent, we believe, in the history of this country. It can only be accounted for by the circumstance, equally unprecedented, of the Government having thirty-odd millions of dollars locked up in the deposite banks, and a large proportion of that amount of the currency consequently withheld from circulation. In fact, the Government is rapidly absorbing all the money of the country, and if something be not done, and done speedily, to restore to circulation and usefulness a part at least of the enormous sum which has accumulated in the Treasury, the most distressing consequences to the community must ensue. Mr. Webster pressed this consideration with great force, in the Senate on Monday, to show the urgency of immediate and effectual legislation in regard to the disposition of the surplus revenue.

As a matter connected with this subject of the revenue, we may refer to the developments made in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, of the effects which are beginning to manifest themselves in the West, from the system of bank favoritism adopted by the Executive Government in regard to the custody of the public revenue.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Daily Advertiser, in announcing the fact of the Whigs having carried a majority of the Wards in the City Councils, adds the following remarks:

"This result has almost disappointed the 'Whigs themselves: in several of the wards where they expected but small majorities, they have obtained much larger than was anticipated. The Tammany party never worked harder. In all the contested wards the great-'est possible exertions were made, and a great portion of the office holders did nothing else but electioneer. But it would not do; they are beaten, having only succeeded in electing their ticket in seven out of the sixteen wards.

WASHINGTON CITY DUE-BILLS .- A committee of the Corporation have recently destroyed \$43,979 of due-bills, and are progressing in their labors. An ordinance has also passed prohibiting the further issue, and to break up the plates

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Storrs, an agent of one of the Abolition Societies of Massachusetts, was a few days since arrested at Pittsfield, in that State, by the sheriff of the county, on a warrant charging him with being a "common brawler." He made no defence against the charge, and was sentenced to a fine of sixteen dollars, and three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. He entered an appeal, however, and thus escaped the penalty, for a season at least.—Balt. Gaz.

## TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

IN SENATE.

Mr. LEIGH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to regulate the terms of the Superior Court in Florida, with an amendment, by which the fourth secion of the bill was stricken out.

Mr. PORTER, from the Committee on Public Land

claims, made by the Register in Louisiana, in certain cases WALL, from the Committee on Military Affairs,

reported a bill for the telief of P. Rathburn; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, offered the following resolution and asked for its consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be direct ed to inform the Senate what amount of moneys of the United States received for public lands in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the Michigan Territory, has been, in pursuance of his instructions, trar ferred to banks in the Eastern cities, since the 30th of Jur 1835; and that he designate the banks from and to which such transfers have been made; that he also inform the whether any of the deposite banks in the above-name States or Territory have authority to direct what money shall be received for public lands in the districts for which

they are the depositories.

Mr. E. said he had received from several quarters a circu lar directed by one of the deposite banks in the State of Ohio to the other banks in that State, the extraordinary specified in the resolution, and ask (said Mr. E.) that the circular may be read.

CIRCULAR. CLINTON, BANK OF COLUMBUS, APRIL 1, 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 de cline receiving through that channel the paper of all the bank of the State, other than the deposite banks, that will not conser on the state, other than the deposite balaxis, that with the tone to redeem the paper so received, by DRAFTS on New York Philadelphia, or Baltimore, payable thirty days from date, A.

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 profit, into the paper of the local banks, which is paid into the land offices, and the burden of converting the paper again in Eastern funds is thrown upon the institutions receiving the pul

all the banks of the State, without condition or discrimination. We regret that the rapid sale of the public domain, and the premium which it costs to convert such paper into the medium is which our remittances are made, will not permit us to continu

to do so.

Be pleased to let us hear from you in reply, as early as prac-

In the mean time, we have directed the Receivers who depo site here, not to receive, after the 20th instant, the paper of any bank of the State, (other than the deposite banks,) unless hereafter instructed to that effect by this institution.

Very respectfully,

J. DELAFIELD, Jr. Cashier.

I wish to know (said Mr. E.) whether nearly all the mo neys received for the sale of the public lands in Ohio are in fact transferred by order of the Secretary of the Treasury to the city of New York, and the other Eastern cities, and if so, I wish to know why this is done? There is already in deposite in New York a very large amount the public money, for which there is no present or probable

of dollars in that single city, and large sums in the othe Atlantic cities. Why is it then, that, of the small amount the mere modicum of the public moneys which are received in Ohio, "nearly the whole amount is necessarily required to be transmitted" to these same Eastern cities? If this be so as stated in that circular, and I have no doubt it is, fo there is no question whatever of the veracity of the gentle man at the head of that institution, I wish to know wha public necessity or public convenience has required the Secretary of the Treasury to drain this money from the West, and lodge it in the deposite banks in the great cities There are some other matters indicated by this circular, or which I wish to be informed. It is stated there, ers have been given by that deposite bank to the Receiver of Public Money of the United States, who make deposites at that bank, that they shall not, after the 20th of April, receive any notes of the Ohio banks, other than deposite banks, in payment for land, unless thereafter directed so to ; and they make it a condition to such directions, that e banks shall agree to pay the amount of their notes so received—not in specie—no, that will not do, but in drafts on some of the Eastern cities at 30 days' date, at par. Such drafts are worth from one to two and a half per cent. advance; and this is the tax that this deposite bank levies upon its neighbors for the privilege of having their note nade receivable by the Treasury of the United States. This is a very important power, and a very profitable one, and if it be in fact vested by the Secretary of the Treasury the deposite banks, it is time that the Public should be

There are in the State of Ohio, if I have counted then right, thirty-four banks, with a capital of a little more than nine millions of dollars. Most of them have been in operation about twenty years, and have at all times, since the restoration of specie payments in 1818, preserved the highest character for solveney and stability. I hold in my hand a report of their condition, made to the Legislature of Ohio n January last, which is subject to the inspection of any centleman who wishes to examine it. It shows a strength nd soundness in their condition not excelled, and, I incline o think, not equalled by any like number of banks in the United States. There is no question about their perfect

This bank, which, by virtue of power derived from the Treasury, is about to control and limit the circulation of its thirty-two neighbors, all of equal credit and ability with itself, went into operation not more than two years ago Its capital, amounting to \$288,680, is nearly half owner out of the State; and it is not acceptable to the other banks nor do I think it is to the Public generally, that this kind o control should be given to this new institution, so large a part of which is owned by capitalists in the cities, over the other well known and long tried institutions of the State.
The banks do not like it; but some of them, for reasons not explained to me, are unwilling to be known as com-plaining of it. I received this circular, as I observed, from several quarters, and some of them require me not to say who sent it to me. I suppose they are afraid that the de-posite bank would resent the communication; and a war with that bank, carried on, as it would be, by ammunition drawn from the Treasury of the United States, is rathe to be dreaded than rashly incurred.

The banks, however, must, I presume, refuse the term mposed upon them by the deposite bank, and permit their notes to be so far discredited as a refusal to receive them or the public lands will tend to their discredit. Exchange s high, and difficult to be procured; I have been told the is high, and difficult to be procured; I have been dod that it has, within the present spring, come up to two and a half per cent. It ranges, I have no doubt, from one to one and a half in the regular course of business. What this bank then demands of the other banks is this premium upon all the procure that it was recovered for lands—so much more heir notes that it may receive for lands-so much more han gold and silver, which they are all ready to pay a

This bank, then, requires the receivers of public moneys to take none of the notes on the banks of the State for lands except the notes of the deposite banks, and there are but two of them out of the thirty-four. An individual who another. This money will be dealed and part on round among the banks to get specie for it; and if he could, it would be very inconvenient to carry silver (and there is no gold among us yet) into the woods for such an object. He, therefore, if he knows of this regulation, must go to this deposite bank, and make exchanges for their paper. Thus the other banks lose their share of the circulation; the purchaser pays a premium, to the deposite bank for the the purchaser pays a premium to the deposite bank for the exchange, or, in the expressive language of the country, he ets his paper shaved, and the notes are returned upon the out to purchase land, does not know of this regulation, and takes his money out, as used to be done, in notes on good specie-paying banks. He suits himself in his tract of land ses to make the entry. He takes out his cash and is told that it will not do; he must have notes of the leposite banks. What, then, must he return without making his purchase? No, not so. I venture the conjecture. that there will be a shaving shop very near the receiver' office, where he can get his money shaved by paying about \$5 on the hundred, and receive for it the paper of some one

of the deposite banks.

I wish to know, Mr. President, whether this state of as set forth in this circular, does exist, and mus ontinue to exist; whether the public money received for and in the West is, and must continue to be, nearly all transferred to the Eastern cities. And I wish to know, als whether the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized any one or more banks in Ohio to direct what money shall and what shall not be received for public lands in that State and in the neighboring States. To obtain this information

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. BENTON offered the following resolutions; which ere considered and agreed to: solved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to form the Senate what is the maximum amount which can beneficially expended annually, towards completing the aval defences of the country, embracing-1, ordnance and

lection of materials; 3. repairs; 4. navy yards and docks and other incidental heads of expenditures: Provided, the ppropriations for the expenditures be made at once, and a series of years, to be drawn from the Treasury annu

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate what is the maximum amount that can be expended annually, upon the construction of fortifications Provided, the corps of engineers is increased according the bill which has passed the Senate; and that the whole ap ations for each fort be made at once, to be drawn for unnual instalments, as required by the progress of the work dso, that he inform the Senate what is the maximum amoun which can be beneficially expended annually on the ob cts of expenditure within the Ordnance Department, letailed in the report of that department, of March 30th 1836: Provided, the appropriations for each object be made at once, for a series of years, to be drawn annually

mtil the object is accomplished.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, offered the following resolu on, which lies over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post

Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Manningham, Butler county, Malabama, to Mount Willing, Lowndes county.
Mr. WALKER offered the following resolution; which

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to cause to be surveyed the most eligible sites for fortification on or near that portion of the coast of the State of Missis vicinage, suitable for the defence of that section, and nich is carried on between New Orleans and Mobile, between the Pearl river or Pascagoula, and either of the ove-mentioned cities, and that he cause to be made the oper estimate of the expense necessary for the erection and arming such fortifications, and that he make reportereof to the Senate at the next session of Congress.

Mr. TIPTON offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be au horized to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to exchange lands situate dians for lands given to them by the treaty of Chicago.

lesire to make such exchange.

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be in structed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing an exchange of lands in the territory west of the State of Mis-

souri for lands owned by the Miami and other Indians in

The bill from the House to authorize the construction of to Albany, was read a first and second time, and, on mo-tion of Mr. DAVIS, was considered, and ordered to a third

The bill from the House granting half-pay to the widows of officers, &c. who may have died, or may hereafter die of wounds received during the late war, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.
PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amon the several States, and granting lands to certain States.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Benton to strike out the clause granting lands to Missouri, Mr. SOUTHARD addressed the Senate at length.
About half past 3, Mr. SOUTHARD, being fatigued, gave

vay for a motion to adjourn.
The motion was withdrawn; and, On motion of Mr. PRESTON, the Senate proceeded to he consideration of executive business; and, after remain ng a short time with closed doors, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. PHILLIPS asked the consent of the House to move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill entitled "An act in addition the mackerel fishery," in order to bring it before the House.

Leave being given, the motion was agreed to, and the

bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. WISE asked the House to resume the considera tion of the resolution submitted heretofore by his colleagu (Mr. Dromgoole.) He wished to have an opportunity to conclude his remarks on that subject, and to reply to a scurrilous attack made upon him in the newspapers. He should detain the House but a little time; but what he had

o say he wished to say now.
Mr. DROMGOOLE added his request to that of his

DEPOSITE BANKS. By general consent, the House then proceeded to con-ider the following resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House full information of the mode and manner of selecting banks in the several States or Territories for the deposite of the public money of the United States; of all contracts, agreements, or stipulations entered into with said banks for the safe keeping of said moneys; that the Secretary of the reasury also state what agents have been employed, the nature nited States; and that he also state what officers or agents or ne part of said banks have in any way participated or been in-trumental in the formation of any such contracts, agreements r stipulations concerning the deposite and safe keeping of said

The question being on the motion of Mr. Wise to amend he resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the mode or agency of selecting the banks of deposite for the public money; the contracts with the Treasury Department, by which they are regulated; the manner in which, and the persons by whom, such contracts are or have been made; into all correspondence whatsoever touching contracts for the deposite of the public money; and into all connexion or relation, official or uncilicial, which exists, or has existed, between any person or persons and the Treasury Department, or between them and the deposite e Treasury Department, or between them and the deposite onks, or any individuals or banks, touching the custody and the outrol and deposite of the public money; or between any dene disbursement, safe keeping, or deposite of the public money ad that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise

Mr. PEYTON followed, at some length, in support of

Mr. DROMGOOLE rose to reply, but yielded the floor his colleague, Mr. Wise, who wished to subjoin a re-nark which he had intended, but had forgotten to make when he was up before.

By general consent the Rules were suspended for the purpose of proceeding in the consideration of the subject.

Mr. DROMGOOLE spoke at some length in opposition

on the amendment, and in support of his resolution.

Mr. PEYTON subjoined a few remarks.

Mr. GILLETT then took the floor; at which time Mr. CAMBRELENG called for the special Order of the Day.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS, by consent, presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against the bill now before the House for the admission of Michigan gan into the Union. Laid on the table, and ordered to be

Mr. MERCER, by consent, submitted the following resolution, which he modified at the suggestion of Mr. CALHOUN, of Mass. by the addition of the last clause,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House a statement of the several mounts deposited in the various deposite banks of the Government. rnment by the several officers thereof, on public account on the first day of the present month, together with the emi-monthly returns of the deposite banks in relation

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and cost Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of stablishing a continuous post route from Baltimore, via

hambersburg, to Pittsburg GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the ill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic exenses of the United States for the year 1836.

After some discussion, the House non-concurred in the adment of the committee, inserting an item of \$1,000

for the survey of town lots in Galena.

Mr. FULLER moved a reconsideration of the vote just Mr RIPLEY spoke at some length in favor of the

After a few remarks from Messrs. REYNOLDS and HARDIN, the motion was agreed to, and the amendment as concurred in.

The question next being on concurring in the amend-

ment of the Committee of the Whole, inserting an item of \$200,000 for the Boston Custom-house,

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to amend the clause by re-

tricting the expense to the sum appropriated.

After some remarks from Messrs. UNDERWOOD, After some remarks from Messrs. UNDERWOOD, LAWRENCE, ADAMS, MERCER, and CAMBRE-Mr. UNDERWOOD modified his motion so as to

expense of the building and ground to the sum of \$350,000. The debate was continued by Messrs. REED, HAR-PER, SUTHERLAND, and MERCER.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and deternined in the negative—yeas 82, nays 88. The amendment of the Committee of the Whole was hen concurred in.

Mr. A. H. SHEPPERD moved that the House adourn; lost by a vote of 76 to 79.

The question being next on concurring with the Comittee of the Whole in the amendment requiring the head

f the several Departments, and the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, to lay before Congress, annually, various sums which have been appropriated by Congress for the contingent expenses of the various Departments and the two Houses of Congress, specifying the appropria-ion, and under it the expenditures, each article purchased, the price paid, and to whom the sums shall have been

Mr. A. H. SHEPPERD made some remarks in favor of the amendment.

Mr. J. Y. MASON opposed the amendment on the round that the proposed work would cost more than all the other printing of Congress, and on the further ground hat it was improper to attach provisions of this kind to an

ppropriation bill.

Without taking the question, on motion,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. BELL-CONTINUED.

Besides these improper uses made of the late panic, there is strong reason to believe that another object in keeping it in was to aid in disposing of the surplus revenue of the discovernment. I feel myself, therefore, justified in remarking fully upon the whole question, and I now propose to

emonstrate the following propositions:

I. Either that there was no probability, at any time, of a war with France, or that the public functionaries of the Government have been guilty of a criminal neglect of their public duties; or, if there was actual danger of war, then hat the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambrelleng.) and those with whom he is associated in controlling the ac tion of the Government, have paltered with the honor and

It may be of use to recur to the dates of the principal

events connected with our recent difficulties with France. The treaty was signed on the 4th of July, 1831. The bill rawn by this Government for the first instalment due under the treaty was presented and protested on the 2d February, 1833. The treaty was laid before the Chamber of Deputies for the first time on the 6th of April, 1833; a second time on the 11th of June, 1833; and a third time on the 13th of January, 1834. It was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies on the 1st of April, 1834. Information of this rejection reached Washington on the 6th of May following. Congress was then in session, and did ot adjourn before the 30th day of June following.

not adjourn before the 30th day of June following. The message of the President recommending reprisals was sent to Congress 2d December, 1834. The French Government recalled their minister in January, 1835. Congress adopted a resolution to adhere to the treaty on the 2d of March, 1835. The Chamber of Deputies passed the indemnity bill, including a clause requiring an apology from this Government as a condition of payment, on the 18th April, 1835. Information of this fact, I suppose, must have reached this Government some time in June following, at Mr. Forsyth on the 11th September, 1835. Connecting the order of these events with the incidents connected with each of them, and which would require too much time t amerate, it will be seen that some ground to apprehend rupture with France might have been found in the pre-est of the bill for the first instalment due under the treaty and the delay in carrying the treaty before the Chamber of Deputies. But, if war was to be apprehended at any time it would seem that the rejection of the treaty, in Apri 1834, would furnish the strongest ground of such apprehension. It was then that the most alarming spirit showe itself in the French Chamber of Deputies. But admitting tself in the French Chamber of Deputies. But, admittin that that occurrence was so explained as to remove any sirious fears of a rupture, the recall of the minister of Franc n January, 1835, was calculated to cause some alarm. But, if that was not sufficient, surely, if there has ever been But, it that was not sufficient, surely, if there has ever been any danger of war, it must have been developed upon the passage of the indemnity bill, with a clause requiring an apology, in April, 1835. But, at all events, this danger, if it existed at all, must have become manifest upon the receipt of the letter of the Duc de Broglie, on the 11th September last; which, it is alleged, gave the first authentic notice that the apology would be insisted upon. Yet six during the whole period from the 3t of February Yet, sir, during the whole period, from the 3d of February, 1833, when the bill of this Government for the firs instalment due under the treaty was protested, up to the amencement of the present session of Congress apidated, unfinished, and unarmed state of our fortific and defenceless condition of our whole seacoast, were we known to the Government. Yet no recommendation made by the Executive, and no step actually taken to co plete, arm, or repair them, up to the present session of Co gress! A prudent foresight would have called for suppli ail in both these branches of the public service from Ma 834; if not from that time, at all events from the moment was known that an apology was required by France yards and upon the fortintainons ic documents and in our legislative proceeding lect to call upon Congress for the means of putting the country in a condition to meet the emergency of war, until the opening of the present session, may be excused, what plea can save the gentlemen? What apology can they make to the country for their failure to urge upon Congress the necessity of immediate action, and of voting the necesary supplies without delay, to finish and arm our fortific ions, to fit out and repair our ships of war, at the opening the present session of Congress? We read with amaz ut finding any notice or recommendation of war appropria ions—any reference to the supposed crisis. We read th resident's message itself, without any recommendation osc speedy and vigorous measures which the alleged ex acy called for. But this is not all; the regular and or dinary appropriations for the Army, the Navy,

or the session. And on the 18th of January, we were fa-tored with the first special message; but still the Navy-bil vas taken up only to be laid down again! Yet, sir, during Il this time, the country is kept under continual appre Let it not be said that those who caused the loss of the hree million appropriation, on the 3d of March, 1835, ar esponsible for the late neglected and defenceless condition the country. When the news, first of the proffered me ation of England, and then of the satisfaction given t he French Government by the first message, reached us we were within a few days of the 3d of March, 1836 arly a whole year having clapsed since the loss of th three million appropriation, and no step was taken in the mean time to repair that error, if it was one. Who is responsible for the neglect of the public defences since the 3d of March, 1835? The Constitution clearly pointed out the remedy for the miscarriage of that proposition. If any cause existed to create a just apprehension of war, Corress might have been convoked at any time after the ad recommended appropriations for the public defence ven at the close of the last session, they would have been romptly voted by both Houses of Congress. But, for th var after the present session commenced, neither the Sc failed to take up any appropriation bill the moment it was moved by the regular organ of the Administration, the ble cause of war; or that those whose duty it was provide for such an emergency have been guilty of a criminal neglect of duty; or, if there was actual danger of war, that those who have controlled the action of the Government on his subject have paltered with the honor and safety of the

diffiary appropriations for the Transfer and State of Ways and Means at the first of the session, nor until after the lapse of spearly a month; and, after they were reported, they were per-

itted to sleep upon the table for more than a month before ney were seriously moved! and are two months' time of no

portance, when we are upon the eve of a war? Mr urton arrived about the middle of January, and brought

II. But, if there has been no just cause to apprehend war, I affirm that the party which now controls the Go vernment have played upon the honest credulity of the People, trifled with the feelings of the brave and patriotic, ed the quiet, alarmed the timid, and checked the rade and enterprise of the country, in the most unjustifi te manner, and for the most unworthy party purpose Without going into particulars, I appeal to the mer

March, 1835, there has not been a constant and studied e ort on the part of the Government journal of this city-b he presses in the same interest all over the country-to with France? Have we forgotten—can we ever forgetarticularly of an honorable Senator from Tennessee, for fusing to give their support to the three million appro riation? Upon this point, we have but to remember the flammatory appeals incessantly made to the People upon ondition of the country, since March, 1835. But we have better proof, if possible, than these, of an in tention to excite the country upon the subject of a French war. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and largest commercial depots (Boston) and naval stations against their own calculations.

Means, (Mr. Cambrellenc,) in his remarks upon moving ent of two millions to the bill under conside ion, on the 13th January, and again in his speech upon the esolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Ap AMS,) took high ground upon this subject, and indirectly charged every man who failed, at such a crisis, to vote for the appropriation moved at the last session of Congress, an enemy to his country. His words were, that "every ciend of his country" did so. He also spoke of frittering way the rights, and honor, and interest of the country feere forms; and he had the audacity—I mean no offen the use of the term, but I cannot find one more expr we of his course—he had the audacity to say to the Hou nat it would be more profitably employed in putting the which he himself, and all his political friends, except on or two of the more sagacious, had voted to take up and dis-cuss in preference to all other business before the House The gentleman also reminded the House that, "in former incs, the patriots of the country did not wait until the name was at our gates before they voted the means of lefending the country." He, in the same speech, express dithe sentiment that, "if France now paid the money, she

[Mr. Cambrelleng here explained, and asked the gentle ian from Tennessee to state all that he had said in cor nexion with the words referred to. His meaning was, that the French Government would be disgraced, if, after ex cting an apology, and declaring that none would be re-eived but one according to the letter, it should pay the

oney, when none such was or ever could be made Mr. Bell resumed. The gentleman from New as correctly understood by me, but he will perceive that the force of my argument is not impaired by his explanation. It is rather strengthened by it. I was referring to that part of the gentleman's speech to show that he intended, by that declaration, to impress the country with the celler that we would have war. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Mason) also contributed his efforts to increasing expectation of war. He informed us, in his remark upon the resolution submitted by him on the 26th of January, "that we might be resting under a false security; tha was unsafe to cry out peace! peace! when there was neede;" and, in the conclusion of his argument upon tha ccasion, he solemnly warned members of the House of the veight of responsibility which would rest upon them they refused to accede to his proposition at such a crisi and when the country was in so defenceless a condition which has been pursued since the 3d of March, 1835. var has been the order of the day. Many members of the arty in this House appear to have been deceived by i One gentleman, in speaking of the resolution of the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis,) proposing an inquiry into the expediency of increasing the Navy, declared that he was ready to anticipate the opinion of the Executive in reation to a war with France. The same gentleman said aloud, in his place, when the vote was about to be taken ipon that resolution, that he would consider a vote against i nese declarations? Why all this alarm? Why were w continually threatened with the prospect of war, if there was actually no probability of such an event? Gentlement nust know that much real mischief has been the result of his course. It is only a few days ago that I received a etter from a planter of the Southwest, written before the news of the present state of our relations with Franceached him, filled with the most gloomy forebodings of the onsequences of a war upon the planting interest, and stat-ng that the energies of the country were already in some gree paralyzed in contemplation of that event. A large ortion of the country was misled. Many of our most inelligent citizens were made to believe that we would hav Our merchants were afraid to adventure; our ship ay, for a time, idle at our wharves; and a material check vas given to the trade and enterprise of the country. sk again, if there was really no danger of war, why thosalse pretences—those unfounded alarms? I repeat, the nest credulity of the People has been played with ith; and serious injury has been inflicted upon the cou whether war with neworthy party purposes.

dvised and permitted the late state of our relations with France, and suffered the public defences to remain in their present condition, exposed the country to the imminent mazard of dishonor and great damage. Is not this now elf-evident proposition? If there was no intention to pre oke a war with France, is it not evident that our diplon tists got us into a position from which we could not retrea without dishonor or war, if France had been inclined t var on her part, and had adhered obstinately to the letter of the apology demanded by her Government? Sir, we said, in the first place, that we would ask for nothing but what was right, and would submit to nothing that was

commerce. In our public journals, in the official gazette of this city, we openly charged the French King and Govern nent with a breach of faith; we abused, through the same ournals, the whole French People and character; and, a he same time, did all we could to rouse the People of ou Well, sir, while we are in the midst of this hon ble career, the Chambers vote the money, but say the ust have an explicit explanation of these sayings and de igs on our part, as a sine qua non of payment. o apology. Now, sir, was there any course left but t ght, or be disgraced in the eyes of all the world, if France had been obstinate, and had agreed to receive no apolog except one in the form the President had declared he woul not give it? After years of pompous declarations of what we would do if France did not comply with our demands e could not, with honor, have delayed such measures rms would have suffered defeat, and all our interests inf ite injury, none can doubt. If any gentleman is dispos ondition and resources of the two countries at this me rmed; of harbors and large towns undefended and de ship of the line and four frigates. To match these, Franchas more than a hundred ships of war in commission, and nd, among the rest, eleven ships of the line and fourtee han two hundred ships of war on the stocks or in ordinar mong the rest, fifty-seven ships of the line and sixty-fou han our own, that our honor was pledged to combat with out delay, if France had been obstinate, or rather if th olitical complexion of Europe had not interposed to modifi

wrong. We then threatened to indemnify ourselves for the money due under the treaty by reprisals upon French

IV. But, upon a full view of all the circumstances of thi juestion, there will appear too much room to believe that those who really direct the course of public affairs, and who claim to be the exclusive champions of the fame and pprehension of war, whatever the rank and file arty may have thought. They have felt, all the while hat they held in their own hands the issue of peace or o var; and they were perfectly easy on that score. and under what private assurances, they came to feel such confidence on these points, it is not for me to inform the Public. But, that they had sufficient evidence to satisfy hem, on the 11th of September last, or before or after tha late, that such an explanation as the President could a ion that he would not make the apology demanded by the indemnity bill, was in possession of the leaders of the part here, I have no doubt. But, sir, there were too many advan ages to be expected from keeping up a panic; and the wa has been permitted to rage, not against France, but against the Senate, against an honorable Senator from Tennessee

ad upon the Treasury.

Need I go into details? Need I point out the particula of supon which I rest this charge, grave and serious as? Sir, does not the neglect to take the first step to showing? It is notorious that one, if not more, of your

were, and are at this moment, not only defenceless, but not even a single gun can be brought to bear for its de-fence, though it is now nearly two years since the rejection of the treaty by the French Chambers. Public property of the value of seven or eight millions of dollars is also known to be deposited at this point. One thousand pieces of eavy ordnance are wanted to arm the fortifications already inished, or nearly so, and some fifteen hundred for the Navy, in addition to those on hand; many of the guns now constituting a part of the armament of our ships of war are of a construction which renders them, in the opin-ion of many, as terrible to ourselves as to a public enemy, and all the while we have had nothing but rumors of war; yet, sir, the first great gun has not been cast to prepare for the battle! The timbers of your ships upon the stocks are rotting, and in some instances are actually rotten. The truth cannot be disguised, and need not now be disguised, hat three frigates and five thousand men, skilfully com-manded, could at this moment capture, burn, or lay under contribution your largest commercial towns; capture and lestroy all your ships of war in ordinary or on the stocks, together with every stick of timber you have been collecting for so many years, at any or all of your numerous navy yards! Nay, sir, I have heard the opinion expressed, (and I believe it well founded,) that, in the event of war, a single filter with the I believe it well founded,) that, in the event of war, a single frigate might have been towed up the Potomac, and have battered down this Capitol, and every public building in this metropolis, with perfect impunity; so wholly neglected and defenceless are all the exposed points upon our bays and seacoast! The belief that our public functionaries can have been seriously meditating war, under these circumstances, could only be founded upon the idea that they were either lunatic or treacherous to the country—a supposition which none can for an instant induce.

upposition which none can for an instant indulge.

But there are other evidences that war has not been be-But there are other evidences that war has not been before the eyes of the leaders and managers of the party. If it had been, the first movement at the opening of the session would have been to make immediate appropriations for the public defences; the appropriation bills would not have slept upon the table until the 9th of February, for it was not until that day that the Navy bill was seriously moved. The annual Executive reports would also have been swollen with the note of war preparations. But what did we really see in them? The usual estimates for fortifications from the Department of War. From the Navy Department, a recommendation of three frigates and three Department, a recommendation of three frigates and three sloops of war, in addition to the number of vessels now in sloops of war, in addition to the number of vessels now in commission, for the more ample protection of our commerce! But the most decisive and satisfactory evidence that war was never actually anticipated as a thing of substance, although kept continually ringing in our ears, is to be found in the action of the committees of this House, organized upon party principles, and where every disposition exists to second the views of the Administration. None can be so ignorant as not to know that if war with so powerful a nation as France had been regarded as a probable every resource of credit and revenue ought to be husbanded with the most rigid economy. It is obvious, however, that the very reverse of this policy was pursued. New sources of expenditure have been sought out. The expenditures upon internal improvements were proposed to be doubled in the course of the present year, as we have seen. The Committee on the Public Lands, early in the session, reported a bill for the reduction of the price of the public lands, which it may be estimated would soon reduce the lands, which it may be estimated would soon reduce the revenue from that source one-third or one-half. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Johnson,) who is at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs in this House, and who, from the prominent and distinguished position which he now occupies in the party, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, must be presumed to have been in the secret of those who were best informed as to the prospect of a war with France, recorded a bill proposition to expect of a war with France, reported a bill proposing to expend, during the present year, upon fortifications, the sites of which have not yet been purchased from the private owners, and which no one supposes could be constructed in time to have been of any use in the war anticipated with there is another piece of evidence more conclusive, if possible, than any I have yet pointed out. A salary and outfi that our Government looked with certainty to an imi gency of a settlement of the difficulties with France during the year. If the stern and apparently uncompromising and warlike stand taken by the President in his messages to Congress at this session was intended to operate upon France, as is alleged, would the Secretary of State have ventured to counteract all the effect of his display of firmness, by sendcounteract an the enect of his display of himness, by sending in an estimate for the support of a minister at the very court to which it was our policy to hold up the vision of war? The idea is inadmissible. The appropriation was asked in the perfect confidence that, by the close of the session, it would be desirable to send a minister to France.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken fully of what I consider the course of the party in relation in relation.

objectionable in the course of the party in power, in relation to our difficulties with France. But I wish it to be borne complain of; it is to their course towards their own country, ove attempted no defence, of her conduct. In my opinion, o defence can be made for the course of that Government, n requiring an apology before payment of the money. The noney that was admitted to be due, by treaty, ought to have been first paid: and then an apology might, with better rea-

on, have been demanded. But, sir, I cannot forbear to remark on the superior skill of the French Government in the management of the ques-tion on her part, if it had been her policy or interest to provoke or make war. The French were insulted; the faith of their King called in question; and the pride of the nation roused by a menace of hostile measures on the part of this Government. They recall their minister, and our distinerovernment. They recan their minister, and our distinguished negotiators take it for granted that there was an end of French resentment. They proceed with dignity to discuss the treaty again; and when they are prepared, they announce the result to our Government by a vote of the Chambers. They give no insult; they use no menace; they make no pompous parade of hostile intentions; but simply and firmly declare that they are now ready to pay the money, but desire to be saved the mortification, in the face of all Europe, of having been compelled to the measure of payment by the terror of American arms. When France solution to adhere to the treaty, that she will pay only upon receiving an apology, she makes the declaration after active and effective preparations to meet all the conse-quences; she declares her purpose under cover of a hundred What must Europe have thought of our Government, if we had unfortunately been suddenly involved in a war with France? She would not have undervalued the people of this country, their spirit, or resources, for in time w have caused both to be properly estimated; but what opinion would have been formed of the skill and foresight of the arty in power, I leave to the country to determine.

Let it not be said that General Jackson is responsible for

all the deficiencies in the public defences. He has responsibilities enough of his own to bear. Let the leaders party be held to a just proportion of them—the heads of departments to theirs. The Vice President has less in fact, he has no business; he is the very man who has had nothing to do, but to exercise a general superintendence over all the various departments of the public service. The President, besides the various and constantly recurring luties of his office, has, to my certain knowledge, given a very large proportion of his time to the interest of the Vice President, in Tennessee and elsewhere. He supposed natresident, in Tennessee and eisewhere. He supposed naturally enough that his lieutenants, his secretaries, together with the Vice President, who aspires to bear off the chief honor in the gift of the party, would take care that the public defences were duly attended to.

If I am asked, Mr. Chairman, how it happened that I was ready to have voted liberal supplies for defending the country, when I had so decided a conviction that there was up danger of a war with France, I answer, that it was not for me to assume the responsibility of acting upon the certainty that there would be no war. I formed my opinion upon circumstances which were conclusive to my mind, but I could not know what might be the result of the complithat they might have found themselves engaged in a war

SPEECH OF Mr. BELL-CONCLUDED.

Sir, while I am upon the subject of the neglect and omis sion of duty, in relation to the military and naval defences on the part of those who have had charge of the general in terests of the country, I beg leave to make a few remarks upon the condition of other branches of the public service. It is not only our fortifications and our Navy which have been permitted to remain unarmed, and in a state of dilapidation, but I affirm that many of the civil departments the Government are in no better condition; and this I an ready to demonstrate to the House and to the whole coun ready to demonstrate to the House and to the whole country, if proper authority is given for that purpose. Besides the irregularities, abuses, and corruptions which have been shown to exist in the Post Office Department, I affirm that the General Land Office is in a condition scarcely less deplorable. There is neither order, despatch, nor, in the case of some of the officers, is there fidelity in the management administration of that most investal and interesting and administration of that most important and interesting branch of the public service. I affirm that this is true, as would be so, independently of the alleged want of clerica force in the department. The evil exists in many of th force in the department. great land districts in the interior. The same thing is substantially true of the Indian Department. That branch of the public service has, within a few years past, grown into an importance four or five fold greater than formerly an importance four or five fold greater than formerly. The expenditures in this department, a few years ago, die not exceed some two or three hundred thousand dollars and nually; now, they are between one and two millions; ye nually; now, they are between one and two millions; yet the irregularities and abuses appear to have multiplied in proportion to the magnitude of the public interests connected with it. What, it may be asked, are the causes of these extraordinary abuses? The cause is simple and single. The entire incompetency of much the larger number of the officers and agents employed as heads of bureaus, or distinct and subordinate offices. It is the want of capacity, of skill, and, in some cases, of every necessary quality. 'This skill, and, in some cases, of every necessary quality. This is the great and decided cause; and the remedy does not exist in new organizations of this or that department, nor in the invention of new checks and restrictions upon th discretion of officers. The remedy for this abuse, like a others, will be found in the removal of the cause of i The remedy for this abuse, like all Nothing is more important to be understood, and extensive-ly propagated in this country, than this—that no Govern-ment, however wise and perfect in its form, exists, but may and will be abused and perverted to bad and corrupt ends whenever it shall fall into the hands of a set of administra tors of loose or bad principles. No constitutional or lega enactments can supply the deficiency of ability or fidelity no checks or regulations can anticipate and defeat the devices of artful and unprincipled office holders. Neither ability nor purity can be conferred by law. On the other hand, all experience has shown that, under any form of government or of official regulation, however defective when the public officers are possessed of the attributes of talents and fidelity, the public liberty will be respected, the public prosperity promoted, and the great end of human government successfully carried out.

But there is one mystery connected with the existence of the public prosperity promoted with th

of the gross abuses in some branches of the public service which deserves to be mentioned. How has it happened that these abuses have not only been suffered to exist, but even to increase, under an Administration so decidedly popular and powerful? When this problem shall be solved to the satisfaction of the Public, the remedy will be sup plied. The true answer to the question how these abuse come to exist under such an Administration is, because the Administration is SUCH as it is—because it is popular. Every man of sound mind and lawful age knows that the President, nor any other being of created existence, can ex even a tenth part of the most important details of the pul ic service; yet every important transaction connected with the public service is so managed by the subordinate officers as to throw the responsibility upon the President. If the delinquent officers do not do this themselves, their defend ers in Congress and out of Congress do not fail, in effect to fix the responsibility there. Whenever in Congress, o of the public service, the answer is, eternally, that the charge is meant as an attack upon General Jackson! His great name and popularity are the shield and buckler of every official delinquent, whether from incompetency or in fidelity, from a clerk to the head of a department; from th register or receiver of a land office, or an Indian agent, to a minister plenipotentiary! The name and services of Gen. Jackson, I repeat, are invoked to shield and cover over as with a mantle, every official transgression or omission, from the highest to the lowest, whenever it suits the ir terest of the party to avail themselves of them. And th People are called upon to rally round, to stand by and d fend, not the individuals arraigned; not the delinquent department; but the President himself, who, it is asserted through a thousand channels, is intended to be struck a and stabbed through the sides of the accused officer or de an attack upon General Jackson; and they, in general act upon that suspicion. Those, therefore, who dare, her or elsewhere, to find fault with the course of affairs, upon any ground, instead of finding countenance from tho power, or from the dominant party, instead of being cheered on in the ungracious task of reform, are met at the threshold with the charge of secret and sinister motives—with anti-Jacksonism. They are told that their object is to assail the character of the hero of New Orleans and or the other of those victories could be of any worth, nor or hereafter, except to protect the Constitution, the coun try, and its liberties; as if those victories could be of an alue, if, as the price of them, we are to surrender that very Constitution, those very liberties, those rich and glo rious prizes, for which those battles were fought and won rious prizes, for which those battles were fought and won. If they who venture to make charges against any department of the public service are not met precisely in this way, they are, at all events, told that General Jackson is that he is responsible for all the executive branches of the public service; and no attack can be made upon any branch of the service, there fore, without attacking him, and every body knows that h does his duty: a most shameful, egregious, and perniciou rallacy. But the absurdity of the argument does not prevent it from being constantly interposed. The argument is, that, because General Jackson is able, faithful, and pa is, that, because trenerar Jackson is able, fathful, and patriotic, in the discharge of all his duties, therefore all the subordinate officers of the Government are so likewise. But more; if any one shall reply to all this, that he meens no attack upon General Jackson, and that he is willing to exonerate him from any agency in the abuses which are alleged to exist, he is forthwith denounced as a hypocrite, and independently assailant who want the course are all the course and independently assailant who want the course and independently as a cour

they are such as cannot long exist in a free Government for no Government in which they exist for a great while can be free.

The failure of the proposition to appropriate three mil lions of dollars for the Army, Navy, and fortifications, and the loss of the regular fortification bill at the close of the last session of Congress, are now become stale subjects but the circumstances connected with those events, and th use which has since been made of them, are of too much importance, and too intimately connected with the charac ter and conduct of the party in the majority in this House to be suffered to pass without further notice. The conmon opinion of the country is, that to Congress alone is to be attributed the late defenceless condition of the country when it was supposed that we were on the eve of a wa with France; and the loss of the three million appropria tion and of the fortification bill, between the two Houses has been the evidence relied upon to fix the responsibility there. To do justice to the respective political parties, be tween which this subject has become a point of contention point of contention it is important that the real authors of those miscarriages should be clearly ascertained and exposed.

But, before I come to notice the circumstances immedi-

as a dastardly assailant, who wants the courage and inde pendence to make a direct attack. He is dared to comforward like a man, and assail General Jackson as the au

thor of all these abuses; his pride is appealed to; his feeling are chafed to draw him on to utter the tatal denunciation

and the moment he does so, the myrmidons of the part stand ready to hack him to pieces! These, sir, are th

They are themselves, without doubt, the greatest of a

successfully opposed to all inquiry, to all reform in the pulic service, so long will abuses continue to multiply.

long as a system of terror and punishment, through the agency of the public press, shall be successfully practised abuses will thicken upon us. I have said that the means resorted to, to suppress inquiry into abuses, are themselves the greatest of all abuses. Sir, they are so. I affirm that

So long as a great and venerated name may b

ately connected with the action of the two Houses upor this subject, I wish to call the attention of the committee to the course of the party in power, in relation to the publi defences, during the session of 1834, as well as the last session, which will include the whole period of time since the rejection of the treaty by the French Chambers, in the rejection of the treaty by the French Chambers, in April, 1834. I expect to show, by this inquiry, that it was the policy, systematically pursued, during the years 1834 and 1835, up to the 3d of March in that year, to keep down the appropriations for fortifications, and to curtail them below the usual standard, notwithstanding the pend-

for the year 1834 was under consideration on the 19th day of June of that year. The chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Polk,) who was the regular or gan of the Administration in this House on all subjects connected with accommittees. cted with appropriations of the public money, an who, in this instance at least, all will agree, cannot be st pected of taking a course in opposition to the views of th Executive, made a motion to amend the bill by reducin the item reported in the bill by the committee for the pre-servation of Castle island, and repairs of Fort Indeper-lence, in Boston harbor, from \$34,758 80 to \$17,594. Thi motion was successful. He followed up this motion b doving to strike from the bill \$100,000, which had be eported for a fort on George's island, in Boston harbo reported for a loft on George's stand, in Joseph narrow out this motion failed, after an animated debate. The same gentleman again moved to strike from the biche appropriation of \$100,000 for a fort on Throg Neck, and also the item of \$50,000 for a fort at Gran erre, Louisiana. Both these motions were carried ainst the wishes of the organ of the Government. A entleman from Maryland (Mr. McKim) moved to add 'erre, Louisiana. n item of \$25,000 for the defence of Baltimore, which was voted down. That these proceedings may nderstood and estimated by the country, it must be born n mind that they took place nearly a month after the r cipt of the intelligence by this Government of the reject ion of the treaty by the French Chamber of Deputie nd after the question of a war with France gave rise to nuch speculation in the public mind. It ought, also, be remembered, in connexion with the proceedings in re-lation to the defence of Boston harbor, that there is not to this day a single gun mounted, nor a single work in repair for the defence of that city.

I now proceed to notice, in order, the proceedings of the House of Representatives upon the regular fortification bill for the year 1835. That bill was taken up for consideration on the 15th of January of that year. Mr. EVERETT, A Massachusetts, moved an amendment of \$75,000 for reairing the fortifications on Castle island, in Boston harbon pairing the fortifications on Castie island, in Boston harbor, according to a plan of the Board of Engineers. He argued, in support of his motion, that a call had been made on the War Department by the estimate of the Board of Engineers. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Polk) "denied that this appropriation was authorized by the recommendation of the Department. He then called on the House to endeavor to keep these appropriations of the Department. riations down, at least to the estimates of the offic ointed to make them." He further stated that "! ong, with pain, witnessed the fact, that all excesses of appropriations had originated in that House." The same organ of the Government, and leader of the party upon this subject, (Mr. Polk,) when upon the floor again, durations of the party upon ng the same debate, declared that "as he regarded the ote which would be given on this question indicative of the feelings of the House on subjects of the most emphati-ally vital importance, he deemed it essential to have a full House when it was taken. He therefore moved a call of The motion of Mr. Everett was reject he House." ter a call of the House, by a vote of 120 to 87. Of those who voted in favor of the amendment, only sixteen belong ed to the Administration party; and ninety of the sam party voted in the negative; and, of course, gave their de-liberate sanction to the doctrines and policy laid down and advocated by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and

It is an important and singular fact, that the fortification bill, at the last session of Congress, went to the Senate from the House, with less than one-half of the amount ap propriated in the year 1834. If dates had not been refe propriated in the year that no one would have dreamed that these solemn proceedings—this deliberate vote in confirmahese solemn proceedingstion of the policy of small appropriations for the military defences of the country—could have taken place as late as the middle of January, 1835, after the date of the reprisal message, and only five or six weeks prior to the 3d of March, made notorious by the loss of the entire fortifica-Still less will the Public be able to comprehen the mystery, that those proceedings were sanctioned by the same political party which has made the whole country ring with their denunciations of those who were alleged to hav exposed the country to the attacks of a foreign enemy without the means of defence, and when there was immi-nent danger of war. If I were to proceed no further in arraying the proofs which I propose to lay before the com-mittee upon this subject, I submit that there can be no lon-ger any doubt where, and upon whom, the responsibility of neglecting the public defences must rest; at all events, up to the period of the 3d of March, 1835. Well, sir, what new lights had flashed upon the country, and upon the or-gans of the Administration in this House, between the 21st gans of the Administration in this Prouse, between the 21st of January, when the fortification bill passed the House, and the 3d of March following, when the proposition was made for an appropriation of three millions for the Riphi, 1554, when the treaty was rejected by the French Chamber of Deputies; or, at all events, from the date of the remiscal masses.

I now propose to notice some of the most material of those facts and circumstances connected with the loss of the fortification bill at the close of the last session, which struck me at the time, and yet impress me with conclusive force as to the motives and the authors of the loss of that bill. As to whether this House or the Senate ought to be charged with the loss of the three million appropriation which the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambrelleng says is the true issue, can, in fact, present no issue at all The Senate undoubtedly defeated the proposition to approne million seven hundred thousand dollars for the defence of the country, including the amount embraced in the forification bill as it went from the House; and the question is, who defeated this appropriation bill, and, with it, the eight hundred thousand dollars agreed upon by the comcts, and what are the responsibilities, of those who defeat ed this bill? This is the true issue; these are the true

ruestions presented for the decision of the Public.

The strongest argument in the power of any one to adress upon this subject, will be found to consist of a simple arrative of the several motions and orders of the House elative to the fortification bill, on the night of the noto ous 3d of March; together with some notice of the points aken in the very brief debate which accompanied them. The House amended the bill by inserting an appropria ion of three millions of dollars; the Senate refus cur with the House in this amendment. The House derained to insist upon its amendment; the Senate the came to a resolution to adhere to its disagreement, leaving the alternative to the House, either to recede from its mendment, or to ask a conference. If the House determined to adopt neither of them, then the bill would be los as a matter of course. Upon the announcement of the mes-sage in the House that the Senate refused to agree to the mendment, a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gholson) ex ressed "a fervent hope that the House would recede he was "conscious that no man, woman, or child, who had any intelligence upon the subject, scriously believed we would have war with France." He then moved that the

House do recede from its amendment.

The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Mr. Cambrellend) said "he trusted the House would not eccde. If no measures were to be taken for the defence of ne country, let the Senate take the responsibility.'

The question was then taken, and the motion to recede lost. Another message from the Senate announced that that body had adhered to its disagreement; thereupon the gentleman from New York (Mr. Camereleng) moved that the House do adhere to its amendment.

A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Mercer) moved that

the House recede from its amendment.

A gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. LYTLE,) who is now, I believe, Surveyor General of the State of Ohio, and appointed by the President since the last session of Congress, rose objected to any conciliatory measures on the part of this House. Let it new remain with the Peers to answer for the consequences. He wished to fasten—to nail the responsibility there. He would not have the House abandon the elevated ground which it now occupied. Without an appropriation, the country would be left defenceless; that appropriation the House had tendered, and the country would put its seal of reprobation on the pusillanimous

t which thwarted the measure."

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambrelleng) said afterwards, and when giving his reasons for not presenting the report from the committee of conference, "that he re-gretted the loss of the whole fortification bill; but let the responsibility fall where it ought—on the Senate of the United States." This I find in the Globe of the 5th of

March. No gentleman of this House could have heard the remarks which I have quoted, without perceiving that there was a decided and strong determination on the part of many members, and, among others, the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambrelleng,) to suffer the whole bill to be lost, with a view to attach odium to the Senate. It is worthy of particular notice, as illustrative of the peculiar character of the party now in power, that those who were most determined to defeat the whole fortification bill did not see ing quarrel with France; and, before I have done, I trust I shall be able to place before the committee such facts as will leave it no longer doubtful who should bear the re-

sponsibility of the neglected, unarmed, and decayed condition of the public defences.

The regular bill making appropriations for fortifications for the year 1834 was under consideration on the 19th day of June of that year. The chairman of the committee of amendments was already considered by the House result. A gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Hubbard) made two efforts, before he was successful in getting the floor, to move for a committee of conference; and, notwithstanding the obstinacy with which a large majority had but a few moments before voted to adhere to their amendment, th motion for a conference was carried without a division The Chair appointed the gentleman from New York, (Mr The Chair appointed the gentleman from New Hampshire, who moved for the conference, and a gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Lewis) of the committee of conference. I distinctly remember that there was some delay on the part of the committee in leaving the House; and some symptoms of nesitation and faltering in the looks and manner of that number of the committee who was most relied upon to bring about a favorable result! It is within my personal knowledge that that gentleman was addressed by a mem oer, and told that he had taken a step which was hones and patriotic, though contrary to the wishes and policy of portion of the House; that it only required courage a t was about this time that it was rumored in the House or, at all events, I had about this time been informed) that an honorable Senator from Tennessee had voted against the amendment of the House to the fortification bill. This, of course, did not diminish the interest I had before felt pon the subject; yet I have no distinct impression of the satisful or question upon which the House was enged at the time the committee returned, or at what hour

Mr. CAMBRELENG explained, and said that the commite had left the House only after himself and another mem-er of the committee had voted on the Cumberland road ber of the committee had voted of the Committee had bill. He also expressed some surprise that the gentleman from Tennessee should not know that the committee had to wait in the House until a message could be sent to the Senate, and an answer returned, before they could know whether the Senate would agree to a conference. He also aid that the Cumberland road bill was taken up immedi tely after the committee on the part of the House was ap inted, or so soon afterwards that the committee could no ave acted before that bill was taken up.]

ually read through before it was put upon nd the committee, in waiting to vote upon that bill, if such was the fact, were guilty of negligence, when so important a measure as the fortification bill depended so much upon lespatch. It is not necessary, either, that the committee should have waited for an answer from the Senate; nor, upon such occasions, is that the usual course. The committee, if it had done its whole duty, would have followed the message of the House to the Senate Chamber, and the message of the House to the Senate Chamber, and have been ready to act, instantly, with any committee which might be appointed by that body. But, sir, I regard these points as of very little importance to the principal inquiry. If the committee had returned to the House when yeas and nays were being taken on the road bill, ould have been too late, in point of time, to obviate th scruples of those who supposed that the House could not act after the hour of twelve. I cannot say that I was right n my impression, but I am certain that I suppose that hour had arrived before the road bill passed the House. A gendeman from Georgia, (Mr. Gilmer,) who was, in every spect, a most exact, sincere, and conscientious man, in e discharge of his duties as a member of this House, rose his place, when his name was called to vote upon that off that Congress as having expired, and he could not, conscientiously, vote upon any question; and he did not vote. There was no question made as to the true time; and the statement of the gentleman from Georgia was acquiesced. n so far, that no member rose to correct his statement. can only say further upon this point, that when the bi was signed by the Speaker, it was done under a confident belief that the hour of twelve had passed; and, when the President approved it, it must have been after that how Whether, therefore, the committee retired from the House r returned to it, when the question was being taken upon the road bill, is wholly immaterial, in every view of th ubject. We know that the committee of conference of oth Houses agreed to amend the fortification bill by adding \$500,000 for the public defences, but that the report was not acted upon in the House, because of the alleged ant of a quorum; and for the further reason alleged, that

resented to the House until after that hour. Now, sir, the quiry is, how it happened that the House found itself ithout a quorum, at the close of its term, when so many portant subjects remained to be acted upon; and who re they that withdrew at such a moment; and what ere their motives? All these points I undertake to exain and settle, from circumstances so strong as to satisfy very impartial inquirer. It is fortunate that we have record roof upon this subject; and it is upon such I mainly rely making good my engagement.
It appears from the journals of that night that one hun-

the Presidency. You, sir, (Mr. HAMER, of Ohio,) may know that there were strong reasons for the passage of that bill, besides the ordinary interest which the People of the States north of the Ohio had in the road itself; and it was s to the precise point of time when the constitutional p rs of the House ceased. That bill was to be passed at al azards. But a few minutes had elapsed, after the passag f the road bill, when a motion was made to take up th uestion of Mr. Letcher's pay; and, after some little de ate, the previous question was moved; and in ascertain whether there was a second to the motion, there appeare on a count, to be one hundred and thirty-five members pro sent; on taking the main question, immediately afterward by yeas and nays, only one hundred and thirteen member answered: and so the House appeared to be without a que um; one hundred and twenty-one members being nece ary for that purpose. It thus appears, that, in the ver short space of time between the vote upon the road bill ar the question of Mr. Letcher's pay, sixty-one members had teired from the House, or refused to vote; and twenty-two f the members present, when the previous question was noved on the question of Letcher's pay, absented themelves immediately, or declined voting on the main question of the committee of conference, the eleof the members present, when the previous question was moved on the question of Letcher's pay, absented themelves immediately, or declined voting on the main ques-ion, which was put the next moment. On the question of Letcher's pay, only thirty-one members of the party voted ess than the number of the same party which had vote st before upon the road bill, by fifty-two; and so it appear hat of the sixty-one members who voted on the road bill, and eclined voting on the question of Letcher's pay, fifty-two vere members of the dominant party, leaving only nine of the opposition to share the responsibility of depriving the House of a quorum at that important moment. These de-ails I know are tedious and uninteresting, but they are imortant to the cause of truth, and equally so to the cause of istice between the respective political parties in the council. I cannot be satisfied until I show, by names, who ney were—I mean of what party, and what their proble motives—that were the real authors of the miscarriage f the fortification bill. The following gentlemen, mer ers of the last Congress, and all members of the part, outed on the Cumberland road bill, who, from scruples of

onscience, or some other reason, retired, or declined to the upon any other question during the night: Samuel Beardsley, Rowland Day, Joel Turrill, R. H. Gillet, N. Halsey, S. G. Hathaway, N. Johnson, C. McVean, Johreson, and William Taylor, of New York; John Galbraith, J. B. Sutherland, and A. Beaumont, of Pennsylva ia; Jeremiah McLene, R. Mitchell, W. Patterson, and L. Webster, of Ohio; J. M. Harper, B. M. Bean, and H Hubbard, of New Hampshire; William Schley, of Georgia; G. P. Osgood, of Massachusetts; A. G. Hawes, o Kentucky; H. Connor, of North Carolina; Ratliff Boon and John Carr, of Indiana; Gorham Parks, of Maine; and I give the names, not from any personal disrespect, but that all who know the gentlemen may draw their own con-clusions; as all I can vouch for in regard to them is, that, as

faithful a band as ever rallied under party chief; but, sir chey must be allowed to be honest, and have scruples of conscience like other men. But I have another list, which will place this point beyond dispute. The following gen-tlemen, twenty-two in number, and all of the true faith who did not vote on the question of Letcher's pay, reap peared afterwards, and actually voted upon one, and muc he largest number of them on two motions to adjourn which were decided upon the yeas and nays, long after the vote upon Letcher's case: Philemon Dickerson, M. T. Hawkins, Benjamin James, E. Kavanagh, J. K. Polk, I. B. Van Houten, Joseph B. Anthony, John Chaney, John Cramer, D. Kilgore, T. Lee, E. Lucas, C. Lyon, M. Mason, jr., James Parker, F. O. J. Smith, Jesse Speight, R.

larvis, W. L. May, W. N. Shinn, J. J. McKay, and E. ladded, by way of amendment, \$450,000 to the bill as it was originally sent to the Senate; and they had also agreed, bundred and thirteen who voted upon the question of the bundless now make the whole properties of the senate; and they had also agreed, by their committee of conference, to add \$800,000 more; etcher's pay, make the whole number one hundred and nirty-five, which must have been present, either in the louse or within call, at the time the question was taken here present, but declined voting upon any question at all ther the road bill passed. Here, then, sir, is proof posive and certain that there was a quorum present at the very oint of time which it is affirmed by those who wish to oid responsibility, and throw the odium of the loss of the ortification bill upon others, that there was not one in the touse. It is due to those gentlemen whose names I have ken the liberty to mention to say, that they may have cted from very proper motives, and very different from lose which I have left to be inferred, from the manner in

which I have stated the argument.

In order to show the view which the gentleman from New fork (Mr. Camerelene) took of this question, and the disnet question, and the distinct ground upon which he laced his own justification, I will read an extract from a etter printed in the Intelligencer of the 9th of March, with

Ins signature.

[Mr. Bell was reading that part of Mr. Cambrellene's letter in which he stated that the committee of conference left the House immediately after it was appointed, and in which he referred to the Cumberland road bill as having been taken up and acted upon in the absence of the committee; when Mr. Cambrelleng explained, and asked the gentleman from Tennessee if he had not heard his statenent upon this point on a former day? He also referre to the journals to show that a statement then appeared made by him on the night of the 3d of March, in which i was alleged that the vote was decided on the question of Letcher's pay when the committee returned to the House, and he was surprised that the gentleman from Tennessee should not know the fact; and if there was any thing wrong in the journal, the Speaker, whose duty it was to

see it made up properly, was responsible.]

Mr. Bell resumed. I heard the gentleman's statement on a former day. He then stated that the committee did not retire until he and another member of the committee voted on the road bill; but I still do not regard the statement as decisive of the fact, for the gentleman's own reco lection was different a few days after the adjournment And as to the responsibility to which the gentleman thinks have acted before that bill was taken up.]

Mr. Bell resumed. As I have not much confidence in the accuracy of my own memory upon these questions of time, and the order of events, that night, so I am inclined to distrust the memory of others. There was a good deal of business transacted after the appointment of the committee, and before the road bill was acted upon; besides, that bill had to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading, and then acted to be ordered to a third reading my the statement which appears by the journals to have been made by the gentleman in relation to the time when the responsibility to which it was all propose it possible that the Speaker could remember the order of all that was said and done on that most harassing night. As to the statement which appears by the journals to have been made by the gentleman in relation to the time when the committee resulting to be a country to be a country to be a country to which it was not the Speaker ought to be held, I am willing to bear all propose it possible that the Speaker could remember the order of all that was said and done on that most harassing night. time when the committee returned to the House, it proves nothing more than the gentleman's own verbal statement could now do; for it was a matter that did not belong to the journals, and ought not to have been there. But I stat again, that I do not regard the question of the time when the committee returned to the House as at all material; I was proceeding to read the letter of the gentleman mor with a view to another and distinct point, than to show how little reliance was to be placed upon the recollections of any one as to the precise time at which any particular event transpired. The gentleman further states in his letaffirming that the committee returned to the House while the yeas and nays were being called upor Letcher's case, that "a quorum on the question of Letcher's pay not having voted, the Chair could receive no reout from any committee." This is the material statement o which I wish to call the attention of the committee. It is true the gentleman did state in his place, on that night, that there was no quorum present, and he gave that as a reason why he had not presented the report of the committee; but, in doing so, he acted gratuitously. In taking notice that no quorum was present, even if it were the fact, he assumed a duty and responsibility wholly unusual and unprecedented in the practice of this House, unless the member who takes such a course intends to defeat the mea-

sure before the House.

[Mr. Cambrelleng here appealed to the gentleman from Tennessee to say if, after a question was taken by yeas and nays, and no quorum voted, the case would not be different; and whether it was not his duty to notice the fact? Mr. Bell resumed. I have just submitted the evidence of the fact, that, notwithstanding the vote upon Letcher's pay, there was actually a quorum in the House; and it is difficult, from all the facts of the case, to suppose that the gentleman from New York did not himself know that a quorum was either present, or within call, if he had desired one. But, sir, whether there was a quorum present; or not, and although every member may properly take notice of the want of a quorum at any time, and require a count of the House, yet I appeal to the oldest members of the House (and there are gentlemen present who have been members fifteen or twenty years) to say, if they ever knew the standard of the standard way of the standard the journals are often read, and other business of importance transacted, without a quorum. Nothing is more

than to receive reports from committees the first half hour after the meetir the duty of the Speaker at all times to see that a quorum present when important business is transacted; and so it would have been his duty, if the report of the committee of conference had been presented, to see that there was a quorum in the House when it was acted upon. Sir, the Speaker would have taken the responsibility of receiving the report of the committee that night, without a count of the It appears from the journals of that might that one had bried and seventy-four members voted upon the passage of the Cumberland road bill; of that number, eighty-three present, notwithstanding the vote on the question of Letcher's pay; and I repeat, that the course of the gentleman, this repeat the responsibility of asking a count in taking upon himself the responsibility of asking a coun of the House, was gratuitous, and could only be explained or justified by his desire to defeat the measure of which he had charge. Sir, I am the more earnest in pressing this not safe to be too inquisitive as to the hour of the night, or responsible for the loss of the fortification bill, by having House have been a subject of constant regret and lan ntleman at the head of the com ence who had already indicated a disposition to let the bill fall; and it was by the request of the gentleman who mad the motion for a committee, and from courtesy to the gen-

tleman from New York, who was at the head of the Co mittee on Foreign Affairs, that he was appointed chairman of that committee. If a gentleman friendly to the measure had been placed at the head of the committee, it is probable that the bill would have been passed.

I have new done with details on this subject. Besides these, there would be much to satisfy the mind of any man, who had a full view of this hall, and the actors in it, on that extraordinary night, upon the question at issue. Occupying the position I did, it was impossible not to have very

ments of discord greatly increased. It was obvious that the ordinary whippers-in of the party had suddenly become the chippers-out. I saw that a powerful effort was making to sure or other. When the gentleman from New York (My CAMBERLENG) objected that there was no quorum present

I had no further doubt as to the course of the gentleman
and his friends upon that measure. I must say, however that I did not, at that time, indulge in any very uncharita ble feelings in relation to the increased efforts of that gen theman and his friends to defeat the fortification bill; for I had heard, either about the time the committee of confer ence had returned to the House, or shortly afterwards rumor that the President had declared that he would no sign any bill which might pass after twelve o'clock; and supposed it very natural, and not altogether unfair as a party movement, to suffer the bill to fall between the two Houses, rather than throw the whole responsibility of its los upon the President. It is true that, neither then nor since have I heard from any authentic source that the Presiden made any such declaration; but it is also true that I have heard no contradiction of the rumor. If the President had made such a declaration, I knew, and the gentlemen them selves knew, that the President would not be likely t ed his course. But, sir, what I do blame in the co sure of the whole country, is, that after they had, as I have conclusively shown, withdrawn themselves from the House or declined voting upon every question, or otherwise so managed as to deprive the House of a quorum, and thus to defeat the fortification bill, they should, as a party, and through the public press in their interest, join in the clamor and countenance the charge, that at a time when there was imminent danger of war, the Senate, and particularly an honorable Senator from Tennessee, had defeated the necessary appropriations for the defence of the country. There is no apology, no defence for such a course. Gen-There is no apology, no defence for such a course. Gen tlemen ought to remember that Judge White, especially was assailed in the most unjust and gross manner. He was even impeached of "treasonable conduct" for his vote upon this question; and he was charged with having prepared, in conjunction with the majority of the Senate play the part of Benedict Arnold, and betray our fortific

with the consent of the Senate, to appropriate \$1,689,000 for the public defences; but the interests of party prevailed over those of the country, and the whole bill was lost. The defence of those members of the party of the session who withdrew, or declined voting at all, after passage of the Cumberland road bill, is jut upon ground of conscientious scruples. This defence is li

came upon gentlemen too suddenly, and too late, also, the hour of twelve had arrived before the Cumberland ro

sitings, in their natural operation, are never known to perate upon one political party and not upon another. But the defence of the gentlemen is liable to this further bjection: they are members of the party which has which succeeded in imposing their views upon a large p ion of the Public, that there was just reason to apprehe to the country; and all that has been said to the contrary has been mere trifling. But if there was really any pro-bable reason to apprehend war at the close of the last sesthat all constitutional doubts about the power of the House to pass the bill after twelve o'clock at night ought, upon rinciple as well as the authority of precedent, to have een solved in favor of the power. It is strange that whole party, which claims exclusive patriotism, have been paralyzed by doubts at such a crisis. when the country was supposed to be upon the eve of a war with a powerful nation—its military defences incomplete, unarmed, and decayed—is it at such a crisis that scruples and doubts about constitutional power to a merc affect measures essential to the honor, safety, and per aps the very existence of the Government? o with General Jackson when the public enemy were at he gates, and threatened the safety of a single city of the Union! But what strikes me as most extraordinary is that the President himself should have had scruples of conscience about the power of Congress to pass laws after twelve o'clock on the 3d of March, 1835; and that he should have resolved to sign no bill that should pass the House after that hour. Sir, if the President did make that declaration, it is conclusive evidence that he regarded the country as in no danger of war. He surely would no have been so regardless of the interests of the country, as to desire the loss of the fortification bill for any party ad vantage which might be expected from it, in carrying or the war against the Senate and Judge White, when the country itself was exposed to the danger of a foreign war Sir, the President and his advisers had no fears of a wa with France at the close of the last session of Congress, nor at any other time. This is manifest from their own conduct. If it had been supposed, at the close of the last session of Congress, that a war with France was a probable event, it was the sworn and sacred duty of the President of the close of the session of Congress, that a war with France was a probable event, it was the sworn and sacred duty of the President of the confidence of dent, under the Constitution, to have advised Congress of his apprehensions, and to have recommended immediate measures for the defence of the country. He should have communicated his fears, freely and fully, upon this subect, to Congress; for it is the executive department of sovernment which has charge of, and is always presumed to be better informed upon such questions than Congress The communication should have been made to Congress nd not to individual members. Again, sir; it was equal y the duty of the President, under the Constitution, to have convoked the new Congress at the earliest day possible after the last adjournment, if he really anticipate war with France. If any new cause of war, or any additional reason to apprehend a war with France, was con ceived to exist, in the course of the French Chambers in requiring an apology which the President could not give consistently with the honor of the country, Congress ough to have been called immediately on the receipt of the in elligence. It would have been in the power of the Pr sident, at any time during the summer and fall of that year, to have repaired the mischief of the loss of the three illion appropriation, by calling Congress together and ying before them the state of the country, and recomlaying before them the state of the country, and recom-mending proper measures to meet the crisis. His not having done so is conclusive, with me that there was no expectation of war; and the hue and cry raised, about the must be regarded as one of the great number of false pre-

tences and impostures which have been invented by the party for political effect and popular excitement.

There is another subject, Mr. Chairman, which I feel bound to avail myself of, on this occasion, to notice more particularly than I have yet done; it is another one of that ries of pretences and impostures which I have so often alluded to: I refer now to the alleged mischief and dange of terminating an election of President by this House. N ubject has been more artfully handled, and portrayed i more alarming colors in the South and Southwest, durin the last fall and summer, by the partisans and adherents of the Vice President, than this one; none, sir, has produced a more decided effect upon the public mind. It is well known that in those sections of the Union, especially, an election by the House of Representatives was made partic ularly odious by the representations and denuncial the election by the House in 1825. It was one of the stand ing themes of every political declaimer during the last year. The evils of such a catastrophe as another election by the Mr. Van Buren. I should not be far wrong if I should say two-thirds of all the honest and sober-minded planters and farmers in the whole South and Southwest, who are dispos ed to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention would assign as the reason of their course, if they wer asked, their horror of an election by the House of Repre sentatives, and their fears that, by supporting any other candidate, they will only contribute to bring about this result. Knowing the extent of this feeling, the partisans o Mr. Van Buren have in many districts rested his cause entirely upon this point. A French war was described as an infinitely less evil than an election by the House of Representation. sentatives. It has been, and is now, asserted by the zeal ous and interested advocates of the Vice President through out the country, that an election by the House wou carried by intrigue, bribery, and corruption; and that the voice of the People will be unheeded in the contest. The Government journal printed in this city (the Globe) has of late uniformly represented an election by the House of R. presentatives as the greatest calamity which could befall the country. I propose now to unveil the course of the party in power upon this subject, and to expose their artifices and

nsincerity.

It is very well known to those who look beyond the sur face, who pay only a due regard to professions, and examine the real motives of human action, as they are exhibited in the course of the present self-styled republican party, that they advocate the propriety and necessity of adhering to the practice of nominating a President and Vice President by aucusses or conventions, not for the purpose of preventing an election by the House of Representatives, but upon the ground that, as they allege, in no other way can a party be kept together, or the power and patronage of the Government be secured to their own members or followers. This is the true motive, and this the true secret of the extraording the second of the contraction of the second o nary efforts and influences which have been made an brought to bear on the People, of late, in order to give po pularity and permanence to the practice of such nomina-tions. To avoid the evils of an election by the House, ithe professed object of the party. That has been the great political bugbear which has been held up and paraded through the country to frighten the People into an acqui-escence in the nomination of such a body as the late Baltimore Convention. The truth is, that without the benefit of the terrors created by the frightful image of an election by the House, which has been so constantly kept before the eyes of the People, the nomination of the Baltimore Convention would have found no countenance. And this, sir, is the solution of the mystery; here lies the secret of the continued tion of the President, in relation to such an amendment of the Constitution as would hereafter prevent an election of President and Vice President by the House, and secure it to the People, has been treated by the party. The history of this proposition is remarkable, and highly instructive as It cannot be forgotten that from 1825 until the com

mencement of the present Administration, this proposition was a favorite policy of the party which brought General Jackson into power. The whole subject was, during that period, ably and fully discussed both in Congress and in the public journals. When General Jackson was elected by he People, no one doubted but that one of the first acts which would distinguish the action of Congress would be default of the party wind the consideration of the consideration of the party wind the consideration of the consideration of the party wind the consideration of the consideratio

lost persuasive language. In his second, and in each suceeding annual message, he has done the same thing. Rearding the discussion of the subject as having commenced a 1925, it is now upwards of ten years since it has been before the country in the most imposing form—in the annual messages of the President. The arguments and language of the message upon this subject are worthy of particular notice; and I must ask leave to refer to them. [Here Mr. Bell read several passages from the message of the Presiir, what has been the result—the effect of these repeated and urgent recommendations? In the early part of the Administration, many earnest and well-meant efforts were made to get this House to take up and act upon this sub-ject. Propositions in a variety of shapes were presented; nd it has been a part of the regular forms of the House, at als only; that the regular annual appointment of special committees has been but a mere form; and at no time could the party be rallied in favor of the proposition. There was always somewhere, and from some motive, a power and an influence which thwarted the action of the House upor this question.

on after the opening of the last session of Cohgres

this subject began to excite increased interest, and certainly demanded prompt attention from those who seriously and honestly believed an election by the House of Representatives that the Jackson party would be divided upon the subject of his successor; and an honorable Senator from Tennessee was brought to the notice of the country as a candidate for the Presidency, and supported under such circumstances and upon principles which forbade the hope that his friends would surrender his pretensions to the man who it was foreseen would be the favorite of the contemplated Baltimore Convention. This was a conjuncture to test the principles of the party upon this subject. The danger of a division in the ranks of the party in power was manifest. That an election by the House would be a result of this state of things, could not certainly be foreseen; but all must have seen that such a result might take place. As early as the 10th of December, 1834, a select committee was appointed to consider of and report upon this subject. Special care was taken to appoint a clear majority upon the committee who were known to have avowed themselves favorable to an amendment of the Constitution, which favorable to an amendment of the Constitution, which would exclude the election from the House. The following gentlemen composed the committee: Messrs. Gilmer, Archer, Binney, Beardsley, Gorham, Johnson, of Kentucky, Speight, Hubbard, and Carr. Five of these gentlemen are the known supporters of General Jackson, and of Mr. Van Buren as his successor; and all were understood, when the committee was appointed, to be in favor of the recommendation of the President, which it was their exclusive and special data to expeider and report upon. The recommendation of the President, which it was their ex-clusive and special duty to consider and report upon. The chairman of the committee, (Mr. Gilmer, of Georgia,) though not a supporter of the Administration, was known to be a gentleman of great sincerity, talents, and energy; and he was also known to be a zealous advocate of the proposition submitted to the committee. I have a personal knowledge that unusual efforts were made by the chairman of the committee, and by various other individuals, to prevail upon the committee to agree upon some report at an early day of the session, that it might be before the House and acted upon before the close of the session. The friends of Judge White, especially, fearing the use which would be made against him of the argument that, by dividing the party, the election might be brought into the House, exerted themselves in every fair and honorable way to procure a decision upon the question by Congress. Several of the members of this committee, who had always avowed themselves in favor of the measure, were privately ap-pealed to; but all was vain. The answer was, they could not agree upon the details of the measure—no two, it was said, could agree. Now, sir, every member of the least experience in legislation knows that, upon any important question whatever, involving details, two men can rarely be found to agree upon all of them. It is notorious, that no committee of this House would ever report upon any subject of importance, if a majority of its members were expected to unite upon all the details of it. All that can be expected in such cases is, that a majority shall agree upon the principle of the report. The House is always expected to alter the details according to the views of the majority. It was no adequate excuse to say they could not agree upon letails. I will not be so unjust as to say that all the bers of the committee who had before that time professed a desire to see the Constitution amended, in this respect, wilfully combined to prevent any action upon the subject last session. Of a committee of nine members, and six only of them being friendly to the principle of a measure, any two of the six were able to defeat any action upon the subject. A report from the committee, I feel warranted, from the circumstances, in asserting, was defeated by the management of some portion of the members of it wh at the same time, avowed advocates of the expediency of such an amendment of the Constitution.

The farther history of this question is this: Mr. Gilmer,

the chairman of the committee, failing in all his efforts to get the committee to make a report in any shape, came into the House on the 31st of January, and asked that the committee might be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, on the ground that they could come to no agreement thereupon; and, on the same day, he was permitted to lay a resolution, containing a proposition for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, upon the table. I well remember that, at first, one of the prominent members of the committee, and who was also a prominent member of the dominant party, refused to give his consent that Mr. Gilmer should even lay his resolution upon the table; but he became ashamed of his conduct, and withdrew his opposiion. Thus the subject was before the House; and it was t any time in the power of the majority to take it up and at any time in the power of the majority to take it up and decide upon it. On the 13th of February, Mr. Gilmer, finding that it would not do to postpone the subject any longer, without losing sight of it altogether during the session, moved to suspend the Rules of the House, in order to proceed to the consideration of his resolution. Against this motion there were only fifty-six votes; and, of these, thirty-seven were the known supporters of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, or, in other words, of a nomination by a convention; and fifteen of these thirty-seven were members of the New York delegation. The resolution was that day taken up and read a second time, and postponed to the 19th of the month; but it was superseded by other business until the 25th of February, when Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, moved that all the orders of the day be postponed, for the til the 25th of February, when Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, moved that all the orders of the day be postponed, for the purpose of considering this subject. Upon this motion there were 112 yeas, and 92 nays; of the latter, 49 were supporters of Mr. Van Buren, and 24 of them members of the New York delegation. The subject that day underwent considerable discussion, but the House came to no decision upon it. On the 27th February, Mr. Gilmer again moved that his resolution be taken up; and, on taking the question, the vote stood, yeas 99, nays 104; of the nays, 60 were for Mr. Van Buren, and 24 of them from New York. On the same day, however, at a later hour, Mr. Gilmer's resolution came up in the regular order of business; when resolution came up in the regular order of business; when a motion was made to dispose of it finally by laying it on the table. In favor of this motion there were only 38 votes; and 30 of them were the friends of Mr. Van Buren, and 13 of that number from New York. After further debate upon the resolution, a motion was made by Mr. Vanderpoel, of New York, that the House adjourn—evidently with a view to evade the question upon the resolution. Upon this motion the votes stood, yeas 59, nays 112; of the yeas, 49 were for Mr. Van Buren, and 20 of them from New York. The subject was further debated, but no decision was arrived at. Now, sir, upon a view of all these circumstances, can there remain the shadow of a doubt that this question the very party which now professes to hold an election by the House in such utter abhorrence? The neglect of congress to act upon this subject, prior to the last session, night admit of some apology; there were so many exciting and important questions of another kind continually arising to absorb the chief attention of Congress; and, besides there had been no prospect of an election by the House vitil the commencement of last session. But there is no justification for the course of the party at the last session upon his subject. It is but too clear that the party in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the succession determined to have the full benefit of the fears which existed in the country of an election by the House, in compelling a submission to the decrees of the Baltimore Convention; else why was it that not the slightest notice was taken, by that vigilant guardian of every thing that concerns the party, (the Globe,) of the question presented by Mr. Gilmer's resolu-Not one paragraph was penned, during the sitting of Congress, upon the importance of amending the Constitution so as to prevent an election of the President by the House of Representatives. Why, sir, was not the committee which had charge of this porting upon the subject submitted to them? Why were not the usual denunciations uttered, through that organ,

against those members of the party who voted, in every in

posed to a measure which General Jackson had earnestly urged upon Congress in every annual message since he came into office. Why were they not pointed out and de nounced as anti-Jackson? There can be but one answer to this question: it was no offence to any one to oppos that proposition at the last session. That this question was designed to be blinked, was manifest to me, from the course of particular members—a course which I could account for upon no other ground. When Mr. Gilmer's resolution was under discussion, at one time there appeared to be a serious determination on the part of the House to carry it My colleague, (Mr. Polk,) who is now the presiding officer of this House, and who cannot be charged with a disposition to thwart the views of those in power, made a speech, which was evidently intended to put an end to the further consideration of the subject at that session. He complained that the time was too short to give the subject that examination which its importance demanded. He thought he had, with the slight attention he had given the resolution, detected an error; and there might be many resolution, detected an error; and there might be many more. He dwelt emphatically upon the importance of not permitting the resolution to go from the House in an improper shape, "for then it would be gone forever!" When he concluded, a gentleman who sat by him rose to move that the resolution be laid on the table; but the Chair gave the floor to another member. Now, sir, further delay and further than the details of the resolution and the table of the resolution than the details of the resolution. could only be had by dropping the question until anothe Congress. That was evident to all. But, Mr. Chairman the party are not only answerable for the failure of the proposition at the last session, but they are responsible for it failure at the only time which has arisen within the last ten years, or which will probably arise within the next ten, when a fair prospect existed of succeeding in it. Such was the anxiety of the members of the opposition that this plea of the danger of an election by the House should be taken away from the party known to be in favor of Mr. Van Buren, in sustaining the contemplated nomination of that gen-tleman by a convention at Baltimore, that many of them, who had always before that time been opposed to such an amendment of the Constitution as was proposed, were willing then to see it adopted. It will be found that more than fifty members of the opposition voted to sustain Mr. Gilmer's resolution; and there cannot be a doubt that, if the party in power had not deserted their own principles upon this occasion, the proposition would have been carried by the requisite majority. We have seen the same ques-tion treated with the same neglect, so far, at the present session. According to custom, we have a select committee upon the subject; but half the session is passed by, and we have no report from it. But I am free to say, sir, that I regard the course of the committee, at this session, of but little consequence. If we were now to adopt a proposition for amending the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, it can hardly be calculated that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States could be got to act upon the question, in time to operate upon the next Presidential election. There might have been some prospect of a favorable result, if the committee had reported at the beginning of the session; but it is now too late to hope for success to any such measure. There are too many interests still combined to defeat it.

I am too much exhausted, Mr. Chairman, to pursue this, or any other subject, any further at present. I have omitted to notice several subjects which I originally intended to remark upon. I cannot ask the further indulgence of to remark upon. I cannot ask the further indulgence of the committee. I feel that I am already under great obligations to the members of it. But I cannot sit down without referring again to my own position, and the difficult task laid before me, of opposing the present course and policy of those whom I once supported. I have already stated to what extent I held myself bound to support this Administration, and I have briefly sketched the reasons why Lifed myself bound to covers a set of measures, and a sys-I feel myself bound to oppose a set of measures, and a system of party action, adopted with a view, not of upholding the present Administration, but of securing the future to particular aspirants. But, in doing this, I desire to say, in this place, that I depart from no one principle which I have heretofore supported; nor do I mean to change my princiheretofore supported; nor do I mean to change my principles until I see some better reason for doing so than the mere desire to be in a majority. Sir, I beg leave to speak with some assurance upon this point; and I defy my opponents, upon the strictest scrutiny, to point out any departure from my former principles. I know, sir, that in former years, many incidental, and often frivolous questions arose in this House which came to be decided by a party vote, and upon which I voted with those with whom I usually acted. But whetever may have been the error of such acted. But, whatever may have been the error of such votes, they will appear to have involved no important prin ciple, in any material degree. Still, sir, there were some questions upon which I always differed with, and always voted against, the present Administration, as gentlemen will find by proper inquiry.

It is fortunate for me, perhaps, that, in regard to some of the most important questions upon which I separated my-self from those who are now in the majority of this House, there are living witnesses, who enjoy a respectable, not to say a high rank in the party, and who were once members of this House, to the fact, that, at the very commencement of the present Administration, I declared that I would feel myself bound to separate from the party then and now in power, the moment either one or both of two principles, or rather practices, should be made a test of party fidelity or adherance. The one was that all elections are to be deadherence. The one was, that all elections are to be decided, so far as regards the vote of the party, by caucus nominations; and the other, and perhaps the more important one was, that a difference of political opinion should be a sufficient ground upon which to change the subordinate officers of the Government. I protested against this principle the second or third day after the first inauguration of

COOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E DYER.—On Monday, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. I shall sell at auction, at the dwelling of Mrs. Berry, (formerly occupied by General Green,) on E street, next to the Medical College, all the excellent Household Furniture, which is mostly

Hair spring seat Sofa, beautiful pattern Pillar Card Tables, Dining Tables

Cane seat Parlor and Windsor Chairs, Sideboard Best new Ingrain Carpets for parlors, chambers, and hall

Cut Hall Lamp High and French post Bedsteads Washstands, New Mahogany Bureaus Feather Beds, Looking Glasses

Handsome Damask Windsor Curtains, with appurtenance Crockery, Glassware

And a great variety of other articles EDW. DYER. Auct.

ANDSOME BAY HORSE.—On Tuesday next, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. I shall sell, in front of the Auction store, a handsome Bay Horse, five years old.

A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Awning and

A variety of Household and Kuthen Factories, Cutting Box, Stoves, Grates, &c. &c. FDW. DYER, Auct. The above sale was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, till Saturday, the 23d instant, to take place at the same hour.

Will be added, 3 barrels good Sugar, 10 boxes Prunes, and

3 dozen smoked Beef Tongues. ap 21-3t

EDW. DYER, Auct. ICHAEL MCDERMOTT wishes to inform his

LVE customers, and the Public in general, that he still c tinues to carry on at the Corner of 4½ and C Street, the Coa making business in all its various branches, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c. made of the best materials, and by selected workmen. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. For sale, a first-rate six passenger Stage, made of the best materials, and finished in the best style.

OHIO BACON. Just received on consignment-

5,000 lbs. Middlings,
 5,000 lbs. Hog round—for sale.
 Also—20 chests and half chests Young Hyson and Imperial

50 bags St. Domingo Coffee

100 do family to
All of which will be sold at a fair price.

MUMBY & WHITE,

OHN VAUGHAN, Importer of Wines Duff, Gordon & Co.'s Sherries Phelps, Phelps & Laurie's Madeiras Burmester & Brothers' Ports Claret, Champagne, and other Wines the most approved brands, and imported direct by J. V

All of the most approved brands, and imported direct by J. No. 32 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. District of Columbia, Washington County.

Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be discharged from imprisonment under the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District of Columbia, on the last Saturday in April inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Court Room, when and where his creditors are requested to attend.

WM. BRENT,

AGNUM BONUM PENS.—Gillott's Magnum Bo IVI num Commercial Pen, the most perfect article of the kind yet produced, being an improvement upon the Ne Piut Ultra; a few gross this day received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, ap 19-3t In the Athenæum, Pennsylvania Aven

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FROM THE MISSOURI MONITOR, MARCH 15. GROUND ARMS .- In an article from the "Phi ladelphia Herald," the Public are informed of the acceptance on the part of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, of the charter tendered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania We hail with joy this information. Past animosity can now be buried, and, without regard to rancorous feeling, the People can select men. as their public agents, who are best qualified to

transact the public business. But we cannot permit this occasion to pass by without putting forth the inquiry as to what has been gained by the tirade against the bank? It is now rechartered for thirty years, the termination of which period will find most of its prominent accusers in "man's last prison house." I is to pay, to the State of Pennsylvania alone, as a bonus for the charter, four million five hundred thousand dollars; and by their opposition the People can now see that they have extracted this amount from the National, and transferred i to a State Treasury! Turn the subject round and round, examine it in all its parts, and a loss to the National Treasury of \$4,500,000 i the result! When will the People learn wisdom, and when will they discard corrupt political demagogues from their service?

FROM THE SALISBURY (N. C.) WATCHMAN.

Mr. PINCKNEY .- We cannot but deplore the injustice which has been done to this gentleman, and with him to many of our staunchest Whigs, by the course which several of our strongest Whig presses have seen proper to pursue towards him, on account of a resolution which he proposed in Congress in relation to abolition petitions. Common charity for the failings of our nature, i the absence of all proof of impure motives, ought to have shielded him from the intense reflections which have faller upon his name in one common focus from so many surface decent consciousness of their own honest fallibility, met a they were by such a tremendous majority in Congres ought to have made our co-laborers pause, and ask then selves whether, after all, his course might not have bee the most wise and prudent? They remind us of the worth juror, who had stood out all night and prevented a verdic On entering court next morning, the judge asked if there was no possibility of the jury's agreeing? "May it please your honor," replies our friend, "I do not think there is for there are eleven of the most obstinate men upon this ury that ever were shut up together in a box."

We do not believe that Congress has any power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; nor do we con-clude, from the resolutions complained of, that Mr. Pinck-ney is of that opinion: we beg our friends, before they lash emselves into greater fury, to examine a little more strictly constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the intitution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy, and that Congress ought not to interfere in any way acy, and that Congress ought not to interfere in any wa with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dan gerous to the Union." Who would wish a more strong peremptory, decided declaration of our rights? And unless Mr. Calhoun and company wished to swear the present Congress that no future Congress should ever touch the ubject, we cannot see what they wanted, "that it would subject, we cannot see what they wanted, "that it would be a violation of public faith" to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia. When parties enter into a written covenant, their good faith is pledged for its performance, not only for what is written on the face of the paper, but for every thing that is fairly inferable, considering the objects in view, the subject-matter of the bargain, and the retion of the several parties: this inferential part of a con

tract is called its EQUITY.

To perform the words of a contract in such a manner a

To perform the words of a contract in such a manner as to evade its equity, has, in civilized countries, been ever looked upon as base and dishonorable, and the appropriated and peculiar word to signify this is a "violation of faith." All the public faith that would have existed between these States as separate nations is embodied and included in a written DEED—THE Constitution. To speak of a violation of the Constitution simply, would not be near so strong as to speak of the violation of public faith: the first does not necessarily imply a bad motive: we have no doubt it has often been violated with the very best motives. But to speak of the violation of faith either public ives. But to speak of the violation of faith, either publi r private, necessarily raises the idea of fraud and dishonsty. It seems to us, therefore, that the phraseology of this resolution could not well be strengthened: and if we wer not acquainted with the straightforward and undissembling character of Mr. Pinckney, we might have thought that this resolution had been worded in this peculiar manner, with a seeming antithesis, in order to obtain, by the stratagem, a letter of more strength for Southern rights. We are well satisfied with the declaration: it is a triumphant vindica-tion of Southern rights; it is a recorded admission that fraudulently and deceitfully; should it ever be done, it put the non-slaveholding majority without excuse; we only have to point to this resolution, in such an exigency, and say to them, you have acted in bad faith—you have deceived us, and we break the connexion. The truth is, it eems to us to be in this sense a very gr solemn adjudication upon this bargain, which will be con clusive of the question in all time to come; as sure, as cer tain, and as strong as the most solemn expression in the Constitution. To talk about rejecting petitions without reading them, as the preferable mode, appears to us most extraordinary. That would have lost us strength; for it is a known fact that very many of the Southern members think the right of petition as sacred as the rights of slavery, and in all the rest of the Union this is the unanimous opinion as an evidence of this, Mr. Calhoun pushed the question of ecting petitions in the Senate, and he carried but nine otes with him. Out of the one hundred members from the slaveholding States, there were only nine or ten who did not vote in the affirmative of Mr. Pinckney's resolution. The latter mode, therefore, as the result proves, was calculated to embody and concentrate the whole strength of the riends of Southern rights, while the other, by mixing with another vexed question, was calculated to divide that strength, and weaken it.

We cannot for a moment believe that any Whig editor member of Congress wishes to make this question abolition a lever in the Presidential contest now going on we, in the beginning of this agitation, protested against its introduction for any such purpose. We would not endanger the burning down our barn to destroy the rats—and yet, all that can result from thus pertinaciously insisting on a more violent condemnation of these fanatical doctrines is, to give countenance to such a charge against our party What Mr. Van Buren has already written and said or this subject is and ought to be urged against him in the South. His vote on the Missouri question in the New York Senate; his efforts to send an abolition Senator to Congress from that State, in order to carry out this doctrine; the late attempts of his peculiar friends in New York to beguile us into safety, by misrepresenting the numbers and urposes of our worst enemies, are enough to show how ttle he cares for our rights and interests, without agitating he question for further committal. The more we press im in that direction, the more he will quibble and unsay

All these things were no doubt well considered by Pinckney when he introduced this resolution. To call him and the nincty Southern members who voted for this olution traitors, and the DOZEN who went contrary them the only true friends of the South, is, to our mind, most injurious as well as presumptuous. We know almost every individual of the nine from North Carolina who voted with the majority on this question; and for pure unalloyed attachment to the interests of our common State, they are as much above question as the most chivalrous member from South Carolina; and that so many of both parties were able on this vital question to rise above the atmosphere of faction, we think is no small compliment to South

ern character. We conclude by remarking that we hope our brethren of the press will reconsider this matter: it cannot do good to be frittering away our strength on mere abstractions; much less can it avail the Whig party for a minority thus to persecute and stigmatize the leader in that majority, who have, to say the least, acted for the public good, and, we verily

DANIEL C. DIGGES, Attorney at Law, offer his professional services to the Public. He was usiness in the Annapolis and Marlborough Courts. Office in West Street, Annapolis,

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

IN SENATE. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a letter from the collector at New Orleans, on the subject of a new custom-

Mr. McKEAN presented a numerously signed paper from citizens of Philadelphia, expressing approbation of the plan of the Postmaster General to establish a daily express mail from New Orleans to the Eastern cities: and Post Roads.

A petition was also presented by Mr. BUCHANAN. Several House bills, referred to the Committees on Pub-c Lands and Pensions, were reported without amend-

Mr. McKEAN, from the Committee on Pensions, madan unfavorable report on the petitions of sundry citizens of

Walash county.

Mr. ROBBINS asked and obtained leave to introduc the bill to authorize the readjustment of the claims o Andrew Armstrong; which was read, and ordered to a se

ond reading.
Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH asked and obtained leave to After some remarks from Mr. TOUCEY,
Mr. VINTON made a point of order. He contended
that the bill to settle the northern boundary line of Ohio
having been read twice, had precedence over this bill, and introduce a bill to provide for the employment of boys in the merchant service; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LEIGH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Silas Elliott, de eased; which was read, and ordered to a second reading The resolutions and unfavorable reports on the table

vere taken up, considered, and agreed to.

The bill to authorize the construction of a railroad through the lands of the United States at Springfield, Mass., was read a third time, and passed.

The following bills were taken up, and considered as in Committee of the Whole:

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the United States for the year 1836.

The question being on concurring in the following amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duties of the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War and Navy Departments, and of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to lay before Congress, the first week in January in each year, a statement, showing in detail the expenditures of the previous year, of the various sums which may have been appropriated by Congress for the contingent expenses of their respective departments, and the two Houses of Congress, specifying the appropriation, and under it the expenditures, each article purchased, A resolution to confirm the grants made by Georgia of certain lands in Alabama. Ordered to a third reading.
A bill for the relief of Daniel Steenrod. Laid on the table.

A bill for the relief of Christopher T. Bayly. Ordered o a third reading.

A bill for the relief of Duncan L. Clinch; amendment made in committee agreed to. Ordered to a third reading Mr. WALKER offered the following resolution; which

vas considered and agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing post roads to the county towns in all the counties of the State of Mississippi, where no post roads to said towns, or any of them, are now established.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, and granting lands to certain States; when Mr. SOUTHARD resumed his observations commen

d yesterday, and spoke at some length, in conclusion.
After Mr. SOUTHARD had concluded, Mr. WRIGHT rose to address the Senate in reply to Mr. Southard, and continued until after 4 o'clock, when ne gave way to a motion to adjourn; and, On motion of Mr. ROBINSON,

The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The CHAIR presented a communication from the Scretary of War, transmitting a report from the Topographi cal Bureau, relative to the progress and condition of the improvement of the Tennessee river. Laid on the table, and

rdered to be printed.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Commissioner of Pensions in the case of Peter Wells. Referred.

Also, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in an wer to a resolution of the House of the 11th instant, call ng for statements relative to certain claims for supplies fur nished during the revolutionary war. Referred

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 11th instant, a statement of the names, ages, duties, and salaries of the clerks in that Department. Laid on the table, and rdered to be printed.

Mr. WISE asked and obtained the consent of the House

to make a statement relative to a paragraph which appear ed in the Globe of yesterday, on the subject of the proceed igs of this House,
Mr. WISE said it would be recollected that on Monda ast, a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. REED) move the suspension of the Rules, in order to call the States for th

presentation of such petitions as should not be objected to nor provoke any discussion. The Globe of yesterday states editorially, that he (Mr. Wise) objected to the presentation of a petition by the gentleman from Massachusetts. This so far from being true, was a total perversion of the facts as they occurred. He did not object to that petition, and the reason that he objected to the presentation of a putition subsequently presented by the gentleman from Rhod Island, was, that the previous objection had been made t the reception of the petition offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and that he considered the restriction in the resolution an abridgment of the right of petition.

He offered this explanation, because the Globe attempted to connect its false statement with another falsehood, to wit, that there was an understanding between him and the gentleman from Vermont, as to the presentation by that gentleman of his memorial against the admission of Arkansas. Any and all intimations, by whomsoever made, that he, or, so far as he knew, any of his friends, had any understanding, tacit or expressed, with any gentleman, here or elsewhere, with regard to the introduction of these memorials were false, foully false. He knew not that the entleman from Vermont had any memorial of this kind to present. He had opposed the presentation and reception of all abolition memorials from the commencement of the session. He hoped that the Globe reporters would not these remarks, in order that the Globe might record the vidence of its baseness in its own columns

Mr. HARD moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of taking up the resolution heretofore offered by him for printing 5,000 copies of the survey of the route of ship canal around the falls of Niagara. Lost. Mr. HAWES moved a suspension of the Rules in orde

to take up his resolution for printing the report made las year by the select committee on the West Point Acade Mr. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims

reported a bill for the relief of P. O'Bannon.

Mr. EVERET'T, from the Committee on Indian Affairs eported a bill for the relief of Thomas B. Triplett. Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs ported a bill to authorize the President of the Unite tates to cause to be issued to Onohola a patent for certain

eservations of land in the State of Alabama.

Mr. CASEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, re ported a bill to grant a bounty in land to the organized militia men, mounted men, and rangers, who defended the

ountry during the late war.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the erection of a custom-touse and public store-houses in the city of New Orleans. Mr. HEISTER, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the suppression of gaming in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GILLETT, from the Committee on Commerce, re ported a bill abolishing the distinctions in ports of entry and extending the privileges of drawback. Mr. WM. B. SHEPARD, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill to authorize the Corporation of Georgetown to close certain streets in sai

ons, reported a bill for the relief of William Patten, of

Mr. HUNTSMAN, from the Committee on Privat Land Claims, reported a bill to adjust the title to lands ir the State of Louisiana, east of the Mississippi. Read twice, and committed. Also, a bill for the relief of Aaror Mr. SLADE, from the Committee on Public Lands

sported a bill for the relief of Henry Stoken. Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Con erce, reported a bill for the relief of William Pettyplac

Also, from the same committee, a bill to encourage themployment of boys in the vessels of the United States. All of which bills were severally read twice, and con

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Mili tary Affairs, reported a motion to set apart one hour on Friday next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the consideration of a bill for the better protection of the Western frontier, and a bill to authorize the President of the United States to acept the services of volunteers.

The motion being put, a quorum did not vote.

Mr. HAMER moved a call of the House. Lost.

The motion was amended to set apart an hour on Thursday as well as Friday, and the motion, as amended, was

Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, presented a me-norial from Dr. Francis Lieber, asking the aid of Congress in the publication of a work on the general statistics of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Library

Mr. THOMAS called for the Orders of the Day.
The joint resolution from the Senate, fixing the day o

adjournment, was taken up. The question being on the notion to postpone the consideration of the resolution till

the first Tuesday in May,
Mr. THOMAS moved to lay the resolution on the table

in order to reach some other business.

Mr. WHITTLESEY called for the yeas and nays on

The question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 74.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

The bill from the Senate to fix the northern boundary

ine of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan nto the Union, on the terms therein prescribed, was tak-

No motion having been made to commit the bill,
The CHAIR said the question was on ordering the bill

Mr. THOMAS made some remarks in favor of keeping

he bill on the Speaker's table, subject to consideration du-ng the morning hour of each day, instead of commi-

Messrs. MERCER and REED opposed this course, and nsisted upon the commitment of the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

was entitled to the prior consideration of the House.

The CHAIR decided otherwise, and Mr. Vinton appealed from the decision of the Chair, and proceeded to

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the special Order of the Day was here announced.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

tion, and under it the expenditures, each article purchased the price paid, and to whom the same shall have been paid Mr. A. H. SHEPPERD having moved the following amendment to the clause: insert after the word "Depart

ments," where it last occurs, the words "including the contingencies of foreign intercourse and missions abroad."
After some remarks from Messrs. MASON, of Va. CAVE JOHNSON, EVERETT, HARDIN, WILLIAMS, of N. Carolina, BOND, HARPER, HAWES A. H. SHEPPERD, and J. Q. ADAMS,

Mr. WEBSTER said this subject had been debated for some time, and he now moved the previous question.

Mr. STORER said he hoped the gentleman did not mean to cut off the appropriations for the West.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, moved a call of the Heyer, which was carden.

After a few names had been called, Mr. SPANGLER moved to suspend all further proceedings in the call.

The House refused to record the motion for the previous

uestion, by a vote of 57 to 87.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. EVERETT

RENCHER, and McKAY.
Mr. A. H. SHEPPERD, at the suggestion of his col

league, (Mr. McKay,) modified his amendment, by excepting such expenditures of the contingent expenses for foreign intercourse as were settled on certificate by the President of the United States.

The motion of Mr. Shepperd to amend, as modified

was then agreed to.

The question recurring on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in the amendment as amended,

The debate was continued by Messrs. CAVE JOHN-SON, MERCER, EVERETT, WHITTLESEY,
CAMBRELENG, TOUCEY, and BOON.

The question was then taken and determined in the care.

The question was then taken, and determined in the affirmative—yeas 131, nays 57.

Mr. HANNEGAN moved the previous question on he bill

The demand for the previous question was seconded by

a vote of 95 to 64.

The question being whether the main question shall b

ow put, Mr. MERCER called for the yeas and nays; which

were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirms

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 21,

Will be presented Buckston's popular comedy of MARRIED LIFE;

Or, Connubiality in Couples.

To conclude with the most laughable farce upon the stage ar

never acted here, called the ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER;

begs most respectfully to inform the ladies and gentlement Washington and its vicinity that her Benefit is appointed aske place on Friday, the 22d instant, and confidently trusts the intertainments selected for the occasion will be found worth

hat patronage and support it will ever be her pride and study

his last appearance but one this season: Sir Abel Handy, in Speed the Plough; Mawworm, 5th Act of the Hypocrite, will the original sermon. To conclude with the farce of Hide and Seek, or Hole in the Wall; Thomas, Mr. Burton.

Y EDWARD DYER.—Valuable Brick House and Lot, Stable, &c., Household Furniture, Carriage and Horses, &c.—On Flursday, 21st, at 11 o'clock A. M., I shall sell, without reserve, at the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Turner, on Louisiana Avenue, near 6th street, all his Household Furniture, which is in good order, consisting of Sideboard, Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and other Tables, Carpets, Chairs, Sofa, Dining and Tea China, Glass Ware, Waiters, Knives and Forks, Castors, Bureaux, Feather Beds, with household and kitchen articles in general use.

An excellent Carriage and three Horses, of which are a pai of fine bay ponies. Various articles of stable furniture, amongs which is a superior Cutting-box, Saddles, Bridles, &c. At same time will be sold the very valuable Brick House and

Lot, fronting 26 feet on Louisiana Avenue, built in a very superio manner of best materials. The lot runs back to C street, on whic are a stable and carriage house, immediately in rear of Brown'

The Furniture, &c. to be sold for cash. The house and lot on terms that will be made known at the time of sale. 景量 All persons having claims against Mr. Turner are requested to present them to him for payment forthwith, as he is anxious to close his business before his removal to the West. ap 13—cots (Metropo,) ED. DYER, Auct.

PLENDID Sale of Gold Lever Watches and Jewelry at Auction this Evening, consisting of gold lever, Lepine, and silver lever watches, fine gold sets earrings, fine gold heavy diamond, chased, and enamel finger rings, fine gold diamond set, painting, jet, topaz pins, solid gold guard chains, eye glasses, ever points, and dirk knives, on cards, fine perfumery and razors. The whole will be sold without reserve—bargains may be expected.

P. MAURO & SON, ap 19—3t

Auctioneers.

OCTOR BAKER'S ASSUASIVE MIXTURE.

years of much efficacy in old colds and coughs of a chronic and obstinate character. The same prescription has afforded the most signal benefit in cases of nervous irritability and those uneasy sensations sometimes so distressing to the unhappy subjects of dyspepsia. A number of bottles have been prepared under my direction, and consigned to the agency of Mr. Bowen.

— W. BAKER, M. D.

The undersigned has been appointed by the Doctor sagent for selling the above medicine. Price \$1 a bottle. I

THOS. BOWEN,

ap 21—co3t (Mir law) Opposite the Bank of Washington

TOR SALE.—A servant Girl, now in Mr. Neall's (7th street) custody. She is a handsome, intelligent mulatto a good plain cook, waitress, scamstress, and laundress, about 1 or 18 years old. Any person wishing to purchase will please address me immediately through Washington post office, saying the highest price he will give, and he shall be promptly an swered through the same if his offer is accepted.

N. MADDOX,

I have used a prescription in my practice for a number years of much efficacy in old colds and coughs of a chronic a

sehold and kitchen articles in general use

Beds, with household and A first rate Milch Cow.

Mr. Burton has most kindly volunteered his valuable aid of

the House, which was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

was then agreed to.

tive—yeas 164, nays 74.

The House then adjourned.

this motion, and they were ordered.

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.?? THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1836.

We conclude to-day the publication of so much of Mr. Bell's Speech, delivered on the Naval Appropriation Bill, as relates to the state of public affairs generally. It is worthy of the entire attention of every reader. Perhaps we think it so, because it takes views of some questions which more entirely concur with ours than any we have seen, and especially of the French question. We were waiting only until the whole French dispute is ended by the actual receipt of the instalments due under the Treaty, to take a brief review of the history of that affair: a task from which Mr. Bell has in a great degree relieved us, by sketching with a bold hand some of its most extraordinary features. We are obliged to him for what he has done, which we hope will not escape the eye of any of our readers, except such, if there be any, who were determined upon a brush with France, right or wrong.

WIDE AWAKE !- The following paragraph, which we copy from the Baltimore American of yesterday, shows that intelligent citizens of Baltimore have their eyes open to the indications which already appear of the future importance of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as the great high-way of commerce between the Atlantic and the West:

"One of the oldest (and by many experienced citizens regarded as one of the most judicious' plans for benefiting Baltimore by internal works, is that of a canal from this city to the Chesaneake and Ohio Canal, in the valley of the Potomac. This lateral canal was urgently recommended many years ago, when the first ca-' nal up the Potomac was commenced, and has never since been lost sight of, although the prosecution of our great western railroad diverted for a while attention from it. At the present crisis, this project has very naturally been revived, and presents itself now with stronger claims than ever. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, though only partially in operation, is already the channel for a large trade, of which Baltimore, by her proximity, should have a share. Bulky articles will not be transferred from a canal to a railroad, when the former leads even to a less tempting market; and until we get a cross-cut to the Potomac, either at the terminus of the canal in the District of Columbia, or at some point higher up, we shall see the towns of the District take far more than their portion of the trade of the Potomac val-

The New York Daily Advertiser of Monday dverts to the subject embraced by the Deposition Bank Circular, brought to the notice of the Sonate, the day before yesterday, by Mr. Ewing of Ohio, which the New York Editors under stand to be a Treasury circular, whether right fully or not, we shall know when we get the answer to Mr. Ewing's call for information concerning it. If the measure adopted in Ohio is a general order to the West, then (says the Ad vertiser) "will the Brokers, affiliated with this meritorious company, have a glorious harvest in changing this kind of paper for drafts on the Eastern cities, which they can meet by the purchase of United States Bank notes-the only notes which will then have any currency in the Western country."

A dangerous accident happened yesterday to one of our respectable citizens, from a cause which is a reproach to our police, or rather to our laws, for we believe it is only very lately that sufficient legal authority has been given to abate the nuisance. The gentleman referred to, descending the steps from one of the doors of the Post Office, was encountered on the mid-pavement by a full-grown hog, which, running against him, threw him down. His head striking the pavement, or curb-stone, he received injuries on his head and face so serious that it is still doubtful whether the injury may not have been mortal,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BROOKLYN .- At 3 o'clock on Sa turday morning, a fire broke out in the soap factory of David Fay, in Stewart's alley, in the centre of the square formed by York, Washington, Front, and Main streets, Brooklyn, (N. Y.) which was destroyed, with about half its contents. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before the fire was subdued about twenty two-story frame buildings were reduced to ashes, and from forty to fifty families rendered houseless. The buildings were all confined to the square above mentioned, and the occupants were chiefly foreigners of the laboring class. Several of the families had scarcely time to dress, and had narrow escapes with their lives.

March of Speculation.—It is stated in a London paper that the mild government of King Отно, of Greece, has given a strong impulse to the spirit of enterprise in that re-gion—"that building lots in abundance are laying out among the crumbling cornices and broken columns of the Piræus in Athens; and an American gentleman has been surveying the real estate in that quarter with a view to speculation, and has actually invested \$70,000, in company with a Scotch gentleman, in building lots. Arrangements were entered into for a Bank—and a steamboat was to run nonthly to Falmouth, England.'

ing from St. Petersburgh, of the 17th ultimo: day last, during the letes and rejoicings that annually take place here before Lent, a booth in which a play was performing took fire; and, notwithstanding the assistance of the police and the civil and military authorities, the confla gration made such rapid progress that out of 400 spectators who formed the audience, 126 perished."

The Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfort gives the follow-

The steamers Paul Jones and Boston arrived from the Ohio river on Saturday and Sunday last. The former had 320 and the latter 335 passengers, making, in the whole 655 souls, exclusive of those havigating the boats. Th larger portion of them were emigrants seeking an abiding place in the "Far West," and bring with them cheerful countenances and hands inured to toll and hardship.—Rep.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 19th April, by the Rev. Mr. William Hawley, Mr. HENRY T. PAIRO to Miss SARAH F. LAUB, all of this city.

At Albany, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Lieut. RUFUS KING, of the United States Engineer Corps, to ELLEN E. ELLIOTT, daughter of ROBERT ELLIOTT, Esq. of the above place.

On the 24th of March, Mrs. HESTER F. RIDGELY wife of Dr. John Ridgely, and daughter of the late Judge Henry Ridgely, of Anne Arundel county, Md.; a lady whose genuine piety and sweetness of dispo her to a large circle of friends, as well as to her bereaved any thing more of interest from the passengers in the Dolphin. LATEST FROM SPAIN.

FROM FLORIDA.

Latest from Picolata and Fort Drane .- The

Dolphin steamer, which arrived here on Satur-

day morning last, the 9th instant, brought the

latest news from these places. There was no-

thing positively known from the army under

Scott and Clinch, since they marched for Wyth-

lacoochee. Two of the Macon volunteers re-

turned to Fort Drane the day after the main

body had left that place. They reported that

the rear guard was attacked by a large body of

Indians, while they were endeavoring to bring

up a cart that had broken down, laden with pro-

visions. They said that the army was at the

time three or four miles in advance. They con-

sidered there was no time to be lost, and taking

a horse from a light wagon, both of them got

on his back, and galloped back to Fort Drane.

While they were making the best of their way

from the spot, they saw one of the United States

soldiers dead. The Indians had dispersed.

There was not much attention paid to this at

Fort Drane; and the men left that place next

day to follow the army. Their statement is, however, very probably true. There was no force left at Fort Drane, excepting the sick and

wounded. What makes the Macon volunteers'

representations appear like the truth, is the fact,

that a number of Indians were seen to enter

the field near the Fort, the same day, and carry

off all the horses that were grazing in it. This

they did in the face of the small garrison of sick

and wounded. We were not able to obtain

DARIEN, APRIL 12.

By the brig Caroline, a file of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 12th of March, inclusive, has been received at New York.

The intelligence from Spain is not important. No event of importance had taken place at the seat of war; there had been marchings and countermarchings, some changes of position, and a few skirmishes, in which both sides, as usual, claimed the victory. The Carlists had made themselves masters of another small fortress called La Plencia.

The elections were not yet completed; it was confidently expected that they would terminate greatly in favor of the ministry.

From the following paragraph, which appears in the Chronicle of the 7th, it appears that the war is still carried on in Catalonia with more than savage ferocity:

"In order to avenge the death of his old mother, executed in Tortosa, pursuant to General Nugueras's orders con-firmed by General Mina, the Carlist leader Cabrera directd whatever prisoners should be taken by his followers to be shot; and the wife of Colonel Fontileras, military commander of Chelva, and three more ladies who were in his hands, to be shot, and the number to be completed to thirty; and further announced, that for every Carlist that should henceforward be put to death, twenty realatives of those by whom such acts should continue to be committed would be treated in the same manner.<sup>19</sup>

It is mentioned, to the honor of the Governor of Tortosa, that when he received the order of General Nugueras, to shoot the old woman, he recused to obey, and only yielded at last to the positive and reiterated injunction of the Captain General, Mina himself.

As might be expected, this ferocious plan of warfare had no effect in restraining the Carlist guerillas; as in the case of Cabrera, it did but excite them to greater horrors in

The British Legion is said to be suffering dreadfully from sickness, and indeed the accounts represent the corps as on the point of annihilation. But so little dependence is to be placed on these statements that we hardly think it worth while to notice them. It is probable that the system of exaggeration and downright falsehood was never carried to so great an extent as in this Spanish civil war. Both sides are bad enough; but as for the Carlists, there is no believing a word they publish.

NEW YORK APRIL 18 HARD TIMES.—On Saturday, five hundred dollars was given for the loan of thirty thousand for one day, and this too when forty millions of the People's money are locked up for political objects by the Government. When ruin reaches them, their vengeance will be felt.—Star.

TO THE EDITORS.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 19, 1836. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have noticed in your paper an account of a machine lately invented for planting corn, and which it is hoped may be so modified as to adapt it to the planting of cotton. The description which you give of this machine, and information derived from other sources, of one exhibited some weeks since at the Capitol, (probably the same,) induce me to believe that it is very similar to one invented and patented by me in 1826. It was originally applied to planting cotton, but afterward adapted to corn, and also drilling rice, wheat, and other small grain. Still further improvements enabled it to cultivate as well as plant the crop, when it received the name of "The Cotton and Corn Planter and Cultivater." You will find a full description of this machine in the "American Farmer," and also in letters from Chs. E. Rowand, Esq. Secretary of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, John R. Mathews, Esq. of Edisto, and other distinguished gentlemen, all speaking in high terms of its performance. Dr. Muse, of Cambridge, (Md.) has also one in operation, on whose farm cription which you give of this machi of Cambridge, (Md.) has also one in operation, on whose farm I saw twenty acres of cotton and as many of corn, planted by the machine, in a style that excited the admiration of the whole

the machine, in a style that excited the admiration of the whole neighborhood. It has also been exhibited in Philadelphia before a committee of "The Scott Fund," who unanimously awarded to me their premium and medal.

The operation of the machine is as follows: The land being flushed, and, if very rough, reduced by the harrow, the first step is to throw up the ridges, or lists, on which the crop is to be planted, and which is usually made by three furrows of the plough, but by the machine is performed at a single draught, and with far greater precision. Here then is a saving of one-third.

third.

Then comes the planting. The cultivators being removed, the hopper and other planting parts attached, the machine is drawn along the ridge by one horse, when the trench is opened, the seed dropped at regular distances, covered at a uniform depth, and rolled, all at one operation; the quantity of seed and distance may be regulated at pleasure. The rolling is not the least important part, for by it the clods are levelled, the earth pressed to the seed, and the moisture retained. In proof of it, the crop, when it breaks ground appears simultaneously in every part of the it breaks ground, appears simultaneously in every part of the field. I have never known an instance where any re-planting was necessary. Mr. Mathews says the same, while that plant-ed by hand required to be renewed three times.

ed by hand required to be renewed three times.

As soon as the plants appear, the hoeing begins, which is also done by the machine; the hopper, trencher, &c. being removed, and the cultivators applied, reverse from their former position. They work within three inches of the plant, on each side, crack the crust quite across the ridge, thus liberating the plants after a baking rain, and skim off the surface, throwing the earth into the water-furrows,

When the plants are about four inches high another working

When the plants are about our menes high another working is necessary; the cultivators being again reversed, they throw the earth to the plants, which may be termed hilling, and thus alternately horing and hilling, until the crop is 12 or 18 inches high, when it may be left to the plough. I believe that hoes may be dispensed with altogether, except perhaps once in the early stages of the crop, when they may be necessary to clean between the hills, where the cultivators do not reach. The ploughs, of course, perform the work between the rows. In, each operation the machine will complete from eight to ten acres per day, according to the distance between the rows. Every farmer can calculate the amount of labor saved.

The machines are made, with or without the cultivators, by Sinclair & Moore, of this city.

I am, &c., FRANCIS H. SMITH.

FRANCIS H. SMITH. I am, &c.

SHIP NEWS-PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED, APRIL 19.

Brig Beaver, Ward, Eastport; plaster for Georgetown. Schr. Elizabeth Caroline, Baltimore; potatoes to Lambert & Several large bay and river craft, with lumber, wood, corn,

Schr. Rambler, Colley, Newburyport,

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

The eighth session of the Maryland Annua Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which was held in this city, closed on Thursday evening last. Between thirty and forty ministers and preachers were in attendance, with nearly a full representation of the laity. The number of members reported is near 4,000; of children in Sabbath schools, between 700 and 800. Several young men were ordained, and others admitted into the itinerancy. The following is a list of the appointments for the ensuing year:

Baltimore—Thos. H. Stockton, Asa Shinn. East Baltimore—Dr. Thos. Dunn. Alexandria—William Collier.

Georgetown—Josiah Varden.
Washington—Levi R. Reese.
East Washington—Thos. G. Clayton.
Anne Arundel Circuit—Eli Henkle, Andrew Λ. Lips

Pipe Creek Circuit-Dr. J. S. Reese, J. W. Porter Pipe Creek Circuit—Or. J. S. Keese, J. W. Porter.
Baltimore Circuit—G. D. Hamilton, Jas. K. Nichols.
Deer Creek Circuit—Dan'l E. Reese.
Shippensburg Circuit—Joshua W. Rutledge.
Trough Creek Circuit—James Crouse.
Williamsport Circuit—Rob. Wilson, Hugh Doyle.
Snowhill Circuit—R. T. Boyd, Augustus Grove.
Kent Circuit—S. L. Rawleigh, Wm. Tipton.
Queen Anne and Talbot Circuit—Wm. Kesley, Wm.

McGwiggan.
Caroline Circuit—Nicholas Dorsey.
Dorchester and Sussex Circuit—J. W. Everest, John

Prince William Circuit—Bignell Appleby. Newmarket Circuit—William Sexsmith. Isaac Webster was elected President of the Conference; Dr. Francis Waters was elected Conference Missionary and College Agent; Augustus Webster was appointed Agent for the Book Committee; Dr. Daniel Davies respited for three months.

The following resolution was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be tender ed to our brethren and friends in Washington for their attention and kindness in the entertainment of the members It is to be hoped that the ensuing year will be

one of increased prosperity to this young and promising branch of the Church of Christ. The Philadelphia Gazette of the 14th contains

the annexed humorous notice of the eccentricities of the season. We had at the same time, here, a fall of something between snow and hail, and at New York the snow fell several inches

THE WEATHER.—" First it blew, then it snew, then it thew, and then it friz horrid." A pretty accurate description of the 13th of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six Such weather never before in our memory was found in the month of April. The shad in the river when they woke up this morning, and found it snowing, called a meeting, and, after having passed appropriate resolutions, turned tail and left the river. We regret to say that the shad market is very high, and that all the holders of stock ask a great advance above par. The frogs, which have been shoving away the snow and ice in the ponds, have struck, croaking most dolefully "that the necessaries of life—ditch-water and spatter-docks, are very high," and that "spring time of year is not coming, coming." We have gone back to the everlasting elastics—umbrella, cloak, and fur cap; bought a ton of coal, and turned in for a second edition of

Expedition to the South Seas .- We have received the able report of Mr. Southard, on the subject of an exploring expedition to the Pacific and South Seas. It recommends the passage of a bill authorizing the President to prepare and send out, for the purposes of the expedition, a sloop of war, and such smaller vessels as may be necessary to render the expedition efficient and

We have more than once called the attention of the Public and of Congress to this important subject, and we have been the zealous advocates for the fitting out of an expedition of this character. Nearly two hundred thousand tons of our shipping are employed in the whale fisheries, requiring nearly twelve thousand seamen. and not less than sixty or seventy millions of property are involved in this trade. The whale shery is the best nursery for our seamen. The commerce is exposed to imminent hazard and

South Seas are pointed out as the proper theatre for exertion.

"They are (says the committee) less known than other portions of the great deep; they are filled with more difficulties and dangers; greater and more splendid and profitable results may be anticipated there than elsewhere; and the theatre is peculiarly our own, from position and the course of human events. Christian and civilized Europe, in the spirit of discovery and enterprise, gave our contine to the world; we may repay them, in part, by a more accurate knowledge of the still unexplored regions of the southern hemisphere.'

We trust that the bill recommended by the committee may become a law, for one cannot perceive a single objection to its passage. We owe it to the protection of a portion of our commerce. to the safety and the lives of hundreds of our gallant seamen, to the extension and development of our commercial resources, and to the cause of science-a cause towards which we have contributed little or nothing, by any act carried into effect under the sanction of Congress. The expense is -in these days of an overflowing Treasurynot worthy of consideration. The subject is a national one, and we believe that all parties will unite in endeavoring to carry it into effect.

[N. York Times

A warning to Drunkards!-At the last term of the Su perior Court of Talbot county a man by the name of John Howard was tried and convicted for the murder of his own brother. The accused was an inmate of his brother's family, a good mechanic, and, when sober, an industrious and peaceable man. No cause for the desperate deed could be shown, no previous malice could be proven. He seemed to have drowned his reason in the bowl, and to have been hurried onward by intoxication, and the multitude of mis fortunes that follow in its train, to the commission of an act which has few parallels in the history of crime, and for which he must now render up his life.

What an impressive lesson does his fate afford to the thoughtless victim of intemperance !- Columbus Inquirer

Dr. Blundell, the superintendent of the great British mining companies in North Carolina, in which more than a million of pounds sterling has been invested, is now in the city preparing for the press a work on the metallurgy of that State.—N. Y. Star. MILLEDGEVILLE, APRIL 12.

We hear it rumored that the Creek Indians are exhibiting indications of a turbulent and hos tile spirit. Ten or fifteen families, it is said, have already fled to Columbus for safety, leaving their homes. The Indians attacked the plantation of one man, shot down his cattle before his face, broke upon his corn crib, cut the cotton bagging from his cotton bales, and drove off with them six negroes. Such is the story that has reached here. We hope it is exaggerated. If, contrary to our expectation, the reports are true, the Chiefs of the Nation should be instantly seized and held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. The Creek Indians can bring into the field 10,000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong.—Journal.

CIRCUIT COURT, WASHINGTON. TRIAL OF REUBEN CRANDALL.—Friday, April 15.—This morning the case of the United States vs. Reuben Crandall, of circulating incendiary publications, was com Some time was spent in impannelling a jury Many persons who were called upon to serve, were excu or set aside, by the Court, on the ground of their having expressed a decided opinion on the guilt or innocence of the risoner. The indictment, which is voluminous, contain ng numerous counts, was read. Messrs. King and Ro binson gave testimony, but the greater part of the day was consumed in argument, by the District Attorney, and Messrs. Coxe and Bradley, the traverser's counsel, upon various points of law, relating chiefly to the admissibility of evidence. From present appearances the case promises to

be a protracted one.

Saturday, April 16.—Upon the opening of the Court this morning, the District Attorney produced a paper, stating what he expected to prove, and the nature of the testimony upon which he meant to rely for the conviction of the prisoner. This programme gave rise to an elaborate debate between the learned counsel on both sides. At the emmencement of the trial, the Court-house was consider ably filled with anxious spectators and listeners, but they, probably not relishing the dry arguments on certain law points which have unexpectedly arisen, soon for the most part disappeared. The prisoner is a young man of respect able appearance, and is well dressed in a suit of black. He looks quite pale, which is probably owing to a long confinement of eight months in our close and noisome prison. He ppears to listen to the discussion with patience, and to be ay no particular anxiety of countenance, gesture, or man There is no appearance of fear as to the result of the trial. We observed amongst the spectators present, members of Congress, and several gentlemen who do not usually attend the Court-house. There are three reporters engaged in taking down evidence, &c. We shall endeavor to report the trial more fully hereafter.—Metropolitan.

Among the prominent men in England of the present Among the prominent men in England of the present day, in science, literature, and politics, none is more indebted solely to his own talents and exertion for elevation than Mr. Faraday, the chemist. Frazer's Magazine gives a spirited portrait of him, with a biographical sketch. The son of a poor blacksmith, between the years of nine and twenty-one he was apprenticed to an obscure book-binder in London. Here he was accidentally seen by a gentleman, "studying a book he ought to have been binding." It was on Electricity. The visiter, entering into conversation with him, was astonished to find in him a self-taught chemist of no common acquirement. He presented him chemist of no common acquirement. He presented him with a set of tickets for Sir Humphrey Davy's lectures. Davy too perceived his merits, and appointed him assistant in his laboratory, and afterwards his secretary. He is now, at the age of forty-two, what Davy was when he first saw DAVY .- Baltimore American.

A REVOLUTION IN THE FASHION.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.
A revolution—destined to sweep over the world, or, at least, over the best quarters of it, Europe and America—has begun. In the focus of the revolutionary spirit of the age, Paris is its origin; and its impulse has been received from the most influential class of that capital—those wh ve, and those who execute laws in the world of fashio he ladies of haut ton and the milliners. Nearly over is the eign of big sleeves and bustles. Their downfall has bee creed, and those whom they confined so barbarously a about to shake off their tyrannous "circumscription," a emerge again into liberty of movement, and re-assume th natural, beautiful proportions. An English wag rejoices at this transformation, and quotes as descriptive of a "tog-ged out young lady of the last half a dozen years" the fol-

" Pars minima est ipsa puella sui," which he thus translates:

"I say, Tom, that girl's an out-and-outer."
"Is she?" quoth Tom. "I rather doubt her:
"I fear herself's the smallest part about her."

The Legion of Honor.—The entire number of the men bers of the Legion of Honor was, on the 1st of October last, 50,195. On the 1st of January, 1831, it was 42,894, being an increase of 7,209 under Louis Philippe

LARGE AND VALUABLE CARGO.—The ship Fortitude, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, William Lambert, master, which arrived at Boston in 104 days from Calcutta, has brought 1,400 tons weight and measurement in goods and 60 tons in dunage and provisions; being the largest care ever brought to that port, and valued at about \$400,000.

commerce is exposed to imminent hazard and peril. The seas through which it extends have hundreds of islands, shoals, and reefs, unmarked upon any charts, and unknown to common navigators. Many of these islands are unexplored; their products, resources, and commercial capabilities unknown. They are inhabited by savages, whom it is the duty of Government to conciliate. The loss of property and of lives among these islands has been immense.

The committee observe that every other nation which possesses a commercial or military marine, have made some contributions to the cause of discovery, which have benefited the rest of mankind. We have yet contributed the set of mankind. We have yet contributed the set of mankind. We have yet contributed the set of the set of solid and is a great bargain by making to that port, and valued at about propose.

Vindication in Europe. The readers of this paper have already been informed that O'Connell has again been aspersing the American character on the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an agers with the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to the subject of slavery; and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to the subject of slavery and the fact of these renewed calumnies enables us to an applied to sell at private sale a Farm containing adduced a large number of facts, which, we trust, will open the eyes of the British public to the great injustice they have done us upon this subject for two or three years past Among other things, he reminds the English that slavery ed upon the American colonies by them, and lisregard of the strong and repeated remonstrances of th Americans. The writer also shows that the first move ents against the slave trade, and the first enactment gainst it, were made in the United States twenty years fore the subject was agitated in the British Parlia by Wilberforce, Clarkson, and their compeers in this great measure of humanity. And he has further proved that, notwithstanding the abolition of slavery in the British West India possessions, of which so much vaunting has been heard, the United States have actually accomplished much more in the cause of negro emancipation than has been done by Great Britain. Such a publication will do good in Europe. Several American gentlemen abroad have contributed towards its circulation in England, and we understan t is to be translated into French and German, and publish ed in both languages. It will probably be republished in this city, by Leavitt, Lord & Co. within a few days.—*New* 

> TWO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S County.—Fellow-citizens: I offer myself as a Cadidate for the next Sheriffalty, and most respectfully solicit your suffrages for that office.
>
> W. H. S. TAYLOR. Upper Marlboro', Feb. 8.

> WALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO RENT.or Rent, all that valuable Tavern and Livery Stable the late George Holtzman, in Beall street, in Geo own, D. C. This property is so well known as having the bes un of custom in the town for many years, that a description of t is not considered necessary. The business has been conducted ince 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,

> Now occupying the establish ap 20—1awdee Tow declaying the Estatushing and Elements 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.

HEREAS some ill-disposed persons are in the habit of throwing down my fences, and riding to and fre through my plantation, and also hunting thereon, without my permission, to my injury: I take this method to warn all persons whomsoever not to trespass on my enclosure hereafter by pulling down my fence, or riding across or hunting thereon, with either dog or gun, as I am determined to prosecute all persons so offending to the utmost rigor of the law.

ap 20—3t

JOHN C. PRATHER.

FROM TEXAS.

The editors of the Journal of Commerce have een favored with the following letter from an officer in the Texian army, dated

FORT DEPIANCE, GOLIAD, TEXAS, March 9, 1836.

A brief retrospect of our hitherto bloodless campaign wile erhaps be interesting to you. I write in great haste, and any possibly omit events necessary to elucidate our constitution of the compass of a sin Indeed, it is impossible, within the compass of a si e letter, to give you any idea of the manner in which o ttle army has been influenced by the politics of the cour ry; though most of them are strangers to it, and con ferent parties; for Texas is not, as you would probate suppose, united in the great struggle before her. Party it has taken a form here even more malignant than in he United States; and to such an extent has domest avilling been carried, that the council have deposed, in eached, and arrested the Governor, while he, by an official fiat, has dissolved the council; and thus we see the

horities, ruling in the same country.

But to return: On the 24th of January, 1836, the Geo gia battalion of volunteers, in which I held a responsible office, sailed from the Brazos, under the command of Co. J. W. Fannin, Jr. The object of this expedition was take the city of Metamoras, to revolutionize the State of Tamaulipas, to form a nucleus or point of rendezvous fo volunteers from the United States; to harass the enemy at home; to relieve ourselves from the burden of the waby carrying it out of the country, and to give employmen

by carrying it out of the country, and to give employment to the volunteers who had lately arrived.

On the fourth day we arrived at Capano, at the head of Aransassos bay, where we debarked, and landed our stores munitions, and artillery. After a day's march, we pitched our tents at the Mission of Refugio, in Mr. Powers' grant and remained a few days in order to make cartridges and prepare our artillery, which was defective, for service. In the mean time, a scout who had been sent ahead, returned with information that Santa Ana had already commenced. with information that Santa Ana had already commenced the concentration of his army on our frontiers. They were rendezvousing at Metamoras, Monclova, Saltillo, Monterey, and Loreda, to the number of from 6,000 to 10,000 men, and designed attacking Bexar and Goliad simultaneously, with the distribution of the same and are the same than the same and saltilly as the same and same than the same with two divisions of his army, and marching the third be-tween those points to San Felipe, where he intended forti-fying. We immediately apprized Government of these facts, and fell back to Goliad with our small force of 450 men, and commenced repairing the fort. Bexar was garrisoned by 150 to 200 men; and with this handful of 600 or 700 volunteers, we are left by the generous Texians, to roll back the tide of invasion from their soil.

On the 23d ult. the Mexicans' advance reached Bexar and attacked it the subsequent morning, with 1800 men The gallant little garrison retired to the Alamo, a fortress in the suburbs, resolved to hold out to the last. The Mexians made several assaults, and were repulsed with loss in every instance. On the receipt of the intelligence in Go-liad, we promptly marched, with 320 men, and four pieces of artillery, to their aid. In marching a few miles, our men became wearied, and we were compelled to halt or leave our baggage and artillery. While consulting on what course to pursue, we received news of the successive defeats of the parties of Cols. Johnson and Grant, in Ta-maulipas, and of the approach of the lower division of Santa Ana's army on our position at Goliad. A council of war was held in the bushes, and it was determined to return to the post we had vacated in the morning, as its abandonment would leave the road open to the settlements and completely uncover our depot of provisions, the only one now in Texas, and consequently the main stay of th

The Mexicans, to the number of 700, are now in San Patricio, about 60 miles in front of our position, and another party of 200 have been discovered within 18 miles of us

party of 200 have been discovered within 18 miles of us, between us and Gonzales. Every thing indicates that an attack will be speedily made upon us. Their scouts, well mounted, frequently push up to our walls, and, from the want of horses, we are unable to punish them.

We have again heard from Bexar. Santa Ana has arrived there himself with 3,000 men, making his whole force 4,800 men. He has erected a battery within 400 yards of the Alamo, and every shot goes through it, as the walls are weak. It is feared that Bexar will be taken, and that the devoted courage of its brave defenders will be of no avail. devoted courage of its brave defenders will be of no avail We have had no bread for several days. I am nearly naked, without shoes, and without money; we suffer much and as soon as Bexar falls, we will be surrounded by 6,000 infuriated Mexicans. But we are resolved to die under the walls rather than surrender.

R. POWEL'S entire stock of high bred Dur-ham short horned Cattle, imported or bred by him, will be sold on Saturday, 23d April next, at 9 o'clock, at Powel-ton, opposite Philadelphia. Authenticated pedigrees will be exhibited at the time of sale, most of the animals having been derived from selections made by Mr. Powel in England in 1830. WM. HIGHES WM. HUGHES

mar 23-wscpt&2awtsdp

DUBLIC SALE .-- By virtue of an order of the Orphan Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber, as administrative of the late Henry Waring, will sell at public sale, on Thursday, the 21st day of April, 1836, at Mount Pleasant, the late residence of the deceased, all the personal estate of the said deceased, with the exception of the negroes, consisting of a great variety of household and kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c., Plantation and Farming Utensils, and a variety of other property belonging to the deceased. The terms of said sale are, a credit of six months on all sums over ten dollars, notes with approved security to be given by the purchasers; and for all sums of ten dollars or under, the eash will be required.

Surviving Administratity of Henry Waring.

N. B. Any person wishing to buy a large tract of land, the tre 300 or 400 acres joining the subscriber for sale.

H. W. mar 19—2aw3w

DOLIARS REWARD will be given for the apprehension of my servant BASIL DUPPIN, n matter where taken, if brought home, or secured in jail in Baltimore or Washington City, so that I get him again. Basil is bright mulatte, rather likely, about 30 years of age, (though happears older,) 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, thin visage, gentee appears older,) 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, thin visage, genteel appearance, rather pleasant when spoken to, wears short whiskers, and is nearly bald, very little hair on his forehead. I purchased him of Mr. John A. Waters some years since, and he was raised by Mrs. Elizabeth Alleyn, near Pig Point, in Anne Arundel county. His wife belongs to Wm. D. Bowie, Esq., of this county. The only marks recollected are several scars across his breast, and he seems to suffer in walking, from corns on his feet or toes. Basil was my ostler and gardener, and was tenderly treated by me. As he left home precipitately on the 1st of June last, and left part of his clothing behind, I am unable to give a description of what he took with him, but no doubt he has since provided others.

HORATIO C. SCOTT, mar 5—3taw6w

CHLORIDE CHEMICAL SOAP.—This Soap po sesses virtues and properties found in no other. It is annufactured by a French-chemist. By washing the face an ands with this Soap every morning, it will make the skin a mooth and as soft as silk. It removes tan, pimples, and blem

smooth and as solt as silk. It removes tan, pimples, and blemishes; and those who have used it for shaving give it the preference to all other kinds.

It being made of Chloride of Soda makes it a very disinfecting article. If those who are afflicted with offensive breath would first wet a soft tooth brush, and then pass it over this Soapland rub the teeth and gums therewith every morning, it will care the sourcy in the gums, and prevent the teeth from rotting and aching, preserve the enamel, and cure the offensive breath cure the scurvy in the gums, and prevent the teeth from rotting and aching, preserve the enamel, and cure the offensive breath. It is a very superior article for washing and cleansing sores and wounds, and preparing the flesh to heal. Mothers should not be without this Soap; by washing children therewith, it prevents sore ears and many cutaneous disorders. It is believed that should the body be well washed all over with this Soap once a week, it would prevent many diseases to which the human frame is subjected.

Ruffles and handkerchiefs, which have long lain by and become reflow, by being washed with this Soap will become snow

ome yellow, by being washed with this Soap will become snow thite. Price 25 cents a cake. The above may be had, either wholesale or retail, of the sub

scriber. A liberal discount made to those purchasing to sell again. G. S. FARQUHAR, feb 23—3awd&ctf Corner between Brown's and Gadsby's. TAGNUM BONUM PENS.—Gillott's Magnum Bo-

num Commercial Pen, the most perfect article of the kind yet produced, being an improvement upon the Ne Plus Ultra; a few gross this day received by KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, In the Athenaum, Pennsylvania Avenue.

LEGISLATION AGAINST MOB LAW.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE. The Legislature of Maryland has done its du ty, and shown its sense of honor and justice, by passing a law to indemnify the sufferers who lost their property through the reckless fury of a mobduring the memorable Baltimore riots. We ex-

pected the passage of such a bill; for it is obvious to every mind, that those who lose their possessions contrary to law are entitled, by law, to reparation. Vain, indeed, would be the ægis which legal codes are said to afford for the protection of persons and estates, if violence can be done to either with impunity. As the country, for some two or three years past, has been in various quarters agitated by riots, whereby much property and many lives have been destroyed, we conceive it to be the duty of every State Legislature to pass enactments that shall fully recompense every sufferer by these outrages. Two ends would be gained by this. There would be no gratification to the mob in destroying that for which the owners would be indemnified; and the People themselves, from whose pockets the money would ultimately be drawn, would be deeply interested in the preservation of the peace. Let such laws be generally enacted, and our word for it, we shall hear little or nothing of mobs and their achievements.

ACT RELATING TO RIOTS .- The following act of the General Assembly of Maryland has been passed during the present session, and which it will be seen provides for a general indemnification in case of outrages and destruction of property by rioters, under certain circumstances, at the expense of the county, town, or city in which the outrages are permitted:

AN ACT RELATING TO RIOTS.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, if in any county or incorporated town or city of this State, any church, chapel, or convent, any dwelling-house, any house used or designated by any person, or any body, politic or corporate, as a place for the transaction of business or deposite of property, any ship, ship-yard, or lumber-yard, any barn, stable, or other out-house, or any articles of personal property, shall be injured or destroyed, or if any property therein or thereon shall be taken away, injured, or destroyed, by any rioters or tumultuous assemblage of people, the full amount of the damage so done shall be recoverable by the sufferer or sufferers. by suit at law against the county. church, chapel, or convent, any dwelling-house, any hous the sufferer or sufferers, by suit at law against the county, town, or city within whose jurisdiction such riot or tumult occurred: *Provided*, *however*, That no such liability shall be incurred by such county, incorporated town, or city, unless the authorities thereof shall have had good reason to believe that such riot or tumultuous assemblage was abou to take place, or, having taken place, should have had notice of the same in time to prevent the said injury or destruction either by their own police, or with the aid of the citizens of such county, town, or city, it being the intention of this act that no such liability shall be devolved on such county town, or city, unless the authorities thereof, having notice have also the ability of themselves, or with their own citizens, to prevent such injury: Provided further, That in no case shall indemnity be received, where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the civil authorities and citizens of said county, town, or city, when called on by the civil authori ties thereof, have used all reasonable diligence, and all the powers entrusted to them, for the prevention or suppression

of such riotous or unlawful assemblages.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That, in any suit instituted under this act, the plaintiff or plaintiffs may declare generally, and give the special matter in evidence.

EW LATIN GRAMMAR.—WM. MARSHALL & Co., corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia have just published a new edition of Adam's Latin Grammar, by Professor C. D. Cleveland. In this edition, which contains near ly one hundred pages of matter not found in any other, the following are some of the principal additions and improvements:

1. Old lists of irregular, defective, and redundant Nouns entered the contained of the principal additions and improvements.

1. Old lists of irregular, defective, and redundant Nouns enlarged, and many new ones added; remarks on gender and on the force of the different cases; on an alphabetical list of nouns of the third declension that are irregular in the formation of the ablative 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 suprine, which is rarely found, 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 respect peculiar. The classical citations are about three thousand.

and.
3. The prepositions are treated of fully, both as used separately and in composition. The original import of each is given, and their secondary traced to their primary meaning.
4. In the Syntax, Dr. Adam's rules and observations are all preserved in their order, and about SEVENTY new paragraphs nearly 20 pages) are added. To facilitate reference, every pa-

agraph is numbered.
5. The Prosody has been much enlarged, and the Horatia metres fully elucidated.

Professors and Schoolmasters are invited to examine this edition, as it is believed they will find it far superior to any other edition of the same work. Copies of the Grammar will be furnished gratuitously to teachers who may desire to inspect it.

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 moral character. An elderly gentleman would be preferred.

JOHN B. MULLIKIN,

Queen Anne Post Office, Prince George's co. Maryland.

609 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 of

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

DANIEL, a blackish man, about 6 feet high, well made, with

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 seeken to

about the same color, and the year 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 the manage with the manage. REMARKS.

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 26th 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. SARAH S. GIBSON, Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, deceased. Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, decease

May information of the above Negroes, will be addresse o me at Farroswville, Fauquier county, Va.

The DRUGGISTS.—A Retail Drug Store in Bal-timore for sale.—The subscriber, wishing to make ar-rangements for going to the West, offers for sale the Stock, fix-tures, and implements of every kind, attached to his Drug Store, which is centrally situated, and in one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The Stock is of good quality, and com-prehends a great variety of Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perprehends a great variety of Medicines, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, and Patent Medicines, and is particularly adapted to the Prescription business. All of the fixtures of the Store are new, and were put up with due regard to durability, strength, and beauty, and will stand in need of no repairs or alterations for a considerable length of time.

Alease on the Store for a few years can be had by the parchaser, if preferred. Address X. Y., Baltimore, through the Post Office, with real name and address.

mar 19—co8t

mar 19-cp8t

COMMERCIAL.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, APRIL 16. EXCHANGE, FOREIGN.—Yesterday being the packet y for England, prices were fully established. Large sales are made for paper, on time, but for money the pressure is too cent for extensive operations. The scarcity of money is seen that exchange fell  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Sales at  $105\frac{3}{4}$  to 106 movy, and 106 to 109 per cent. on time. As the French packe

EXCHANGE, DOMESTIC.—There is a woful difference in EXCHANGE, BOMESTIC.—There is a woful difference in all our donestic exchanges between the present period and a year ago. The differences are two or three hundred per cent, and even at this increase it is very difficult to negotiate at all. The banks take but little, and brokers are unwilling even to give their own paper for drafts. It is stated that in Philadelphia bills and drafts are negotiated with much less facility.

MONEY.—The pressure has come upon us very suddenly—with no export demand for specie, Exchange on England comparatively low. Produce high. The agriculturist, manufacturer, and even 'aborer, are receiving a liberal sum for their industry; and the country flourishing from one end to the other, and still there has suddenly and unexpectedly become a great scarcity of money. So, great is it that good notes are sold at 14

and still there has suddenly and unexpectedly become a great scarcity of money. So great is it that good notes are sold at 1½ beer cent, a month in the market; and among brokers the distress has been very great. Stocks of all descriptions have fallen nuch. The cause of this pressure is variously accounted forway some to the general extension of the merchants—by others to the winding up of the U. S. Bank—but more generally to the great accumulation of the revenue of the United States lying did in the banks. STOCKS.-Down, down, down, has been the general orde

of the week. All stocks have fallen off, fancies particularly Most stocks on the list are five to ten per cent. lower than the were a month ago. The facilities for borrowing on stock are cooff, and this has caused large amounts to be thrown into marke

#### CANAL TRADE.

Trade on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to and from Williamsport, from April 9th to 15th, in-ARRIVALS, 5 BOATS, 10 RAFTS, 2 GONDOLAS.

tons, 19½ Timber, cubic feet, 378 do. 11 Laths, No. 14,000 feet, 200,000 Hoop-poles, do. 5,000 do. 11 Laths, feet, 200,000 Hoop-poles, bushels, 100 DEPARTURES, 10 BOATS, 2 GONDOLAS, 11 RAFTS. barrels, 2,480 Clover seed,
do. 117 Pig iron,
pounds, 1,692 Furniture,
do. 2,000 Sundries, tons, lbs. 3,416 Gun-stocks, bags, 60 Nails, do. 131 Plank, bushels, 24 Timber, cubic do. 42,143 NOTE.—One raft paid upwards of \$100 toll from Dam No. 5 o Shepherdstown.

WE, the subscribers, three of the Commissioners

duly appointed by Montgomery County Court, to divide the lands held and seized by the late Edward Burgess, Sen., deceased, of said County, hereby give public notice that we, or a majority of our number, shall proceed, on or about the 27th day of April next, by virtue of said commission, to divide and lay off the following two pieces of land, to wit, a treat called Henry and Elizabeth and a treet editioning thereto, called Henry and and Elizabeth, and a tract adjoining thereto, called Henry and Elizabeth enlarged; all lying in said County, and a part of said land is in the occupancy of Elisha Etcheson, and a part in the occupancy of Jeremiah Watkins. All persons who are in any way interested in said lands are hereby notified and desired to attend to this public notice. Given under our hands and seals this 30th day of January, 1836.

H. C. GAITHER, THOMAS GRIFFITH, REMUS RIGGS.

ER.—This machine for purifying and dressing new or old Feather Beds, is now in operation in this city, on 7th street, opposite the Patriotic Bank, and produces the following effects: opposite the Patriotic Bank, and produces the following effects:
It cleanses new feathers from all impurities and offensive
odors; it dries the feathers; it kills moths and other insects
it does not injure them as "baking," or "kiln-drying;" it takes
out the dirt; it takes out disagreeable smell usually in new fea
thers; it renders them more light, elastic, and buoyant; it takes
dess feathers for a bed; it makes them sweet and clean; it brings
them into lively action; it takes out the oily and unhealthy mater; it saves many from disease and (perhaps) death! in short

is economy.

On old feathers it has the same effect as above; besides, makes them nearly as good as new; old feather beds that hav become matted and almost useless, are rendered light and elasti-and much increased in bulk, oftentimes four beds making five The expense is very little, compared to the advantages derived and enough feathers are often left sufficient to pay expenses No person is too poor to have their bed dressed; if it does no give perfect satisfaction, nothing will be charged!

The trouble to the housekeeper is little or nothing, as beds will e taken to the shop in the morning and returned at night, by iving a day or two notice. It also gives a fine opportunity to verhaul all the beds, get the ticks washed, or the feathers hanged to new ticks, &c. &c.

Ladics and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call an

ess the operation, where every information will be given with pleasure.

Persons leaving orders at the establishment, or through the Post Office, (addressed "A. Lombard,") will be promptly waited upon. Beds will be called for in any part of the city free of expense.

A. LOMBARD, Superintendent.

(Met & Glo) ap 16—cp3t CASH FOR FUR.—The highest prices will be paid for Muskrat, Otter, Mink, Rabbit, &c., by
S. W. HANDY,
Manufacturer and importer of Beaver and Silk Hats,
between Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels.

An elegant stock of Handy's Russia Hats will be ready or wholesale and retail in a few days. It would be useless to beak of the superiority of those Hats. Those wishing to purhase will call and examine them.

OTSPUR will stand the present season, which will ten minate the 10th of July next, and is now at his stand at the farm of William Holmead, adjoining the Washington Rac Course, and be let to mares at \$40 the season, \$20 the singleap, to be paid when the mare is served, \$75 to insure a mar

leap, to be paid when the mare is served, \$75 to insure a mare to be in foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance money; and \$1 to the groom in every instance.

Mr. William Holmead, the owner of the farm, and a gentleman strictly to be relied on, will have the management of Hotspur, and will board the mares that may be sent to the Horse at 33 cents per day, and the mares will feed with grain. He has a very productive meadow of thirty acres, well watered, under a strong and secure fence, and separate lots to feed mares with colts, together with about 200 acres of high land pasture, all of which are solely appropriated to the mares, and will always be in place to attend to any communications that may be made respecting Hotspur. The groom is an experienced one, and can be depended upon. Every attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility for any that may happen.

prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility for any that may happen.

HOTSPUR now stands conspicuous amongst the most distinguished Stallions of the day, and is too well known to the racing community, where he is known, to require any eulogy from me. I will say, however, that I should not have procured an interest in him, and have encountered the great trouble and expense I have in thus placing Hotspur, if I had not felt assured that, in offering him to the Public, I was offering them a Stallion that had proved that he could get race-horses of the first order out of common mares. He is probably the only Stallion in this country or in England that has proven this thing.

I will mention, among others, Westwood, (that beat Juliana, and a large field of other favorite colts, winning the race at four heats, over the Tree Hill Course, making good time,) Blue Streak, Crump's Colt, Black Hawk, Backslider, Puckett's Sailor Boy, Canteen, the winner of several Jockey Club Purses, Quartermaster, McIver, Peter's Colt, and the noted Mazeppa, generally believed to have been the best race horse in America,

Quartermaster, McIver, Peter's Colt, and the noted Mazeppa, generally believed to have been the best race horse in America, agreeably to his trials.

The greatest number of his colts are out of mares unknown, all of them winners, and fine racers. Mr. Wm. Minge's mare, the dam of I. C. was the first ever put to Hotspur, that had brought a race-horse out of her; he got Mazeppa. Col. Wm. West, who first trained and run Hotspur, says:

"I trained and run Hotspur several races, and if he was not the best race-horse I ever trained, I never trained his superior. He broke down in running a four-mile race against the noted

He broke down in running a four-mile race against the note race mare Flirtilla, when contesting closely for the race; an if he had been sound I believe Hotspur would have beaten her

This was the only race he ever lost."

"I have known, owned, and trained Hotspur, and do most unquestionably believe him to have been the best race-horse ever trained; and am well satisfied, from the number of the rough-bred mares covered by him, he has produced more win ners than any other horse in America, not old Archy excepted the produced more winders than any other horse in America, and old Archy excepted the produced more winders than any other horse in America, and any other horse in America, and

"FEB. 1836.

HOTSPUR'S Pedigree, &c. has been so often advertised, that I lmost deem it unnecessary now to publish it; but as there may e many that might wish to breed from him that have never en it, I will here give it.

Hotspur is a dark chestnut, 5 feet 3 inches high, very strong

HOTSPUR is a dark chestnut, a teets inches nigh, very strong great bone and substance, 14 years old He was got by old Timoleon, his dam was by old Sir Archy, hi grand dam by imported Magic, his g. grand dam by Mark An tony, g. g. grand dam by old Wildair, g. g. g. grandam by Fearnought. He combines in his pedigree, in direct descent as many of the most approved crosses as any stallion in America Gentlemen are invited to see him and judge for themselves If a lot of six mares be sent to Hotspur, a charge for only
WILLIAM L. WHITE.

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, paya-

ments, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, paya nentioned property are informed that those lots which are de-cribed 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: JOEL MANNING.

Treasurer to said Board. Chicago, March 17, 1836.

ap 12-w8w

Treasurer to said Board.
Chicago, March 17, 1836.

ALLE OF TOWN LOTS.—The proprietors will sell at public sale on the premises on the first day of June, a number of lots in the town of Columbia, located on Wheeling island, opposite the city of Wheeling, Virginia. Terms will be reasonable, and made known on the day of sale.

Pew places, if any, hold out stronger inducements to the capitalist, for an investment in real estate, than Wheeling does at the present time. Located on the bank of the Ohio, in the centre of a most fertile and healthy region of vast extent, from whence the river is always navigable below, except when obstructed by the stationary or floating ice, are circumstances which have already rendered it an important commercial point; and the exhaustless abundance of mineral coal of the best quality, which forms the basis of the surrounding country, has rendered it a point of no less importance as a manufacturing site. These natural advantages, taken in connexion with the happy relation it bears, as respects location, to our great Atlantic emporia on the one side, and the great West on the other, are infinitely augmented by divers other advantages of an artificial character. The United States tumpike passes through it from the east, crossing the river at right angles, and continuing on through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to the Mississippi river. The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have also selected Wheeling as one of the termini of their railroad on the Ohio; and another railroad, commencing on the Ohio shore opposite this place, and extending to the Maumee bay, has been chartered by Ohio, the stock of the same from the river to the Ohio canal disposed of, and the company organized. Both these roads will be commenced this summer; the former at several points between Cumberland, in Maryland, and the Ohio river. From the island in the Ohio, opposite to Wheeling, and on which the town of Columbia has been laid out, the erection of a substantial bridge has been commenced over the

Columbia.

Although there has been a very great rise in the value of real estate in Wheeling and its neighborhood during the past year, yet, when the present value is compared with that of real estate in most other large cities in the West, it is evident it has not advanced beyond its minimum value; but that, on the contrary, from the operation of the causes above mentioned, it must continue to advance far beyond the present most liberal estimate of value. In Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, real estate, in the most eligible situations for business, ranges in value from \$300 to \$300 per front foot. When the present situation, advantages and future prospects of Wheeling are compared with those of either of the cities above named, no one can fail to perceive its perfect equality in some, and its superiority in other points.

EBENEZER ZANE. EBENEZER ZANE. ap 12-w4w

Wheeling, April 7, 1836. AND FOR SALE.—The undersigned is authorized to dispose of a tractof 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

Thes. Ap C. Jones, Dr. Mattrom Ball, John Galli, 1889, 1882. 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. the undersigned (postage paid) Fairfax Court-house, Virginia.
feb 23—cpt1June

T. R. LOVE.

\*\*TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree made by
Montgomery County Court, in Chancery, in the cause of
Sabret E. Scott, complainant, against Thomas Hodges, of Walter,

Sairet E. Scott, complamant, against Thomas Hodges, of Walter, defendant, the undersigned trustee will offer at public sale, on Saturday, the 30th day of April, 1836, at 12 o'clock M., at the court-house door in Rockville, for cash, the tracts or parcels of land now in the possession of the said Thomas Hodges, of Walter, containing about two hundred and ten acres of land, particularly described in the mortgage deed of the said Hodges to the said Scott, of record in the Clerk's office of said county, or the said Scott, of record in the Clerk's office of said county, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to pay the mortgage debt mentioned in said deed. These lands lie near the Sugar Loaf mountain, about one and a half mile north of Barnesville, and adjoin the farms of Walter Hodges and Alexander Pearre, and have on Ithem a dwelling-house, barn, tobacco-house, and other buildings necessary for a farm. Upon the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser all the title vested in him by the said decree. Should the terms of sale be not complied with on the day of sale, the property will be resold at the purchaser's risk and expense, upon giving five days' notice thereof.

ROBERT P. DUNLOP, mar 12—w6w

Trustee, Georgetown.

Trustee, Georgetow AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber having determin AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber having determinded to remove to some of the Western States, offers for sale the Farm on which he resides, containing about 400 acres, lying in the county of Fairfax, in the State of Virginia, on the south side of Difficult Run, between the Falls bridge and Middle turnpike road, not more than one mile from either; about two miles from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, twelve from Georgetown, fifteen from Washington, and seventeen from Alexandria.

The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house, with eight rooms, a kitchen, a new hewel log house two stories high with four rooms for servants a large new harm spring house, and

with four rooms for servants, a large new barn, spring house, and other necessary buildings. The farm is well watered with many constant springs of first ate water; the soil was naturally good, and, from experiments nade, clover and grass grow kindly. Plaster acts well.

Also, about 75 acres of Land in the same county, on the State

road leading from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, about twelve miles from the former place, adjoining the land of the heirs of John Fowler, Robert Kerby, and others; is a part of the Barnaby

react.

Persons desirous of purchasing land will do well to call and see me, as I am determined to sell, and a bargain may be had. The terms will be made easy and accommodating.

Should the land not be disposed of before the 18th day of July next, it will then be offered at public auction to the highest bidder, before the front door of Fairfax Court-house, at which time the terms will be made known.

may 22-cplays

ELI OFFUTT.

TARUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Prince George's County Court, as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday, the 23d day of April next, at the door of the court-house in Upper Marlboro', two parcels of land lying and being in Prince George's county, contiguous to each other, and in the neighborhood of Piscataway, called 'China," and "The addition to China," containing three hun-

died and forty acres, more or less.

This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the trustice, bearing interest from the day of sale; and, on the final rati-

purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the trustice, bearing interest from the day of sale; and, on the final ratification of the sale by the Court, and payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the subscriber is authorized to convey he property to the purchaser in fee simple.

JNO. B. BROOKE, Trustee,

mar 12—w6w

JNO. B. BROOKE, Trustee,

Upper Marlboro'.

AN 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; whe upper that on his upper lip. His clothing is a brown colored cloth co.d.
cassinet pantaloons of the same color, with stripes, dark waistcoat, 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 Virginia or the District, or \$100 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.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfax county,

Livinginia, 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 employ
ment 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

\$200 if taken elsewhere.

an 12—2awtf GEO. H. TERRETT.