Pational Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1836.

GALES & SEATON, THRICE A WEEK—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
Price for a year, six dollars
For six months, four dollars
Payable in advance.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1836.

We have very recently published an account of certain hostilities said to have taken place between Indians and Whites on our Northwestern frontier. The Missouri Republican of the 5th instant, received yesterday, furnishes the following key to this new alarm of Indian hostilities, which, it appears in this case, as in so many others, were a mere brawl, owing its origin to the depravity and brutality of white men:

"We have been informed by a gentleman ' who was within thirty miles of the scene of this ' affair, that it originated in a drunken frolic at ' a grocery kept by one of the white men. There were several white men and several Indians at the grocery. They got drunk, fought, and two of the whites were killed. Afterwards the 'whites were reinforced and one Indian was 'killed. He had these particulars from a gen-' tleman who came from the immediate neigh-

Here follows another evidence of the great superiority of the civilized man over the Indian!

We have seen a Mr. JESSE RAY, of Jefferson county, in this State, just returned from a visit to Kentucky, who informs us, that within a quarter of a mile of Paris, in Edgar county, Illinois, at the place where they had encamped, he saw twelve Indians who had been slain by the inhabitants of the town. The party, on their arrival at that point, consisted of 14 men, who had obtained whiskey from the people of the town, and were intoxicated and noisy. In the attack, twelve of the number were shot, and the surviving two were pursued through the woods. The Indians, it seems, were going up the Wabash, and were all mounted, but had left their horses at the camp. We could not learn to what tribe they belonged. Our informant states that the number of white men assembled at the scene of slaughter was about 60; that they were mostly intoxicated, and threatened a like fate to all Indians who should come to, or pass through their country.-Republican.

The VICE PRESIDENT of the United States is relaxing himself, after his winter's confinement to business, in Philadelphia. On Saturday evening last, we learn from the American Sentinel. "by request of the Democratic Association of the Northern Liberties, he met his Democratic friends of the third Congressional District at the

It appears that General Armstrong, who was unanimously elected by his comrades to the command of the brigade of Tennessee volunteers, has aliended certain Van Buren officers by the appointment of an individual to his staff, who does not belong to the ranks of the faithful. stan, who does not belong to the ranks of the fathrul. Complaint was made to the General, and he was desired to correct the abuse. He made this reply: "We left home, gentlemen, to fight for our country, and not to quarrel about politics. Whoever thinks differently has my permission to leave the service. I shall still have soldiers enough left to meet the enemy."—Louisville Journal.

CREOLES .- There is at the North a general misconception of the term "Creole." A friend of mine who had visited Louisiana for his health, after a residence of a few months, gained the affections of a very lovely girl, and married her. He wrote to his uncle in Massachusetts, to whose estate he was heir expectant, communicating the event, saying that "he had just been united to an amiable 'Creole,' whom he anticipated the pleasure of introducing to him in the spring." The old gentleman, on receiving the letter, stamped, raved, and swore; and on the same evening replied to his nephew, saying, "that as he had disgraced his family by marrying a mulatto, he might remain where he was, as he wished to have nothing to do with him or any of his woolly-headed yellow-skinned brats, that might be henceforward." My friend, however, ventured home, and when the old gentleman beheld his lovely bride, he exclaimed "the d—l, no phew, if you call this little angel a Creole, what likely chaps the real ebony Congoes must be in that country. The old gentleman is not alone in his conception of a Cre-Where there is one individual in New England con rectly informed, there are one hundred who, like him, know Creole is simply a synonyme for native. It has a general application to say—" he is a native of Louisiana." Contrary to the general opinion at the North, it is seldom appli ed to colored persons. Creole is sometimes, though not frequently, applied to Mississippians; but with the exception of the West India islands, it is usually confined to Louisiana. - American Magazine.

The Globe and its associates are the "panic makers" now. They predict that the most ruinous consequences will result from the operation of the deposite bill. Their groans are most dismal, but we have no consolation for them. We can only say to them as the good old fieldpreacher exclaimed to the conscience-stricken

transgressors-" Groan, sinners, groan.'

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon, at New Market, on the York road from Baltimore, Mr. Wm. Beduc met with a sudden and melancholy death. The particulars, which we gather from an eye-witness, are these: Mr. B. and another person were riding a race; soon after the horses started, the one on which Mr. B. was riding flew the track, ran into the woods, and although the vice did not fell. dashed against a tree with great force, and so injured thereby as to cause his death in about thirty minutes. Mr. B. was an industrious farmer in that neighborhood, and has left a wife and six children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

Robbery of an Indian.—Three white men, with faces blacked and disguised, entered an Indian cabin one day of last week in "the nation," and robbed it of \$1,750. The Indian had received the money a day or two previous at Pontotoc, for his lands, and was doubtless followed home by the villains, who during his absence, rushed into the cabin, nearly frightening to during his absence, rushed into the cabin, nearly frightening to death a squaw and her pappoose with their hideous faces, and bore off their plunder. This, however, is only a quicker method of robbing the unfortunate aborigines; and perhaps it is better for them to lose it thus, thus be robbed of it by the swindler and whiskey pedlar. Wonder if some Government land speculator was not hard run for funds about that time, and merely took it by way of a loan?—Inquirer.

Death by drowning .- William H. Alexander, aged 12 Death by drowning.—William H. Alexander, aged 12 years, son of the late Amos Alexander, of Alexanderia, was drowned on Saturday morning, the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, while crossing from Arlington to Washington, in a small skiff, which sprung a leak and sunk. Two other boys about his own age were with him, but were rescued by a Mr. Lucas, who was fortunately sailing near the spot at the time. Before Mr. Lucas reached the place where they were struggling, the deceased had sunk; all efforts to recover the body have as yet been ineffectual. cover the body have as yet been ineffectual.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, JULY 18, 1836. The stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company met this day, agreeably to notice, at the office of the Company. NICHOLAS BRICE, Esq. was called to the chair, and John I. Donaldson, Esq. was appointed Sec-

The holders of more than twenty-two thousand shares were present or represented, which, being a majority of the whole number of shares, the meeting was of course competent to decide on the question proposed to be submitted to

The act of Assembly, passed at the late session, entitled An act for the promotion of internal improvement," was read by J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

CHARLES F. MAYER, Esq. submitted a resolution for the acceptance of the act, agreeably to its provisions by the stockholders; and, on the question being put, the resolution was passed without discussion or opposition.

It was then suggested, by General George Williamson, that this day was appointed for the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to meet and decide on the same question which had just been decided here; and that if their decision should contain any condi-tions which it might be necessary to submit to the consid-eration of this Company, it would be advisable that this meeting should not be dissolved, but adjourned over to some

He, therefore, moved that the meeting adjourn, to meet in this same place on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., which wa assented to.—Gazette.

LIVING IN NAPLES.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER.
NOVEMBER, 1835.

Naples, like Rome, is not to be studied in its palaces and studios alone, but its streets are full of interest. Generally speaking, the Italian cities are sombre in their streets, and such is the sad aspect of all Rome in particular, that one is every day reminded of a tomb. But Naples is not only a city of the past, but of the present day, and is one of the most populous cities of all Italy, the most populous indeed, with a population, too, remarkably singular in its appearance and in its manners. Iknow of no better theatre that represents human life than that of the Toledo, the principal street, the Broadway of Naples. Here, as I have said before, the houses seemed to be turned inside out, and the street is so full, that the people must live out of doors. Little fires, for example, are seen in this Toledo, at which the coffee pot is heated. Little tables of little traders line the two pot is heated. Little tables of little traders line the two sides of the street. The woman money changer is here, who turns your calino into coppers, and there is the vender of notions, who beseeches you to buy his something he has to sell. The walking pedlers are innumerable. Now a man with silk stockings entreats you to buy; and now, another, with rusty medals, swears they are antiques. Such is the competition for employment here, particularly at this time, when strangers are scarce that the loss that of the strangers are scarce that the loss that it has the strangers are scarce that the loss that it has the strangers are scarce that the loss that it has the strangers are scarce that the loss that it has the strangers are scarce that the loss that it has the strangers are scarce that the loss that the strangers are scarce that the strangers are scarce that the strangers are strangers are scarce that the strangers are strangers are strangers. time, when strangers are scarce, that no less than six car-riages have often watched our party of four as we sallied out of our hotel to take a walk into the town: then follow ng us a half mile or more, and at one time gathering a lozen in their train, so that we walked up and about th streets with as great a retinue as a king, much to the amuse ment of lookers on. Competition I have often witnessed elsewhere, but never such competition as is witnessed here As soon as our breakfast is over, our room has four o As soon as our breakfast is over, our room has four or five venders of paintings and cameos, and necklaces, and the like things in it, with engravings of every thing curious here and hereabout, and copyings in lava and in marble of all that is renowned; but never did I see such traders before. They commence with telling you that they are unlike their neighbors, that they seek an honest nivellhood in an honest manner, and that they fix their things at

the lowest price, so as never to be beaten down; but after all this introduction, fortified by words doubly as strong, the sum given is probably half the price demanded. The all this introduction, fortified by words doubly as strong, the sum given is probably half the price demanded. The price of a thing is net the least criterion of its value. A universal system of huckstering exists. First, the price is a demanded—then you shake your hand, and the question that immediately follows is, what will you give? But such is the low price of labor here, such the facility of living in this land of wine and fruit, and maccaroni; (and a happy man I shall be if all my life I can always get so good a dinner,) that every thing grown, made, or manufactured is cheap enough. Maccaroni, for example, costs four cents a pound. A bottle of very good wine may be had for two or two cents and a half. A carlino, which is nearly eight cents of our money, will buy a laboring man a dinner of bread and maccaroni, with a bottle of wine. But the difficulty here is to get even this carlino, for five dollars are more easily earned with us. The labor of a mechanic, I am told, is but four carlini a day. Twenty or twenty-five cents is all that many other laborers get. And thousands there are who can get no labor at all. The cheapness of some little things struck me with astonishment. Such gloves, for example, as sell in our market for a dollar a gloves, for example, as sell in our market for a dollar a pair, are here bought for a carlino, eight cents only. True they are neither handsome nor good, as are the gloves of Paris, but they are as good as are sold in the United States for a dollar a pair. A hundred other things are sold in like proportion; for, as I have said before, such is the fa cility of living, that labor is perhaps cheaper here than i any other place in the world. On account of this facilit of living, as well as the sunny clime, it may be that the has sprung up this race of men, unknown in other cities, who are called the Lazaroni, the number of which here, it is said, is forty thousand, who having no home are con pelled to make the street their sleeping place. I have not, however, in my wanderings through the streets of Naples, been able to find this Lazaroni, of which so much has been said. Ragged men there are here, indeed, as the name purports; but that the ragged and the poor are more numerous here than in any other cities of Italy, in proportion to the population, I am prepared to doubt. That men should en in the streets in a clime like this is not so very remark able; for, in early morning, in New Orleans I have seen very many sleeping there upon the cotton bags that were upon the levee. I have also seen them in Rome.

Again, when a poor man, without any other stimulus than that of hunger, can live very well for eight cents a day, it is natural that he should loll in the streets and wait for employment there, or beg of the passers-by, for but a few grains of copper will save him from starvation, and he must be a poor beyers if he cannot rot them. must be a poor beggar if he cannot get them in the course of the day. Judging from what I have seen, five hundred of the day. Judging from what I have seen, five hundred dollars will go as far here as a thousand or twelve hundred will in New York. Respectable families live, I am told, in good houses, for five hundred dollars a year. The soil around Naples is rich and productive. Sicily has only the string of the productive when it was the granary of Rome. lost its old inhabitants, when it was the granary of Rome but it is Sicily yet. The climate is warm, and, therefore such houses are not needed as in other latitudes

The natural beauties of the Bay of Naples have been so often sung, that I shall leave them, further than to say that no traveller will probably be disappointed in this Bay, and in the surrounding scenery. The sublime character which Nature has stamped upon the whole of this region in the awful presence of Vesuvius, of itself would give it a pre eminence; but mingled with and softening this character as does the beauty of the shores, and the towns and cities scattered upon them, that pre-eminence is rendered indisputable so far as any thing that I have seen.

As Naples is seen towards the ocean, there are lines of palaces, stately spires, towers, terraced roofs, houses, and villas overtopping each other, and these are mingled with luxuriant gardens, groves of olives, and grapes festooning the trees. Hill and dale are illuminated by the brightest sun. Nature seems to be holding a revelry on each. The stone of Vesuvius but varies the scene. The cities look like fairy places that have been built up in some article. like fairy places that have been built up in some earthly place, if viewed in the setting of the sun, when the water is quiet, and the hum of the thousands can be heard, who live upon its banks. But Paradise as it is, there is much reason for calling it, as it has been called, the Paradise of The people for ages have never known, but for a oment, what freedom was. Corruption has had time to fix itself upon them. A rock upon the rockiest height of New England is a better home—for here the two better energies of the soul are gone, the courage of the man and the virtue of the woman.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: I know of no better method to decide th claims of the rivel mathematicians—the locum tenens and the locum petens surveyors—than the exhibition of a few estions for solution in their peculiar province, the fortu ate solver to be entitled to the golden apple—the office of surveyor of the city of Washington.

Very respectfully, QUESTION 1st. A plat of ground (or a square, as plats are usually called, without regard to form) containing 57,888 square feet, is to be divided into six lots, the first and fifth of which are to be in every respect equal and similar to each other. The third must contain 8,640 feet, and by 30 feet wild at the court by the source. be 30 feet wide at the southern extremity, the boundary ine of which, being produced due east and west, is also to be the boundary line of the northern extremities of lots one and six. The second lot is to be north of the first, and the est north of the sixth; the whole, with the exception of the irst and fifth, to be of unequal areas and of different shapes.

Quere. What must be the shape of each lot? And how

nany square feet must the remaining lots each contain Also, what is the shape of the plat to be divided? A solution purely geometrical is required. Washington, July 19, 1836.

TIPPET'S STEAM ENGINE.

During the last session of Congress a model of a steam engine was exhibited by this gentleman before a committee of that body, who made a most favorable report on the same. As the construction is entirely new, and no explosion can possibly take place from the bursting of boilers, it would be but doing justice to the ingenious but poor inventor, if the Public would aid him by subscription in having a fair experiment tried on a scale proper for propelling ing a fair experiment tried on a scale proper for propelling steamboats of a 8 or 10 horse power. Mr. T. in his mode has four generators, made of strong wrought iron, inserted in the fire; a piston is made to work in each of these generators; a jet of water is thrown into each generator, which is immediately converted into steam, and raises the pistons in each; the next jet of water creates a vacuum, and the piston descends with great force, having a weight upon it. These pistons work alternately, so that there is no intermission in their motion; a fly-wheel is added to give uniformity to the motion of the machinery. As regards the safety of this engine against explosion, there can be no doubt; all that remains to be proved is, as to its power in the volume of elastic steam necessary to give the proper force to the engine; and this can only be determined by having an experient tried on a large state. having an experiment tried on a large scale. Perhaps it may be practicable to apply the steam in working the pistons both up and down, like Watt & Bolton's engine. This would give double power to the one in question.

DEATH OF BISHOP WHITE.

We have this morning the painful duty of announ o our readers the death of the Rt. Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Diocess of Pennsylvania, and Senior Bishop of that Church in the United States, and, at his death, believed to be the oldest Protestant bishop in the world. Bishop White was born (we believe,) in Maryland, on the 4th of April, 1748, so that he is more than 88 years of age.

Bishop WHITE has consecrated every bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, excepting only the Bishop of Michigan, who has received consecration since the confinement of the venerable bishop to his chamber.

Bishop WHITE was remarkable in his long life for the aithful discharge of all his duties as a citizen not less than

tions of weather were equally inoperative to keep him from the ballot-box, from public meetings or religious or philanthropic occasions, or even from a scene of conflagration, while he had strength to be of service to his fellow-

Bishop WHITE, after lingering for a few weeks, died yesterday, about 15 minutes before 12 o'clock, noon, re taining his mental faculties to the last moment. In the morning several clergymen, on their way to church, called to see him. He inquired after their health with his usual urbanity of tone; and, while surrounded by a few friends, not of his immediate family, he ceased to be of them There was no struggle to mark the moment of his spirit's departure; but he passed away from life as he passed through it-calm and serene, and full of edification.

MARRIAGE.

At Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday, the 14th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, Mr. CONWAY RO BINSON, to Miss MARY SUSÁN, daughter of BEN-JAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, Esq.

IDDLETOWN VALLEY LAND AT PUB-INC SALE.—The subscriber, intending to decline farming, will offer the farm on which he now resides, situated in Middletown Valley, in Frederick county, Maryland, at public sale, on Saturday, the 20th of August next. This farm is situated between the town of Jefferson and the Point of Rocks, the road leading from the former place passing through it shout four miles This farm contains, in the whole tract, 239 acres of first rate val-ey land, seventy acres cleared and in the best state of improve-nent; sixty acres are now heavily set in clover, which will afhite oak, poplar, and hickory. The soil is well adapted to the rowth of the best quality tobacco, wheat, rye, and corn. The approvements are a large and convenient two-story dwelling the wing, having on the first floor four rooms, on the second ir rooms, and a spacious garret, a large and convenient kitch-smoke house, stone spring house, corn house, granary, and

a peach orchard of selected truit.

The sale of the above property will take place at 11 o'clock

A. M. on the abovementioned day. Persons in the neighborhood of Baltimore wishing to purchase a first-rate farm are referred to James L. Hawkins, Esq. of Baltimore city, who is well equainted with the property, and will afford all the information The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale 1

NELSON LUCKETT. N. B.—The sale of the above property will be positive on the 10th ay above mentioned. Possession will be given on the 10th lay of September next; and as the subscriber holds possession antil then, he will break up the fallow land, that the purchaser N. L. N. B.—The sale of the above property will be positive on th may not be disappointed in a crop.
july 12—eots

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, mulatto boy WIL day morning, the 15th instant, mulatto boy WIL-VLIM DUVALD, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, well-made, and of genteel appearance; with a full, round face; bright mulatto, with a small spot (the effect of a ringworm) on his cheek-bone, (be-lieved to be the left,) of a lighter color than the rest of his face; dark bush heir but at cooling a color to the the lieved to be the left,) of a lighter color than the rest of his face; dark bushy hair, but not curly; a good set of teeth, though discolored by the use of tobacco; and always smiles when spoken to. Took with him a claret broadcloth frock coat, with velvet collar, a close-bodied coat of the same, gray cloth roundabout and pantaloons, with metal buttons; several fine linen shirts, believed to be marked either O. S. or O. Sprigg; and a variety of other clothing, all of the best material and fashionable make. If apprehended in the District of Columbia, and lodged in the county jail, I will give a reward of \$100; for his apprehension any where in Maryland, and lodged in jail, \$200; and the above reward of \$300 will be given for him, if apprehended elsewhere, and lodged in Baltimore county jail, or secured so that I get him again. William left Washington city on the morning of the 15th instant, in the railroad car, (it is believed,) and was seen the same morning in Baltimore.

SAMUEL SPRIGG,

Northampton, Prince George's co. Md. may 25—eo3w&wff (Balt. Pat.)

AND LAND FOR SALE. By virtue of a decre

fencing in most complete order. About one-half of this land is cleared and divided into convenient fields, with a sufficiency of

fields are nearly all set in clover at this time, and were plastered last spring. The road leading to Littlestown passes nearly through the centre of it; the balance is covered with thrifty young timber. The improvements are—

A first-rate Merchant Mill, two stories high, seventy-three feet long, and thirty-six feet wide, built principally of stone, moving three pairs of stones, with all the other necessary machinery, in the most complete order; there are upwards of seventy garners in the mill, in which six thousand bushels of grain may be stored; it is capable of making one hundred and fifty barrels per week, besides country work. Middle creek, on which it is situated, is a never-failing stream, being supplied principally by lime-stone springs. The power is an overshot of

A Say Will in complete order, and in a good neighborhood

A Distillery-This is probably one of the best locations in the try, there being a sufficiency of wood on the farm, grain in neighborhood plenty, and ready sale for whiskey at home.

will require no repair for many years. A wagon shed, carriage-house, brick smoke-house, stone wash-house, two stories high, bath house, three large corn cribs, and four tenant houses, with other necessary out-buildings, a young orchard of choice frest, about beginning to bear.

There are two never-failing wells of water near the door, a

vell at the still-house, and an excellent spring at one of the

arm; the road to intuestown passes directly through it. About 160 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the fencing is in excellent order It is divided into convenient fields; there are about 20 acres of meadow, and any reasonable amount could be made, as it is peculiarly well adapted to the growth of timothy and clover. It has been used principally as a grazing farm; the balance, about 40 acres, is covered with thrifty young timber.

The improvements are, a good two-story Log House, a good louble Log Barn, a never-failing well, with a pump in it, near the house, and a draw-well of the finest water, near the door. Possession of this property will be given on the 25th day of August next, except the land in actual cultivation.

The improvements are, two good log houses, two stories high two good double log barns, a large horse stable and blacksmith's nop, with other out buildings, a well with a pump in it, near the vern, of the very best water; Middle creek passes near the poor. For several years the rent of the place has amounted to pwards of four hundred dollars, after deducting expenses

ints are anew two-story log house, and a draw-well, near the

The above property may be divided or otherwise on the day of

rre: That the purchaser or purchasers pay the trustee one-thir f the purchase money within ten days next ensuing the day ale, and shall give his notes, with security, to be approved y said trusce, for the payment of the residue in two equal ar nual payments, with interest from the day of sale. On the rat fication of said sale, and on the payment of all the purchase m ney, and not before, the trustee will execute a good and sufficien

JEFFERSON SHIELDS, Trustee.

WLLINOIS LAND FOR SALE .- As Trustee for the om, Randolph county, Illinois, formerly the residence of Nim Edwards, and supposed to contain about 1,468 acres. This le ies on the public road leading from Kaskaskia to St. Genevie Missouri, is bounded southwesterly by the river Mississippi, an is represented by those who have seen it to be very fertile. has on it the house occupied by Governor Edwards, is partlopen, and occupied by tenantry. Money has lately been remitted through the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, member of Congress from the district, to pay the taxes up to this year, and it is believe no arrearages of any kind are due; but, to prevent all dispute and difficulties, I guaranty nothing; and the purchaser, wh must investigate for himself, will be liable for any that may be due, but, at the same time, will be entitled to all arrearages of rents, &c. due to the land.

Carlisle, and David J. Baker, Esq. of Kaskaskia, who are competent to give any needful information.

I invite proposals, payable in cash, and expect to sell by the st of July.

GEO. JOHNSON. Alexandria, May 2.

The Missouri Republican and the State Register at Van lalia will please to insert the above twice a week for four weeks and send their accounts to the office of the National Intelligen er for payment, and each send a paper containing it to the su

The Lands above, not being sold at private sale ill be positively sold, at auction, in the market space in this ace, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August next, for cash; and at the same time and place will be sond on the same things the interest which said Thomas Janney & Co. have in any property in Carlisle, Illinois, or elsewhere.

GEO. JOHNSON,

VENRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Si Mary's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed t August term, 1835, in a cause in which Thomas Freeman.w. complainant and McKelvia Hanmett and others were defendant complainant and McKelvia Hanmett and others were defendantthe undersigned, as trustee, will offer at public sale, at Leonard
town, on Wednesday, the 3d day of August next, all the REAI
ESTATE that Thomas Lynch, sen. died seized and possessed
of in St. Mary's county, called and known by the names o
"Part of Plumb Point," "Part of Aberdeen," and "Lynch',
Island," containing three hundred and seventy-six acres, more
or less. This Land lies at the head of St. Mary's river, a shor
distance from the Clifton Factory; has on it a tolerable dwelling-house, and some out-houses; abounds with pine and othe ling-house, and some out-houses; abounds with pine and other fire-wood, as well as chestnut and other timber. The land lies well for future improvement, and has on it (as is supposed from appearances) large quantities of buried shells. The river is from five to seven feet deep where this land is located, and has in it are abundance of covers and ether fath.

Opposite, and but a small distance from the main land, is a sistend, called Lynch's Island, containing three or four acres which will be sold with the above. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms of sale are, a credit of twelve months, with interest on the whole, from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, wit pproved security. On the payment of the purchase money are Trustee will execute a deed to the purchaser.

july 4—law4w BEN. G. HARRIS, Trustee.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Lynch, Sen., deceased, to file their claims, with vouchers, with the Register of St. Mary's County Equity Court, within twelve months from day of sale; otherwise they will be precluded from all benefit of the proceeds thereof.

B. G. HARRIS, Trustee.

offers for sale a valuable COTTON FARM, lying in the county of Marengo, South Alabama, near the junction of the Warrior and Tombeckbee rivers, which afford steamboat naviga o Mobile, and immediately upon the line of location of the e and Tennessee railroad. From the peculiar advantage the "Limestone region of South Alabama" possesse

other inducements in a higher degree than the district of country referred to.

The Farm contains two and one-eighth sections of cane brake land, which cannot be exceeded in fertility; nearly five hundred acres of which are open, under new fences, and in the culture of corn and cotton. The improvements consist of a good dwellinghouse, new and very spacious gin, horse-mill, stable, barn, with well-built and comfortable cabins for the accommodation of from sixty to seventy-five negroes. Possession could be given by the 25th of December, or earlier, if the situation of the present crop admit. The land will be shown by Dr. S. W. Vaughan or Mr. R. Clarke, living near the premises, or by John Burwell, Esq. of Denopolis, Marengo county, Alabama.

Terms: This estate is offered for one-third cash, the balance at one, two, and three years; and in payment for the last instal ments the subscriber would accept negroes, or bonds due in the State of Virginia, and secured to his satisfaction.

Communications addressed to W. M. B. Franklin Courthouse, Virginia, will meet with attention.

may 7—wtlstO

Wm. Elizey, deceased, by authority derived from his last will and testament, will proceed to sell, on Wednesday, the 3d will and testament, will proceed to sell, on Wednesday, the 3d day of August next, if fair, otherwise, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, a GRIST, MERCHANT, and SAW MILL, lying in the county of Warren, (the new county recently formed out of Frederick and Shenandoah,) with One Hundred Acres of Land attached thereto, adjoining the lands of Marcus C. Richardson, Esq. and others; and Two Hundred and Fifty Acres on the mountain above the mill. The above property is situated at the foot of the Fort Mountain; the works are turned by Passage Creek, an abundant and never-failing stream issuing from

The Saw Mill is first-rate, running on a carriage with iron

vays or logs.

In addition to the above property there are a well-fixed Distilery, making forty gallons of Whiskey per day; a large Dwelng House, Miller's House, and Storehouse. It is supposed that tolerably profitable business might be done by a store and

to the per acre, the same supplying an abundance of timber for its refinement. The terms are, one-third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a deed or rust upon the property. If the purchaser desire it, the time for anying the money will be extended, he paying interest upon the several sums as above mentioned, after the period at which her would otherwise become due, Any information solution. they would otherwise become due. Any information relative the property will be given upon application, postage paid, to Marcus C. Richardson, Esq. living in its immediate neighbor hood, (Portsmouth, Warren co. Va.) or to either of the subscribers, residing in Leesburg, Loudoun county.

WM. H. GRAY,
THOS L. FLIZEY

THOS. L. ELLZEY, Executors of Col. Wm. Ellzey, dec

It may be confidently alifement that this is one of the most val-able pièces of property for manufacturing purposes in the Uni-ted States. Situated in the falls of the Shenandoah, it is above the reach of inundation, and, without a dam, commands nearly the whole force of that river, by means of a canal which has

been cut through the centre of the island.

Two bridges connect the island with Harper's Ferry on the main land, and two more are in progress of construction by the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, whose road passes over it. This work, together with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, (distant not more than two handred and fifty work) of contact this contact when the characteristic contact is the contact when the contact we have the contact the contact when the contact is the contact when the contact we have the contact the contact when the contact we have the contact the contact when the contact we have the contact the contact when the contact we have the contact the contact when the contact we have the contact when the contact when the contact we have the contact when the contact we have the contact when the contact when the contact when the contact we have the contact when the contact when the contact when the contact when the contact we have the contact when the contact we have the contact when the contact when the contact when the contact when the contact we have the contact when the contact w nan two hundred and fifty yards,) affords to this property unri-

ork shops, and one of the largest and most valuable saw mills

the country.

The property will be sold entire or in lots, as may be found

Terms: One-third of the purchase money cash, on the day of sale;

Terms: One-third of the purchase money cash, on the day of sale; the balance in two equal payments at nine and eighteen months, with interest: the latter payments to be secured to the atisfaction of the trustee.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK COAL COMPA-NY.—Notice is hereby given that subscriptions to the capital stock of the Boston and New York Coal Company, incorporated by the General Assembly of Maryland, at December on, A. D. 1835, will be received under the direction of the

R. C. WEIGHTMAN City of New York, July 15.

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, residing in Prince George's Co. Md. opposite Alexandria, about the 15th of August, 1834, a negro man by the name of SAM, or SAMPSON, 21 years of age, rather chunky, dark complexion, thick lips, shows his teeth a little naturally wore rings in his ears when he left me, which he did for no proposed to the complexion. It have been tall be was passeded away by his fawore rings in his ears when he left me, which he did for no prorocation. I have been told he was persuaded away by his father, who lives in Georgetown, a free colored man, who calls himself William Williams, who was employed at the time of Sam's
selpement at the point of Rocks, and who conveyed Sam to the
Point of Rocks, where he continued until the following spring.
During last summer he was seen by several persons who knew
him, in the city of Washington, under the pretence of being my
marketer. I have no doubt the said Sam or Sampson is either
secreted by his father in Georgetown or the City, or employed on
some part of the canal, or has obtained a forged pass through his
ather. I will give the above reward if apprehended and
prought home to the subscriber.

THOMAS BERRY.

june 6—tf

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—There is now offered for sale, on accommodating terms to the purchaser, a two-story brick House, with basement, and lot, situated on 9th street, between E and F, a few rods from the Post Office Department. The lot is about 39 feet front, and 107 feet deep, with the privilege of a 30 foot alley in the rear. The House is commodious, and in very good order, and the basement always dry. It is convenient to market, and the public offices generally.

For further particulars inquire of Wm. Prout, Esq. Exchange Office, Pennsylvania A 'enue, or Charles J. Williams, now occupying the premises.

WM. HAMILTON,
Cha-les county, Md.

iuly 16-3td&c

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, RDERED by the Court, that Mary Ann Magruder, executive of Dennis Magruder, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims and that the same be published once a week for six weeks in the Neitzel Lutil's the National Intelligencer.

PHILEMON CHEW,

Register of Wills.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, the undersigned, as the agen of the above named testatrix in the settlement of the estate of the late Dennis Magruder, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to him at Bladensburg, Maryland, or or before the 12th day of January next; they will atherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to said estate. debted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to him.

N. CARROLL STEPHEN,

Agent for Mary Ann Magruder,

july 16—1aw6w

Agent for Mary Ann Magruder,

Men, for one, two, or "tree years.—The Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railrond Company, engaged in the location and construction of a railroad from Pensacola, in West Florida, to Columbus, in Georgia, (a distance of two hundred miles,) are desirous to hire for one, two, or three years, as may be preferred by proprietors, as many as 400 or 500 able-bodied negro men, from 18 to 40 or 45 years of age, to be employed in felling, cutting, and he wing timber, and in forming the excavations and embankments upon the route of said railroad.

felling, cutting, and he wing timber, and in forming the excavations and embankments upon the route of said railroad.

The company offer the very high wages of \$200 a year hire, for each and every able-bodied and healthy negro man of the ages above specified, and will furnish them with ample food and clothing, as well as medical attendance and medicines, in case of sickness, at the company's expense, and free of charge to the owners, during the term for which they may be hired.

The terms last expressed are offered the more cheerfully, because the route of this railroad is confined throughout to a perfectly healthy region of country, of a dry soil, covered by forests.

States, of equal extent, for the salubrity of its climate, at all seasons of the year.

The work is progressing upon the southern division of the route, or that which is adjacent to Pensacola. Its remoteness from the scene of the Indian disturbances, being about 150 miles from the nearest boundary of the Creek tribes, and upwards of 350 miles from the nearest boundary of the Seminoles, is sufficient evidence of security to persons employed upon the road.

The force employed upon the road will, for a year to come, be within convenient reach of the fortifications of Pensacola, and could, in case of any emergency, derive ample protection from the garrisons belonging to those works, as well as from the ships of war belonging to the West India squadrom, some of which are always riding at anchor near the wharves of Pensacola.

Slave-holders are invited to ship or send their hands direct to Pensacola, under the charge of their own agents or overseers,

North Carolina, answering to the description here given, on or before the 1st of October next, and enter the company's service for a term not less than one year, the additional sum of 85 a head will be paid by the company towards defraying the expenses of their passages to this place.

their passages to this place.

They will be expected to be provided with one good suit of clothes and one blanket, each, on joining.

Those who apply first will have a preference, and kind treatment will be extended to all who perform their duty fairly.

Communications addressed to either of the undersigned at

ensacola, will receive number of the concluded without delay.

WHLIAM H. CHASE,

President of the Capt. U. S. Engineers, President of the Company.
JAMES D. GRAHAM,
Major U. S. Topl. Engis., Engineer of the Company.

N. B. The National Intelligencer, the Washington Globe, the Norfolk Beacon, Fredericksburg Arena, Winchester Virginian, and the Raleigh Star, will insert the above, without intermission, for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement. They will each forward also to this office the first

J. D. GRAHAM. Office of the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad Company, Pensacola, June 8, 1836.

In Prince George's County Court, as a Court of Equity-July Term, 1836.

Samuel Duvall, and Elize, lris wife,

Edward Duvall.

PRDERED by Prince George's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, this thirteenth day of July, 1836, that the sale made and reported by N. Carroll Stephen and Samuel Duvall, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Tobias Duvall,

True copy, test: AQUILA BEALL,
Clerk of Prince George's County Court.

well adapted to husbandry and grazing; the evenness of the surface, (though sufficiently undulating,) and strength of the soil, have preserved it from washing; it is now in excellent condition for the production of large and profitable crops of tobacco, grain, and grass. There are five fields, every one of which is watered by constant streams; a very ample proportion is in wood, the timber excellent and abundant; the growth is oak, hickory, poplar, ash, walnut, gua, dogwood, redbud, &c. Spread out on the large stream passing through it, embracing two-thirds of the farm within its various forks, are about one hundred and twenty acres of unsurpassed timothy land, a considerable part of which is put down in grass. The buildings are calculated for the combrable accommodation of a large family; the dwelling-house being 44 by 38 feet, and two stories high; it is situated on a commanding eminence in the centre of the farm, from which the landscape, formed by the farm itself, adjoining farms and mountains, is very beautiful. A well and several springs of good water are near at hand. The health of the place is not surpassed in any country. It is thought unnecessary to be more particular; I will only add, that this beautiful and highly valuable estate, containing 889 geres, may be conveniently divided into two farms of nearly equal size. It will be shown, and the terms, which will be accommodating, made known by application to me.

WALTER C. WINSTON.

In Prince George's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity—July Term, 1836.

Samuel Duvall and Eliza, his wife,

RDERED by Prince George's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, this 12th day of July, 1836, that the sale made and reported by N. Carroll Stephen, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard D. Hall, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in November next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Washington City, once a week for three successive weeks before the said third Monday of November next. The report states the property sold for three thousand three hundred and, fifty-four delays (\$3.34.374.) and thirt next.

AQUILA BEALL, Clerk.

WALUABLE POTOMAC LAND AND FISH-ERIES FOR SALE.—I will sell at private sale the farm on which I now reside, called Tulip Hill, situate in Prince George's County, Maryland, five miles from Alexandria, and twelve miles from Washington, adjoining the estate of the late Dennis M. Lyles. This farm contains six hundred acres, one hundred and twenty of which are well timbered; the arable part is composed of different grades of soil, all of which is well adapted to the cultivation of coro, wheat, tobacco, &c. and receives the application of clover and plaster with great effect. It is laid, off in four fields, two ten acre lots and a beautiful upland mea-dow, all well supplied with water. There are also about forty the application of clover and plaster with great effect. It is laid off in four fields, two ten aere lots and a beautiful upland meadow, all well supplied with water. There are also about forty acres of inexhaustible marsh land, a large portion of which is almost in a state for cultivation, and produces annually a very abundant crop of grass, and if thoroughly reclaimed, which might be done with little expense, would make this the most desirable grass farm in this section of the country. This farm bounds three-fourths of a mile on the Potomac river, and has attached to it two shad and herring fisheries, one of which has been regularly and successfully fished for many years, and has neverfailed to nett a handsome profit on the expenditures, and will any season more than pay the interest on the amount I am willing to take for the property. There is a new and complete outfit for this landing, which will be disposed of if desired. In addition to the application of clover and plaster, these fisheries furnish a large quantity of offal, which acts powerfully as a manure, and will show its effects for years if properly applied. The great abundance of wild fowl, canvass-backs, &c. in their season, is not the least of the advantages which this farm possesses. The improvements consist of a small dwelling house beautifully situated, fronting the Potomac river, about 100 yards therefrom, on an elevated situation, commanding a view of every field, also the cities of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington; smoke house, ice house, carriage house, stables, cern house, large new fifty feet barn, overseer's house; a large and productive garden, well calculated for marketing, with a well of excellent water. In fact, this farm comprises all the advantages a river farm can possess, and particularly deserves the attention of persons wishing to engage in fishing or grazing.

N. B.—Any communication to me on the subject, through the Post Office, Fort Washington, Maryland, or to Mr. Thomas Johns, Patent Office, Washington, will be promp

The General Committee of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company beg leave to report:

That they have taken into their serious and deliberat consideration the general situation and concerns of the Company, and especially the matters particularly referred

The affairs of the Company appear to have been conduct The arians of the Company phear to have been conducted with energy and skill, the resources of the Company judiciously applied, and the President and Directors, as well as the other officers, to have respectively performed their appropriate duties with fidelity and a just regard to the high and important interests confided to their management. The progress of the canal has been as rapid as could have been anticipated, and the engineers, under whose immed ate charge the works now are, have indicated talents add quate to the important undertaking of which they have charge, and introduced improvements in the mode of construction which appear to the committee to deserve the commendation of the Company. The report of the sub-committee, which is annexed, will exhibit a statement of the pecuniary concerns of the Company, and it is recommended that the certificate be given which is required by

While the committee participate in the feelings of disappointment which the results of the examinations and surveys of the route yet to be accomplished have produced they cannot permit the opportunity to pass without addir their testimonials to those already given to the ability with which these unexpected obstacles have been met by th Board, and to the candor with which they have proclaimed the true causes and the full extent of the difficulties the have had to encounter. The committee forbear further tenlarge upon this topic, and will leave it, with an expres sion of entire and undiminished confidence in the abilit

It cannot be questioned that the present resources of the Company are wholly inadequate to the prosecution of the canal to Cumberland. Its extension to that point is deemed essential to the full development of its benefits. The value of that portion of the work which has been complete is inseparably connected with that which remains to b done. The importance of the mineral region which lie on the upper waters of the Potomac begins, at length, to l tood, and, at least, partially appreciated. of Northern capitalists have been attracted in that dire of the region in question shall be fully comprehended, an deficiency of means will be found in bringing them int active operation. To await this result, however, much valuable time would be consumed; the interest on the sums already expended would be lost; trade would force itself into other channels, and the benefits of our undertak ing would be reaped by others than those who planned the work, and have sacrificed so much to insure its accomplis That the canal will ultimately be comple cannot question; but the interests of all concerned imper tively demand that it should be completed in the shortes possible period, instead of waiting until all those who a ow interested in it shall have been gathered to their fa

Wearied with fruitless efforts to obtain the necessary funds from the United States and Virginia, finding the interest which Ohio and Pennsylvania formerly professor diverted to other and rival works, the only reliance of th Company for prompt and efficient aid was upon the Legis lature of Maryland. The true interests of that State ar intimately interwoven with our success. The development ment of her own resources, the increase of her commerce the expansion of her manufactures, the improvement of he agriculture, are, if not dependent upon, at least closely con-nected with, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Le gislature of Maryland, guided by these considerations, and by liberal and enlightened views of policy, could not, it we confidently believed, neglect our application for aid. B even there we had to encounter the opposition of adversinterests, the jealousy of fancied rivalry, and other obsta cles always to be found under similar circumstances. Under the counteracting influences of these different agents a law was passed at the last session of that body authorizing a further subscription of three millions of dollars to the stock of the Company; and thus proffering to us a sum amply sufficient to insure the completion of the canal to

te desired termination. There are, however, features in this bill which have in duced serious doubts whether it will conduce to the true and permanent interests of the Stockholders to accept this law. This question is one of grave importance to the Ches apeake and Ohio Canal, deserving its most calm and deli berate examination, and it has been specially referred to the consideration of this committee.

We have approached the subject with a full understand ing of its importance, and of the embarrassments by which it is surrounded. We have, to the best of our ability weighed the arguments on each side, and e now respec fully submit our views to the consideration and judgmen

of the Company.

The principal objections to the law in question rest ra ther in anticipation of the mode in which some of its clause may hereafter be executed, than in any positive evil exist ing in the act itself, or necessarily growing out of it. To this extent, hopes have been entertained that the objections might be removed by a previous arrangement and under standing with other parties, from whose action these evils

In the eighth section of the Maryland law it is provided that the subscription hereby authorized to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, &c., shall not be made unti the Maryland Canal Company shall, by their President and Directors, have certified to the Tressurer of the Western Shore that a sufficient amount has been subscribed the stock of said Company to justify the commencement the construction of their canal, and to insure its completion by the most northern practicable route. By a previous clause in the law, surveys are required to be made of tw routes for the Maryland Canal, to effect a junction betwee Baltimore and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Both the routes indicated lie exclusively within the limits of Ma ryland, and doubts exist whether the subscription, on the part of the State, to that work, is not made to depend alto gether upon the condition that one or other of those route shall be adopted as the site of the projected canal.

These provisions of the law wear at least a very unusual opearance. This Company cannot have any of the bene fits which it offers to us, unless a previous act shall be don by another body, with whom we have no connexion, an over whom we possess no control. That act, also, is mad dependent upon surveys which this Company cannot has ten, or indeed require to be made. The provisions of the ryland to compel the Maryland Canal Company to avoi selecting for its site the route through the District of Co Stumbia, by holding out a pledge of a subscription of \$500, 000 on condition that another shall be adopted.

These features of the act have awakened serious apprehension among the corporate bodies and citizens of the District, as well from the direct operation of these provisions upon their interests, as from the indications they exhibit of the existence of hostile feelings. It had been supposed that the surveys made in 1823, under the direction of the Maryland Commissioners, and in 1827, by Dr. Howard, then in the service of the United States, had closed the question, not only as to the superior eligibility closed the question, not only as to the superior eligibili of the route through the District for the contemplated connexion between Baltimore and the Potomac, but as to the impracticability, for every useful purpose, of any othe route. The act under consideration, however, re-open the whole matter, and its provisions upon this subject hav created an impression that a measure, obviously conduciv to the interests of Baltimore in particular, and of the Stati in general, is not entitled to the aid of the Legislature, un less it can be accomplished in such a manner as that the District of Columbia shall be excluded from any participa

tion in its benefits. While the committee state that such an impression habeen produced, they beg to be understood as merely an nouncing a fact, not as concurring in the opinion. The have received such statements and explanations as are suf ficient to remove any such idea. Whether resting upon real or imaginary grounds, however, it is the opinion of the committee that this distrust would be removed by a satis-factory assurance that the Maryland Canal Company wil prosecute its work to the Potomac river through the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Strong reasons exist to justify the confident belief that such an assurance will be obtained within a few days. The consequences which must result from such a measure cannot but be highly be neficial. Baltimore and the Maryland Canal Company instead of being arrayed in hostility against the cities of the District, will be leagued with them by the strongest tie of mutual interest. All parties will be desirous of preserv ing a proper tariff of tolls, of having them equal through out the whole line of the canal, and of keeping this entir line in suitable repair. Should the connexion be formed at any other place, in all these particulars, essential as they are, hostile interests will assuredly, sooner or later, generate hostile feelings and hostile measures, and the whole | by possibility, to alteration, by its reference to com-

work will be threatened with inevitable ruin. It appears to the committee that the determination of the Maryland Canal Company, as to the location of their canal, must precede the giving of the certificate required by the act, since the sufficiency of the means to commenc nd complete the work necessarily depends upon the plan which shall be adopted, and its probable cost. It also ap pears that this determination ought likewise to precede t cceptance, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, of the Ma-yland law. In addition to what has already been stated may further be observed, that serious embarrassment may arise, should this company announce its assent before that act shall have been performed, which can alone, by endering it obligatory upon Maryland to make the sub-cription required by the law, secure to us any of its benefits. This remark derives additional weight from the consideration that, inasmuch as no period is fixed for the giving of that certificate, this company would be bound by its assent, and compelled to suspend its operations and bear all the burdens imposed by the law, without any cer tainty that the Maryland subscription would ever be made. r at what time it would be done.

Under these circumstances, upon which we forbear furher to enlarge, it is the opinion of the committee that, un-il the Maryland Canal Company shall have made its shoice of the route for its work, it would be premature in he Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to accept the covisions of the Maryland law.

Should this objection be removed, it will reconcile many of the stockholders to the acceptance of the law. But, in ne judgment of the committee, though the principal, it y no means the only obstacle in the way of this result The first four sections of the Maryland act relate to the natters in which the interests of the Canal Company are rought into contact with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Collisions are anticipated, and provisions are made for the adjustment of such differences as may, from time to time, arise. The President and Directors of the Canal Company, under the impression that an amica ble understanding in relation to some of these matter ought to exist between the two companies prior to the acceptance of the law, in a communication addressed to th Railroad Company, invited their co-operation in removing in advance, any serious grounds of difference or controv This communication was dictated by the most libera and conciliatory spirit; but the answer which it elicite seems to close the door to any hope of a satisfactory under standing upon-points, some of which are justly deemed to ntimately connected with the essential interests of ou pend for their adjustment upon the decision of a Board of nmissioners not fully responsible to the Board, or upo the result of a protracted, expensive, and uncertain litig tion. The Canal Board expressed their desire that, in r lation to the plan of the construction of their own work, s far as its security and stability are concerned, by which w understand it as contradistinguished from the location they should retain the entire control in their own hands compelled to abandon a mode of constructing their slope ial to the stability of their work, and to adopt another, which neither they nor their engineer could feel con dence. They also suggested that a preliminary arrang ment should be made upon the subject of the bridges whi might be required to pass over the canal, so as to mak them conform to the plan which had been invariably adopt ed throughout the whole extent of their works, and which had been deemed essential to the full enjoyment of its na

The communication, which embraced other matters o minor interest, will be found appended to this report. The manner in which this proposition was met, completely jus-tified the prudent foresight by which it was dictated. This tified the prudent foresight by which it was dictated. This committee would be loath to recommend the adoption of law which leaves open to controversy points of such essen tial interest, particularly when that controversy is to l conducted with a body which has so peremptorily rejected the most friendly advances towards an adjustment of al difficulties before unkind feelings shall have been awaken ed by actual collision. We are not without hopes that more mature deliberation will induce the Railroad Company to reconsider and change their determination, and n amicable arrangement, upon liberal principles, with the hese obstacles to the acceptance of a law upon which s Although there are other parts of the Maryland law

which this committee could desire to see modified, yet they are of opinion that none of them are of such vital import nce as to justify this Company in withholding its assent to the law. Should it be assented to finally, the new and icreasing interests which will be enlisted in our favor, ali desirous of accomplishing the same objects by the employment of the same means, connecting indissolubly the interests of Baltimore with those of the District cities, and all with the great work in which we are concerned, will we feel assured, bring about a community of feeling, union of exertion, and an ardor of enterprise, which wil elevate Maryland and the District to that height of prospeity to which the liberal blessings of a kind Providence en

itle them to aspire.
While indulging in such anticipations, we may be pe mitted to add that it cannot be disguised (nor perhaps ought we to wish otherwise) that the individuals and comunities who now constitute the Canal Company will, to a certain extent, carry with them into its concerns the pe onal and local interests by which they are respectively in fluenced. The several cities of the District, and the cit zens individually, were originally prompted to associate themselves in this undertaking from motives of interest. however liberal and enlarged their views of that interest may have been. In conducting its operations and deciding on its measures, the same motives must continue to in ence them. The exertions they have made, and the st crifices they have endured, entitle them to anticipate that the one will be rewarded and the other compensated by th ltimate and full success of their great design. They ne ther desire nor expect that they shall exclusively rean the they have encountered so much labor and so much expense, others shall appropriate to themselves the entire harvest, and they be excluded from a fair and liberal proportion of the fruits of their own enterprise. These considerations the truits of their own enterprise. These consideration have prompted some of the objections which have bee urged against the acceptance of the late Maryland law We will not attribute, either to the Legislature of Maryland or to the city of Baltimore, any design incompatible with an equal feeling of liberality and of justice. But the most effectual mode of preventing hostile collisions, is to remove the causes of contention. If the obstacles upon which the committee have particularly dwelt shall be re moved by those who have the power to do so, all may be well; if they shall neglect or refuse to comply with requisitions so reasonable and so just, an impartial community the State of Maryland, and the city of Baltimore, cann fail to perceive, and will not, we trust, be slow to acknow that more substantial grounds exist for distrust and dissatisfaction than such as can be, with justice, attributed to groundless suspicion or morbid jealousy. RICHARD S. COXE, Chairman.

JULY 18, 1836.

Office Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., Washington, July 15, 1836.

Washington, July 15, 1836.

The undersigned, appointed a sub-committee to examine the accounts of the Company, have had the Treasurer's and Clerk's accounts before them. They find all the warrants that have been saued by the Clerk sustained by proper vouchers, and that the Preasurer's accounts, debiting the Company for payments made by him, agree therewith, with the exception of warrant No. 5,728, for \$490, which has been not yet presented to the Trea-

r, nor charged by him. te bank statements and books also show the balances stated The bank statements and broke that the to be correct.

W. S. NICHOLLS,

ROBT. H. MILLER,

PETER FORCE.

Washington, July 7, 1836.

Dear Sir: The Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company meet on the 18th of this month, when, I presume, the question of the acceptance or rejection of the late internal improvement act of Maryland will be finally decided.

You are, no doubt, aware that the District cities entertain serious doubts as to the policy of accepting the subscription of the State on the terms proposed by the act; and some of the objections urged are to the provisions in relation to the removal of the restrictions imposed under the compromise act. It is believed that the provisions of the late act do not sufficiently protect the interests of the Canal Company, and that a proper and friendly that the provisions of the late act do not sufficiently protect the interests of the Canal Company, and that a proper and friendly understanding, on some points, between our Boards of Direction would have a happy tendency in obviating objections. With this view, and throwing aside minor considerations, which, we trust, the mutual interests and conciliatory disposition of the two Companies will enable them to arrange without difficulty, I will state the points on which it is desirable, and indeed necessary, we should have a previous understanding.

1st. It has been the settled policy of our Company, and the plan of the canal from its commencement, to have no permanent

lst. It has been the settled policy of our Company, and the plan of the canal from its commencement, to have no permanent obstructions from bridges or other structures; and, with this view, none except pivot-bridges have been allowed, at an elevation of less than seventeen feet above the water-line; such was the condition on which we consented to the construction of the railroad bridge over the canal at Harper's Ferry; and our Board objects to that provision of the law which subjects this plan,

in the event of their not agreeing, to the umpirage provided by the act. Although tenacious, with regard to the elev-of permanent bridges, yet we shall be desirous of affording tion of permanent bridges, yet we shall be desirous of affording every facility in our power to the Railroad Company, in the event of the acceptance of the law; and should it be found impracticable or inexpedient to cross the canal at the elevation of seventeen feet, we shall be willing to admit pivot-bridges, or any other more acceptable plan which may be mutually agreed on, and accommodated to your levels, and by which no greated impediment will be offered to the navigation of the canal, by should expect that a suitable person be employed by the Railroad Company at any such bridges, to place them in the proper position, whenever necessary for the passage of boats. We have several of those bridges on the canal, which a man, or even a poy of twelve years old, can manage with ease, and are capable

solve of twelve years old, can manage with ease, and are capable of bearing any weight which might pass over them.

2d. The second section provides that the joint location, or contact, shall not subject the Canal Company to more cost than would be the cost of its independent location. The canal having been located, and a considerable part under contract of the cost of the cos or some months prior to the passage of the late law, we deem it easonable that this provision shall be so construed by the two companies as that the Canal Company, in no case of contact of point construction with the railroad, shall be subjected to any great r cost or exposure than would be the independent location and onstruction, as adopted for the canal previous to the passage of the law; and that our engineers should be the sole judges of the plan of construction necessary for the security and strength

3d. The third section provides, in cases of disagreement be-ween the commissioners, that the Governor of Maryland shall point a third person as umpire, in the event of their failing to o so. A large portion of the stock of the Canal Company eing held by communities and individuals without the limits of yland, it would tend greatly to allay jealousies and inspir onfidence, should the two companies mutually agree, in the vent of such umpire being necessary, to leave the appointmen the President of the United States for the time being, who ould not be suspected even of a partiality to any particular in-

could not be suspected even of a partiality to any particular interest, section, or work.

4th. The fourth section provides for giving notice of the approach of locomotive engines at the points of contact of the two works; and, in the event of neglect to give such notice, the Railroad Company is to be responsible for the damages, fee that may occur. Inasmuch as those navigating the canal will look alone to this company for security and protection, and, consequently, hold it responsible for any loss or damage; and as constant vexation and difficulty would attend the settlement of such claims, (none of which can now arise on the canal, owing to the perfect security of its navigation,) we deem it but fair that the perfect security of its navigation,) we deem it but fair that he Railroad Company should be solely responsible for any and all on the solely responsible for any and the solely responsible for any and the use of locomotives; such damages, when the party complaining and the Railroad Company cannot agree, to be settled by arbitration in the usual mode.

The arrangements above suggested should be a matter of un erstanding and agreement between the two companies previous the acceptance of the act, and binding in that event, and

to the acceptance of the act, and binding in that event, and will require no legislative interference.

These suggestions are made from a sense of duty to the great interests confided to us, and with the most friendly feelings and disposition towards the Railroad Company, and in the hope that, should your Board accede to them, and meet us in the same spirit of conciliation, (which we question not,) many of the difficulties which now embarrass the acceptance of the Maryland set will be removed.

ct will be removed. We entertain no doubt but that the two companies, influence y good feeling and mutual interests, will move in concert and armony, and we trust that the interference of no umpire wil ver be necessary to the fair adjustment of any question tha

The early action of your Board is deemed highly importan

I am, with high respect, your obd't servant,
G. C. WASHINGTON,
Pres't Ches. & Ohio Canal Co. To Joseph Patterson, Esq. Pres't pro tem. B. & O. R. R. Co.

OFFICE B. & O. R. R. Co. ?

July 9, 1836. SDEAR SIR: Your communication of the 7th instant has bee eccived, and laid before the Board of Directors of the Railroa pany. The Board have directed me, in reply, to state the fully reciprocate the kind feeling which you express, an el satisfied that, should the late act of the Legislature of Mar not feel themselves at liberty to make any agreement, an ent to the acceptance of the law, by which its terms shall be al-erred. Much that it contains might be changed to the advantage of this Company, but as the Legislature has made it, in such shape only do this Board conceive that, under the circumstances, they ought to act upon it.

I remain, most respectfully,
W. PAT

To George C. Washington, Esq.

Pres't Ches. & Ohio C.

The-following resolutions were submitted to the const deration of the Stockholders, by order of the "General Committee," which, on being read, were laid on he table until Thursday, the 28th instant:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Company that the adoption, by the Maryland Canal Company, of the rotte for its works, and the giving the certificate required from that company. y, ought to precede any act of acceptance by the Chesapeakond Ohio Canal Company of the provision of the Maryland law 'Resolved, That this Company has seen with sincer ergre le refusal of the President and Directors of the Baltmore and instant addressed to that Company by the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. That we deem it great importance that there should be a full understanding be ween the two Companies upon some of those points prior the acceptance by this Company of the provisions of the Mary

Resolved, That, provided the Maryland Canal Company sha'll announce its final determination, by some authentic at to conduct their work to the Potomac river through the District. of Columbia; and provided an arrangement shall be made wit of Columbia; and provided an arrangement shall be made with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, upon such points and in such manner as the President and Directors of this Com-pany shall deem sufficient, that then the act of Maryland o June 4, 1836, ought to receive the approval and assent of this

The annual evaningtion of the pupils of Challet The annual examination of the pupils of Charlotte Hallschool will commence on the 27th instant, and the exhibition will take place on the 29th. The parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of literature generally, are respectfully nivited to attend.

By order of the Trustees.

july 12—cpt27th

Charlotte Hall, July 1.

OTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—James River and Kanawha Canal.—Proposals will be received the Office of the James River and Kanawha Company, in t es on tremone, from the four to the zod day of August, for econstruction of all the excavation, embankment, and wall g, not now under contract, together with nearly all the culvert dithe greater portion of the locks between Lynchburg and the greater portion.

The work now advertised embraces the twenty miles between folumbia and the head of Maidens' Adventure Pond, the eightiles between Seven Island Falls and Scottsville, and about wenty isolated sections, reserved at the former letting, between

Scottsville and Lynchburg.

The quantity of masoury offered is very great, consisting of about 200 culverts of from three to thirty feet span, nine aque flucts, thirty-five locks, a number of wastes, with several farm

General plans and specifications of all the work, and specia ns of the most important culverts and aqueducts, will be nd at the offices of the several principal assistant engineers

The work will be prepared for examination by the 25th o ally; but mechanics, well recommended, desirous of immediat apployment, can obtain contracts for the construction of a num

Persons offering to contract, who are unknown to the subseri rersons offering to contract, who are unknown to the subserver, or any of the assistant engineers, will be expected to acompany their proposals by the usual certificates of character and ability.

CHARLES ELLET, jun.

Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Co.

Note.—The dams, guard-locks, most of the bridges, and umber of locks and culverts, are reserved for a future letting Persons visiting the line for the purpose of obtaining work, would do well to call at the office of the Company in the city of Richmond, where any information which they may desire will

The valley of James River, between Lynchburg and Rich-tond, is healthy. C. E. Jr. june 2-3tawtAug20

\$150 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the plantation on which I reside, without any known cause, on Monday, the 14th instant, Negro JACK, who calls himself Jack Bowie, and sometimes Jack

Boswell. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, smartly pitted with the small-pox, lips thick, and mouth somewhat protruding; speaks quick, and stammers a good deal when sharply accosted; has a harsh countenance, and rather

when sharply accosted; has a harsh countenance, and rather disagreeable face, and is a common plantation hand.

This fellow left me some four or five years ago, and got to Pennsylvania, where he was taken up and brought home. The transgression was overlooked, and it is more than probable he is now endeavoring to escape in the same direction. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, no matter where taken. It is not unlikely he is in Calvert county, as he has many acquaintances in the neighborhood of Mr. William Boswell.

ROBERT W. BOWIE, sept 21-cptf Near Nottingham, Prince George's co. Md

PUBLIC ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS: [CONTINUED.]

[No. 72.]-AN ACT to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for tha

Be it enacted, cf-c. That there shall be established and at ached to the Department of State, an office to be denominated he Patent Office; the chief officer of which shall be called the Commissioner of Patents, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty is hall be, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to supertend, execute, and perform all such acts and things touchi and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements, as are herein provided for, or shall hereafter be, by law, directed to be done and performed, and shall have the charge and custody of all the books, records, papers, models, machines, and all other things belonging to said office. And said Commissioner shall receive the same accompanions is allowed by law to the Control of the same accompanion as its allowed by law to the Control of the same accompanion and all other things belonging to said office. And said Commissioner shall receive the same compensation as is allowed by law to the Com-missioner of the Indian Department, and shall be entitled to send and receive letters and packages by mail, relating to the usiness of the office, free of postage.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, in

said office, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said princi-pal officer, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to re-ceive an annual salary of seventeen hundred dollars, and to be called the Chief Clerk of the Patent Office: who, in all cases during the necessary absence of the Commissioner, or whet the said principal office shall become vacant, shall have th charge and custody of the seal, and of the records, books, pa such vacancy. And the said Commissioner may also, with like approval, appoint an examining clerk, at an annual salary of fifteer hundred dollars; two other clerks at twelve hundred dollars each, one of whom shall be a competent draughtsman; one other clerk at one thousand dollars; a machinist at twelve hundred and fifty dollars; and a messenger at seven hundred dollars. And said Commissioner, clerks, and every other person appointed and employed in said office, shall be disqualified and interdicted from acquiring or taking, except by inheritance, during the period for which they shall hold their appointments, respectively consistent with a sixth state of the consistency of the consistenc

hereafter be, granted.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said princips Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed in the said office, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office or appointment, make oath or affirmation, truly and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him. And the said Commissioner and the chief clerk shall also, before entering upon their duties, severally give bonds, with sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the latter in the sum of five thousand dollars, with condition to rer der a true and faithful account to him or his successor in offic quarterly, of all moneys which shall be by them respectively re ceived for duties on patents, and for copies of records and drawings, and for all other moneys received by virtue of said

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Commis sioner shall cause a seal to be made and provided for the said office, with such device as the President of the United State shall approve; and copies of any records, books, papers, or drawings, belonging to the said office, under the signature of the said Commissioner, or, when the office shall be vacant, under the signature of the chief clerk, with the said seal affixed, shall be countered evidence in all cases in which the original records the signature of the chief clerk, with the said seal affixed, shall be competent evidence in all cases in which the original records, books, papers, or drawings, could be evidence. And any person making application therefor, may have certified copies of the records, drawings, and other papers deposited in said office, on paying for the written copies the sum of ten cents for every page of one hundred words; and for copies of drawings, the reasonable expense of making the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all patents issuing from said office, shall be issued in the name of the United States.

from said office shall be issued in the name of the United State and under the seal of said office, and be signed by the Secre tary of State, and countersigned by the Commissioner of said office, and shall be recorded, together with the descriptions, specifications, and drawings, in the said office, in books to be kept for that purpose. Every such patent shall contain a short description or title of the invention or discovery, correctly indicating its nature and design, and in its terms grant to the applicant or applicants, his or their heirs administrators, executions. plicant or applicants, his or their heirs, administrators, executors, or assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, using, and vendently of the property of the control of t ing to others to be used, the said invention or discovery, refer ring to the specifications for the particulars thereof, a copy of which shall be annexed to the patent, specifying what the pa

tentee claims as his invention or discovery.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person or per sons having discovered or invented any new and useful art, ma chine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement, or any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not known or used by others before his or ideal discovery or invention thereof, and not at the time of his application for a patent, in public use or on sale, with his con sent or allowance, as the inventor or discoverer, and shall de sire to obtain an exclusive property therein, may make applic tion in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, expressing suc desire, and the Commissioner, on due proceedings had, ma grant a patent therefor. But before any inventor shall receiv grant a patent therefor. But before any inventor shall receive a patent for any such new invention or discovery, he shall deliver a written description of his invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, using, and compounding the same, in such full, clear, and exact terms, avoiding unnecessary prolixity, as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of any machine, he shall fully explain the principle and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle or character by which it nay be distinguished from other inventions; and shall partice arly specify and point out the part, improvement, or combinate shall, furthermore, accompany the whole with a drawing or drawings, and written references where the nature of the case admits of drawings, or with specimens of ingredients, and of the composition of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, where the invention or discovery is of a composition ition of matter; which descriptions and drawings, signed by he inventor and attested by two witnesses, shall be filed in he Patent Office; and he shall moreover furnish a model o his invention, in all cases which admit of a representation by model, of a convenient size to exhibit advantageously its severa parts. The applicant shall also make oath or affirmation that he loes verily believe that he is the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, composition, or improvement, or which he solicits a patent, and that he does not know or beeve that the same was ever before known or used: and also

lieve that the same was ever before known or used; and also of what county he is a citizen; which oath or affirmation may be made before any person authorized by law to administer oaths. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, on the filing of any such application, description, and specification, and the payment of the duty hereinafter provided, the Commissioner shall make, or cause to be made, an examination of the alleged new invention or discovery; and if, on any such examination, it shall not appear to the Commissioner that the same had been invented appear to the Commissioner that the same had been invented or discovered by any other person in this country prior to the alleged invention or discovery thereof by the applicant, or that it had been patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, or had been in public use or on sale with the applicant's consent or allowance prior to the application, if the Commissioner shall deem it to be sufficiently useful and important, it shall be his duty to issue a patent therefor. But whenever, on such examination, it shall appear to the Commissioner that the applicant was not the original and first inventor or discoverer thereof, or that any part of that which is claimed as new had before been invented or discovered, or patented, or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, as aforesaid, or that the description is defective and insufficient, he shall notify the applicant thereof, giving him, briefly, such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of renewing his application, or of altering his spethe propriety of renewing his application, or of altering his spe-cification to embrace only that part of the invention or discovery which is new. In every such case, if the applicant shall elec which is new. In every such case, it the applicant shall elec-to withdraw his application, relinquishing his claim to the model, he shall be entitled to receive back twenty dollars, part of the duty required by this act, on filing a notice in writing of such election in the Patent Office, a copy of which, certified by the Commissioner, shall be a sufficient warrant to the Treasurer for paying back to the said applicant the said sum of twenty dollars. But if the applicant in such case shall persist in his claim for a patent, with or without any alteration of his specification, he shall patent, with or without any alteration of his specification, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation anew, in manner as aforesaid. And if the specification and claim shall not have been so modified as, in the opinion of the Commissioner, shall entitle the applicant to a patent, he may, on appeal, and upon request in writing, have the decision of a board of examiners, to be composed of three disinterested persons, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of State, one of whom at least to be selected, if practicable and convenient, for his knowledge and skill in the particular art, manufacture, or branch of science to which the alleged invention appertains; who shall be under oath or affirmation for the faithful and impartial performance of the duty imposed upon them by said appointment. Said board shall be furnished with a certificate in writing of the opinion and decision of the Commissioner, stating the particular grounds of his ision of the Commissioner, stating the particular grounds of hi bjection, and the part or parts of the invention which he consi

twenty-five dollars, and each of said persons so appointed shall be entitled to receive for his services in each case a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be determined and paid by the Commissioner out of any moneys in his hands, which shall be in full compensation to the persons who may be so appointed, for their

compensation to the persons who may be so appointed, for their examination and certificate as aforesaid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever an application shall be made for a patent which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, would interfere with any other patent for which in application may be pending, or with any unexpired patent which shall have been granted, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to give natice thereof it such amplicants or extented. issioner to give notice thereof to such applicants, or patentees the case may be; and if either shall be dissatisfied with the ecision of the Commissioner on the question of priority of right nad to determine which or whether either of the applicants is entitled to receive a patent as prayed for. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive an original and tru wentor of the right to a patent for his invention, by reason is having previously taken out letters patent therefor in reign country, and the same having been published at an me within six months. time within six months next preceding the filing of his specification and drawing. And, whenever the applicant shall request, the patent shall take date from the time of the filing of the pecification and drawings, not however exceeding six month order to the actual issuing of the patent; and, on like request and the payment of the duty herein required, by any applicant is specification and drawings shall be filed in the secret archive of the office until he shall furnish the model, and the patent because the creations are the standard order. ed, not exceeding the term of one year, the applicant being

issued, not exceeding the term of one year, the applicant being entitled to notice of interfering applications.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That before any application for a patent shall be considered by the Commissioner as aforesaid the applicant shall pay into the Treasury of the United States, or into the Patent Office, or into any of the deposite banks to the credit of the Treasury, if he be a citizen of the United States, or at alien, and shall have been resident in the United States for one alien, and shall have been resident in the United States for one rear next preceding, and shall have made oath of his intention become a citizen thereof, the sum of thirty dollars; if a sub to become a citizen thereof, the sum of thirty dollars; if a subject of the King of Great Britain, the sum of five hundred dollars; and all other persons the sum of three hundred dollars; for which payment duplicate receipts shall be taken, one of which is to be filed in the office of the Treasurer. And the moneys received into the Treasury under this act shall constitute a fund for the payment of the salaries of the officers and clerks herein provided for, and all other expenses of the Patent fund. Office, and to be called the Patent fund.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That where any person

ath made, or shall have made, any new invention, discovery or improvement, on account of which a patent might, by virtuof this act, be granted, and such person shall die before any pa ent shall be granted therefor, the right of applying for and ob-aining such patent shall devolve on the executor or administra-or of such person, in trust for the heirs at law of the deceased, trust for his devisees, in as full and ample manner, and under the same conditions, limitations, and restrictions, as the same was held, or might have been claimed or enjoyed by such person in his or her lifetime; and when application for a patent shall be made by such legal representatives, the oath or affirmation provided in the sixth section of this act shall be so varied as

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That every patent shall he assignable in law, either as to the whole interest, or any un livided part thereof, by any instrument in writing; which as ignient, and also every grant and conveyance of the exclusive ight under any patent to make and use, and to grant to others o make and use, the thing patented within and throughout any specified part or portion of the United States, shall be recorded in the Patent Office within three months from the execution thereof, for which the assignee or grantee shall pay to the Commissioner the sum of three dollars.

thereof, for which the assignee or grantee shall pay to the Commissioner the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That any citizen of the United States, or alien who shall have been a resident in the United States one year next preceding, and shall have made outh of his intention to become a citizen thereof, who shall have invented any new art, machine, or improvement thereof, and shall desire further time to mature the same, may, on paying to the credit of the Treasury, in manner as provided in the ninth section of this act, the sum of twenty dollars, file in the Patent Office a caveat, setting forth the design and purpose thereof, and its principal and distinguishing characteristics, and praying protection of his right, till he shall have matured his invention; which sum of twenty dollars, in case the person filing such caveat shall afterwards take out a patent for the invention therein mentioned, shall be considered a part of the sum herein required for the same. And such caveat shall be filed in the confidential archives of the office, and preserved in secrecy. And if application shall be made by any other person within one year from the time of filing such caveat, for a patent of any ear from the time of filing such caveat, for a patent of an he office, and to give notice, by mail, to the person filing the ca-cat of such application, who shall, within three months, after ecciving the notice, if he would avail himself of the benefit of interfering applications: Provided, however, That no opinion or decision of any board of examiners, under the provisions of this act, shall preclude any person interested in favor of or against the validity of any patent which has been or may hereafter be granted, from the right to contest the same in any judicial court in any action in which its validity may come in question

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That whenever any paent which has heretofore been granted, or which shall hereaffer be granted, shall be inoperative or invalid, by reason of a defect-ve or insufficient description or specification, or by reason of the batentee claiming in his specification as his own invention more patentee claiming in his specification as his own invention more than he had or shall have a right to claim as new, if the error has, or shall have arisen by inadvertency, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, upon the surrender to him of such patent, and the payment of the further duty of fifteen dollars, to cause a new patent to be issued to the said inventor, for the residue of the period then unexpired for which invention, for the residue of the period then unexpired for which corrected description and specification. And in case of his death or any assignment by him made of the original patent, a similar right shall vest in his executors, administrators, or assignees. And the patent so re-issued, together with the corrected description and specification, shall have the same effect and operation in law, on the trial of all actions hereafter commenced for causes subsequently accruing, as though the same had been originally filed in such corrected form, before the issuing of the original patent. And whenever the original patentee shall be desirous of adding the description and specification of any new improvement of the original invention or discovery which shall have been invented or discovered by him subsequent to the date of his patent, he may, like proceedings being had in all respects as in the case of original applications, and on the payment of fifteen dollars, as hereinbefore provided, have the same annexed to the original description and specification; and the Commisent by him made of the original patent, a teen collars, as nereinbefore provided, have the same annexed to the original description and specification; and the Commissioner shall certify, on the margin of such annexed description and specification, the time of its being annexed and recorded; and the same shall thereafter have the same effect in law, to all intents and purposes, as though it had been embraced in the original description and specification.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever, in any

Sec. 14. And oc it furnier enacted, and whenever, in any action for damages for making, using, or selling the thing where of the exclusive right is secured by any patent heretofore grant ed, or by any patent which may hereafter be granted, a verdic shall be rendered for the plaintiff in such action, it shall be in the power of the court to render judgment for any sum above the amount found by such verdict as the actual damages sustaine by the plaintiff, not exceeding three times the amount thereo according to the circumstances of the case, with cests; and suc lamages may be recovered by action on the case, in any cour of competent jurisdiction, to be brought in the name or names of the person or persons interested, whether as patentee, as ignees, or as grantees of the exclusive right within and through-

at a specified part of the United States.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the defendant in my such action shall be permitted to plead the general issue and to give this act, and any special matter in evidence, of which notice in writing may have been given to the plaintiff of nis attorney, thirty days before trial, tending to prove that the description and specification filed by plaintiff does not contain the whole truth relative to his invention or discovery, or that it ontains more than is necessary to produce the described ef-ect; which concealment or addition shall fully appear to have een made for the purpose of deceiving the Public, or that the atentee was not the original and first inventor or discoverer he thing patented, or of a substantial and material part ther laimed as new, or that it had been described in some pub work anterior to the supposed discovery thereof by the paten tee, or had been in public use, or on sale, with the consent an allowance of the patentee, before his application for a patent or that he had surreptitiously or unjustly obtained the pater for that which was in fact invented or discovered by another who was using reasonable diligence in adapting and perfecti the same; or that the patentee, if an alien at the time the pate was granted, had failed and neglected, for the space of eighte onths from the date of the patent, to put and continue on sal o the Public, on reasonable terms, the invention or discovery or which the patent issued; and whenever the defendant ies in his defence on the fact of a previous invention, kn edge, or use of the thing patented, he shall state, in his n f special matter, the names and places of residence of t objection, and the part or parts of the invention which he considers as not entitled to be patented. And the said beard shall give reasonable notice to the applicant, as well as to the Commissioner, of the time and place of their meeting, that they may have an opportunity of furnishing them with such facts and evidence as they may deem necessary to a just decision; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to furnish to the board of examiners such information as he may possess relative to the matter under their consideration. And on an examination and consideration of the matter by such board, it shall be in their power, or of a majority of them, to reverse the decision of the Commissioner, either in whole or in part, and, their opinion being certified to the Commissioner, he shall be governed thereby in the further proceedings to be had on such application: Provided, however, That before a board shall be instituted in any such case, the applicant shall pay to the credit of the Treasury, as provided in the ninth section of this act, the sum of

claimed as new, it shall be in the power of the court to adjudge

and award as to costs as may appear to be just and equitable. Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That, whenever there shall be two interfering patents, or whenever a patent, on application, shall have been refused on an adverse decision of a board cation, shall have been refused on an adverse decision of a board of examiners, on the ground that the patent applied for would interfere with an unexpired patent previously granted, any person interested in any such patent, either by assignment or otherwise, in the one case, and any such applicant in the other case, may have remedy by bill in equity; and the court having cognitive to the cognitive to the court having cognitive to the court having cogn may have remedy by bill in equity; and the court having cognizance thereof, on notice to adverse parties, and other due proceedings had, may advidge and declare either the patents void, in the whole or in part, or inoperative and invalid in any particular part or portion of the United States, according to the interest which the parties to such suit may possess in the patent, or the inventions patented, and may also adjudge that such applicant is entitled, according to the principles and provisions of this act, to have and receive a patent for his invention, as specified in his claim, or for any part thereof, as the fact of priority, of right, or invention shall in any such case be made to appear. And such adjudication, if it be in favor of the right of such applicant, shall authorize the Commissioner to issue such patent, on his filing a copy of the adjudication, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this act: Provided, however, That no such judgment or adjudication shall affect the rights of any person except the parties to the action, and those deriving title from or under the parties to the action, and those deriving title from or under them subsequent to the rendition of such judgment.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits,

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, controversies, and cases arising under any law of the United States, granting or confirming to inventors the exclusive right to their inventions or discoveries, shall be originally cognizable, as well in equity as at law, by circuit courts of the United States, or any district court having the powers and jurisdiction of a circuit court; which courts shall have power upon bill in equity filed by any party aggrieved, in any such case, to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, to prevent the violation of the rights of any inventor as secured to him by any law of the United States, on such terms and conditions as said courts may deem reasonable: Provided, however, That from all judgments and decrees from any such court rendered in the premises, a writ of error or appeal, as the case may dered in the premises, a writ of error or appeal, as the case may require, shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same circumstances as is now provided by law in other judgments and decrees of circuit courts, and in all other cases in which the court shall deem it easonable to allow the same. Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That whenever any pa-

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That whenever any patentee of an invention or discovery shall desire an extension of his patent beyond the term of its limitation, he may make application therefor, in writing, to the Commissioner of the Patent Office, setting forth the grounds thereof; and the Commissioner shall, on the applicant's paying the sum of forty dollars to the credit of the Treasury, as in the case of an original application for a patent, cause to be published, in one or more of the principal newspapers in the city of Washington, and in such other paners as he may deem proper, published in the section per or papers as he may deem proper, published in the section of country most interested adversely to the extension of the pa-tent, a notice of such application, and of the time and place when of country most interested adversely to the extension of the patent, a notice of such application, and of the time and place when and where the same will be considered, that any person may appear and show cause why the extension should not be granted. And the Secretary of State, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, shall constitute a board to hear and decide upon the evidence produced before them both for and against the extension, and shall sit for that purpose at the time and place designated in the published notice thereof. The patentee shall furnish to said board a statement, in writing, under oath, of the ascertained value of the invention, and of his receipts and expenditures, sufficiently in detail to exhibit a true and faithful account of the loss and profit in any manner accruing to him from and by reason of said invention. And if, upon a hearing of the matter, it shall appear to the full and entire satisfaction of said board, having due regard to the public interest therein, that it is just and proper that the term of the patent should be extended, by reason of the patentee, without neglect or fault on his part, having failed to obtain, from the use and sale of his invention, a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, and expense bestowed upon the same, and the introduction thereof into use, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to renew and extend the patent, by making a certificate thereon of such extension, for the term of seven years from and after the expiration of the first term; which certificate, with a certificate of said board of their judgment and opinion as aforesaid, shall be entered on record in the Patent Office; and thereupon the said patent shall have the same effect in law as though it had been originally granted for the term of twenty-one years. And the benefit of such renewal shall extend to assignees and grantees of the right to use the thing patented, to the extent of their respective interest therein: Provided, however, That no ext extension of a patent shall be granted after the expiration of the term for which it was originally issued.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That there shall be

provided for the use of said office, a library of scientific works and periodical publications, both foreign and American, calcula-ted to facilitate the discharge of the duties hereby required of the chief officers therein, to be purchased under the direction of the Committee of the Library of Congress. And the sum of fteen hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, for that purpose, o be paid out of the Patent fund.
Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty

the Commissioner to cause to be classified and arranged, in the rooms or galleries as may be provided for that purpose, in table cases, when necessary for their preservation, and in display thereof, the models and specimens of compositions and of fabrics and other manufactures and works of art, patented or unpatented, which have been, or shall hereafter be, deposited in said office. And said rooms or galleries shall be kept open durg suitable hours for public inspection.
Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of

acts heretofore passed on this subject be, and the same are here-by, repealed: Provided, however, That all actions and processs in law or equity, sued out prior to the passage of this act, may e prosecuted to final judgment and execution, in the same nanner as though this act had not been passed, excepting and saving the application to any such action of the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of this act, so far as they may be applicable thereto: And provided, also, That all applications or petitions for patents, pending at the time of the passage of this act, in cases where the duty has been paid, shall be proceeded with and acted on in the same manner as though filed after the passage thereof. Approved, July 4, 1836.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from the commons south of the Centre Market House, on or about the 2d of July, a small bay Mare, long black tail, blind in the right eye; the two hind legs white to the first joint, a little strain a ball blind before the first joint, a little

The above reward will be given if the said Mare is brought to te, or to any one who can inform me where she is, so that I can et her again.

WM. W. KEYWORTH. july 19-3tif

RUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of Prince George's County Court as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, is trustee, will sell at public sale, at the door of the court-house in the court of the qual instalments, the purchase money to be secured by bond, ith security to be approved by the trustee, bearing interest rom the day of sale; and on the final ratification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the subscriber is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

JNO. B. BROOKE,

june 30-w3w Upper Marlborough, June 28. SPLENDID CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100,000 !

The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the U. States. most offinant Scheme ever drawn in the O. Star ntaining 7,140 tickets—36 No. Lottery, 5 Drawn Bullots Alexandria Lottery, Class A, for 1836. To be drawn in Washington City, D. C. ON THURSDAY, 21st JULY, 1836.

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	31	do	-	•		500
	31	do	•		-	300
	31	do	•	-	-	200
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Co	nsisti					inting to \$285,6
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Certificates of packages of 12 tickets, \$450.

As there are so few Tickets in this Splendid Scheme, e who desire a chance in it had better send their orders at

For Tickets, address D. S. GREGORY & CO., (Successors of Yates & McIntyre,) Managers, WASHINGTON

DITY, D. C.

To Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the Orawings sent as soon as over.

june 25—d&c3av Drawings sent as soon as over.

OTICE.—By virtue of two commissions issued out of Montgomery County Court, and to the subscribers directed, we will proceed on Saturday, the 17th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., on the premises, to divide the real estates of which Thomas B. Offutt and Selah Offint died seized, lying and being in Montgomery county, Md. BURGESS WILLETT.

THOS. S. WATKINS, SAMUEL T. STONESTREET.

Waning full fast, and doomed to perish quite .- ONEA. Having had a taste of the perils and privations of a campaign during a severe seven weeks' service in the wilds of East Florida, we came to the conclusion that war, war at least against the Seminole in his impregnable fastnesses, is not exactly the thing it is cracked up to be. We there saw a gallant and experienced general baffled, and his science put at naught by the constancy and courage of the fierce descendants of the Yemasees-backed, it is true, by a combination of physical circumstances that resulted in snatching the laurel from the brows of Scott, to place it upon those of Oceola !* We there saw the veteran and volunteer, to-day burning with high hope, and to-morrow cursing the evil hour that sent him to fight against an invisible enemy in the murderous hammock! There, too, we saw the chin-heads, the cypress knees and palmetto roots, that live along the mystic banks of the Wythlacoochee, bristling up at the approach of the white man, and as if in martial sympathy with the invaded Indian. In short, we there saw an army of five thousand men, marching in three different divisions, each with a practised general at its head, to circumvent the Seminole in his native woods; and, by a singular coincidence, meeting each other at a distance of one hundred miles from their several starting posts, without being able to give any account of the foe-hungry, sick, disappointed, and discouraged!

As a prelude, perhaps not altogether inappropriate, to this ill-starred campaign, we shall here give a short account of a scene at which we were present, about eight months previous to the breaking out of hostilities, and in which Generals Clinch and Thompson, Oceola, Jumper, Micanopy, and Abraham were the chief actors. It was then and there that the war spirit was perhaps first kindled in the haughty bosom of the Seminole-that spirit which has since passed over the once fair face of Eastern Floridablurring and almost obliterating its lineaments!

THE "TALK"-OCEOLA.

It was on a fine morning in April, now fifteen months ago, that a friend (a planter in the famous Alachua district, west of the St. John's river,) who had come down to St. Augustine on a visit, proposed to us a jaunt up to his plantation, about thirteen miles distant from the Seminole Agency, (Fort King,) at which place it was known far and wide that a talk was to be held with the nation upon the subject of their removal west of the Mississippi. Having provided ourselves with a due quantum of cheese and crackers, (which we stowed away in a candle box.) a change of linen, a hatchet, and lots of twine, in case of accident to our gear, we set out upon our journey. Picolata, eident to our gear, we set out upon our journey. Picolata, 18 miles from St. Augustine, was our first stage. It is an extremely solitary, though rather pretty place. The site is one of the boldest on the river; while a single house greets the traveller on his approach to the spot. It commands a fine view of the vast waters of the St. John's, and is well adapted to the comfort of those who in the winter visit Picolata for the benefit of their health. It was agreed that we should cross the river early the next morning, for the purpose of getting over the flat that was to take our horse and wagon on the other side. Our only conveyance was a batteau, and a beautiful affair it was! The alligators had evidently been feeding upon it for the last twelve months. It was flat-bottomed, and sat like a wafer on the wave. And there was the majestic river heaving high and heavily before us, (for the day was gusty,) and exhibiting an expanse of more than two miles across, broken into ridgy summits capped by the white foam, in the midst of which we saw the black and unsightly heads of the numerous alligators that infeat the wave of Filsride, rived. merous alligators that infest the waters of Florida-river

ler, in that low, wet country It was not until we had got fairly out from the shore It was not until we had got fairly out from the shore, that we could appreciate the thrilling nature of our situation. The mighty river seemed to come booming over us! and we involuntarily rose half-way from our seat as if to anticipate our fate by leaping headlong into the black and formidable waters that appeared to spurn our unworthy barque from their bosom!

We reached the opposite shore, however, in safety, got over our travelling equipage, and at day-break the next morning commenced our journey along the Bellamy road. The grass waved over it—for it had been then but little used—and our progress was altogether a matter of guess-

used—and our progress was altogether a matter of guess-work: night came on, and we had to camp out—made a large fire, wrapt our cloaks round us, and lay down to sleep—for nothing had we to eat—having been upset in a pond, where we lost all our cheese and biscuit!

The sensation on waking up after a doze in the wilderness at night, it would be difficult to convey an idea of to one who has never experienced it. The first thought is one who has never experienced it. The first thought is—
is all safe? An object, though but a few yards from you,
a cart or a horse, will for an instant startle you, for all is
strange and still! And yet the mound and the morass appear to whisper! and if there be a breeze abroad—though
but a breath—it seems to moan in accents almost human!
the senses grow thick; they labor, and the fall of a leaf has

We were up by times, and reached Micanopy (named after the chief of the Seminoles, whom they call "Governor,") about sunset. At the expiration of a week (during which we amused ourselves with shooting alligators,) we sat out for the Agency, about thirty miles distant. It was not until we got within sight of the flag-staff, that waved its ample folds above the surrounding woods, that we were reminded of being in a country inhabited by man; and the first of the race whom we met were two young Indians, sallying forth upon what errand we knew not. We hailed them; and, as is usual where they do not understand you, they laughed and passed on. There is something wild, and scarcely natural, in the laugh of the Indian; and we never felt less inclined to trust him than when he laughed. On driving up to the Fort (so called, two or three plain houses, one a barrack, and since picketed,) we saw them in all directions; young and old, big and little; men, women, and children. Their shantees were to be seen in almost every quarter, at irregular distances—as if dropped by chance—far as the eye could reach. They looked like men who had come there on business of moment to them men who had come there on business of moment to them and theirs. Portions of them were collected in groups about the house of the sutler, (poor Rogers, whom they afterwards shot,) but seemed to avoid the quarters of Generals Clinch and Thompson; or, if they approached them, it was with evident distrust. They would sometimes stalk by, casting a furtive glance at the piazza, where the officers usually lounged away the day, as if their object was to reconnoitre the position; and we never saw them give the go by after this manner without fancying that they us the go-by after this manner without fancying that they meditated mischief. At every beat of the drum, however, they would collect in crowds, but at a cool distance, to see the men go through the drill. The greater part of them were fine, martial looking fellows, much perplexed upon the subject of the treaty.

We were one evening seated in the piazza, asking various questions about them, when a somewhat tall, slightly, but well-built Indian, came suddenly and quickly up the steps, taking us almost by surprise. His air was unassuming, but graceful and dignified, and his presence marked by great self-possession. He had a slight stoop in the shoulders, but carried his limbs as if their joints had been oiled. The play of his arms was singularly free and rapid, as, indeed, were the movements of the whole man, but the maner in which he used his arms was reconstituted. ner in which he used his arms we were particularly struck with; it was characterized by that easy energy which may be observed in animals accustomed to spring upon their prey, but which we had never before seen displayed in the action of the human arm; not, at least, in the same degree. His waist was small, the whole figure elegant—and yet it inspired you with the idea of combined craft and power. He walked with his head down, which, together with the crouching of the shoulders, and that peculiar action of the crouching of the shoulders, and that peculiar action of the arms, occasioned you, if in the same path with him, involuntarily to give way; yet, not without a certain feeling of admiration for the fine and flexible form that moved with an air of wild freedom so fleetly and silently before you. But if the figure of the man, which, without being at first striking, would yet gradually grow on the attention, presented an image of combined energy and elegance; the face was eminently worthy of a Rafael! The prevailing

* The name is generally, but incorrectly, spelled with an s. The above is the true orthography.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN | tone was that of profound melancholy, which rendered his smile the most wildly beautiful we had ever beheld The eye, shaded by long, dark lashes, appeared to sleep as within a shroud, but it was a shroud of thoughts, which you could not doubt had for their subject the sad fortunes of his race, hundreds of whom were there around him, re minding him by their presence of their impending doom-if, indeed, he ever could forget this—for did not the win of that cloudy destiny which hovered over them throw too, its cold shadow upon him? It was an eye, then, full o fearful meaning; anxious, restless, when not fixed in thought, for then it riveted as if it grew upon the object or which its gaze had fallen. When in one of these moods of intense musing, the head would be partially turned or one side, as if looking over the shoulder, which gave ar air of deeper abstraction to his manner, from which, wher ever recalled by any thing said or done by those near him, was always with one of those beautiful and seemingly ur scious smiles that acted like a mysterious charm on the beholder; it fascinated while it freezed; you admired, and ye shrunk from it; for, after all, was it not the smile of a say age, a high-souled Indian, without doubt; daring, daunt less; of amazing powers of mind and body; courage to bear as well as act; but one, nevertheless, whose bloody code interposed a perpetual barrier between your sympathics. and his? Perhaps, however, the most characteristic, as certainly was the most marked feature of the face, was the mouth, for it was one of those mouths in which "a deal o scorn looks beautiful!" The space between it and the chir was such as to give to the curled under lip an air of high disdain, of indignant energy; while a faint, perhaps, but indelible trait of ferocity played around that noble mouth at each corner of which a speck of froth, white as the flaked snow, yet wrathful, as if it had been forced up there by

> s if they panted but to curse or kill! It was this contrast between the repose of one feature and the constant and almost painful play of the other; be tween the quiet of the eye and the action of the mouth that might be said to stamp its peculiar character upon th face of this Micasuky Chief. The nose was Grecian, per feet! worthy of the Phidian chisel. The chin ample, square, and firmly set. The head not large, though somewhat long, but with nothing of the "retreating forehead and depressed vertex," which is believed to indicate an inferior grade of intellect. The head, on the contrary, was leggins, the hunting-shirt, and turban, with moccasims of fine, soft leather, closely fitted to his feet, which were not large, exhibiting the hollow sole and high instep, for which indeed, the Indian is in general remarkable, made up the exterior of the sub-Chief, for such only at that time was he. In eight months after, by dint of prowess and of pains, he ranked the very best of them; and at the sound of his voice not alone the Micasukies might be seen to prick their ears. Such was the appearance of this now famous Seminole warrior; such the physical man, at the time we saw him.

the workings of the vexed spirit within, might generally be seen enhancing, in no small degree, the savage expression of the mouth we are describing. There was a tremulous motion about the lips; it was but the faint breath of the

whirlwind of that stormy soul that played upon them, and gave to them their nearly audible vibration—they seemed

For that other history of him, it is written in his deeds.

As might be supposed, the first question asked by those who had come to be present at the "Talk," was, "How is Powell—on which side is he?" To this we received for answer, "Oh, he is one of the opposition, but he is fast coming round. He has given us much trouble—restless, turbulent, dangerous—he has been busy with his people, dissuading them against the treaty, and thus sowing the seeds of discord where his influence, (for, though young, and a sub-Chief merely, he is manifestly a rising man and a sub-Chief merely, he is manifestly a rising man among them,) if exerted on our side, would greatly facilitate our views. But he has cooled down latterly, and we have great hopes of him now." Truly, a hopeful proselyte has he proved himself. He would come frequently and familiarly to the General's (Clinch's) quarters, and "well, Powell," was the accustomed salutation. We had the honor of taking him once by the hand, and but once, for he left an impression upon our palm and fingers which we had no desire to have renewed. It was neither idleness, nor idle curiosity, that brought him so often to the quarters of the officers. He profited by all he saw and heard; appeared to gauge the capacities, and comprehend the qualities of to gauge the capacities, and comprehend the qualities of those around him; and would always go away, if not a better, yet a wiser man than he came. He was never to be seen vaguely and idle mixing with his people. We do not remember to have once observed him in any of the numerous groups that would be collected for miles around the fort. His research was felt without his fort. the fort. His presence was felt without being seen. He ruled the many through the agency of the few. His "talks" were in the lowest key, and generally in private. He would take his auditor aside, but without appearing to do it, and would achieve more in a low words than the

jority of our congressional orators in their vasty speeches. Yet he was shy of being seen thus engaged, and, as we have said, would most commonly retire, with his subordinate, to some place where he would be free from observatio and we are not likely soon to forget his sudden apparition and we are not likely soon to lorger his sudden apparition, followed by a dark, fierce looking savage, into our sleeping apartment early one morning, yet not before we had risen and were drest. Our cot stood behind the door of the room, and on coming forward we saw him seated on a skeleton bedstead at the opposite end of the chamber, in earnest conversa-tion with the Indian at his side. So stealthy had been their tread, that we were unconscious of their presence, till, turning, we beheld them in the position we have described. The sight startled us—for it was early, and every thing was still—but, although our sudden appearance from behind the assuredly was theirs by us, yet neither limb nor lineament was discomposed, was stirred—not a muscle moved—the very eye appeared as a fixture—and, in short, they took no more notice of us than if we had been nothing at all! Our sensations, on the whole, were none of the most agreeable. The freedom of our chamber had been somewhat uncere moniously taken, and our very presence treated as though it had been a non-entity. We concluded, however, that as Oceola neither stood upon ceremony, nor stuck at trifles, it would be best to take no notice of him, and so we very qui

would be best to take no notice of him, and so we very quietly and cordially withdrew.

We had not been twenty-four hours at the agency before we were enabled to perceive that the Seminoles did not relish the business that had brought them there. The chiefs—all, at least, of the delegation who had gone to look at the land of promise, west of the Mississippi; were manifestly in a dilemma. They had signed the treaty, weakly, perhaps, a different. They had signed the treaty, weakly, perhaps, wickedly, signed it, without previous consultation with their people, as had been stipulated for, and the latter very naturally and properly refused to be thus bound over by the unauthorized act of a few, merely, of their number. The signing of the treaty was, in truth, a breach of faith towards the nation, on the part of the chiefs; and our Government has yet to answer the question, "Were you not aware that the delegation had no authority to do what they did? that the Seminoles never agreed to be absolutely bound by what might be the views, or mere will, of that delegation? that they had instructed the chiefs to go and look at the land, and then to lay before them an account of all that they had seen? that, under these circumstances, the treaty signed as it was, was something more than a mockery, was an attempted fraud upon the Seminole nation?—that, being thus null and void, as wanting the high sanction of the People, with what show of justice, of fair dealing, of honor, or humanity, did you hold up this faithless deed to that People, and, because they indignantly disavowed it, call to ur aid the sharp but unworthy argument of the sword? For the credit of our Government we fear that this question

This, then, it was, that perplexed and perturbed the minds of the Seminole chiefs, now assembled, perhaps for the last time, to hold a talk upon the subject of that surreptitious treaty. As we have said, they had signed it, but where was the confirmation now? On the one hand, the agents of our Government pointed them to their names on the confronting record; and on the other, the Seminole brandished his war-knife, as the only argument with which he was prepared to approach the treacherous parchment! and which, it was well known, would be in certain reserve for him of the race who should have the bold baseness to ratify the deed—he ratified his doom!

Oceola (who had been one of the delegation that went west) saw, at once, that he had a doubtful and a difficult game to play. He must appear to be in favor of the treaty, but not without apprizing his people of the policy that governed him. He took no counsel of fear that was not an honorable fear. He was not afraid to die; but he feared death at the hands of those whom he should deceive When in the council seat he would be silent; the time for action would be the time for him; and he saw as with prophetic vision the future, teeming with those stern events that have since overshadowed the land, as with a curse invoked upon it by the indignant manes of the warrior Yemasse!

For the rest, they, too; like him, were free to choose, free to tread the broad though rugged path of allegiance to their people, or to follow meanly in the wake of the white man, who would despise while he caressed them. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

A FIRST-RATE pair of Carriage Horses for sale.—Will be shown at Brown's stable on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, a of pair Carriage Horses, of handsome form, splendid action, and of a bright nankeen color, aged about seven years. They are sold for no fault.

july 16—tds

WASHINGTON.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1836.

Whether the Editor of the Richmond Enquir er is more confided in than the official Editor at the seat of Government, or feels himself more at liberty to disclose what he knows, we cannot undertake to say: but certain it is that we get glimpses of what are secrets to us, in regard to Executive views and measures, first from the Enquirer. We find, for example, the following in the last Enquirer, at the close of some observations on the latest news from Texas: "Our Government will not give a positive answer to the Texan Commissioners now at Washington, until the Commissioner, whom the Administration has sent to Texas to ascertain the condition of the country, shall have made his report." When speaking, lately, of the delicate position of the Executive of the United States in regard to the Texan question, we had no idea, certainly, that the Executive had proceeded so far as to send, a Commissioner to Texas. We should suppose, accurate and impartial information being what is desired, that such a commission would have remained secret. Perhaps, however, as in the case of the instruction to Gen. GAINES, the publicity given to the mission is accidental or inadvertent.

Perhaps few things, happening within our own country, have been so hastily or harshly judged as the military operations in the Peninsula of Florida, which have occupied the public attention within a few months past. The geography of the country, its extent, and its variety, were too little understood, at the commencement of the campaign, to prepare the Public for the unfavorable circumstances and the prolonged term of it. The services and sufferings of those who were engaged in that campaign, whether in the ranks of Regulars or Volunteers, have been painful and arduous in the extreme, without being attended by those evidences of public sympathy and gratitude which are the only compensation for his fatigues and pains that the soldier or the patriot cares for, beyond the consciousness of duty done. It is due to the Army-it is no less due to the patriot Volunteers who served faithfully and gallantly with the Army-that the Public should be put in possession of more ample materials than it yet possesses for making up an opinion on the merits of the services which they have rendered. Believing that this can be best effected by making the Public acquainted with the nature of those services, we have determined to copy from the New York Evening Star the Narrative, of which we transfer the beginning to our columns to-day, under

in East Florida." From the initials (J. W. S.) signed to this account, as well as from internal evidence, we derive information that the Narrative is from the pen of James W. Simmons, Esq., who, we have reason to know, accompanied the right wing of the Army under Gen. Scorr, for the purpose of reporting the progress of the war for the New York Courier and Enquirer: Our readers will thank us, after perusing his Narrative, for having introduced to them by name a gentleman, the anonymous productions of whose polished pen they may have heretofore met with; and read with leasure, in the columns of the National Intel-

he title of " Recollections of the late Campaign

Major-General Scott, of the Army, has arrived in this city from his Southern command. He came by the way of Baltimore, and left the city again last evening by the same route.

Those who desire the aid of an intelligent and faithful agent in making investments in Western Lands, will find an eligible opportunity offered, by advertisement, in this day's paper.

In the first rank of respectability, whether of character or ability, in the present House of Representatives, stands Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts. Some idea of his character at home. as well as here, may be gathered from the following anecdote, which we find in the Boston Galaxy:

"A case of a criminal character was lately tried in Mid-A case of a criminal character was lately tried in Mid-dlesex, in which the jury could not agree. They were, as usual, to return into court, and state the reasons why they could not come to a decision. The judge asked if the difficulty was in the law or the evidence. One of the jurors made answer that it was neither in the law nor in the evidence, but in the plea; for, said he, the law and the evidence make the man guilty enough, but Squire Hoar said in his plea, that he believed upon his conscience that the man was innocent, and as Squire Hoar always peaks the truth, the jury don't seem to know how to get

A young man was arrested in Boston a day or two since, and fined ten dollars, for wilfully placing obstructions to the cars on the track of the Lowell Railroad. The Boston Gazette properly remarks: "The decision of the Court was about as experious an insulf to commonly space as the was about as egregious an insuit to common sense as the crime itself was offensive to the community. What! wilfully place obstructions in front of a railway car, at full speed, when an impediment might be fatal to the limbs and lives of a hundred innocent travellers! It is abominable. The bare idea of the effects of such an act is hor

[Imprisonment for life would be a better punishment for an offence. Hanging is certainly too mild a onethat is, if the offender knew what he was doing.].

We learn from the Fredericksburg Arena, that the evidence in the case of John Randolfh's will is taking a wider and a wider sweep. Among the papers exhibited is the extraordinary correspondence between Mr. Randolph and Mrs. Morris, the relict of Gouverneur Morris, Esq. of New York, which took place about the year 1814, and touches the most delicate transactions of the parties to it.

The town of CUMBERLAND was partially flooded or Thursday last, by the overflow of the waters of the Poomac and Wills's Creek

STEAMBOAT BURNT, AND LOSS OF LIVES .- The steamboa Union Candienne, which run between Montreal and Chambly Basin, was destroyed by fire on the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock at night, near the latter place, and several SUPPLEMENTARY CIRCULAR.

The following, which takes the form of an advertisement published in the Official papers, may be considered as a Supplement to the Decree of the Executive, promulged recently, in the Mexicans have advanced as far as the Nucces between the form of a Circular, from the Treasury De-

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, July 15, 1836. The second section of the act of Congress entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," approved 24th April, 1820, having provided "that the purhaser at private sale shall produce to the Register of the Land Office a receipt from the Treasurer of the United States, or from the Receiver of Public Moneys of the dis trict, for the amount of the purchase money on any tract before he shall enter the same at the Land Office," and the President of the United States, in his decision relative to the exclusive receipt of gold and silver by the Receivers of Public Moneys in payment for the public lands, having directed that "in case of payments made for lands to the Treasurer of the United States under the act of 24th April, 1820, his receipt shall also express the amount received in gold, and the amount in silver"—notice is hereby tiven, that the receipts of the Treasurer of the Unite tates to be issued in pursuance of the above act, and to be applied in payment for public lands purchased at private sale, will be granted only upon payments in the Treasury
of gold or silver.

P. G. WASHINGTON, Acting Treasurer U.S.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD.

A Convention of Delegates from different election dis tricts of Prince George's County, Maryland, friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. John son, was held at the court house in Upper Marlboro', or Saturday, July 16, 1836. Gen. Geo. W. Biscoe was ap pinted President, and Geo. Calvert, jr. Secretary; when in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather luring the morning,) it was ascertained that many delegates were absent; and on motion of Mordecai Plu gates were absent; and on motion of Mordecai Frummer, Esq. the Convention adjourned to Saturday next, 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. when it is hoped all the delegates will attend, to make the nominations for electors and delegates. GEO. W. BISCOE, President. GEO. CALVERT, JR. Secretary.

[COMMUNICATED FOR PUBLICATION IN THIS PAPER.]

At a meeting of the Officers of the squadrons of Dragoons on Red River, June 18, 1836, assembled in consideration of the death of their late companion in arms, First Lieutenant James Farley Izard, who fell in battle, the volunteer leader of the advance of General Gaines's Army of Florida, March, 1836

1st. That we lament the loss to the service, our corps, and ourselves, of the highly talented and gallant Izard.

2d. That we emulate his bright example of devotion, and are consoled that he met the death dear to him and

P. St. G. COOKE, Captain of Dragoons. J. S. Van Derveer, Lieutenant do. Leonard C. McPhail, Assistant Surg. U.S. A. attending Dragoons.

E. Trenor, Capt. U. S. Dragoons, commanding.

D. Perkins, Captain do.

WM. A. Grier, 2d Lieut. do.

J. M. Bowman, do. do.

The RICHMOND COMPILER, speaking of family pride says it would be a curious task to the genealogist to trace back family histories, and ascertain how many are dewho were sent out by the London Company to Virginia on a matrimonial speculation. In the year 1606, says the Compiler, ninety fair ones embarked for the New World on errands of love and mercy; and the next year sixty more adventured, and became wives to the young planters, who, it seems, purchased them for a hundred pounds of

A speculation is on foot in England to raise money by WILLIAM COBERT, M. P. The secretary made an application by letter to Sir F. Burdett, and announced that a public meeting on this head would be held on June 13, at the Crown and A undor Tavern, with O'CONNELL in the chair. This application dress the following from reply from Sir Francis:

"LEAMINGTON, JUNE 1, 1836.
"Sir: A letter from you, dated the 16th of May, having for owed me here, I lose not a moment in returning, according

lowed me here, I lose not a moment in returning, according to your request, an answer.

"You invite me to a meeting to be held on the 13th of the month, at the Crown and Anchor, at which Mr. D. O'Connell is to preside, for the purpose of raising a subscription for a monment to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Cobbett. The application is unique, as the French say, seeing that whoever attends that meeting becomes a public voucher for the honesty, disinterestedness, and patriotism of the said Mr. Cobbett. Now, as I believe, or, rather, know the reverse, and as all the world knows my opinion and experience thereon, it would be something worse than foolish in me to attend such a meeting, and I can only wonder at the application. At the same time, I cannot but wonder at the application. At the same time, I cannot bu acknowledge that the united empire could not furnish a morappropriate chairman. Nor can I offer to the committee any contribution more appropriate than Mr. Cobbett's bonds now in possession, which, as considerably more than fourteen years e clapsed since the money was lent, will amount to consider y more than £8,000. I trust the committee will think this a

'I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
"F. BURDETT."

'LAUGH WHEN WE MUST.' Mr. Slang always used to say, 'my horses, my boys;' Mr. Slang now invariably says 'our horses, our boys,' or 'our farm.' This substitution of 'our' for 'my,' by Mr. Slang, was brought about thus:

Mr. Slang had just married a second wife. On the day after he wedding, Mr. Slang casually remarked, 'I now intend, Mrs. Slang, to enlarge my dairy.

'You mean our dairy, my dear,' replies Mrs. Slang.
'No,' quoth Mr. Slang. 'I say I shall enlarge my dairy.'
'Say our dairy, Mr. Slang'
'No; my dairy.'

'Say our dairy, say our,' screamed Mrs. Slang, seizing the

oker.
'My dairy! my dairy! my dairy!' vociferated the husband.
'Our dairy! our dairy! our dairy! re-echoed the wife, emphasizing each 'our' with a blow of the poker upon the back of

has been done with a blow of the poker upon the back of her cringing spouse.

Mr. Slang retreated under the bed. In passing under the bed clothes, Mr. Slang's hat was brushed off; Mr. Slang remained under cover several minutes, waiting for a calm. At length his wife saw him thrusting his head out at the foot of the bed, much

wife saw him thrusting his head out at the root of the bed, much like a turtle from its shell.

'What are you looking for, Mr. Slang? says she. 'I am looking, my dear,' snivelled he, 'to see if I can see any thing of our hat.' The struggle was over. The next Sunday morning, Mr. Slang asked Mrs. Slang if he might wear our clean linen breeches to meeting? And, in short, ever since the abovementioned occurrence, Mr. Slang has studiously avoided the use of the odious singular possessive pronoun. He stands corrected. For sooth, 'he considers Mrs. Slang the better grammarian.'

MORE ANNIVERSARY ACCIDENTS.

Sad Accident.—The Exeter News Letter states that, on the 4th of July, a company of young men were engaged at Perkin's tavern, in that town, shooting at a mark with pistols. As one of them was loading his pistol it went off at half cock, and its contents were lodged in the head of Jacob Colcord, a young nan of about twenty years of age. He survived but a few

A young man named Wm. Foster, belonging to the brig Nelson Clark, had his arm terribly shattered, and his face and body otherwise disfigured on the 4th, at New Orleans, by the unexpected discharge of a carronade, whilst in the act of ramming down a second charge, the carronade not having been properly sponged preparatory to reloading.

Melancholy Accident.—During the celebration of the 4th of July at Lewisburg, Union county, (Pennsylvania,) three men were shockingly mangled, by the accidental discharge of a cannon. One of the men, a poor, but respectable citizen, with a family of nine children, had his arm blown off, and himself pitched ten or twelve feet over a high bank into the river. Another had his right arms as howibly reached that are protein here. had his right arm so horribly mangled that ampunecessary; and the third had his thumb torn off

A LEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class A-Tobe drawn P. M. Capital Prize \$100,000, Tickets \$50.

For sale by
july 21—It

P. M. Capital Prize \$100,000, Tickets \$50.

Washington City.

WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR—extra quality

Superfine do? do. do.

Corn, Gorn Meal, Choppied Rye, and Mill Offal

Rectified and common Whiskey.

On hand, and for sale by

HOGMIRE & COMPTON, Georgetown.

Who expect to receive 1.000 hunkels heavy Poppythania

Who expect to receive 1,000 bushels heavy Pennsylvani july 21—2aw2w

LATE FROM TEXAS.

New ORLEANS, JULY 6. By the arrival of the schooner Colonel Fannin, from Velasco, which place she left on the 29th June, we learn that 5,000 and 7,000 men, commanded by Generals Urrea and Bravo. The Texan army were in the neighborhood of Victoria. M. B. LAMAR has been appointed commandern-chief. General Green and Felix Huston are on the narch to join the main army at that place.

We further learn that that part of the Mexican army who had been in Texas with Santa Ana, and who have been obliged by General Urrea to return to Texas, have refused to cross the Nueces, stating that they will not en-

General Santa Ana has been taken to Columbia, and

put in irons, with a strong guard over him-his suite is with him. The following information, in addition to the above, ex-

racted from an official circular addressed to the people of Texas, will be found of intense interest :

METAMORAS, State of Tamaulipas,

June 9, 1836. My Dear Friend: I am sorry to inform you of our un ortunate situation. We are detained here for nothing bu to keep you ignorant of the enemy's intention. soon be down on you in great numbers: four thousand will leave here, in four or eight days, for La Bahia—it is supposed via Nueces or San Patricio; and as many more by water, in fifteen or twenty days, from Vera Cruz, to land at Copano or Brassos, not yet ascertained at which place They make a war of extermination, and show no quarters My dear friends, you see what treating with a prisoner is but you must make the best of it. You can fall back to the Colorado, and call all the men to the field; for, if you do not, Texas is gone. They have heard that the President is at Velasco, with a very small guard; and say they will have him in less than two weeks. I think you ough to send all the prisoners through to San Augustine, for sai

You will have from 7,000 to 10,000 troops to costend with, many of them cavalry, to be well mounted, to mur-der women and children. Now, soldiers, you must not spare any pains for the sake of saving us—we are willin to be lost to save Texas. Dear soldiers, march to th field, and there defend your rights! They say that you are rebels; but you must show them that you are soldiers and know how to defend your rights. Send all of the prisoners to the east. We are not in jail yet, but to-morrow demand our passports; as soon as that is done, we shall have quarters in the Calaboose. We have good friends which prudence at present forbids us to name, for fear of

Urrea is commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, and ays he will not stop short of the Sabine river.
You must now work head-work as well as fight. Blow up Goliad and Bexar. You must have a sufficient force in the field at once, and we will whip them again. Be unit ed—let the people of the United States know what kind of a war they make of it, and they will certainly come to our assistance. I do not consider our lives in danger, if in close quarters. To give you as much information as possible, my letter is in this small hand.

Our cause forever, your friend, HENRY TEAL. I concur with all that has been stated above and forego-Your obedient servant, H. W. KARNES.

I bid you adieu, in haste.

The President of Texas, DAVID G. BURNET, has issued his proclamation, in which he exhorts the people of Texas to be united in their movements against the enemy. The following are the orders issued to the people of Texas:

I, DAVID G. BURNET, President of the Republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, have ordered and decreed, and do hereby order and decree, that every able-bodied man in Texas, being over the age of that every able-bodied man in Texas, being over the age of sixteen and under that of fifty years, do forthwith report himself to the proper muster-officer of his respective Municipality, and enrol himself for military duty; and that so soon as a company of 56 men shall be enrolled in any Municipality, they shall proceed to an election of their several officers, and shall forthwith march to head-quarters, first reporting their organization, and a complete company, to the muster of the Municipality.

the muster-officer of the Municipality.

And it is further ordered and decreed that the muster-officer in each Municipality shall make out a full-list of the names and ages of every male citizen in his Municipality, whether absent or present, a certified copy of which list shall be transmitted to the War Department. And he shall also keep a list of every man within his Municipality, who enrols himself for military duty, a copy of which record shall be forwarded to the Department of War, at the end of every month from the promulgation of this decree. He shall also send to the same department copies of the several

ompanies returned to him.

It is further ordered and decreed that all officers; non sioned officers and privates, belonging to the Texan army, who may be absent on furlough or otherwise, do im mediately repair to their respective posts, and report them-selves for duty, on pain of forfeiting their commissions, it commissioned officers, and their pay and bounty, if non-

ommissioned omeers, commissioned or privates.

Done at Velasco, the 20th day of June, 1836.

D. G. BURNET, President.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of July 25, at 6 o'clock P. M. july 21—d4t

AGENT FOR LOCATING WESTERN LANDS.

AGENT FOR LOCATING WESTERN LANDS. GENTLEMAN who can give satisfactory references, otfers his services as an agent to associations or individuals desirous of making investments in Western lands. He was employed several years in surveying a portion of those lands, and is extensively acquainted with Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin. and the north part of Illinois. Having been a practical surveyor, and having resided several years in the West, he flatters himself his experience may be advantageously employed by persons wishing to make investments there. He ought to be in the woods early in September, as that month and October are the most favorable for making locations.

Any disposed to make arrangements with him can learn how and where to address him, on applying to either of the gentlemen named below, and any proposition holding out a prospect of a fair compensation for his time and trouble; will meet with prompt attention. Inquire of

a fair compensation for his time and troumpt attention. Inquire of William Foster, Esq.
B. Marston Watson, Esq.
Frederick Bronson, Esq.
Frederick Bron And to the editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington

ISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Bryan & Wood, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims, and all those indebted to the firm, will please present them to Joseph Bryan for settlem

JOSEPH BRYAN, CHAS. F. WOOD. The business will be continued at the old stand by the sub-criber, who, grateful for past favors to the firm, hopes to share

a continuance of public favor. Office of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company, ? GEORGETOWN, JULY 20.

OTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the Company's office, on Monday, the 1st of August next, for twelve Directors, to manage the affairs of the Company for the

The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 5 The transfer books will be closed during the week preceding the election.

WM. J. GOSZLER,

the election.
july 21—3t

july 21—3t

CASH FOR 400 NEGROES, including both sexes, from twelve to twenty-five years of age. Persons having servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I will give higher prices, in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market.

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

JAMES H. BIRCH,

july 21—dtf

Washington City.

BLANE'S PATENT MARSH DRIER.—The subscriber, part owner of the above invaluable invention, will sell patent rights for either States, or parts of States, to those wishing to purchase. Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call and examine its great simplicity of make, and consequent

FROM FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 14. From Florida.-The steam packet John Stoney, Capt. Freeland, arrived this forenoon from Black creek, Floriday, via Savannah. The following extract of a letter with which we have been favored furnishes the latest information from that quarter.

"FORT HEREMAN, (BEACH CREEK,) JULY 11.

"After the death of Major HEILEMAN, the two mounted companies were ordered to St. Augustine. An express from Governor Call brings orders from Major Kirby to proceed to Fort Drane, and have that post broken up; they will remove to Micanopy with the force. His order says he will be there on the 1st of August with 5,000 men from Tennessee, and the Florida militia; he proposes to take the whole force at that time, and march down upon the Indians."

SALE THIS DAY.

SPERMOIL, BRANDIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—On Thursday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, at warehouse, corner of C and 10th streets, (lately built by Jas. Moore, Jr.) I shall sell, to close sales, the following articles, to which I invite the attention of Grocers, Tavern-keepers, and

2 half pipes and 3 quarter casks Cogniac Brandy, 5 bbls. old prime Jamaica Rum,

Quarter casks superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines,

Various other liquors, Bales Almonds and Filberts, Figs, Cocoa Nuts, &c. Tobacco, Segars, Boxes Candles and Soap, Teas of various kinds, &c.

Barrels of Rice, barrels of Beef, Various groceries, &c. Terms at sale. july 19-3t

PICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE. On Thursday, the 21st inst. I shall sell at Mrs. Latimer's, infront of the President's square, the elegant and fashionable drawing room and chamber furniture of Elbert Herring, Esq.,

1 ditto sideboard
1 handsome marble top centre table Claw feet dining tables
1 elegant plush rocking chair
1 dozen mahogany hair seat chairs
1 pair large gilt mirrors, best French plates
Brass fenders and fire sets

A very rich, elegant, new imperial carpet Ottomans and rugs to match
Handsome mantel and astral lamps
Ingrain chamber carpet, hair mottress
I mahogany French bedstead
Gentleman's desk or secretary, bureaus, wardrobes

Cane chairs, best chintz curtain

T pair mantel vases and flowers

Superior 14 day mantel timepiece and ornaments

Best plated urn, candlesticks, fruit baskets, coasters, castors, cut glassware, &c. &c.

Terms cash. Sale at 11 o'clock A. M.
july 14—TSMWT EDW'D DYER, Auct.

INURNITURE SALE BY E. DYER.-On Satur day afternoon, the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock, in front of the auction store, I shall sell, without reserve, a quantity of good Household and Kitchen Furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting, in part, of Hair-cloth Sofa, Settee

Hair-cloth Soia, Settee
Rush bottom and other Chairs
Dining, Breakfast, and Card Tables
Kidderminster and Scotch Carpets
Sideboards, Bureaux, Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, &c.

Mantel and Pier Glasses
Glassware, Crockery, &c.
With a general assortment of kitchen articles.
ED. DYER, Auct. Mantel and Pier Glasses

pily 21—3t

PLEASURE EXCURSION FOR THREE DAYS.—To Leonard Town, Piney Point, and Point Lookout.—The steamboat Joseph Johnson, and her veteran commander, Joseph Johnson, will leave Washington City on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Leonard Town, St. Mary's county, and remain there that night; leave Leonard Town on Friday morning at 3 o'clock A. M. and go to Point Lookout, and return to Piney Point, and there remain until the following morning, (Saturday;) beave there at 8 o'clock P. M. for Washington.

A band of music will accompany the party, and there will be

A band of music will accompany the party, and there will be a ball at Mr. Walton's Hotel, Leonard Town.

Passage for the trip from Washington, and ball, exclusive of meals, \$2.

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington—In Equity.

Elizabeth Timms, Cornelius Timms, Fayetta Timms, Elisa Timms, Ellen E. T'mms, and James M. Timms, John L. Bartlett and his wife Ann Bartlett, Ann Maria Cald-

well, Harriet Isabella Wright and her husband Robert Wright, Elias B. Caldwell, John Caldwell, Mary Curtis Caldwell, Hannah Caldwell, Jusan Caldwell, Catharine Coyle, John G. Whitwell and Am his wife, Catharine Coyle, John Coyle, and William H. Carle and William H. Coyle, and William H. Coyle, of the Gomplainants state in their bill that they are the heirs and local representation.

and legal representatives of James Mathers, déceased, the ather of the abovenamed Elizabeth Timms; that at the time of his death, he was seized and possessed of a large real and personal estate; that by his last will and testament, dated the 16th day of August, 1811, the said vestator bequeathed various large sums of money, to the abovenamed complainants, and directed the executors of said last will and testament to take possession as trustees the capital of said stocks for the use of the complain-ants; and to pay over to them the interest arising thereon, and to dispose of the other property in the manner mentioned in the said last will and testament, we'ch is made a part of the said bill; and to carry the said last will and testament into effect, the said testator named and constituted John Coyle and Elias B. Caldwell

their heirs and assigns, and the survivor of them, as executors and trustees, for the purposes specified in said last will and testament, which executorship and trusteeship they accepted. The bill further states that the said John Coyle and Elias B. Caldwell have since departed this life, and that both have left heirs and representatives; that the said Elias B. Caldwell left as his have and executoring the following th Caldwell nave since departed this life, and that both have left heirs and representatives; that the said Elias B. Caldwell left as his heirs and representatives Ann Caldwell, his widow, since married to John D. Bartlett, and the following children: James Caldwell, (since dead,) Ann Maria Caldwell, Harriet Isabella Caldwell, since married to Robert Wright, Elias B. Caldwell, and John Caldwell, Mary Curtis Caldwell, Hannah Caldwell, and John Caldwell, all of whom reside beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; and that said John Coyle left as his heirs and representatives Catharine Coyle, his widow, Ann Coyle, intermarried with John G. Whitwell, Catharine Coyle, and John Coyle, all of Washington County, D. C. and William H. Coyle, of the State of Illinois. The bill further states that the said estate, left as aforesaid, was given the said complainant during her life, and to her children after death; that the said trustees were to pay her the interest or income of the same, and the capital was to remain untouched, as directed by the said testator. The bill further states that she has received but a very small portion of what she is entitled to; that she has repeatedly called upon the aforesaid trustees in their lifetime, and their aforesaid heirs and representatives since, to account to and with her for the said trustes his, which they have always neglected and refused to do.

The said Complainants pray the Court that the said defendent

The said Complainants pray the Court that the said defendants be compelled to pay to them all losses and damages they have sustained by the neglect of the said trustees first named to apply the proceeds or funds of said estate as directed by the

have sustained by the neglect of the said trustees first named to apply the proceeds or fands of said estate as directed by the testator, and also that said defendants, particularly the representatives of John Coyle, deceased, may answer upon their oaths, and disclose what has become of the specific piece of property, or sums of money named in said testator's last will and testament, how the same has been disposed of, to whom, for what sums, and that they produce all and every receipt and voucher for payments made by them to any one.

The said Complainants further pray the Court that the remainder of the estate of said testator to them belonging, and unsold, be forthwith decreed to be sold under the direction of this Court, and that all proper parties may join in said sales, and that said defendants may be made answerable for all losses sustained by reason of the said trustees' conduct in the premises. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs and representatives of Elias B. Caldwell, to wit. John Bartlett, and Ann his wife, Ann Maria Caldwell, Robert Wright, and Harriet J. his wife, Elias B. Caldwell, John Caldwell, Mary Curtis Caldwell, Hannah Caldwell, and Susan Caldwell, and William H. Coyle, reside out of the District of Columbia, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court: it is, therefore, this 19th day of July, 1836, ordered that notice be given them of the substance and object of the said bill, by causing a copy of this order to be published twice a week for three weeks in the National Intelligencer, warning the said absent defendants to be and appear, either in person or by Solioiter, in this hone cable Court on Intelligencer, warning the said absent defendants to be and appear, either in person or by Solioitor, in this hono rable Court, on the first Monday in December next, or, in default thereof, the said bill will be taken pro confesso, and a decree passed against them accordingly; the first publication of the said order to be at least four months prior to the said day.

Brent & Brent, Solicitors for Complainants.

WM. CRANCH, Chief Justice, &c.

Copy, Test; WM. BRENT, Clerk. Copy, Test;

The subscriber's residence is at the French and German
House, adjoining the office of the Sun.

JAMES DE LAHAY.

FOR HIRE—An excellent Cook, Washer, and Chambermaid. Apply to Miss Fendall, corner of C and 10th streets, near Green's Cabinetmaker's shop.

july 16

PUBLIC ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. [CONTINUED.]

(Ño. 62.]—AN ACT to establish certain post roads, and to alte and discontinue others, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, &c. That the following be established as po-

From Lincolaville to Isleborough. From Wilton, through Weld and Byron, to Andover. From Topsham, through Lisbon, by Little River village and Mayall's Factory village, to Lewiston falls. From Dennysville, through Charlotte, Cooper, and Baring, to Calais. Prom Saco, by Salmon falls, Bar mills, Moderation falls, Bonny Eagle falls, to East Baldwin. From Wayne village, by Norris's ferry, Isaac Strickland's, and William H. Britton's, in Livermore, to Hayford's mills, in Canton, and Peru, Least Rumfard. From Portson Brunswick to Haypowell. From Portson Brunswick to Haypowell.

Madison, by Madison Centre and South Anson, to West New Vineyard.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Guilford, through Meredith, to New Hampton. From Hebron, through Alexandria, to Bristol. From Hillsborough bridge, through the south part of Antrim and Hancock, to Peterborough. From South Deerfield to Pittsfield. From Ossipee to Tuftonborough. From Groon, Massachusetts, to Dunstable, New Hampshire. From Dunstable, by Hudson, Londonderry, Derry, Hampstead, Hawke, and Kingston, to Exeter, in New Hampshire. From Exeter, by Hampton falls, to Hampton beach. From Dover, by Durham, Lee, Epping, and Chester, to Derry. From Lebanon, by Springfield, New London, and Sutton, to Warner. From Hillsborough bridge, by Antrim, North Branch, Stoddard, and Sullivan, to Keene. From Hillsborough bridge, by South Antrim, and Bancock, to Peterborough. From Tuftonborough and Ossipee, in New Hampshire, Newfield, Limerick, Waterborough, and Buxton, to Portland, in Maine. From Hillsborough bridge, by Hillston, to Portland, in Maine. From Hillsborough bridge, by Hill borough Centre, Bradford Centre, and Sutton, to Sutton villag From Amherst, by Milford, Wilton, and Mason, to New Ipswic

IN MASSACHUSETTS.
From East Middleboro', through Plympton, to Kingston, in Plymouth county. From Tanton to Norton. From Foxboro to Wrentham. From Franklin, through Bellingham, to South Milford. From North Woodstock, through Woodstock, Wilkinson's factory, Killingly, in Connecticut, to Chepatchet, in Rhode Island. From Yarmouth to South Yarmouth. From Sandisfield to Sheffield. From Boston, through Lynn, Danvers, 'Fopsfield, New Rowley, West Newbury, to Amesbury.

IN RHODE ISLAND.
From Woonsocket falls, Rhode Island, through South Belling ham, Massachusetts, to Franklin, and thence to East Medway From Newport, Rhode Island, by water, to Wickford.

From Newport, Rhode Island, by water, to Wickford.

IN CONNECTICUT.

From Furnace village, through Lime Rock and Falls village to South Canaan. From Worcester to Charlton, through South bridge, Massachusetts, through the west part of Woodstock, to Tolland, in Connecticut. From Jewett's city, by Parkersville to Canterbury. From Plainfield, by Moosup and Central vil lage, to Brooklyn. From Hartford, via Windsor, Poeonoc East Granby, West Sheffield, and Feeding-hills, to Westfield From Westport, via the Academy in Weston, Stepney Pos Office, and Zoar, to Bennett's bridge. From New Haven, be East Haven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Bristol, am North Killingworth, to Essex. From Essex, by Hamberg and rth Killingworth, to Essex. From Essex, by Hamburg

IN VERMONT. From Johnston, through Eden, Lowell, Westfield, Troy, and Newport, to Derby. From Bellows falls, through Athens, Brookline, Newfane, and Dover, to Wilmington. From Mount Holly, through Mechanicsville, to Weston. From Alburgh to West Aburgh. From Windsor, by Hartland, Queechy village, West Hartford, Snow's store, Sharon, and South Stafford, to Stafford. From Proctorsville, via Cavendish, Greenbush, and Comarks in Veryrout, to Chargest in New Hartland.

Oneida. From Lockport, in the county of Niagara, by way of Benedict's bridge, to Akron, in the town of Newstend, in the county of Erie. From Youngstown, in the county of Niagara, by way of Wilson, Kempville, Somerset, Yates, Centre, West Carlton, East Carlton, and Davis's mills, to Gaines's corners, in the county of Orleans. From Preble, in the county of Cortland, through Otisco Hollow, Amber, Marietta, and Marcellus, to Carlton, and Carlton, and Carlton, and Marcellus, to Carlton, and the Carlto millus, in the county of Onondaga. From Luzerne, in Warren county, to Caldwell. From Carmel, in Putnam county, to Pawings, in Dutchess. From Franklin, in the county of Delaware, to Oneonto, in the county of Otsero. From Say lings, in Dutchess. From Franklin, in the county of Delaware to Oneonto, in the county of Otsego: From Somerset, in Nia gara county, by Yates, Centre, West Carlton, East Carlton, and Davis's mills, to Gaines's corners, in the county of Orleans. From Groveland, on East road, to Geneseo. From Standfordville, to Sharon, in Connecticut. From Gibbonsville, by way of Cohoes to Waterford. From Schenectady, by Princetown and Duanes. to Waterford. From Schenectady, by Princetown and Duane burg, to Schoharie. From Poughkeepsie, by Pleasant Valley Dover, Bull's bridge, and Kent post office, to Washington, i Connecticut. From Ithaca, through Green, Oxford, Guilfors Mount Upton, Gilbertsville, Otsewa, Oneonta, Davenport Centre, Davenport, West Harpersfield, Harpersfield, and Stamford to Cattskill; and that the post route from Oxford to Gilberts ville, and from Oneonta to Gilbertsville, and from Harpersfield to Oneonta, he, and the same are heavyly discontinual. to Oneonta, be, and the same are hereby, discontinued. Fror Rochester, along the Eric canal, to Brockport, and Lockport, i Rochester, along the Erie canal, to Brockport, and Lockport, in the county of Niagara. From Union village, by the villages of Battenkill and Shaw's mills, to the village of Salem, in the county of Washington; and that the post road from Battenkill to Jackson be discontinued. From Waterborough, in the county of Chautauque, by Conewango, to Persia, in the county of Cattaraugus. From Westfield, in the county of Chautauque, to Columbus, in the county of Warren, in the State of Pennsylvania. From Sand Bank to Mannsville. From Clintouville to Rhinebeck. From Russia to Moorehouse village.

Rhinebeck. From Russia to Moorehouse village.

IN NEW JERSEY.

Prom Belvidere, in Warren county, to Port Colden. From Pompton, by Wenockey, Boardsville, Long Pond, and The Green Woods, to the post office at Warwick, in New York. From Jersey city, in Bergen county, to Belleville. From Princeton, by Hightstown, to Freehold. From Hightstown, by Ewingville, Clarksburg, Hornerstown, Cassville, Charlestown, and Smithfield, to Freehold. From Philadelphia, by Camden, Burlington, Hightstown, and South Amboy, to the city of New York. From Dover, by Suckasunny and Flanders, to Hackettstown. From Dover, by Suckasunny and Flanders, to Hackettstown. From Kingston to Somerville, by way of Rocky Hill, Griggstown, Millstone, and Weston. From New Egypt, by Cookstown, Jacobstown, Recklesstown, Crosswicks, to Bordentown.

IN PENNSYLVANIA. From Reamstown, in Lancaster county, by the way of Sheonuk, Whitehall, and Springville, in said county, to Shaefferstown, in Lebanon county. From Columbus, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, by the way of Fairmount, Colesville, in Columbia county, vania, by the way of Farimouni, colessina, in Conditional County, and Davidson, to Taneyville, in Lycoming county. From Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, by the way of Merersburg, to Hancock, Washington county, Maryland. From Karthaus, Clearfield county, to the town of Clearfield, in said county; the rotte to go on the north side of the west branch of the Susquehanna river. From Hart's cross reads, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, to Andover, in the State of Ohio. From Oil creek, Crawford county, by the way of Spring creek, in Oil creek, Crawford county, by the way of Spring creek, in Warren county, to Sugar Grove, in the same county. From the Spring-house, Montgomery county, by the way of David Acuff's, Gwynedd, Heister's tavern, Franconia, Gerhart's tavern, Trumbaursville, in Bucks county, Everhart's, Jacob Hertzel's, to Coopersburg, in Lehigh county. From Abington Centre, in Luzerne county, by the way of Factoryville, Nicholson, to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county. From Wyalusing Centre, Bradford county, to Orwell, in the same county. From Erie, Erie county, by the way of McKean, Washington, and Venango, to Rockdale, in Crawford county. From Coatesville, in Chester to Rockdale, in Crawford county. From Coatesville, in Chester county, by way of Doe run, Chatham, Westgrove, Rosscommon, and Boyd's store, to Strikersville. From Florence, in Washand Boyd's store, to Strikersville. From Florence, in Washington county, by Mill Creek meeting-house, East Liverpool, Faulkstown, Clarkson, East Fairfield, and Lima, in Columbiana Cassville, Adairsville, Cass county, New Echota, to Springplace,

Delaware river, through Big Eldy Settlement, to Damascus post office; thence, through Berlin township, to Honesdale. From Venango furnace to Wesley, Venango county From Damascus to Stockport, via the mouth of the Little Equinunk creek, and the English Settlement, in Manchester township, and the mouth of the Great Equinunk creek, in Buckingham township, Wayne county. From Liverpool to Mifflintown. From Montrose, through the townships of Lawsville and Franklin, to Binghampton, New York. From Danville to Cattawissa. From York, by Quigley's church and Strinestown, to Newberrytown. ork, by Quigley's church and Strinestown, to Newberrytown

From Milford, in Delaware, to Easton, in Meryland.

From Davidsonville, via Higgin's store, to Patuxent forge, and thence to Elkridge landing. From Boonsborough, via Rohersville, Brownsville, Burketsville, and Petersville, to Barry. n the State of Delaware. From Cambridge, by Church creel and Tobacco Stick, to Röbinson & Griffith's store. From Bel sir, by Hartford furnace and Abington, to Michaelville.

IN VIRGINIA.

From Poplar hill, Giles county, to Sharon, Wythe county. From Waynesboro' to Greenville. From Fishing creek, in Tyler county, Pine grove, and Mount Linnæus, to Polsley's mills, in the county of Monongalia. From Weston, in the county of Lewis, to Charlestown, in the county of Kanawha. From Louisa court-house to Yanceysville. From Prillemon's post office, in the county of Franklin, via Rake's store and Canada's, in said county, to Floyd court-house. From Marion to Greenville, Grayson court-house. From Charlottesville, via Scottsville, to Buckingham court-house. From Belfield, in the county of Greensville, to Newsom's depot, in the county of Southampton. From Polsley's mills, in the county of Monongalia, via Armett's store, to Blacksville. From Staunton, via Buffalo gap and Joseph Bell's, to Milborough. From the town of Weldon, North Carolina, via Syke's old store, Randai's ordinary, Powellton, James's Square, Gholsonville, Oak grove, Nicholson's, Wartman's, Charles Ogburn's, Shackleford's, Christiansville, Dupree's store, Charlotte court-house, Armistead & Fuqua's

Mouse, via Plam's mills, to Timberville. From Leadsville to Western fords, in the county of Randolph, in Virginia. From Danville, by Franklin court-house, to Salem. From Jerusalem to Urquhart's store, in Southampton county. From Richmond, by Bellonn arsonal, Sublett's, and Jefferson, in Cantersville. From Lynchburg, by Pedlar's mills, to Buffalo spring. From Tye River warehouse to Lynchburg. From Littletown to Urquhart's store. From West Alexandria, Pennsylvania, to Grave greater.

iam Wolf's, Reeve's, and Johnson Clement's, to Rockford, Sur-ry county. From Taylor's bridge, in Sampson county, by The Piney Woods, and the house of Lewis High Smith, to Long returning, to pass Eavesville, the neighborhood of Thomas L. Mays, to the Dry ponds. From Salisbury, by Mount Pleasant, in Cabarras county, to Cobourn's store, in Mecklenburg county. From Washington to Durham creek. From Newbern to James Riggs's, on Bay river, in Craven county. From Beaufort to Portsmouth, and thence to Ocracock. From Kingston, by Hookertown, to Snow Hill. From Mockville to Huntsville. From Franklin, in Macon county, down Valley river, to Huntingdon, thence to Clarksville, Habersham county, Georgia From Newcastle, by Trap Hill, in Wilkes county, to Grayson court-house, Virginia. From Greenville, in Pitt county, by Johnson's Mills, Scuffleton, in Green county, to Kinston, in Level of the County of the Cou Johnson's Mills, Scuffleton, in Green county, to Kinston, in Lenoric county. From Elizabethtown, by Lennon's Cross-roads, to Fairbluff, thence by Whiteville, and the Prong, at Wooten's back, to Elizabethtown. From Winton, by Gates court-house and Sunbury, to Edenton. From Tomlinson's store to Ashe court-house. From Louisburg, by Lenay's cross roads, Wilton, Melbame's store, Wellborn's meeting house, Red Mountain, and Turner's mills, to Hillboro'. From Germantown to Little Yadkin.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
From Hamburg, via Red hill, to Liberty hill. From Corettsville to Blacksville, in Orangeburg district. From Greenitle court-house, by Liggon's mills, to Mush creek. From Abbeville court-house, by Faggart's store, and Covington's mills, Abbeville court-house, by Faggart's store, and Covington's mills, to Maffattsville, in Anderson district. From Greenville court-house, South Carolina, via Sutton's bridge, on Saluda river, Cedar rock, Wolf creek, Pickens court-house, Falls post office, West Union, Earlsford, on Chatuga river, and Warwoman's creek, to Clayton, in the county of Rabun, State of Georgia. From Camden, via Longtown, Winsborough, Bell, Hall's, Ashford's ferry, and Baskett's, to Newberry court-house. From Union court-house, by Newberry court-house, Young's ferry, to Aikin. From Barnwell contr-house to Rosney. From Pocotaligo, via Hickory hill, to the Cross roads, in Prince William parish. From Draytonville, by Limestone springs, Smith Lipscomb's, Rowland's store, and the Rolling mills, to Spartanburg court-house. From Fishdam post office, on broad river, to comb's, Rowland's store, and the kolling links, to Spatialburg court-house. From Fishdam post office, on broad river, to Pinckneyville, in Union district. From Greenville court-house, Netherman's store, Bodby's store, Line creek, Neely's ferry, Cambridge, Meeting street, to Edgefield court-house. From Greenville, South Carolina, by Clarksville, Georgia, to Dah-

IN GEORGIA. From Franklinville, Lowndes county, Georgia, via Warner's Florida. From Carrollton, via Villarica post office, in Carrollton, Georgia, to Paulding court-house, Cassville, in Cass of Carrollton, via Villarica post office, in Cass of Carrollton, Georgia, to Paulding court-house, Cassville, in Cass of Carrollton, via Villarica post office, via Villarica pos county, Georgia, to Paulding court-house, Cassville, in Cass county, and Adairville, in Cass county. From Rome, in Floyd county, Georgia, via Vann's valley, Morgan's cross roads, Jacksonville, in Beuton county, Alabama, Alexandria post office, Conner's, Kelly's spring, Talladega, Mardisville, in Talladega county, Syllacogy post office, Rockford, in Coosa county, to Wetumpka, in Montgomery county, Alabama. From Centreville, Wilkes county, via Wright's store, on the Skull Shoal road, Bowling Green, John M. Coxe's store, and Poullain's bridge, to Salem, in Clark county. From Flat shoals, in Pike county, via Perdue's store, Rocky mount, Carter's store, all in Merriwether county, and Corinth, in Heard county, to Franklin, in Heard county. From Newman, Coweta county, via Sellman's store, and Turrentine's ferry, on Flint river, to Zebulon, in Pike county. From Auraria, in Lumpkin county, via Coal Mountain post office, Cumming, in Forsyth county, Social Hill post office, in Cherokee county, Lebanon post office, and Marietta, in Cobb county, Big spring, and Sweetwater town, in Cobb county, to Emphell ton, in Campbell county. From Cassville, via Pine Log post office, and Benton post office, in Cass county, to Elle-

county, to Poland, in Trustibull county, Ohio. From Cross Creek village, Washington county, to West Liberty, in Ohio county, Washington county, to West Liberty, in Ohio county, Virginia. From West Alexandria, Washington county, to Waynesburg, in Green county, by Evansburg, Glade Mills, to Freeport. From Beaver county, to Frankfort. From Skinner's Eddy peat office, in Luzerne county, by Springhill, and Jone's smills, to intersect the post route from Wyalusing to Russiville, at Stevensville, From Wind Gap, in Northampton county, by Pleeksville and Richmond, to Belvidere, in Northampton county, by Pleeksville and Richmond, to Belvidere, in Northampton county, by Pleeksville and Richmond, to Belvidere, in Northampton county, by Pleeksville and Richmond, to Belvidere, in Northampton county, by Pleeksville, in Lyconing county, by Heddleson's to Columbus, in Luzerne county, by White Haven, Lowrytown, to Lausanne. From Brading, in Schuylkill county, by Celianople. From Juniata Crossings, in Bedford county, by Brush Valley, Whip's Cove, Warfordsburg, to Hancock, in Maryland. From Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, by White Haven, Lowrytown, to Lausanne. From Reading, in Berks county, by Venn's Porge and Bownam's store, to Bline Ball, in Laucaster county. From Smithport, McKean county, by White Haven, Lowrytown, to Lausanne. From Reading, in Berks county, by the way of Keyne and Canton, in Cherokee county, to Prankfin, in Venago county, by the Cassaling county, From Hawkinsville, in Pulaskic county, to Prankfin, in Venago county, by the way of New Jerusalem, Lobackswille, Klanser's, Shoenersville, Royertown, New Hork. From Easton, Northampton county, by the way of Wynesburg, Klingerstown, to Graztown, in Dauphin county. From Dashoner, in County, Prom Dashoner, in Prom Prankfin, i

IN KENTUCKY. From Gainesboro', Tennessee, via Thomas Butler's, Salina, touth of Obed river, Kettle creek, Hanover, near Carey's orry, to Burkesville, in Kentucky, thence via Creelsborough, Jamestown, in Russell county. From Jamestown, Tennes Jamestown, in Russell county. From Jamestown, Tennese, via Abraham Vanwinkle's, to Monticello, in Wayne county, entucky. From Louisa, in Lawrence county, to West Libert, in Morgan county. From Richmond, in Madison county, to ondon, in Laurel county. From Perry court-house, via the outh of Leatherwood creek, Hezekiah Bransan's, in Harlam wayne, and Neel's past office at Stone Gan, to Sept courtmouth of Leatherwood creek, Hezekiah Bransan's, in Harlam county, and Neal's post office, at Stone Gap, to Scott courthouse, in Virginia. From Richmond, in Madison county, via Slaughter's salt works, Mount Vernon, Somersett, Faris's stone coal mines, and mouth of Laurel, to Charles Rockholt's, in Whitley county. From Neville, in the State of Ohio, to Falmouth, in Pendleton county, Kentucky. From Bowling Green to Scottsville, via Allen springs. From Stanford, in Lincoln county, via Colonel Jesse Coffee's, and Liberty, in Casey county, to Jamestown, in Russell county. From Covington, in Campbell county, via Taylor's mill, on Banklick creek, and up the Lieking road, to intersect the mail route from Washington, in Mason county, via Falmouth, in Pendleton county, to Gaines' cross roads on the Dry ridge, in Boon county, at Richard Multin's, on Grassy creek, in said county of Pendleton. From Gallatin, in Tennessee, via Dunn's cross roads in Smith county,

IN TENNESSEE. From Randolph, by Portersville and Concordia, to Belm to Benton county court-house, and to Paris. From Huntingdon, in Carroll county, by Lexington and Jack's creek, to Purdy, in McNairy county. From Bolivar, by Nubbin ridge, Simpson's bridge, on Hatchie river, Cypress, Chamberlain, and Wolf's ferry, on the Tennessee river, to the Brick house, or Cherry-ville, in Hardin county. From Rogerville, in Hawkins county, by Morgan's mill, to James's store, in Greene county. From Jackson, by Oakland and Chalk Bank, and Shiloe, Tennessee, by Trenton, Yorkville, and Troy, to Mills point, Kentucky, From Waynesboro', by David Gallaher's and Pinhook, in Wayne county, to the Brick house, in Hardin county, on the stage road from Savanuah, Tennessee, to Florence, Alabama. From La Grange, Tennessee, via Spring Hid, to Walnut Grove, Mississippi. From Murfreesboro', by Salem cross roads, to Wilkinson's cross roads, in Rutherford county. From Florence, Alabama, and Sessum's store, Tennessee. From Eastanaula to Wesley. From Monroe, via Locust Shades, in Overton county, by Salina, Jackson county, by Garrett Moore's, to Tomkinsville, Kentucky. From Elkton, Tennessee, to Decatur, Alabama, and from Franklin, Tennessee, to Charlotte, by Turnbull. From Dover, by Tobaccoport, to Cadiz, in Kentucky. From Purdy, Tennessee, by Col. John Reeves's, in the Chickasaw cession, to Pontitoc, in the State of Mississippi. From Marysville, in Blount county, by Mount Vail springs, to Chilhowee post office, on the Tennessee river, Monroe county. From Bean's station, Morestown, Col. McFarland's, mouth of Nolachucky, to Newport. From Campbell's station, Low's ferry, on the Holston river, to Louisville, in Blount county. From Pulaski, by Rogersville, to Courtland, Alabama. From Long Savannah, Hamilton county, to Walker court-house, Georgia. From Brownsville, Haywood county, by Cherryville, Lanefield, and Chestnut bluffs, to Dyersburg, in Dyer county. From Pashville, by Ellison's mills, on South Harpeth, to Centreville.

From the seat of justice in Humphreys county to the seat of jutice in Benton county. From Clinton, by Oliver's, to Morga court-house. court-house.

IN OHIO.

From Perrysburg, in Wood county, through Risdon and Rome, in Seneca county, and McCutchinville, to Bueyrus, in Crawford county. From Bueyrus, in Crawford county, to Tiffin, in Seneca county. From Finley, in Hancock county, to Lima, in Allen county. From Jeromeville, in Wayne county, by Olivesburg and Rome, to Runner's, in Richland county. From Plymouth, by Gamble's mills, Martin's mills, and Lexington, in Richland county, to Frederick, in Knox county. From Mount Gilead, in Marion county, by Galeon and Leesville, to De Kalb, in Richland county. From Cincinnati, by Cummingsville, Vernon, and Bevis, in Hamilton county, by Ross and Millville, to Stilwell, in Butler county. From Finley, in Hancock county, by Mount Blanchard, to Burlington, in Marion county. From Tiffin, in Seneca county, McCutchinville and Mexico, in Crawford county, to Melmore, in Seneca county. From Lower Sandusky, by Rome,

Boston, Northampton, and Portage, to Akron, in the county of Portage. From Edwardsville, in Warren county, to Cuba, in Clinton county. From Fairview to Smyrna. From Freeport to Shotwell's mills, Shane's mills, Newport, and Waterford, to Eastport. From Minerva, in Stark county, by Franklin, Williamsport, Lexington, Mahoning post office, and Lima, to Atwater, in Portage county. From Chesterville, in Knox county, to Johnstown, in Licking county. From Decatur, in Ohio, to Maysville, in Kentucky. From Plato, in Lorraine county, to Wilhelm. From Bucyrus to Little Sandusky. From New Lisbon, in Columbiana county, to Hanoverton. From Wilmington, in Clinton county, via Cuba, Martinsville, and Lynchburg, to Hillsboro'. From Cedarville, in Brown county, to Cuba, in Hillsboro'. From Cedarville, in Brown county, to Cuba, in Clinton county. From Granger, in Medina county, by Sharon, to Wadsworth. From Baker's mills to Millbrook, in Wayne to Wadsworth. From Baker's mills to Millbrook, in Wayne county, to Nashville, in Holmes county. From Saint Clairsville to Port Washington. From Grafton, in Locraine county, to Lodi, in Medina county. From Athens to McConnellsville. From Edwardsville, in Warren county, to Cedarville, in Brown county. From Wooster to Perrysville, in Richland county. From Defiance, in Williams county, by Evansport, to Lafayette. From Grassy Point, by Charleston, to Springfield. From Akron, by Ravenna, in Portage county, to Warren, in the county of Trumbull, by Newton falls. From Winchester to West Union, in Adams county. From Canton, Stark county, by Sandy and North Georgetown, to Salem, in Columbiana county. From Petersburg, by Lima, Greenford, and New Albany, to Salem, in Columbiana county. Hagerstown and West Chester, in Carroll county, to Cambridge, in Guernsey county. From New Lisbon, Columbiana county, by Clarkson and West Salem, to Beavertown, in Pennsylvania. From Russellville, in Brown county, to New Market, in Highland county. From New Lexington to Millfield. From New Richmond, by Coombe's store, Batavia, and Owenville, to Wilmington. From Keuton to Bucyrus. From Hebron, on the national road, to Lockbourne, in Franklin county. From Greenville, Ohio, by Huntington, to Goshen, Indiana.

IN LOUISIANA. IN LOUISIANA.

From Grand Gulf, in the State of Mississippi, via Lake Saint Joseph, New Carthage, Roundaway, Walnut and Bushy Bayou, to Milligan's bend, in the parish of Carroll. From Drew's landing, in the parish of Claiborne, to the Long prairie, in the Territory of Arkansas. From Opelousas, via Washington, Holmesville, Prairie Ronge, Bayou Ronge, and Deglaise, and Point Gaupee, to Saint Francisville. From Lake Providence, in the parish of Carroll, via Monroe, Russellville, and Drew's landing, to the mouth of Loggy Bayou, on Red river. From Calcasieu, in Opelousas county, to Ballew's ferry, on Sabine river. From Harrisburg, in the parish of Cataheola, by Deer creek and the Bayou Macon, to Lake Providence, in the parish of Carroll, From Port Hudson, by Jackson, Clinton, and Greensburg, to intersect the Holmesville and New Orleans route at or near Colonel Edwards's. From William Faulkner's plantation to Doualdsonville. From Baton Rouge to Clinton. From Campti, by the Loggy Bayou, up Red river, to Coates's bluff; thence to the settlements on the Grand Cane, in the parish of Natchitoches.

From Strawtown, in Hamilton county, to Kirk's cross roads, in Clinton county. From Martinsville, in Morgan county, via Lyon's mills, Mooresville, Danville, Alexander's tavern, and Lebauon, to Frankfort, in Clinton county. From Shelbyville, in Shelby county, via Manwaring's, on Sugar creek, Greenwood, Farwest, and Mooresville, to Monrovia, in Morgan county. From Notice itle, via Westfieth, in Hamilton county, Northfield, Lebanon, Jamestown, and Russellville, to county, Northfield, Lebanon, Jamestown, and Russellville, to Montezuma, in Parke county. From Indianapolis to Mooresville, From Rising Sun, in Dearborn county, via Hartford, Guionville, Dillsborough, and Hart's mill, to Versailles, in Ripley county. From Napoleon, in Ripley county, via Harden's store, Wilmington, and Aurora, to Burlington, in Boone county, Kentucky. From Lawrenceburg, in Dearborn county, via Hubble's and Mc-Kenzie's cross roads, to Brookville, in Franklin county. From Harrison, in Dearborn county, via Edinburg, to Scipio, in Franklin county. From Napoleon, in Ripley county, via Versailles, Cross Plains, Vevay, and Ghent, to Georgetown, in Scott county, Kentucky. From Brookville, in Franklin county, via Summan's, to Versailles, in Ripley county. From Knightstown, via Greensborough, to Pendleton. From Fort Wayne, via McCornawaka, South Bend, Terre Coupee, Kankakee, Laporte, and Morgan's prairie, Indiana, to Juliet, in Illinois. From WhitePigeon, in Michigan, via Bristol, to Elkhart, in Indiana. From the town of Michigan, via Bristol, to Ekkhart, in Indiana. From the town of Elkhart, Indiana, via Adamsyille, Cassapolis, Whitemansville, and Little Prairie, to Bronson, in Michigan. From Newtown, in Fountain county, via Rob Roy, Attica, Williamsport, Rainesville, and Parish's Grove, to Iroquois, in Illinois. From Indianapolis, via Danville, Bainbridge, Rockville, Montezuma, and Newport, to Danville, in Illinois. From Danville, in Hendricks county, via New Maysville, Bainbridge, Poplar spring, Blakesburg, and Russellville, to Rockville, in Parke county. From Rockville, in Parke county. From Rockville, in Parke county. From Charlestown, Clark county, via Vienna, to the Slate ford, on the Muskatatack, to Rockford, Jackson county. From Brownstown, Jackson County, via Sage's ferry on the Muskatatack, to Charlestown, in Clark county. From Evansville, in Vandeburg county, via Diamond Island, to Mount Vernon, in Posey county, From New Harmony, in Posey county, via Diamond Island, to Mount Vernon, in Posey county, From New Harmony, in Posey county, via Jesse Nashe's and Blair's mills, on Big creek, to Evansville, in Vaudeburg county. From New Harmony, in Posey county, via Jesse Nashe's and Blair's mills, on Big creek, to Evansville, in Vaudeburg county Blair's mills, on Big creek, to Evansville, in Vaudeburg county. From New Albany, in Floyd county, via Georgetown, Salisbury, Milltown, Mount Prospect, Jasper, Petersburg, Princeton, and Columbia, to Mount Carmel, in Illinois. From Laporte, in Indiana, via Salt creek, Adela, Van Ness, on the Vincennes road, the head of Hickory creek, and down the same to Juliet, in Illinois. From Bloomington, in Monroe county, via Bloomfield, Fairplay, and New Jerusalem, in Greene county, Merom, in Sullivan county, via Hudsonville, Newtown, Ewington, in Illinois, to Vandalia. From Brownstown, Jackson county, via Vernon, to Marion, in Ripley county. From Greeneastle, in Put-Sullivan county, via Hudsonville, Newtown, Ewington, in Illinois, to Vandalia. From Brownstown, Jackson county, via Vernon, to Marion, in Ripley county. From Greeneastle, in Putnan county, via Manhatian, Bowling Green, and Point Commerce, to Bloomfield, in Greene county. From Mount Pleasant, in Martin county, via Scotland and Clark's prairie, to Bloomfield, in Greene county. From Napoleon, in Ripley county, to Lewisville, in Henry county, via Clarksburg, in Decatur county, New Salem and Smelson's mills, in Rush county. From Indianapolis, via Frankfort, Delphi, Monticello, Jasper, Lake court-house, Porter and Laporte counties, to Michigan city. From Leavenworth, in Crawford county, to Mount Prospect, in said county. From Kirk's cross roads, via Frankfort, Delphi, Monticello, and Laporte, to Michigan city. From Prairie river post office, in Branch county, Michigan, to Lima post office, in La Grange county, Indiana. From Burlington to Delphi. From Charlestown, in Clark county, via Sturdevant's store, to Salem, in Washington county. From Indianapolis, via Germantown, in Marion county, Pendleton, and Huntsville, in Madison county, to Strawtown, in Hamilton county. From Strawtown to Peru, in the county of Miami. From Bloomington, in Monroe county, via Baile's bridge, to Salem, in Washington county. From Mount Tabor, in Monroe county, to Stilesville, in Hendricks county. From Thorntown, in Boone county, to Kirk's cross roads, in Clinton county. From Carlisle, via Busron mills, Rawley's mill, to Bowling Green, Clay county. From Indianapolis, along the Cumberland road, to Terre Haute. ty, to Kirk's cross roads, in Cliuton county. From Carlisle, via Busron mills, Rawley's mill, to Bowling Green, Clay county. From Indianapolis, along the Cumberland road, to Terre Haute. From Richmond, via Newport and Winchester, to Fort Wayne. From Connersville, via Harrisburg, Louisville, and New Castle, to Munceytown. From Oxford, Ohio, via Bath springs, in Indiana, Fairfield, via West Union, Columbia, and Orange post office, in Fayette county, to Rushville. From Knightstown, via Greenborough, to Pendleton. From Grant court-house to Lagro, in Wabash county. From Peru and Sparta to Lima, in La Grange county. From Kirk's cross roads, via Frankfort and Jefferson, to Lafayette. From Fredonia to Mount Prospect, in Crawford county. From Eaton, in Ohio, New Boston, Abington, and Philomith, to Centreville, in Indiana. From Princeton, Indiana, to Mount Carmel, Illinois. From Mooresville, by Bridgeport, Clermont, Piketon, and Westfield, to Strawtown. From Martinsville to Gosport. From Peru, by Wilkinson's settlement, on Eel river, Rochester, Chippewa, Plymouth,

From Madisonville, by Attala Court-house, through Ch and Oke-ti-be-ha counties. Plymouth, to Columbus.

From Pittsfield, in Pike county, by Greggsville and McKee creek, to Rushville, in Schuyler county, and a post office o said route at Chambersburg, in Pike county. From Des Moine in Clarke county, Missouri, to Warsaw, in Hancock county, Il linois; thence, via Caribage and Smith's store, to Monmouth, in Warren county. From Hennepin, in Putnam county, passing through Boyd's Grove, Spoon river, and Knoxville, to Venns, in Hancock county. From Carrollton, in Green county, to intersect the mail route leading from Springfield, in Sangamon county, to Vandalia, at Hillsboro, in Montgomery county, by the way of Fayette, in Green county, to Carlinville, in Macoupin county. From Springfield, in Sangamon county, to the Buffalo Hart Grove; thence to Georgetown; thence to Waynesville, Bloomington, and Lexington, in McLean county, Dresden, and Mount Juliet, to Chicago, in Cook county. From Laporte, in Indiana, via Hickory creek, Juliet, mouth of the Dupaige, Ausable, Nettle creek, and Grand Rapids of Illinois river, to Ottowa. From Beardstown, in Morgan county, to Petersburg, in Sangamon county. From Quincy, in Adams county, via Fairfield, to Carthage, Franklin, and Monmouth, in Warren county. From Mount Carmel, in Illinois, via Albion, Leach's mills, Fairfield, and Malding's mills, to Mount Vernon. From Montezuma, in Indiana, west, to Bloomfield, in Edgar county, Illinois. From Macomb, in McDonough county, via Saint Augustine, to Knoxville. From Crawfordsville, Indiana, via Newtown, Rob Roy, Williamsport, Warren post office, and Parish Grove, to Iroquois, in Illinois. From Alton, via Staunton, to Hillsboro'. From Paduca, in McCracken county, Kentucky, via Wilcox's ferry, to Frankfort, in Illinois. From Peoria, in Peoria county, to Knoxville, in Knox county. From Peoria, in Peoria county, to Knoxville, in Knox county. From Hennepin, in Putnam county, via Princeton and Windsor, to Rock island, on the Mississippi. From Terre Hante, in Indiana, to Paris, in Illinois, Decatur, Clear creek, Springfield, and Sylvan Grove, to Beardstown. From Michigan city, Indiana, to Juliet, in Cook county, Illinois, the kishwaka, and Midway, on Rock river, to Galena. From Chicago, northwestwardly, to cross the Duplain river at Talcott's, via Elk Grove, to Fox river, at George McClure's From Ottowa, in Lasalle county, up Fox river, until it intersects the State road from Chicago to Galena, at or nea. Pawpaw. From Lower Alton, via the head of Piasa creek, a Simmon's towns of Delaware, Greenfield, Athens, Brown's point, to Jacksonville. From Charleston, in Coles county, to the town of Greenup. From Frankfort, via Brownsville, Gill'ferry, on the Mississippi, to Jackson, Cape Girardeau county in Missouri. From Danville, via Decatur, to Springfield. Fron in Missouri. From Danville, via Decatur, to Springfield. From Carrollton and Grafton, to Portage Des Sioux and Saint Charles in Missouri. From Danville to Ottowa. From Princeton, in Putnam'county, via Brigham's and Dimmick's grove, to the Paw paw grove. From Bayville, Pike county, to Pittsfield. From Knoxville, via Henderson, White Oak grove, Cleveland, and mount of Fillmo Fivel, to Galena. From Mouth Garmel, in Wabash, to Maysville, in Clay county. From Fairfield, in Wayin county. From Fairfield, in Wayin county.

Mount Vernon. From Lawrenceville to Palestine. From Savanna, Illinois, to Bellevue, Wisconsin Territory. IN ALABAMA.

From Columbiana, in the county of Shelby, via Mineral Springs, to Syllacogy, in Talladega county. From Jacksonville, in Benton county, to Bennetsville, in Saint Clair county. From Tuscaloosa, via Romulus, Mosely and Cook's store, to Pleasant Tuscaloosa, via Romulus, Mosely and Cook's store, to Pleasant Ridge post office, in Pickens county, From Livingston, in Sumpter county, via Horner's old store, Mount Sterling, McCarty's, and Carrollton, to Washington court-house, Washington county. From Mesopotamia, in Greene county, via Daniel's prairie and Jones's bluff, to Livingston, in Sumpter county. From Burnt Corn, Monroe county, via Godbold's old store, to Allentown, in Wilcox county. From Linden, in Marengo county, via Flat Settlement, Moscow, and Perryman's store, to Livingston, in Sumpter county. From Livingston, in Sumpter county, Alabama, to Marion, in Lauderdale county, Mississippinerom Manningham, in Butler county, to Mount Willing and Haynesville, in Lowndes county, thence to Washington, Autauga county. From Dallas, in Hamilton county, Tennessee, through the Lookout and Will's valleys, via Reason, Rollins, the seat of justice for De Kalb county, to Bennetsville, Saint Clair seat of justice for De Kalb county, to Bennetsville, Saint Clai county, Alabama. From Monticello, in Pike county, to Tuske gee, in Macon county. From Calhoun, McMinn county, Ten nessee, via Walker's place, McDaniel's, Richard Taylor's Walker court-house, Georgia, William Henry's, Charles Price' Dougherty's Mills, Chatogga, or Gaylesville, Smith's ferry, o Coosa river, Francis Adams, and Rawden's store, to Jackson Coosa Tivel, Francis Adams, and Nawden's store, to Sacks ville, Benton county. From Knoxville, Greene county Gainsville, in Sumpter county, to Narketa, Kemper coun Mississippi. From Fort Mitchell, via Roanoke post offi Stewart county, Georgia, Irwinton, in Barbour county, Alabar to Fort Gaines, in Early county, Georgia (the mail to be carrion the west side of the Chattahoochee river.) From Unit on the west side of the Chattahoochee river.) From Union-town, Perry county, via Athens, Bogue Chitto, to Portland, on Alabama river. From Monticello, in Pike county, to Daleville, in Dale county. From Rockford, in Coosa county, via Montreal, in Tallapoosa county, to Lafayette, in Chambers county. From Irwinton, on the Chattahoochee river, via Clayton, in Barbour county, to Mount Meigs, in Montgomery county. From Mount Willing, via Maule's store, to Benton, in Lowndes county. From Montgomery, along the Patsalaggo, road to the nearest point on the route running from Greenville, to Gaines's store, Pike county. Seneca county, McCutchinville and Mexico, in Crawford county, to Melmore, in Seneca county. From Lower Sandusky, by Rome, in the county of Seneca, and Risdon, to Finley, in the county of Hancock. From Bellefontaine, in Logan county, to Roundhestown, in Hardin county, and to Sugar Grove. From House to Kalida, in Putnam county, and to Sugar Grove. From Javon, in Montgomery county, thence to Lima, in Allen county, thence to Kalida, in Putnam county, and to Sugar Grove. From Javon, in Montgomery county, to Ederson, to Larguette. From Montgomery county, to Carter's store, by Haynesville, in Montgomery county, to Carter's store, to Haynesville, in Montgomery county, to Carter's store, by Haynesville, in Montgomery county, to Carter's store, by Haynesville, in Montgomery county, to Carter's store, by Haynesville, in Locas county, From Jefferson to Medistan, in Montgomery county, to Carter's store, by Haynesville, in Montgomery county, will accounty, to Carter's store, to Lafavette, in Carter's county, Haynesville, in Laguette, in Chalabers county, From Montgomery, along the Patsalagogo, road to the nearest point on the route running from Greenville, by Hunting and Weikinson's mills, to Montgomery county, Wikinson's mills, to Montgomery coun

son court-house, Ohio, by way of Simus's creek and Clark's mills, to Guyandotte, Virginia. From Carrollton, in Carroll county, by Pekin and Paris, in Stark county, to Randolph, in Portage county. From Filey to Kalida, in Putnam county, From Selam, by Lexington, New Baltimore, Midnay, Green, Midnay, Green, Manchester, Doylestawn, Milton, Jackson, and Canaan, to Waynesburg, in Wayne county. From Predericktown, in Knox county, to Bucyrus, in Crawford county. From Predericktown, in McCullough's, in Jefferson county. From Paris, in Stark county, by Brown's post office and New Harrisburgh, to Lecsville, in McCullough's, in Jefferson county. From Waynesburg, in Wayne county, by Perrysburg and Vermillion, to Paris, in Richland county, From Memphis, via Holly Spring, Chulohomo, Mitchell's bluffs, From Waynesburg, in Carroll county, by Perrysburg and Vermillion, to Paris, in Richland county. From Learning's store, Tillotoba, Tuscahama, From Carrollton, in Carroll county, by Leavitt and New Lancaster, by Baltimore, Grandville, and Homer, to Mt. Winchester, Middletown, and Kennedy's store, to Circleville, in Butler county, via Robb's store, to Circleville, From Memisonville, via Carrollton, Greenda, Coffeeville, From Memisonville, via Carrollton, in Carroll county, by Waterloo, Winchester, Middletown, and Kennedy's store, to Circleville, From Larington, to Malabama, via Warshille, to the mouth of Big Yellow creek. From Canal Dover to Varne Reverse Prom Lagrandon Reverse Prom Larington, to Collambus, From Livingston, to Alabama, via Warshille, to the mouth of Big Yellow creek. From Canal Dover to Varne Reverse Prom Canal Do Georgia, by Chambers court-house, Randolph court-house, and Benton court-house, to Huntsville. From Salida, by Cahawba, Pleasant hill, and Bragg's store, to Greenville. From Jacksonville, in Benton county, Alabama, to Rome, in Georgia. Cahawba, by Marion, to Centreville.

IN MICHIGAN.

From Marshall, by way of Lyon lake and West Gerard, to Coldwater. From Elkhart, in Indiana, to Cossapolis, via Adamsville, and Edwardsburg. From Niles to New Buffaloe, via Hudson. From Battle creek to the county seat of Eaton county, via Verona and Bellevue. From Detroit to Lapeer, via Rochester Schiefer Cores Liberty Const. amsville, and Edwardsburg. From Niles to New Buffaloe, via Hudson. From Battle creek to the county seat of Eaton county, via Verona and Bellevue. From Detroit to Lapeer, via Rochester. From Saline to Grans Lake, via Columbia Lake and Richfield. From St. Clair to Grand Blanc, via Romeo, Bristol, Lapeer, Farmer's creek, and Davison's mills. From Detroit to Fort Gratiot, on the United States road, via Mount Clemens. From Pontae to Ionia, via White Lake, to the county seat of Clinton. From Toledo to Adrian, by Blissfield and Palmyra. From Ypsilanti to Pontiac, via Plymouth. From Adrian to Ionia, via Jonesville and Marshall. From Manhattan to Adrian. From Marshall to Coldwater, via Tekonsha. From Detroit, in Wayne county, to Fort Gratiot, in Saint Clair county, on the United States military road. From Mount Clemens, in Macomb county, to Lapeer, in Lapeer county, through Salem, Northfield, and Webster. From Monroe, in Monroe county, to Dexter, in Washtenaw county, through Mynecounty, to Dexter, in Washtenaw county, through Whiteford and Palmyra. From Munnee, in Ohio, to Jonesville, in Hillsdale county, through Whiteford, Canandagua, and Lanesville. From Saline, in Washtenaw county, to London, in Monroe county, through Whiteford, Canandagua, and Lanesville. From Saline, in Washtenaw county, to London, in Monroe county, through Whiteford, Canandagua, and Lanesville. From Saline, in Washtenaw county, by Howell's. From Clinton, in Lenawee county, to Kent, in Kent county, by Napoleon and Jacksonburg. From Detroit, in Wayne county, to Washtenaw county, to Kalamazoo, in Malegan county, by Allegan. From Battle creek, in Calhoun county, to St. Joseph, in Berrien county, by Centreville and Cassapolis. From Kalamazoo, in Kalamazoo county, by Halsings. From Fort Defiance, in Ohio, to Adrian, in Lenawee county, to Kalamazoo, in Allegan county, by Halsings, in Galhoun county, to Schooleraft, in Kalamazoo county, by Climax prairie. From Bellevue, in Eaton county, to Saginaw, by Mackinae, to the Sault St. Marie. From Saginaw, by Mac

IN FLORIDA. From Marianna to Daleville, Alabama. From Marianna to Saint Joseph's. From Pensacola, by Floridatown, Pittman's ferry, to Campbellton.

ferry, to Campbellton.

IN ARKANSAS.

From the mouth of Arkansas river, via mouth of White river, Helena, and mouth of Saint Francis, up the west bank of the Mississippi river, to Greenock, and the county seat of Mississippi county, to New Madrid, in Missouri. From Pine bluffs, by Cabean's, to Monroe, in Louisiana. From Columbia, Ecore a Fabre, to Washington, in Hempstead county. From Batesville, by Clinton, to Lewisburg, and from Clinton, by Glass's village, to Dardanelle, in Pope county. From the county seat, in Izard county, to Dardanelle, and from thence, by the county seat of Scott, to Zebulon, county seat of Pike, and thence to Washington, Hempstead county. From Washington to Miller courthouse, and from thence, on the south side of Red river, to Lafayette court-house. From Carrollton to Springfield, in Missouri.

IN MISSOURI. From Columbia, by Roacheport, Boonville, and Jonesboro to Lexington. From Columbia, by Younger's mills, Paris, Richard Sharp's, to Falmyra. From Jefferson City, by Versailles Benton court-house, Equality, Springfield, to Carroll court. From Columbia, by Roacheport, Boonville, and Jonesboro's to Lexington. From Columbia, by Younger's mills, Paris, Richard Sharp's, to Palmyra. From Jefferson City, by Versailles, Benton court-house, Equality, Springfield, to Carroll court-house, in Arkansas. From Benton court-house, by the county seat of Riaes and Allensville, to the county seat of Van Buren, and from thence, by the county seat of Johnson, to Saint Helena. From Jefferson City to Waynesville. From the county seat of Crawford, by Massey's iron works, to Union, in Franklin county. From Greenville to Castor, and thence by Johnson's, in the West prairie, to the Grand prairie, in Stoddard county. From Caledonia, in Washington county, by Van Buren, in Ripley county, to Jackson, in Arkansas Territory. From Jonesboro', by Arrow rock, to Fayette. From Saint Genevieve to Farmington. From the county seat of Morgan to the county seat of Pulaski. From Springfield to the Crand prairie, to Paris. From Jefferson City to Columbia. From Columbia, by Rock mills, to Nashville, in Boone county. From Jefferson City, by Portland, to Loutre island. From Huntsville, by the county seat of Shelby and Cooper's settlement, to Monticello. From Fulton, by Portland, to Mount Sterling. From McMurtiy's, in Callaway county, by Thomas Harrison's, in the Grand prairie, to Huntsville, to Fayette. From Louisiana to Atlas, Illinois. From Old mines, in Washington county, by the Rich woods and Virginia, to Union. From Benton to Commerce. From Bowling Green, by Bandurant's and Cove spring, to Florida. From Bolivia, by the cross roads, to Frédericktown, Farmington, Caledonia, seats of justice of Crawford, Pulaski, and Pettis counties, to Blackwater, and thence to Independence. From Boonville, by the seat of justice of Pettis county, to the seat of justice in Johnson county. From Springfield to Pulaski contrhouse. From Castor to Greenville. From Cas IN WISCONSIN.

IN WISCONSIN.

From Macomb, county of McDonough, Illinois, by Burlington, to Mount Pleasant, Des Moines county. From Racine, on Root river, by the outlet of Lake Koskenong and Mineral point, to Cassville. From Richlandtown to Burlington, thence to Monmouth, Illinois. From Milwaukee to the outlet of Lake Koskenong. From Galena, via Sinsinawa mound, Sinsinawa post office. Gibraltar, Van Buren, Cassville, and Prairje du Chien, to nong. From Galena, via Sinsinawa mound, Sinsinawa post office, Gibraltar, Van Buren, Cassville, and Prairie du Chien, to Fort Snelling. From Bellevue to Galena, Illinois. From Mineral point, by way of T. J. Parish's, to the English prairie. From Galena, Illinois, by way of White Oak springs, Gratiot's Grove, and Wioata, McNutt's, Diggin's, and Wisconsin city, to intersect the Root river and Cassville route. From Coldwater, in Branch county, to Michigan city, in the State of Indiana, via Centreville, Constantine, Mottville, Bristol, Elkhart, Mishawaulkie, South Bend, and Laporte. From Jacksonburg to White Pigeon, via Spring Arbor, Concord, Homer, Tekonsha, Goodwinville, Durham, Nottawa, and Centreville. From Warsaw, Illinois, by Keokuck, Fort Des Moines, Fort Madison, Gibson's ferry, Burlington, Iowa, Clark's ferry, Davenport, Paris saw, Illinois, by Keokuck, Fort Des Moines, Fort Madison, Gibson's ferry, Burlington, Iowa, Clark's ferry, Davenport, Farthurst, Bellevue, Du Buque, Peru, Derango, We, man's, Cassville, and Prairie du Chien, to Fort Snelling. From Du Buque, by Sinsinawa and Blast Furnace, to Elk grove. From Mineral point, by Dodgeville and Helena, to Arena. From Galena, by Vinegar hill, Elk Grove, and Bellemont, to Mineral point. From Fort Winnebago, by Fond du Lac, Calumeh village, to Grand Kalkalin. From Chicago, by Pike river, Racine, Milwalky, Chebawgan, Pigeon, Manlitowack, to Green bay. From Wisconsin to the city of the Four Lakes, by Fond du Lac, and the city of Winnebago, at the northeast end of Lake Winnebago, to a point of intersection with the route from Prairie du Chien to Green bay. From Fond du Lac, at the south end of Lake Winnebago, to Milwankee. From Milwankee, by the city of the nebago, to Milwankee. From Milwankee, by the city of the Four Lakes, to the Blue mound, there to intersect the route from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien.

Post Routes Discontinued. MAINE. From Camden to Vinal haven.

оню. From Waupakonetta to Sugar Grove. From Piqua to Wau-SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Mount Hill to Varennes. From Stauntonville, by Gol-len Grove, to Greenville court-house.

Approved, July 2, 1836. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

EALED PROPOSALS, for the repairs of the Upper Marlborough Assembly Rooms, will be received by the unersigned Commissioners, until the 15th day of August next. Persons disposed to apply for the contract, will make known tieir terms to either of the subscribers on or before that day. ontractors are invited to call and view the premise.

JOHN BROOKES

. july 14-2awt15thAug

THOMAS F. BOWIE, Commissioners.