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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1836.

The Official of yesterday solaces its reader with the conceit that, when we lately spoke of the " admirable currency" of the country, we referred to the issues of the local banks. We had reference, every one but this Atlas of the Administration must have perceived, to the circulation of the United States' Bank, which, having braved the power, and outlived the malice of a desperate combination to destroy it, still preserves so much of its former beneficial influence as to prevent the paper circulation from becoming as worthless as the rags which it is made of. Whether all the efforts of that important financial machine will be able to prevent a general explosion when the public money comes to be drawn for under the wholesome provisions of the new deposite law, is a deeply interesting problem, yet

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

We have looked over the articles of the treaty, which appear to be liberal, and are likely to be mutually beneficial, as they are reciprocally amicable and just. Among them we find the subjoined, which was in all probability suggested by the unceremonious recommendation by the President of the United States of Reprisals against France, when he suspected the Government of that country of a disposition to violate one of the articles of her treaty with us. After what took place on that occasion, the following article, we dare say, was far from being regarded by the negotiators as mere verbiage, such as is sometimes used to swell the volume of a treaty: "If (what indeed cannot be expected) unfortunately any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipu-lated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party con-' sidering itself offended shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed."

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

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

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

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

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

BEET SUGAR

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

PARIS, APRIL 7, 1836.

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

ystallization of the matter.

My friend, this may not be the last service you and your sociates will do to society. I hope it is not, and that purchase, the influence it must have in American seciety—for, mind ye, in America sugar is like salt, no one can do without it,—I think it is the most important serice you could render society at the present time.

I think you have made an excellent choice in the man

rou sent. His intelligence, activity, and assiduity are admirable; you have good reason to expect success. Mr. Pedder writes to me on the 1st from Arras:

Pedder writes to me on the 1st from Arras:

"And in the first place to thank you for your kind letters to your friends, which have introduced me to all that is necessary in this interesting country—a land flowing with milk and honey in the shape of Beet Sugar. I believe that two persons cannot meet without the first topic being Betterave, (beet root.) Indeed I am not sure that the parson did not preach about it last Sunday. Nothing else is thought or spoken of; and no wonder, for from 100 pounds of beet root they make 6 pounds of sugar, besides 8 pounds of molasses, with which to make sugar of the second quality, and 15 pounds of cake, sufficient to keep three nd quality, and 15 pounds of cake, sufficient to keep three

cond quality, and 15 pounds of cake, sufficient to keep three sheep a day.

"Three years ago there were 13 manufactories at Valenciennes, there are now 64. Land which was then 500 francs an arpent, now brings 1200; the price of labor is much risen, and the people are getting fat on the mutton and beef made upon the cake, or caput mortuum of the root. What will this not do for America?"

Thus much, my friend, for the Beet Sugar, the introduction of which cannot fail to produce a mighty ameliorating revolution in the United States. Give information to Mr. Vaughan, to whom please to remember me kindly.

Mr. Vaughan, to whom please to remember me kindly. Mr. Vaughan must be a young gentleman of my age; I recollect dining with him in December, 1785, at Dr. Franklin's. I am anxious to know whether you have reeived your invoice of beet seed, and whether Mr. H. has

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

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention approves of the nomination of General WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President of the United States, and will use all fair and honorble means to promote their election.

A correspondence has been published in the New York papers, between SAMUEL L. Gou-VERNEUR, Esq., the superseded Postmaster of the city of New York, and the Clerks in his ofe, from which we copy the following pregnant

Of the simple fact, gentlemen, of my removal from office, unconnected with a few circumstances to which I shall not at present advert, I do not know that I ought to comnot at present advert, I do not know that I ought to com-plain. Never having sought in the first instance for place, I have had a tolerably fair participation in the spoils; and as the tenure of my office has never been distinguished by a mean subserviency to any individuals, it was as little to be a mean subservicincy to any individuals, it was as notice to be expected that I could continue in its quiet possession, as it was rather greatly to be wondered how I could have held it so long. The loud and urgent calls, too, which surround the public crib, perhaps justly demand an occasional sacrifice, to appease the hungry expectants of a share.

"For the deep interest you express for my family and my-self, accept our united acknowledgments. Fear not, gen-tlemen, for us; with the smiles of Providence, which we shall invoke, and my own exertions, we will take care of ourselves. However severe at the moment, the unexpected stroke which severs official ties, and for the instant withdraws the resources on which they have taught us perhaps oo strongly to depend, I can assure you, gentlemen, it is succeeded by a sweet repose and a buoyant reliance on one's own resources, which, if it last only for a time, may well excite the envy of the whole host of dependents on the

recarious smiles of Executive favor.

"Offering to every friend, whether among you or elsewhere, my most grateful recollections—to those who are otherwise, a fearless defiance—and to you, personally, gentlemen, and all in whose behalf you address me, an earnest

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

Mr. JARVIS, one of the Representatives in

Congress from the State of MAINE, has declined being a candidate for re-election. In ending his political existence, however, it must be admitted, he dies game. The following letter to his constituents will explain what we mean: Washington, June 25, 1836. To the Electors of Hancock and Washington District:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: When elected a Representative in the first Congress which assembled after the election of our present Chief Magistrate, I determined, if I retained your avor, that I would continue to serve you in that capacity luring the time that Andrew Jackson would be President. The period I assigned to myself is verging to its close, and as you will in less than three months be required to elect a Representative to the 25th Congress, I beg leave to de-Representative to the 25th Congress, I beg leave to de-line the honor of being again a candidate for your suf-rages. During the time I have been your Representative, have steadfastly supported the Administration, and, in so loing, have acted not only in accordance with my own of my constituents. Permit me to indulge the hope that or my constituents. Fermit me to indulige the hope that whosoever you may elect for my successor may serve you with equal zeal and greater ability; my heart assures me that he cannot serve you with more disinterestedness, devotion, and fidelity.

LEONARD JARVIS.

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

"Perhaps, sir, there is no subject in regard to which the principles of our fathers are better entitled to respect than the military defence of the country. The more I turn over the pages of our early colonial history, the more I am struck with the all-pervading traces of a sort of providential watchfulness for the establishment of free institutions and in nothing more than in this important respect. I need not repeat what is well known to all who have read the early history of the colony, that it was left to itself-handful of pious adventurers, self-exiled to the distant ar savage shore—shut out by the ocean from the civilized world—open through the fearful pathways of the forest to the inroads of fierce and remorseless tribes of savages spurred forward to the work of destruction by the subject of the French monarchy, the hereditary foes of England In this state of things, nothing would have seemed more desirable than the presence of a military force, a regiment at least of British troops scattered up and down New England, to preserve the feeble settlement from destruction. It might have been thought that our fathers, from the instinct of self-preservation, would have importanced the meeting country for some such protection; especially under the Commonwealth, when the civil and military power had Commonweath, when the civil and mutary power had passed into the hands of men whose religious and political opinions harmonized with their own. Whether our fathers desired it or not, it might have been thought that the Government of England, royal or republican, would have looked after its own interests in this quarter. It would have seemed natural that the King of England would not have been whally indifferent to the seemed prospession of have been wholly indifferent to the secure possession of these colonies; and that Cromwell, after thundering with is fleets through the Antilles, and capturing Jamaica, hould take measures to hold fast to the Continent. We all know what the colonial system of England has been. Wheresoever the British jurisdiction is established, in ither hemisphere, from the rocky towers of Corfu to the urning latitudes of Hindostan and Australasia, the Bri burning latitudes of Filmostan and Australasia, the British flag is its symbol; and within dark and frowning tiers of artillery is the hiding place of its power. They never pretend to hold a foreign colony by any other tenure than an ever-present military force. Their Government is as mild and paternal, perhaps, as a colonial Government can be; but from the rock of Gibraltar, round to the rock of Gibraltar, the private helt of glit Quebec, it compasses the globe with an iron belt of glit tering bayonets; it speaks in the voice of the mornin drum, and stalks with the nightly sentinel along the battle ments of impregnable castles. What an escape for th British colonies that form the United States! Had this system, which seemed equally required by the interest of the mother country and the safety of the colonies, been ntroduced here at the foundation; had a regiment, a pattalion of English troops been stationed from the republican institutions of the country never could have grown up. No, sir, we not only grew by the neglect of the nother country, as Colonel Barre said in the House of Commons, but such neglect was absolutely necessary to the growth of liberty. For this reason, all solicitation of the different the mother country was studiously avoided. They saver asked for a way. A partitive militia amounting never asked for a war. A patriotic militia, amounting sometimes to a draught of almost every able-bodied man in the community, was the dependence of our fathers in peac and in war. With this they fought through the Pequo war and King Philip's war. With this they went to the aid of the British forces in the wars on the frontier. With this they conquered Louisburg and shared in the glories this they conquered Louisburg, and shared in the glories of Quebec. Thus they grew up a really warlike people.

tish system, after the seven years' war, was changed; when regiments of troops were encamped on Boston common; when fourteen ships of war were moored in Boston harbor, with springs on their cables, and broadsides ready to open on the town; the spectacle carried no terrors to a brave population, who had learned the secret of their own power, initiation, who had rearried the secret of their own power, and readily joined in the appeal to the God of battles.

Times are now changed. We have grown up into a great people. A sum of human interests and blessings of untold amount—an incalculable moral and social treasure. committed to our charge. With the advantages of owerful State, we have its duties and its exposures. W powerful State, we have its duties and its exposures. We are subject to insults from abroad and disorders at home. The cloud of foreign war has just rolled away. Had it burst, how would it have found this great and rich metropolis? Without one gun mounted for its defence. I suppose it is pretty generally admitted that a foreign enemy, even so polite an one as France, would pay but little respect to the white staff of our sheriff, though he should go with all his constables, and read the riot act in their hearing; and whether these same peaceful emblems are adequate to sustain the majesty of the law, when threatene in moments of popular convulsion, we can all judge. Then sir, there are two resources for protection and safety in the One is a well-organized, patriotic militia—ever present carely seen, stationed among us, not in camps and forts but at the fireside, in the counting room, the workshop the place of business—this is one. The other resource is a standing army, encamped on Boston common or sta-tioned on Castle Island. One or the other we must have And the man who sets himself to ridicule the militia—to exaggerate the defects of the institution—to embarrass its ministration—to bring it into discredit—wishes one wo things: he either wishes the country to be wholly exposed to insult from abroad and a prey at home to anar shy—to mob-law, club-law, and a general scramble; or h vishes to see a flag-staff planted in front of the Stat House; a couple of cannon pointing down State street; to hear the morning gun at day-break, and to hold the exer-cise of his daily rights as a citizen at the discretion of a

In a free country this is a pretty serious alternative. have, sir, for the last six months, thought much and deeply nave, sir, for the last six months, thought much and deeply upon it. It has been my duty to do so; and I have come to the conclusion that, if we intend to hand down unim paired to our children the inheritance of republican liberty which we have received from our fathers—if we mean tha e civil shall control the military arm, alike in peace and n war, in prosperous and adverse times—the militia must gain receive the respect of the community.

I give you, sir, as a toast-A well-organized, efficient, and patriotic militia: in time of peace, the bulwark of the law; in war, the basis of deepnce: May it be restored to the public favor.

O'CONNELL.-The Liverpool Correspondent of the Albany Advertiser writes in a late letter: "O'Connell has been making a tour of agitation during the short Parliamentary recess. He has been displaying his strength of lungs and power of speech at Ipswich, where he harangued a great mass of people, some opposed to and some in favor ohis political views, in the market place. O'Connell is a most witty and felicitous speaker. No matter how great the interruption, how strong the feeling against him, he contrives to throw in so many tellulyst and apposite illuscontrives to throw in so many TELLING and apposite illustrations of the passing moment, that the bitterest of his opponents are gradually charmed into admiration at the br iancy of the speaker and the firmness of the man. This was exemplified on the above occasion. In the evening he dined with a large party in the theatre, where the enthusi-asm was unbounded."

PERSONS PARDONED .- We are informed that the Presiexecutive clemency to the following prisoners, who were tentenced on Wednesday last, by the Circuit Court, to unergo imprisonment in the penitentiary for various offence Lewis Tarlion, Wm. Kurtz, Ignatius Spalding, John Cal-ahan, and George McDaniel. Joseph Parsons, W. Smitson, and John Johnson, also sentenced at the same time, were conveyed to the penitentiary from the jail on Monday

Painful Occurrence.-A poor, distressed fellow, name A Boston physician was a day or two ago fined seventy dollars for having neglected to communicate to the Board of Health the existence in that city of a case of varioloid.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The following letter was written by General HARRISON, in reply to an invitation to the late Whig festival in Philadelphia:

CINGINNATI, JUNE 24, 1836.
GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th June, 1836, inviting me to a celebration in your city of the approaching anniversary of our national independence. I greatly regret that I am prevented by official three form attending on an exercise, which would combine so many circumstances to render it highly inter

I request the favor of you, gentlemen, to offer, in my be talf, to the company which may be assembled at your festival, a toast and sentiment: the latter, however, is not riginal, but no doubt will be acceptable, as it came from a body of men belonging to Pennsylvania, whose conducted services I have ever considered as doing honor as well to their own State as to our common country. I consider it, also, appropriate to the times, as it may have some influence in checking that current of selfishness, engendered by the baleful influence of party tactics, which is so rapidly increasing in our country, and which, it seems to me, bids fair to extirpate those principles of patriotism and devotion to the common good which once so extensively prevailed. I must trespass on your patience by a short narrative, hat you may better understand the claims which I adance in behalf of a portion of your fellow-citizens, to whom refer, in the sentiment I offer you.

In the spring of the year 1813, the period for which the originate or value to the country of the year 1813, the period for which the originate of the year 1813 are given pennsylvania, and commanded by Brigadier General Crooks, was about of expire, about 800 of them were stationed at Fort Meigs:

and commanded by Brigadier General Crooks, was about to expire, about 800 of them were stationed at Fort Meigs at which place had been collected a large portion of the munitions of war, and all the artillery intended for the projected campaign, for the recovery of the Michigan Territory, and the conquest of Upper Canada. Upon the safety of this post all our hopes of succeeding in the enterprise of course, depended. The enemy, aware of its importance and informed also of the time when the greater part of its agarrison, would be discharged, were preparing to attack it arrison would be discharged, were preparing to attack it although all these circumstances were well known to th Department of War, the orders to supply the places of the militia which were about to be discharged, by fresh draughts, were so long delayed, that it became necessary that I should collect every disposable man for the defence of this important post. While engaged in this duty, I addressed a letter to General Crooks, which he was directed to read to each company approaching to their patriotism, and with this request. Upon my arrival at Fort Meigs son days afterwards, I found them embodied under the con bring with me, were, however, entirely insufficient to supply the place of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and the period of fifteen days, which I had fixed as the limit of their service, was about to expire. No effort was made by me to attempt to extend it, having determined that their going or staying should depend upon their own uninther going or staying should depend upon their or affine deciding. The private soldiers desired that they might be assembled, and the day after my arrival, the field officers waited upon me, with their unanimous determination, embodied in the following declaration, which they requested to make to me "Agreeably to your request, General, we have remained at our posts. The fifteen days which you assigned as the period of our stay will shortly expire; but we did not intend that that should be the limit of our service if a farther time be required. We did not volunteer for fifteen days, not fifteen weeks, nor fifteen months, but for just as long as in your opinion, our services were necessary. It is true we are anxious to return home, as we are nearly all farm rs, and unless we are soon dismissed, we shall lose the hance of making a summer crop. This, as well as all ther personal considerations, are of no importance, when possed to the duty we owe to our country. We, there-

patriotic citizen soldiers. They left the fort, bearing with claims upon the gratitude of their country. They would not, however, have accepted their discharge, could they not, however, have accepted their discharge, could they have supposed that the long-threatened and repeatedly postponed attack upon Fort Meigs would take place in less than ten days after their departure. Pennsylvania was not, however, unrepresented in the arduous and trying scenes which followed. The Westmoreland troop of light dragoons, under Colonel Markle, a portion of the Fayette, under Captain McClelland, the Pittsburg Light Infantry Blues, commanded by Captain Butler, and the Greensburg Valunters, under Light Light Light Infantry blues, commanded by Captain Butler, and the Greensburg Volunteers, under Lieutenant Drumm, forming with the etersburg (Virginia) Volunteers, a battalion under the ommand of Major Alexander, nobly sustained the chivalous character which had been acquired for the State by soldiers of Thomp on Wayne the Irwins and Muhbergs, in the war of the Revolution.

Be pleased to present, in my name, gentlemen, to the company which may be assembled at your festival, the folwing sentiment .

"PENNSYLVANIA-As long as her statesmen continue to herish the republican principles for which she has ever een distinguished, her youth, when called to defend her ights in the field, will adopt for their motto, the maxim of her gallant volunteers of 1813—'that all personal consideons are of no importance when in conflict with their

I have the honor to be, with great respect, gentleme our humble servant, W. H. HARRISON. To Messrs. John Sergeant, James C. Biddle, Daniel Fit ler, John C. Montgomery, Joseph McIlvaine, John M Scott, James Todd, Robert Morris, John M. Kennedy Robert Howell, Andrew C. Barclay, William B. Reed, J. Washington Tyson, Committee of Invitation.

The fourth regular toast was then read as follows:

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON: In war, the gallant and successful Soldier; in peace, the Statesman and good Citienen: the People's candidate for the first office in their gift. Music—" Hail to the Chief."

A letter was also read from the Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER n answer to a letter of invitation, which concluded with

By FRANCIS GRANGER. The Freemen of Pennsy They can guard the National Key stone without the aid of abinet dictation, or of a foreign press.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) JULY 9. VISITERS.—Our Summer visiters are daily arriving by the Steamboats, and some of our Potels are nearly filled Among those already arrived, we note the Hon. John Sergeant, and family, of Philadelphia; Gov. Coles, of Iland many distinguished citizens from the South and West.

A very serious accident occurred in firing a national sathe at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, on the 4th instant. Two men recently belonging to the United States artillery, were horribly injured by the accidental discharge of a piece of ordnance. One of them, named Job Hunt, died immediately; the other was expected to recover.

The citizens of Taunton, Mass., have laid out a beautiful spot of ground near that town, for the purposes of a cemetery, like that at Mount Auburn, near Boston, and propriate religious and other ceremonies. An address was delivered on the occasion by the Hon. Francis Baylies. The cemetery is in a beautiful grove of wood, delightfully adaptation to such a purpose.

The Cap Sheaf.—A gentleman travelling westward late ly, fell into company, among others, with Governor Duncan, of Illinois. The conversation turning, of course, up on real estate speculations, the Governor said that he had

OPERATION OF THE DEPOSITE ACT.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

THE DEPOSITE BANKS .- According to the annexed extract from a Boston paper, it will be een that two additional banks have been selected there for receiving a share of the deposites "The Secretary of the Treasury has selected two additional banks in Boston, the Hancock and Fulton banks as depositories of the public moneys. In consequence of provision in the new distribution law, requiring that n bank should receive the public money to a greater amounthan that of its capital, it has been deemed expedient to add two new ones in Boston."

In this city, the Seventh Ward Bank and the Lafayette Bank have been added to the number of deposite banks. Others must also, of necessity, be added in this city, for the provision of the new act is that "the Secretary of the Treasury shall not suffer to remain in any deposite bank an amount of the public moneys more than equal to three-fourths of the amount of the capital stock actually paid in."

Supposing each of the three deposite banks to have an average at present of three and a half millions, the portion they must part with will be

	Capital	Maximum allowed.	To be paid over to oth- er deposite
Bank of America,	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Mechanics' Bank,	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Manhattan Bank,	2,050,000	1,512,000	2,000,000

Here, it will be seen, is an excess of six millions to be ta pets, and to be placed in deposite with others; and, as the limitation on the power of transfer is made very specific by section twelve of the act, these six millions must be der

ollowing words: "In cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization under the provisions o his act, in consequence of too great an accumulation of leposites in any bank, such transfers shall be made to the nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and se

nearest deposite banks which are considered safe and secure, and which can receive the moneys to be transferred under the limitations in this act imposed."

The capital of the Seventh Ward Bank is only \$500,000, of course it can only receive \$375,000 of deposites. The Lafayette Bank has the same capital, and can only absorb an equal sum, making together \$750,000; still leaving free millions and a courter for division among the other ve millions and a quarter for division among the other

There is an amount of between eleven and twelve million of incorporated banking capital in this city, over and above that of the five banks above referred to; so there will be no difficulty in finding within our corporate limits banks "safe and secure" to absorb the whole amount of the pub-

The effect of this division of the money among many banks will be beneficial, by enabling each safely to increase as upon so much additional capital, the line of its discounts Heretofore, owing to that limit, the Bank of America, an the Mechanics' Bank, which are subject to the Safet Fund act, could not afford to the community the full bene fut of discounts on the deposites made with them. The Manhattan Bank, indeed, which is not subject to that law (nor much to any other, we believe,) and which is immortal, has no such limits; and accordingly, that bank, as we learn, groans piteously over the new deposite bill as tending to invalidate the security of private property!

The Globe denies peremptorily that any arangement has been made between the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Biddle, respecting the stock owned by the United States in the late Bank of the United States. The statement made in a letter from Washington, which we published some time ago, that such an arrangement had been made, must, therefore, we presume, be set down as erroneous.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH JOURNAL. GO-A-HEAD! -- Go-a-head is the very expressive

Jonathanism frequently in every man's mouth throughout the States; and therein Jonathan shows himself a worthy chip of the old block, a thriving offshoot of "the old country"—once sober, plodding, old England; but in which, of late years, every man is always rying to go-a-head of his fellows, and "de'il tak the hine ost?" is the cry from one end of the kingdom to the other Time was when your nobleman travelled in his own car riage, drawn by his own fat cattle, and attended by his own fat out-riders, in goodly cavalcade, progressing at the journ tof some twenty or thirty miles per day, one stage before dinner, and one stage after dinner, and taking their repose o'nights in comfortable inns by the way side—th eattle up to their bellies in clean wheaten straw, and th men over head and ears in sheets that smelt of lavender. Merchants and men of trade, and men and women of every grade, followed their staid example whenever by chance either pleasure or business moved them to move from one place to another; and thus every thing went on slowly, but surely, and the treasures of the wealthy were duly spread among the people, even as the careful farmer spreadeth his manure about his fields. But now, your nobleman leapeth into his chariot, and with one solitary fellow in his dickey, and four sour-galled lean, and lash-maddened dickey, and four spur-galled, lean, and lash-maddened posters before him, he scoureth over a hundred miles of road like a whirlwind. His orders are "Go-a-head of every road like a whirlwind. His orders are "Go-a-head of every thing!" and away he whirls from London to the Landsend, leaving nothing behind him but clouds of dust, a trifle of horse-hire, and the profits upon one hard biscuit and a bottle of soda water! Merchants and men of trade, tailors and tinmen, clodpoles and costermongers, lawyers and lolypoppers, all imitate his lordable velocity; from the peer to the peasant, the universal cry is, Go-a-head! white seedy innkeepers, by the way side, sigh after them in vain. On our downs, hundreds of thousands of pounds (as the Weekly Despress hopserses) are daily grambled away on the interesting Despatch observes) are daily gambled away on the int roblem of which horse among a "ruck" can first be induce y lash and steel, to poke his nose past some particular pos by lash and steel, to poke his nose past some particular post; while myriads of men and women, in all the pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious "intellectuality," jump and gesticulate, like excited lunatics, and split each other's ears with shricking "Go-a-head!" Nobles and gentles, soldiers and civilians, make matches, and mammonize upon the physical capabilities of "favorite" horses; and then become jockies for the nonce, and ride their favorites to death in their burning desire to "Go-a-head!" while other horses are ridden to death in conveying the important result to some genging newspaper, which builds its little horses are ridden to death in conveying the important result to some evening newspaper, which builds its little fame merely on its consumption of horse-flesh, and its desire to "Go-a-head!" In the metropolis, swarms of cabs and omnibusses rush along the crowded streets, unmindful of the lives of the lieges in their way, and reckless of every thing but how to give every body the go-by, and "Go-a-head!" In short, every man, woman, and child has, some-how or other, acquired the bump of scamperabutiveness; the age of horse-flesh has got ahead of the age of intellect; the age of horse-flesh will speedily give place to the age of railways; and, by and by, the whole country, from Duncansby Head to the Lizard Point, will be one interminable whirl of locomotion, or, rather, low commotion, and the only whirl of locomotion, or, rather, low commotion, and the onl sound distinguishable above the whiz, whirl, and din or machinery, will be, "Go-a-head, and de'il tak the hind

RICHMOND, (VA.) JULY 12. We hope our editorial brethren who copied the notice of a suspension of operations on the Richmond, Fredericks burg, and Potomac Railroad, last week, will not forget the burg, and Potomac Railroad, last week, will not forget the fact that the suspension only lasted a day. Every thing \$250, and that it had more than doubled on the 250 every day since, i. e. increased in value \$250 every day. He sold LATEST FROM TEXAS.

& Odlan

Now Orleans, June 30. By the passengers of the Urchin, from Texas, we learn that the commissioners sent to Metamoras by the Texan Government to effect an exchange of prisoners, have themselves been put in prison, and expect harsh treatment They write that at Metamoras there was an army of 4,000 Mexicans, and they had heard that there were at San Patricio 5,000 men, and on the Neuces 6,000, with orders to concentrate at the former place.

The above was received at Galveston by express, on the 22d June. The Texan forces have marched to the frontier in quest of the enemy.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Velasco, June 20.

To J. Brown, Com. Schooner Invincible:
Sir: We have received information that the Mexicans are returning upon us. It is said an armament is fitting out at Vera Cruz. Our gallant little Navy must be on the alcrt. You will sail for this place, where more extended orders and instructions will be furnished you.
Your obedient servant,

DAVID G. BURNET, President.

MACON, (GEO.) JULY 7.

We are informed by a Mr. Clark, a gentleman recently from Texas, that General Alexander Ware, formerly a resident of Fayette county, in this State, was murdered in Veilon or Zavalla colony about the last of May. He was travelling with a man by the name of Eaton, by whom he was shot and robbed of his money, (probably from 5 to 6,000 dollars.) Eaton was pursued into the United States, but it is not known whether he has been taken. General Ware left, it is believed, about fifteen negroes on his form Ware left, it is believed, about fifteen negroes on his farm, near the town of San Augustine, and, as he has no connexions in that country, that our informant knows of, it is probable that his property could be obtained, if claimed by his relatives in the United States. Our informant thinks that further information might probably be obtained respecting his property, by writing to Col. John Thomas, recently of Upson county, in this State, at San Augustine, Texas, via Fort Jesup.—Messenger.

Mr. Nicholas Bovee and his brothers, of Hanover, Chautauque county, New York, have recently received information which gives them good ground to believe that they have become heirs to a snug fortune of four millions of dollars by the death of an old lady in Holland, and that the money is ready for them. One of them has gone to Philadelphia to investigate the matter with the Dutch Consul.

We learn, by the Newport, R. I., Republican, that the work on Fort Adams, in that harbor, which has been suspended since March, 1835, recommenced on Tuesday last, under the charge of Colonel Totten. Two hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by the Fortification bill for

The last nine days wonder has been a clock in the window of the store of Messrs. Jones, Lovis & Ball. The wonder is, the notion communicated to a ship, sea, and all, by the pendulum. is not a mere clock, click, bobbing back and forth, like the groove; but the weather-roll and the lee-lurch are both accurate imitations—so accurate that an old gentleman who stood at our elbow left the window protesting the sight made him sea-

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY, (Princeton, N. J.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the irreparable loss we have sustained in the death of our late highly distinguished fellow-member, Ex-President MADISON, of Virginia, and that we sincerely sympathize with his family in their distressing affliction.

Resolved, That in token of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we wear crape on the left arm for the space of their days.

Also, Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Richmond Whig, the National Intelligencer, and the Princeton Whig, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

sidue an extended credit will be given, upon property seg g payment of the same, with interest from the day of sale. The attention of editors and printers is invited to atten he sale of this valuable establishment. All required informa-ion as to its situation and value will be given at Winchester, cither in person or by letter, and the property sold without in-numbrance. ISAAC RUSSELL, Trustee, Winchester.

TATO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—The undersigned respectfully offers himelf to the citizens of Prince George's County as a candidate for
ne next Sheriffalty, and pledges himself, if elected, to discharge
ne duties of that office with industry, honesty, and a watchful
delity to the public interest.

SAMUEL FOWLER,
may 10—tf

Nottingham.

TEACHER WANTED. -- An Assistant Teacher, Audified to teach the Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics, is wanted in Washington Academy. The salary three hundred dollars, and board found by the trustees. Appl cants for the situation will forward their testimonials to the sub-scriber by the fourth Wednesday in August next, on which day the trustees will make the selection.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON,

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Princess Anne, Md. July 4, 1836. (Gl.) july 12—law4w
OVERNESS WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ in her family, a young lady who is competent to give instruction in the various branches of an English education, Music, and Drawing. To one with these qualifications, a desirable situation, with a liberal salary, now offers itself. Address the subscriber at Upper Marborough, Prince George's County, Maryland.

MARY ANN MAGRUDER.

HERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Montgomery County Court, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Rockville, on the 6th day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

All the right, title, claim, and interest of Thomas Vowell, of, in, and to part of a tract of land called "Paris," lying in Montgomery county, containing 266 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, (being the place now occupied by Archibald Douglas,) seized and taken as the property of Thomas Vowell, with a mile of Frederick Foote. at the suit of Frederick Foote.

july 15-w3w Sheriff of Montgomery county, Md. OTICE.—The subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of William Gardiner, late of said

ounty deceased—
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against aid estate, to present the same to the subscriber, duly authenceated, on or before the 13th day of January next, otherwise and the same to the subscriber, and the same to the subscriber, duly authenceated, and the same to the same All persons indebted to said estate are required to make im-

THOMAS S. GARDINER, Ex'r.

Charles County, July 13

EDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, situated one mile and a provider south of the charles and a provider south of the charles and a provider south of the charles County, July 13 mile and a quarter south of the borough of Bedford, Pa.

JAMES BROWN again respectfully informs the Public that
the above celebrated watering place has been fitted up in a
style of superior beauty and comfort, and is now fully prepared
for the reception and accommodation of a very large number f

The bar and larder are furnished with the choicest liquors and The bar and larder are furnished with the choicest liquors and Fastern markets can afford. J. B. gives the assurance that no efforts on his part will be spared to ender his guests happy and comfortable, and flatters himself that his long experience and the attention he has bestowed in ender his guests nappy and the attention he has bestowed in that his long experience and the attention he has bestowed in the selection of the best servants, will enable him to afford gemay 10—w8w

FROM ONE OF OUR CONSULS ABROAD. **** June 10, 1836.

My DEAR SIR: You congratulate me on my appointment to this Consulate, and seem to take it for granted that my position here is the most agreeable, most flattering, and most profitable Alas! you little know the sorrows and embarrassments of a poor devil of a consul in a for eign country. That I am treated with consideration and respect by the inhabitants and authorities of this place do not dony; but how long this will last, is another ques tion: for when the circumstances and appearances of public officer are not in accordance with the office held him, his respectability will gradually but infallibly declin receive are inadequate to my support on a respectable footing and this inference, I can assure you, is most wofully correc You know that I did not come here to engage in business a fact which the Government also knew, and, I believ were glad of, when they appointed me. It was my impresion, from the information I could obtain on the subject that this Consulate would at least afford me a comfortable ubsistence. Conceive what was my disappointment when I found that the entire amount of fees here did not exceed \$900 per annum, and that I had come to a place where living is dearer than perhaps in any other in the world! Nothing like a decent dwelling-house can be obtained for less than \$400 a year; so that, if I were to take one at this rate, I should have just \$500 left to do the honors of the Conventer to the contraction of Consulate, to maintain the dignity of our country abrot to entertain our naval officers and other of our citizens a to entertain our naval officers and other of our citizens arriving here, to celebrate a 4th of July, with a long string of et exteras, which you can easily imagine. There exists a perpetual struggle between the respect due to my office and to myself and my want of means, which often makes me appear ridiculous, and always makes me feel unhappy I will exemplify this by a few remarks. If I accept an in vitation to an entertainment, I do so with the conscious ness that I have not the power of returning the compliment; if I refuse, my refusal is attributed to a mean un willingness to contract obligations that I cannot be released from without some expense. If any subscription is on foot Willingness to contract obligations that I cannot be release from without some expense. If any subscription is on foo I am set down among the first on the list, and the Amer can Consul is expected to contribute like the first. If ther is a benefit at the Theatre, I am sure to receive the con pliments of the prima donna, with the offer of any number of tickets I may please to specify; and my thanks it this case must be accompanied by something more solithan empty words. If an American man of war should than empty words. If an American man of war should unfortunately for me, come into port, a dinner to the officers would not be the worst part of the business; a ball at the American Consul's would infallibly be expected by the ladies of the place. Add to this, the expense of a uniform which, here, is indispensable, and which, were I to have i made according to the instructions of the Department would cost me from \$300 to \$400. I shall take the liberty however, to act in this respect according to my own judg ment; and if I get any uniform at all, it shall be a ver modest one indeed. You, of course, know that no allow ance is made by the Government for this, nor for offic ance is made by the Government for this, nor for officerent, nor for stationery, nor for any thing else.

I think I hear you say that I knew all this beforehand; that, if the appointment did not suit me, I need not have accepted it; and that all this tirade has nothing else in view than to induce the Legislature to allow consuls a sathan to induce the Legislature to allow consuls as To this my answer is, that if any discredit accru to the consular office by the appointment of persons (how ever competent) who have neither means of their own, no adequate official emoluments wherewith to do honor to the station, the fault is not in the persons accepting such appointments, but in the authority making them. With regard to the compensation of consuls by fixed salaries, I will abstain from giving any decided opinion of my own:

I will refer you to the report made to Congress on the 2d of March, 1833, by one of our most distinguished statesmen, who says: "I cannot avoid congress the conjuint of March, 1833, by one of our most distinguished statesmen, who says: "I cannot avoid expressing the opinion that these officers, like all others, should be compensated by adequate salaries, and should be prevented from engaging in commerce." And, further on, he adds: "We might then see these important offices filled by men of talent, education, and respectability, who would be the protectors, not the rivals, of our merchants; who would compensate the reverse of the forest control of the control

suls) between compensating them by adequate salaries, an ranting these commissions to persons of respectability and reperty, who, without a salary, can do credit to the station. If the system of exacting fees is to be persisted in, required to account to the Government for the fees collected; and from this amount he might be allowed to retain as a retribution for his services a certain sum, according to the importance of his office. Where the amount of fees i inconsiderable, it would be no more than just to allow hit the difference between such amount and that of a suitable compensation. Can any thing be more preposterous that that a consul at Havana or Liverpool should be allowed to enjoy an income of ten, twelve, or fifteen thousand dollars, while an officer of the same class and rank in another part gets only eight or ripe have been 42. The port gets only eight or nine hundred? In ports which ar not much frequented by our vessels I see no necessity for any consul at all. The amount required for compensating consuls according to this plan would be no charge upon the Treasury; it would be borne by our commerce, and the treasury is the consuls according to the plan would be borne by our commerce, and the treasury; it would be borne by our commerce, and the treasury is the constant of the treasury. would be felt, perhaps, much less than it is now under the present unequal system. I will observe, however, that there is no reason why this tax should bear exclusively upon our commerce. By far the best mode would be to gether, and to com the National Treasury. "The exaction of fees has bee the source of misunderstandings between our consuland masters of vessels, injurious to the reputation of the country; it is degrading to the officer who is oblig wrangle for them, is unequal in its operations, and oppressive to our commerce.

If you knew, as I do, how the national character of a country is affected abroad by the smallest circumstances you would not be surprised at my earnestness on this sub ject, nor attribute the interest I take in it to selfish motives or to an overweening sensitiveness about the decorum and prestige that ought to accompany the consular office.

Perhaps you will also tell me that I have not been sent

out here pour faire le prince, to make a display, or to give myself airs. True, my friend; but I ought at least to live like a gentleman. And, then, is it my fault if people abroat attach too much importance to the office? Is it my fault if they regard me as a diplomatic character, and call me the representative of a nation? Is it for me to set them right. I will conclude by stating, that since I have been he my expenses have exceeded my receipts by nearly \$5 a year. I have been living thus far in a boarding-hous but every day convinces me more of the necessity of m having a private dwelling. If I do take a house, it will have to be a very small and cheap one, the door of whice shall not be decorated by the arms of the United States, a is the automatical method of the content of the c is the custom, nor the root oversuade and under similar gled banner; for, as a friend of mine said under similar circumstances, "I will never set the American Eagle upon Your's, truly, **** is the custom, nor the roof overshadowed by the star-sp Your's, truly,

An everlasting now .- One of our poets, (which is it?) speaks of an everlasting now. If such a condition of existence were offered to us in this world, and it were put to the vote whether we should accept the offer and fix all things immutably as they are, who are they whose voices would be given in the affirmative? of knowledge, or of enjoyment, or of happiness; though with regard to all of these, as far as any of them are attain the state of the s able, there is more pleasure in the pursuit than in the at

Not those who are at sea, or travelling in a stage coach. Not the man who is shaving himself.

Not those who have the toothache, or who are having a

The fashionable beauty might; and the fashionable singer, and the fashionable opera dancer, and the acto who is in the height of his power and reputation. So migh the alderman at a city feast. So would the heir who is squandering a large fortune faster than it was accumulated for him. And the thief who is not taken, and the convict who is not hanged, and the scoffer at religion, whose heart belies his tongue.

Not the wise and the good. Not those who are in sickness or in sorrow.

But were I endowed with the power of suspending the But were I endowed with the power of suspending the effect of time upon the things around me, methinks there are some of my flowers which should neither fall nor fade: decidedly my kitten should never attain to cathood; and I am afraid my little boy would continue to "mis-speak half-uttered words;" and never, while I live, outgrow that epicene dress of French gray, half European, half Asiatic in ts fashion.— The Doctor.

REMARKS OF MR. SOUTHARD, On the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Re-DEBATE IN THE SENATE. lations respecting Texas. Friday, July 1. MR. GOLDSBOROUGH'S REMARKS

On the Veto Message of the President on the bill

regulating the time of sitting of Congress.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH asked the attention of th

Senate for a moment only as he was well aware, at this ate period of the session, that the request was a great one: he would give his construction of the Constitution in rela-

ion to the question before them, with studied brevity and

The topic is somewhat a new one, and has, for the mos

art, escaped the attention of commentators; for what rea on, whether considered as perfectly obvious, or as not im

portant enough to engage them, he would not undertake to decide; of this the Senate were convinced, that it was a

subject wholly free from all party feelings, or from an other sinister influence that could mislead the mind. No

thing could be further from the expectation of those wh voted for this bill, than an idea of violating the Constitu

ubject, and has arranged them in succession; it will h

remark the location of these quoted sections of the Const. tution, and see their bearing. The first quotation is from the first article in the Constitution, which treats of the two

Houses of Congress, and the conclusion of the fifth section refers to the several powers of each House. The next section, in the same article, which is quoted, refers to the joint powers of the two Houses. The first says that "neither thouse, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting?

Houses together, both as to time and place, pending their session. The next quotation is from that section of the

on Congress before they become laws, as well as the course of every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concur

rence of the two Houses is necessary, and is in the following words: "Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives

may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment shall be presented to the President of the United States, &c. and shall be subject to his approbation or disapproba

tion, as bills are.

Thus, sir, this section, regulating the course of bills in

Thus, sir, this section, regulating the course of this in Congress, as well as all resolutions, orders, or votes, which require the concurrent vote of both Houses, provides that they shall be presented to the President for his approbation or disapprobation, but excepts the question of adjournment

ion of Congress, the two Houses should not have the power ion of Congress, the two Houses should not have the power ion of Congress.

tion of Congress, the two Houses should not have the powe to adjourn for more than three days, nor to another plac than that in which they shall be sitting, excepted this ques tion of adjournment, thus arranged, from the prescribe course of other joint acts of the two Houses; thus makin

the application of this exception of the question of adjournment, directly and naturally, to the foregoing adjournment

But the President, in his veto message, contends that the question of adjournment is not a matter of legislation, and rests it upon this clause in the Constitution; and there I think, with respectful deference, is the error in the message, viz. making the exception of adjournment in the clause stated, universal in its application, instead of special to adjournments, pending the session.

The power of regulating the sessions of Congress by law seems to be an incidental and necessary power. Already the sessions of Congress are in part regulated by law. The commencement of the sessions is prescribed by the highest law, the Constitution, empowering Congress to change it by law if they think proper; and the termination of a Congress is also prescribed by law: the doubt arises exclusively upon regulating the first session of Congress, which is

upon regulating the first session of Congress, which is always the long session. The bill now under considera

tion takes away no power from a future Congress, as i

of that the good of the country and the convenience of agress require that this long session should be limited by

Congress require that this long session should be limited by law, unless the Congress in session at the time should find it necessary to provide otherwise, shall it be prohibited to Congress to effect this good and this convenience, merely because the question of adjournment is excepted from being presented to the President for his approbation, as all other resolutions, orders, or votes are, which require a concurrent vote of both Houses? This would seem to be a strained construction, and more particularly are a water to be a strained construction, and more particularly.

The next quoted section of the Constitution is from the article relating to the Executive, and is the 3d section, which treats on the regular and eventual power of the Ex-

convene both Houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of

shall think proper," &c. From this section the President, in his veto messag

nuch in his construction. If we examine this section losely, we shall find both its grammatical and legal contruction in exact concurrence. The part of the 3d section

f the 2d article quoted is one sentence, where all its par lave a direct reference to each other, and to nothing els

pate that its use would be necessary.

By thus confining the exercise of this contingent power.

f interfering in adjournments, (grammatically and by every principle of construction, as I have done,) said Mr. G

n immediate relationship, the contingent Executive powers left untouched, and no fear of its invasion remains; and

adopt. With these views, sir, (said Mr. G.) I am con

adopt. With these views, sir, (sair Mr. Ct.) I all ton strained to dissent from the veto.

I would, Mr. President, say a word upon the policy of this law if it was admissible at this time, as I am convince that these extremely protracted sessions of Congress ar injurious, and must eventually, if persisted in, drive those men from Congress who are most fit and best qualified to

ten from Congress who are most fit and best qualified to there. But I do not consider this question now before the policy of this law has been decided by a large many the policy of the law has been decided by a large many the policy of the law has been decided by a large many the policy of the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has been decided by a large many than the law has bee

only question before you is that which is presented

onal, still perseveres to decide on his opinion of its poly, which is already decided on and admitted, he sustain

the veto in effect, though he condemns and opposes it in opinion; and the express object of the veto, in presenting the President's special objections to a law for consideration

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the

subscriber, residing in Prince George's Co. Md. site Alexandria, about the 15th of August, 1834, a negro ma

secreted by his father in Georgetown or the City, or employed a some part of the canal, or has obtained a forged pass through h

THOMAS BERRY.

I will give the above reward

father. I will give the above brought home to the subscriber.

hat such is the true construction I cannot hesital

Here, again, I think the President ger

djournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he

Mr. President: The opinion and wishes expressed by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) induc-me to say a few words before the vote is taken. I am wil ng to give my assent to the resolution presented for our insideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and lso to the amendment offered by the Senator from Sou Sarolina, (Mr. Preston.) They may be justified by the vents which have occurred, and by the case as it appear years which have occurred, and by the case as it appeare efore us; but I am not willing to proceed further nor bin yself to any ultimate course on the subject. We are to morant of the existing condition of Texas, in many re-ects, and have too slight materials on which to form an exas Senators, in pronouncing a decision that may implicate the interests of this nation with hers. Both in the principles avowed in the report of the committee, and in the conclusion at which it arrives in the resolution, we go quite a far as prudence and sound policy will permit. Even they may lead us, at no distant day, into difficulties of which our excited sympathics and ardent feelings do not, at this voted for this bill, than an idea of violating the Constitu-tion, or infringing upon Executive prerogative; and the frankness, the conciliating temper, together with the con-cluding sentence of the veto message, afford unquestion-able evidence of the good spirit that moved the Executive. The President, sir, in his message, has quoted those parts of the Constitution which he thinks bear upon this subject and has arranged them in succession; it will be

our excited sympathies and ardent feelings do not, at this moment, take proper cognizance.

I am not prepared to unite in the general expression of a belief that the independence of Texas is secured, and her struggle over. It seems to me impossible that this can be the case. Texas may—she probably will—at some period, perhaps not remote, establish her independence on a foundation which Mexico cannot shake. She has temptations to offer to enterprise, ambition, and avarice, to the better and the baser passions of our nature, which may draw to her very efficient aid in her conflict, and will, probably, carry her trimmphantly through it. But I cannot persuade carry her triumphantly through it. But I cannot persuade myself that the contest will not be renewed; and that Mexico will make no effort to reduce the rebellious province, and restore the State of Texas to the Confederacy If she should not, it will be one of the most extraordinary If she should not, it will be one of the most extraordinar facts in the history of human society, and in the separ tion of States and Nations. It seems to me incredible when I reflect on the previous condition of that province on the effects which must result from quietly yielding head worth of the second property of th Nation. No, sir, South Ana is not Mexico. His army was not the strength of that nation. She still has men and money—Bravos and Urreas—and it will not be long before we hear of them, in the administration of the Gov ernment, and at the head of armics, advancing upon Tex

is an end of the conflict But, Mr. President, I should not have risen to express But, Mr. President, I should not have risen to express these notions, if I had not understood the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. C.) to declare that he regarded the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas as important, and principally important, because it prepared the way for the speedy admission of that State as a member of tant, and principally important, because it prepared the way for the speedy admission of that State as a member of our Union; and that he looked anxiously to that event, as conducing to a proper balance of power, and to the perpetuation of our institutions. I am not now, sir, prepared to express an opinion on that question—a question which all must foresee will embrace interests as wide as our Union, and as lasting in their consequences as the freedom which our institutions secure. When it shall be necessarly presented to me, I shall endeavor to meet it in a manner suited to its magnitude, and to the vital interests which it involves; but I will not, on the present resolution, anticipate it, nor can I permit an inference, as to my decision upon it, to be drawn from the vote which I now give. That vote is upon this resolution alone, and confined to it, founded upon principles sustained by the laws of nations, upon the unvarying practice of our Government, and upon the facts as they are now known to exist. It relates to the independence of Texas, not to the admission of Texas into this Union. The achievement of the one, at the proper time, may be justified; the other may be found to be opposed by the highest and strongest considerations of interest and duty. I discuss neither at this time; nor m I willing that the remarks of the Senator should lead, in or out of this Chamber, to the inference that all those who vote for the resolution concern with him in convince. out of this Chamber, to the inference that all those who vote for the resolution concur with him in opinion. The question which he has started should be left perfectly oper and free.

In Prince George's County Court, as a Court of Equity—July Term, 1836. Samuel Duvall, and Elize, his wife,

Edward Duvall.

True copy, test:

Clerk of Prince George's County Court

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, July 12, 1836. S

RDERED by the Court, that Mary Ann Magruder, excet trix of Dennis Magruder, deceased, give the notice quired by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claim d that the same be published once a week for six weeks

PHILEMON CHEW,

NOTICE.

concludes that the proposal to fix a day by law, to be binding in all future time, unless changed by consent of both Houses of Congress, is "to take away the contingent power of the Executive, which, in anticipated cases, is vested in this?" In pursuance of the above order, the undersigned, as the agent of the above named testatrix in the settlement of the estate of the ate Dennis Magruder, hereby gives notice to all persons having tate Dennis Magruder, hereby gives notice to all persons have claims against the said estate to exhibit the same, with the pro-trouchers attached thereto, to him at Bladensburg, Maryland, or before the 12th day of January next; they will otherwise, aw, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons bted to said estate are requested to make immediate paym him. N. CARROLL STEPHEN,

Agent for Mary Ann Magruder, Executrix of Dennis Magruder. In Prince George's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity-July Term, 1836.

Samuel Duvall and Eliza, his wife,

have a direct reference to each other, and to nothing else. In enumerating the eventual or contingent powers of the Executive, it states, "that he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them," and then goes on, in the same breath, to say, "in case of disagreement between them, in respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he pleases," evidently confining this power to the convention of both Houses "on extraordinary occasions"—where, as experience has shown, it would be much more likely to anticipate that its use would be necessary. vs.
Grafton Hall. Grafton Hall.

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 dollars (\$3,354 37\frac{1}{2}) and thirty-seven and a half cents:

C. DORSEY.

True copy: Test,

AQUILA BEALL. Clark

AQUILA BEALL, Clerk.

True copy: Test, july 16—1aw3w

PARUABLE POTOMA* LAND AND PICH.**

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 Effective grades of soil, all of which is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. and receives the application of clover and plaster with great effect. It is laid offi in four fields, two ten acre 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 never failed 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 situation, the provenents consist of a small dwelling house beautifully situation, the provenents consist of a small dwelling house beautifully sit the only question before you is that which is presented by the veto, and which has been spread upon your journals, the constitutional question, and on that we are alone called to decide. Any other course, sir, would involve an absurdity; for suppose a Senator here, who, objecting to the policy of the law, but entirely clear as to its constitutionality, opposed its passage, the President returns the law with a constitutional objection alone, admitting its sound policy. If such Senator, confident that the law is constitutional still never years to decide on his capital of the action of the action of the action of the senator of the senato posite 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 provocation. 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 elopement 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 eithe secreted by his father in Georgetown or the City, or employed of 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 Johns, Patent Office, Washington, Maryland, or to Mr. Thomas Johns, Patent Office, Washington, will be promptly attended to may 9—wif HENRY L. COOMBS

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMARKS OF Mr. CUSHING, (of Mass.) On the proposition of the People of Arkansas, asking Congress to attach to that State, in a certain contingency, the Indian territory west of Arkansas.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1836.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on a bill entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes," Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the bill, to the effect of rejecting the proposition of the People of Arkansas, above mentioned Pending which motion, Mr. CUSHING said: If, in common with the gentlema

who spoke last, (Mr. Parton, of Va.) I could feel persuaded that the amendment moved by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vinton) is of no practical importance, I should be content to give a silent vote on the question. But I take a very different view of the subject. I conceive the amendment to be of immediate practical value; and this I will endeavor to show to the satisfaction of the committee. On this incidental question I shall not undertake to recapitulate the wrongs of the Indians. Nor shall I stop to inquire what present cause of complaint the Cherokees or Creeks have against the States of Georgia and Alabama. There is little in the conduct of the Europeans towards the aboriginal inhabitants of this Continent, which the eye of justice and humanity can regard with satisfaction. The history of the intercourse of the two races, all over the New World, exhibits, in every page, the weak subdued by the strong, and the ignorant despoiled by the wise. Humane as we have been compared with the conquerors of Spanish America, we have nothing to boast of in this respect. Nor is there any part of the country wholly exempt from blame. In Massachusetts, in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Virginia, the red men have either disappeared before the march On this incidental question I shall not undertake to re ginia, the red men have either disappeared before the march of civilization, or they have sunk into the condition of abject dependence on the men of Europe. That change in their condition, which is already consummated in the older and more popular States, is now in the process of accom-plishment elsewhere; with this difference, that it is going on at present in a more enlightened age, in the sight of the world, and on a broader scale of wrong. I am forced to the reluctant conclusion that it cannot be stopped. Sooner or later, the tribes remaining east of the Mississippi will have to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a new home on the prairies of the further West. Without debating the original policy or justice of that train of measures, which it is now impossible to arrest, or adverting to the character of the means taken for the attainment of the contemplated end, I wish to avail myself of this, as of every other occasion, to manifest my sense of the duties we still owe to these unhappy remnants of the ancient masters of

What is the present case? to form a Constitution of Government for that State, passed an ordinance for submitting to the Congress of the United States certain propositions, which, if assented to by us, are to be obligatory on the State of Arkansas. That ordinance has been officially communicated to Congress. The eighth

ern boundary of the State of Arkansas, which was formerly a part of the Territory of Arkansas, under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled 'An act to fix the western boundary line of the Territory of Arkansas,' and which was ceded by the United States to the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians, whenever the Indian title shall be extinguished to the same, shall be attached to, and form a part of, the State of Arkansas; and when the said Indian title shall be extinguished, the western boundary of the said state shall be in accordance with the provisions of the said act of Congress."

The amendment of the gentleman from Ohio has for its bject to signify, in express terms, the dissent of Congress

Tom the proposition.

This amendment is opposed by the gentleman from Arkansas, (Mr. Sevier.) He does not allege that Arkansas has any claim of right to the territory in question, either now or in the supposed future contingency. He does not pretend that Congress shall accede to the proposition of the Convention; but he argues that the amendment is unnecessary, since neither by the bill for admitting Arkansas into the Union, or by this supplementary bill, does Congress assent to the proposition of Arkansas. I cannot concur in his conclusion.

Previous to the enactment of the law of 1830, the idea of

removing the Indians west of the Mississippi was a mere unformed project; that act rendered it the settled policy of the United States. The law is memorable for the eloquent and deeply interesting debates of which it was the subject. It is important as fixing irrevocably the fate of the Indians within the chartered limits of the several States. And i adds another to the thousand examples of the fact, that it is our interest and advantage, not their rights or feelings, which guide our dealings with the red men. We, the Government of the United States, decreed, in substance, that the Indians must and should give place to our own population, and betake themselves out of our way to the upper

waters of the Arkansas. To be sure they were to exchange the lands they now hold for new lands to be assigned to them in the West. An exchange is a contract. A contract implies the independent act of men free to make stipulations in their own behalf, and to accept or decline those of the other party. But has such been their condition? Do they not know that we are determined to have their lands? That we shall obtain those lands, by their free consent, if they choose to give what they cannot withhold, but, if not so, then by other to give what they cannot withhold, out if not so, then by chief means within our power? That they must treat for the exchange at our bidding, or remain to be pillaged by the lawless and unprincipled among our citizens, and then de-stroyed by the public force if they resent the wrongs they suffer? In a word, we dictate the exchange; we secure to ourselves the quiet occupation of the lands we covet while the only assurance they have against molestation in their new country is in *promises*, not fulfilled by us hitherto

Of these Indians, 31,348 persons have already emigrated There still remain within our borders 72,181 persons to be removed. Included in the latter number are the handful of Seminoles who bid defiance to our generals, and the powerful tribes of the Creeks, already at war with us, and of the Cherokees, whose future course no man is able to

Throughout all our negotiations with these people, when we urge upon them, as one of the arguments of removal the security they will enjoy beyond the Mississippi, we are met with the long list of engagements of the same kind, which we have made but to break. They point to this very proposition of the State of Arkansas, as indicating that what has been will be again; as evincing that our citizens look even now to the time when they shall be ousted from their new possessions. There is a memorial now to the time when they shall be outlied too, that, even before they have taken possession of the lands assigned to them, we begin to talk of making those lands our own once more, as if it was our settled design to exterminate them, or to drive them into the Western

Now, in the first place, the proposition of Arkansas is inadmissible and ill-timed in itself. If the day shall ever come when the territory on her frontier is no longer to be held by its present proprietors, there will be time enough the decide whether it shall be placed under her jurisdiction. is altogether premature at present.

In the second place, it conflicts with the tenor of the statute of 1830, the third section of which is in these words:

"In the making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shal and may be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them and their heirs or successors the country so exchanged with them; and, if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant he he made and executed to them for the same: Provided, dt ways, That such lands shall revert to the United States is the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same."

Mark this proviso. It contemplates only two contingent events in which the Western territory ceded to the Indian can revert to the United States. One is the absolute ex tinction of the Indians; the other is their abandonment of the territory. It does not look to a retrocession of the territory by the Indians as a thing to be considered at all. Either the law will not believe this to be possible, or it will not hold up the possibility to observation. It abhors this alternative as the old philosophy said nature did a vacuum. But this very contingency, which the statute shows to regard or admit, which it sedulously keeps out of view, is forced upon us by the ordinance of the People of Arkansas. They speak of a time as possible when "the Indian title shall be ex tinguished;" not when the Indians shall become extinct or shall abandon their lands; not when their title shall become extinct; but when their title shall be EXTINGUISHED,

which implies an act of extinguishment, a treaty or con-

It contend that it is the duty of Congress to give a prompt and decided negative to this proposition. It is not enough to pass it by in silence, to omit assent to it, to reject it by implication. If Arkansas and the United States were the only parties to be affected by it, this might do. In general, perhaps, a proposition not accepted may be considered in law as rejected. But it is not always so. There are many cases in which silence gives consent. There are man others, in which a party acquires rights adverse to at other, by the failure of the latter to give a positive expression of dissent. But we must not treat this as a nice question of dissent. ion between lawyers. It acts upon the minds, the feelings, and the conduct of the Indians. We should dispos ngs, and the conduct of the Indians. We should dispose
of this proposition in a way to reassure them, to remove the
listrust which the proposition has awakened; which can
only be done by the distinct and express rejection of it, in
come which they cannot misapprehend. And this is the terms which they cannot misapprehend. And this is the great practical benefit to the United States which the ment secures.

whendment secures.

We have removed, and are in the course of removing, all our Indian population to the western side of the Mississippi, and concentrating them together on the frontiers of Arkansas and Missouri; we throw them together in a new country; we stipulate with them that they shall consider themselves under our protection. They are not our allies, nor yet our subjects. Under these circumstances, our interest and our duty both seem to exact of us a conciliaory, just, and honorable treatment of this peculiar people It is our interest to be at peace with them. We have fearful evidence, in the disastrous events of the present year of the mischief which a scattered few of these savages car inflict on us, when they are driven to desperation. Florida is laid waste. Our baffled generals have doned it to the tender mercies of Oscola. The war there will have occasioned a call on the present Congress for appropriations to the amount of five millions of dollars. Suppose all the tribes to be concentrated in the West capabl of mustering a military force of thirty thousand men, and in communication with the Mexican States: would they not be fit objects of apprehension? And does it not become us, in the mere question of interest, if we may, to make them our friends there?

Nay, more: they may be removed a minerary ascent cous in their new position. If attached to us by ties of interest, and fresh a world not the processing tribe tribe tribes are sufficient to the processing tribes to be concerned as a second content of the process of the o

us in their new position. It attached to us by the of interest and affection, would not the more civilized tribes stand as a kind of advance guard of the United States on the side of Mexico and the wild Indians of the remote West?

But, without regard to considerations of interest, we are

bidden, by the most imperative dictates of honor and humanity, to see to their welfare, and quiet them in their new possessions. They have been deeply wronged by us. If not wronged, they have at least been irreparably injured. They have been torn up by the roots, overturned, dashed to the ground, crushed, and driven off by the onward torrent of our own advancing population. It may have been the necessity of civilization that they should have perished so long as they remained in its presence. It is for us the have withered and wasted away, that we may dwell in prosperity and peace in the pleasant places which they and their fathers occupied before we came for their destruction. If we are not lost to every sentiment of honor and feeling, we shall spare no effort to render them contented and hapy in the homes we have forced them to accept—the West. Impressed with these convictions, I would have this pro-

osition of the Convention of Arkansas stamped at once with the reprobation of Congress; I would take such a deisive stand on this point as would exclude all hope, and extinguish the very seminal idea from the minds of the innabitants of that State, that they can ever gain possession of the territory we have so solemnly guarantied to the em-

Berkeley Springs.—In the arrangements of the undersigned for the approaching season, his accommodations have been greatly extended by a union with the Bath Hotel, (the pro-

teretofore kept, is known to the Public; and he trusts that his ature operations will fully sustain whatever of humble reputa-ion may have been acquired by an establishment deriving no or imposing exterior.

JOHN STROTHER,

REDERICK WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

route, disappointment in a conveyance to either of the above springs can never happen. The Public may, therefore, be assured that no exertion shall be spared to render their stay in all respects agreeable; and that his most respectful gratitude will be evinced for whatever portion of patronage he may receive at me establishment, which he hazards nothing in asserting shall not be surpassed by any in the valley for comforts and pleasures. june 23—tA15

IDDLETOWN VALLEY LAND AT PUB-LIC 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 on Saturday, the 20th of August next. This farm is situated teen the town of Jefferson and the Point of Rocks, the road between the town of Jefferson and the Point of Rocks, the road leading from the former place passing through it, about four miles from Jefferson and three from the Point; the farm extending south to within half a mile of the canal and railroad, and the dwelling is situated about one mile from said improvements. This farm contains, in the whole tract, 239 acres of first rate valley land, seventy acres cleared and in the best state of improvement; sixty acres are now heavily set in clover, which will afford the purchaser a good opportunity to seed during the ensuing fall; the balance, one hundred and sixty-nine acres, is in timber, perhaps the heaviest and best in Maryland, consisting of white oak, poplar, and hickory. The soil is well adapted to the growth of the best quality tobacco, wheat, rye, and corn. The improvements are a large and convenient two-story dwelling with a wing, having on the first floor four rooms, on the second four rooms, and a spacious garret, a large and convenient kitchen, smoke house, stone spring house, corn house, granary, and stabling for fifteen horses.

This farm is well watered, there being running water in every

stabling for fifteen horses.

This farm is well watered, there being running water in every field, and two large never-failing springs of excellent water near the dwelling, over one of which the spring house is built. There are on the farm a young apple orchard of choice fruit, and a peach orchard of selected fruit.

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 acquainted with the property, and will afford all the information that may be required.

The terms of sale, will be made known on the day of sale by The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by

N. B.—The sale of the above property will be positive on the alay above mentioned. Possession will be given on the 10th day of September next; and as the subscriber holds possession until then, he will break up the fallow land, that the purchaser may not be disappointed in a crop.

N. L.

VINUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE FACTO-RY PROPERTY, AT HARPER'S FERRY. by virtue of a deed of trust from Joseph L. Smith, Esq. to the ubscriber, executed on the 16th of July, 1835, and duly recorded a the Clerk's office of the County Court of Jefferson county Cirginia, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, or Phursday, the 4th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., before he door of Fitzsimmons' hotel, Harper's Ferry, all the right idea, and estate of said Joseph L. Smith in and to the island of Virginius.

It may be confidently affirmed that this is one of the most va uable pieces of property for manufacturing purposes in the United 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 pair lead and trace traces.

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 Ohic Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, (distant not more than two hundred and fifty yards,) affords to this property unrivalled advantages.

The improvements are several dwelling houses, extensiv ork shops, and one of the largest and most valuable saw mil The property will be sold entire or in lots, as may be found

expedient 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 nonths, with interest: the latter payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

B. PRICE,

COMMUNICATION.

CAUSE OF GRAVITATION.

MESSRS, GALES & SEATON The following are a few observations drawn up by Ben-JAMIN MOORE, A. M. Professor of Mathematics in Tran-AMIN MOORE, A. M. Professor of Mathematics in Transsylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. As they relate to an evidently ingenious experiment, for the purpose of testing the question of the identity of the cause of gravitation with the electric fluid, I cannot doubt the expediency of making them public. Mr. MOORE says:

"Surmises concerning the identity of the electric fluid and gravity have for some time been affect; but in my opinion it gravity have for some time been afloat; but in my opinion it will require many delicate experiments to identify these curious plane many delicate experiments to identify these curious personance. For instance, I do not know that the electric fluid can exist in an exhausted receiver of an air pump, without some body to exist in. I have made some experiments for the purpose of ascertaining this fact, which seem to indicate its non-existence. In exhibiting before my class the experiment of ringing a bell in vacuo, it occurred to me that, by suspending two bells, the one insulated, the other not, as it respects the beam to which they were hung, the insulated one having a conveyance chain attached, and a clapper being insulated and suspended between them, a stream of electricity might be admitted before the receiver was exhausted. The consequence was not only the production of sound, but the passage of vivid sparks. Again, the receiver being exhausted, and a stream of the fluid admitted, an exceedingly faint sound was produced, and no spark. What I particularly observed was, that when the atmosphere was present, a spark could be produced, and vice versa: indicating that the fluid did not exist in the space intercepted between the bells, but in the substance of the non-insu-

Now, as the action of this fluid is prescribed to narrow lim-"Now, as the action of this must is prescribed to harrow imits, and as there is a region between us and the nearest celestial body, viz. the moon, where there is no atmosphere, I infer that there is no electricity in that region; and, consequently, that it is not the cause of the moon's weight towards the earth.

"In the experiment designed to imitate the aurora borealis, it is evident that the electric fluid is attached to the internal surface of the whe?"

Professor MOORE appears not to have made, even in his

mind, any distinction between the phenomena of what the skilful experimenter, know full well that all the elecother skilful experimenter, know full well that all the electric phenomena, strictly so called, are entirely and exclusively the phenomena of the free or moreable portion of the electric fluid, while it is unequally distributed. Has it no phenomena, and does it exert no power whatever, when in the latent state? We know of one certainly, though we do not call it electric; that is, it keeps the particles of grosser matter apart. This proves that it has latent repulsion as well as free repulsion. We see, also, that the power must, in both cases, be identical. Can we possibly avoid the inference that it has latent attraction as well as free attraction; and, if so, where and what are the latent

avoid the interence that it has tatent attraction as well as free attraction; and, if so, where and what are the latent phenomena, unless they are those of gravitation?

I believe I have already stated, in connexion with my fourth proposition, that its truth, that is, that the cause of gravitation must be an elastic fluid, composed of particles with properties as therein stated, rests on absolute mathematical proof as much as as the reporties of the size of matical proof, as much so as the properties of the circle.

The identity of the cause of gravitation with the electric fluid, as in my fifth proposition, rests chiefly on a principle of investigation laid down and followed by Newton; though of investigation land down and followed by Newton; though I must admit that, in this case, I do not consider it as altogether infallible, but it is certainly very nearly so. This proposition is, besides, supported by some very powerful analogical arguments. It must be evident to every ingeanalogical arguments. It must be evident to every ingenious mind, that the most skilful experiments on the electric fluid can prove or disprove nothing, in regard to gravitation, till they are made, in some way or other, to reach the latent attractive phenomena of the electric fluid. Should the identity of this fluid, with the cause of gravitation, be in this or any other way disproved, and the rule of Newton, and the analogical arguments, both of which go to sustain it, be thus overthrown, the only result would be, that the cause of gravitation is an elastic fluid yet more subtle than the electric. But would it not be astonishing—would it not be altogether unparalleled—that so powerful an agent should show itself in no other way than in the phenomena should show itself in no other way than in the phenomena of gravitation?

of gravitation?

If Professor Moore had applied his mathematics, he would have found that an elastic fluid, composed of simple particles, all alike, cannot transmit sound, or any thing else particles, all alike, cannot transmit sound, or any thing else depending on extended vibrations, unless their inertia is owing to something more than the time which their minute parts require for action. When moved out of place by any cause which ordinarily produces vibrations, they would all return to their natural places in the same instant of time, and would of consequence remain at rest. There are also some negative results from the demonstration of this point, which are worth picking up.

I most ardently hope that Professor Moore, and other such able and ingenious men, will pursue these experiments, and whenever they in any way reach, either by analogy or direct experiment, the attractive latent phenomena of the electric fluid, I shall then expect some decisive results.

WANTED TO HIRE any number of able-bodied WANTED TO HIRE any number of able-bodied Men, for one, two, or three years.—The Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad 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 having timber and in forming the execution.

negro men, from 18 to 40 or 45 years of age, to be employed infelling, cutting, and hewing 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 neare absorbilly be

The terms last expressed are offered the more encertully, be-ause the route of this railroad is confined throughout to a per-ectly healthy region of country, of a dry soil, covered by forests of the lofty yellow pine timber.

The route throughout is excelled by no portion of the United States, of equal extent, for the salubrity of its climate, at all sea-

sons 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 squadron, 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, and they will be received in the company's service as soon as they arrive.

Provided that 100 shall arrive from Maryland, Virginia, or

Provided that 100 shall arrive from Maryland, Virginia, or 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 \$5 a head will be paid by the company towards defraying the expenses of 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 enter or the analysis of a Pensacola, will receive immediate attention, and contracts will

Pensacola, will receive immediate attention, and contracts will be concluded without delay.

WILLIAM H. CHASE,

Capt. U. S. Engineers, President of the Company.

JAMES D. GRAHAM,

Major U. S. Topl. Engrs., 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 umber containing the advertisement.

J. D. GRAHAM. Office of the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad Company, Pensacola, June 8, 1836. july 1-cp6w

THE PUBLIC. - A Boy about twelve years of age, (though apparently only about ten,) left his home (corner for and H streets) on Saturday morning last, since which into nothing has been heard of him. He had on a black summer-cloth roundabout, linen pantaloons, and straw hat. He has mole on his right or left cheek, black eyes, dark hair, and a comply force.

Any intelligence given to the Editors of this paper regarding him, will be directly communicated to his distressed friends, by im, will be directly communicated to his distressed friends, by thom it will be thankfully received and suitably acknowledged.

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. ersons disposed to apply for the contract, will make known their terms to either of the subscribers on or before that day.

Contractors are invited to call and view the premises.

JOHN BROOKES,
10HN B. BROOKE.

THOMAS F. BOWIE,

july 14-2awt15thAug

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

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
Brevet 2d Lieut. George W. Cullum, to be 2d Lieut. 20th April, 1836; vice Bartlett, appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, M. A.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS. ieut. Colonel Stephen W. Kearny, to be Colonel; 4th July 1836; vice Dodge, appointed Governor of the Territory o

Major Richard B. Mason, to be Lieut. Colonel; 4th July, 1836; vice Kearny, promoted.

Capt. Clifton Wharton, to be Major; 4th July, 1836; vice Mason 1st Lieut. Isaac P. Simonton, to be Captain; 4th July, 1836 vice Wharton, promoted.
2d Lieut. J. W. Shaumburg, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st March, 1836;

vice Noland, resigned. 2d Lieut. Enoch Steen, to be 1st Lieut.; 5th March, 1836; vice 2d Lieut. Burdett A. Terrett, to be 1st Lieut.; 31st March, 1836; vice Lupton, resigned. 2d Lieut. Wm. Eustis, to be 1st Lieut.; 15th June, 1836; vice

2d Lieut. Lucius B. Northrop, to be 1st Lieut.; 4th July, 1836; vice Simonton, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Alexander S. Macomb, to be 2d Lieut.; 1s March, 1836; vice Shaumburg, promoted; (Brevet 1st July,

Brevet 2d Lieut. Abraham R. Johnston, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st March, 1836; vice Terrett, promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.) Brevet 2d Lieut. Philip R. Thompson, to be 2d Lieut.; 26th May, 1836; vice Hanly, deceased; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.) Brevet 2d Lieut. Benj. S. Roberts, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st May, 1836; vice Lea, resigned; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.) Brevet 2d Lieut. William N. Grier, to be 2d Lieut.; 15th June, 1836; vice Eustis, promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.) Brevet 2d Lieut. Richard G. Stockton, to be 2d Lieut.; 4th July, 1836; vice Northrop, promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1836.) First Regiment Of Artillery.

First REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.
Brevet Major Benjamin K. Pierce, Captain of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, to be Major; 11th June, 1836; vice Gates, 2d Lieut. James H. Prentiss, to be 1st Lieut.; 29th February 1836; vice Farley, resigned.
2d Lieut. John B. Magruder, to be 1st Lieut.; 31st March, 1836; vice Tilghman, resigned.
2d Lieut. Jacob Ammen, to be 1st Lieut.; 3d May, 1836; vice

French, resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. William H. Betts, to be 2d Lieut.; 29th February, 1836; vice Prentiss, promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

1835.) revet 2d Lieut. George G. Waggaman, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st March, 1836; vice Magruder, promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.) SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. Brevet Captain Chas. Mellon, 1st Lieut. to be Captain; 28th December, 1835; vice Gardiner, deceased.

2d Lieut. Thos. B. Linnard, to be 1st Lieut.; 28th December,

1835; vice Mellon, promoted.
2d Lieut. R. H. K. Whiteley, to be 1st Lieut.; 28th December, 1835; vice Constantine Smith, deceased.
2d Lieut. Richard H. Peyton, to be 1st Lieut.; 28th June, 1836;

Brevet 2d Lieut. Horace Brooks, to be 2d Lieut.; 28th De cember, 1835; vice Linnard, promoted; (Brevet 1st July Brevet 2d Lieut. James M. Morgan, to be 2d Lieut.; 28th December, 1835; vice Whiteley, promoted; (Brevet 1st July

1835.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry L. Kendrick, to be 2d Lieut.; 1s.
April, 1836; vice Legate, resigned; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. John F. Roland, to be 2d Lieut.; 4th July, 1836; vice Henderson, deceased; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.) THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet Captain John R. Vinton, 1st Lieut. to be Captain; 28th December, 1835; vice Fraser, deceased.

2d Lieut. Daniel S. Herring, to be 1st Lieut.; 28th December, 1835; vice Vinton proporties. 1835; vice Vinton, promoted.

2d Lieut. Albert E. Church, to be 1st Lieut.; 13th January, 1836; vice Parrott, appointed Captain of Ordnance.

2d Lieut. Robert E. Temple, to be 1st Lieut.; 22d June, 1836; vice Harring decayed.

vice Herring, deceased.
2d Lieut. Joseph A. Smith, to be 1st Lieut.; 30th June, 1836 vice Greene, resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. George G. Meade, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st December, 1835; vice Child, resigned; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. Brevet Captain Samuel Cooper, 1st Lieutenant, to be Captain; 11th June, 1836; vice Pierce promoted.
2d Lieut. Danforth H. Tufts, to be 1st Lieut.; 10th June, 1836; vice Blus resigned. vice Bliss, resigned,
2d Lieut. Charles O. Collins, to be 1st Lieut.; 11th June, 1836

2d Lieut, James Barnes, to be 1st Lieut.; 30th June, 1836; vic

Hopkins resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. William G. Freeman, to be 2d Lieut.; 8th
June, 1836; vice Lane, appointed Captain 2d Regiment of
Dragoons; (Bvt. 1st July; 1834.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph Roberts, to be 2d Lieutenant; 10th
June, 1836; vice Tufts promoted; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. James H. Stokes, to be 2d Lieutenant; 11th
June, 1836; vice Collins promoted; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.) FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Brevet 2d Lieut. George H. Pegram, to be 2d Lieutenant; 11tl June, 1836; vice Beall, appointed 1st Lieutenant 2d Regimen of Dragoons; (Bvt. 1st July, 1832.) THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Ist Lieut. Henry Bainbridge, to be Captain; 15th June, 1836;
vice Harrison deceased.
2d Lieut. Jefferson Van Horne, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice Colcock resigned.
2d Lieut. Thomas Cutts, to be 1st Lieut.; 15th June, 1836; vice Bainbridge promoted. Brevet 2d Lieut. Philip N. Barbour, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

April, 1836; vice Van Horne promoted; (Bvt. 1st July, 1834.) Brevet 2d Lieut. Wm. S. Henry, to be 2d Lieut.; 15th June, 1836; vice Cutts promoted; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.) FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

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

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

1st Lieut. William Martin, to be Captain; 28th December,

1835; vice Dade deceased. 2d Lieut. Washington Hood, to be 1st Lieut.; 28th Dec. 1835; Martin promoted. eut. Chil. S. Howe, to be 1st Lieut.; 31st January, 1836 2d Lieut. Richard B. Screven, to be 1st Lieut.; 31st Jan. 1836;

vice Alston resigned.
2d Lieut. Robert C. Buchanan, to be 1st Lieut.; 16th March 1836; vice Paige resigned.
Brevet 2d Lieut. John W. McCrabb, to be 2d Lieut; 28th Dec., 1835; vice Hood promoted; (Brt. 1st July, 1833.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Abram C. Myers, to be 2d Lieutenant; 31st December, 1835; vice Wilkinson, resigned; (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry L. Scott, to be 2d Lieut.; 31st Jan., 1836; vice Howe promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Alex. M. Mitchell, to be 2d Lieutenant; 16th

March, 1836; vice Buchanan promoted; (Brevet 1st July,

1835.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Isaac V. D. Reeve, to be 2d Lieut.; 2d May, 1836; vice Hooper dismissed; (Bvt. 1st July, 1835.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry Prince, to be 2d Lieutenant; 11th June, 1836; vice Graham appointed 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment of Dragoons; (Bvt. 18th September, 1835.) FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY

vice Clark deceased. 1st Lieut. St. Clair Denny, to be Captain; 1st April, 1836; vice Baxley resigned.
2d Lieut. Isaac Lynde, to be 1st Lieut.; 18th February, 1836; vice Alexander promoted. 2d Lieut. Robert E. Clary, to be 1st Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice

Denny promoted.
Brevet 2d Lieut. Daniel Ruggles, to be 2d Lieutenant; 18th
Feb. 1836; vice Lynde promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)
Brevet 2d Lieut. J. Chester Reid, to be 2d Lieut.; 1st April, 1836; vice Clary promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1833.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. 1st Lieut. Dixon S. Miles, to be Captain; 8th June, 1836; vice

Birch promoted. 2d Lieut. George W. Cass, to be 1st Lieut.; 3d Dec. 1835; vice Kinney deceased. 2d Lieut. Daniel P. Whiting, to be 1st Lieut.; 8th June, 1836

2d Lieut. Daniel P. Writing, to be 1st Lieut.; Still Julie, 1830; vice Miles promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Forbes Britton, to be 2d Lieut.; 18th Nov. 1835; vice Seaton deceased; (Brevet 1st July, 1834.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Alexander Montgomery, to be 2d Lieut.; 3d Dec. 1835; vice Cass promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1834.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. Weightman K. Hanson, to be 2d Lieut.; 8th June, 1836; vice Whiting promoted; (Brevet 1st July, 1835.)

BREVET PROMOTION.

Major Julius F. Heileman, of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet, for gallantry and good conduct in the affair of Micanopy, in Florida; to rank from 9th

II...APPOINTMENTS. PAY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon; 4th

Alfred W. Elwes, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon; 4th July | they have been assigned, and report for duty agreeably to | Robert &. Wood, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon; 4th July Thomas Lee, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Surgeon; 1st Ja nuary, 1836. Bernard M. Byrne, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon; 20th

Edward H. Abadie, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgcon

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

MILITARY ACADEMY.

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

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Robert P. Parrott, 1st Lieut. 3d Regiment of Artillery, to b Captain; 13th Jan. 1836.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS

David E. Twiggs, Lieut. Col. 4th Regiment of Infantry; 8th

Lieutenant Colonel.

2 John Dougherty, of Missouri; 8th June, 1836. 3 John F. Lane, 2d Lieut. of the 4th Reg. Artillery; 8th

June, 1836.

4 James A. Ashby, of South Carolina; 8th June, 1836.

5 Jonathan L. Bean, of Missouri; 8th June, 1836.

6 Stinson H. Anderson, of Illinois; 8th June, 1836.

7 Wm. W. Tompkins, of New York; 8th June, 1836.

8 Henry W. Fowler, 1st Lieut. of Marines; 8th June, 1836.

9 Benjamin L. Beall, of the District of Columbia; 8th June, 1836.

First Lieutenants.

2 Lloyd J. Beall, 2d Lieut. of the 1st Reg. of Infantry; 11th

June, 1836; Adjutant.
3 Horatio Grooms, of Kentucky; 11th June, 1836.
4 Thomas S. Bryant, of Pennsylvania; 11th June, 1836.
5 John Graham, 2d Licut. of the 4th Reg. of Infantry; 11th

June, 1836.
6 Townshend Dade, of Virginia; 11th June, 1836.
7 Erasmus D. Bullock, of North Carolina; 11th June, 1836.
8 Marshall S. Howe, of Maine; 11th June, 1836.
9 Charles Spalding, of Georgia; 11th June, 1836.
10 James W. Hamilton, of Missouri; 11th June, 1836.
11 George A. H. Blake, of Pennsylvania; 11th June, 1836.

Second Lieutenants.

June, 1836. 6 John W. S. McNiel, of Massachusetts, 8th June, 1836.

John W. S. McNet, of Massachusetts, 8th June, 1936.
Zebulon M. P. Maury, of Tennessee; 8th June, 1836.
Seth B. Thornton, of Alabama; 8th June, 1836.
Charles E. Kingsbury, of Connecticut; 8th June, 1836.
Charles A. May, of the District of Columbia; 8th June, 1836.

2... The following named Cadets, constituting the 1s

Class of 1836, having been adjudged by the Academ

Staff, at the June examination, competent to perform duty in the Army, the President of the United States has at

tached them to Regiments and Corps respectively by pro-

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1 Cadet George L. Welcker, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant; 1s

2 Cadet James L. Mason, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant; 1s

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

44 Cadet Richard G. Stockton, to be Brevet 2d Lieute-

1st July, 1836; 47 Cadet Thomas McCrate, to be Brevet 2d Lieute-

nant; 1st July, 1836; 48 Cadet Henry C. Moorehead, to be Brevet 2d Lieute-nant; 1st July, 1836;

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.
3 Cadet Danville Leadbetter, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

5 Cadet Montgomery C. Meigs, to be 2d Lieutenant;

Cadet William H. Warner, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

July, 1836; Cadet Marlborough Churchill, to be 2d Lieutenant;

1st July, 1836;
21 Cadet Alexander P. Crittenden, to be Brevet 2d Licutenant; 1st July, 1836;
25 Cadet Peter V. Hagner, to be Brevet 2d Licutenant;

28 Cadet Martin J. Burke, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant; 1st July, 1836; 32 Cadet John S. Hathaway, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;

1st July, 1836; 36 Cadet Arthur B. Lansing, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;

8 Cadet Barnabas Conkling, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st July, 1836; 11 Cadet Barnabas Conkling, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

July, 1836; 14 Cadet David P. De Witt, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

July, 1836; 17 Cadet Roland A. Luther, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

19 Cadet John F. Roland, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;

22 Cadet Henry H. Lockwood, to be Brevet 2d Lieute-

nant; 1st July, 1836; 26 Cadet Muscoe L. Shackelford, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-

tenant; 1st July, 1836; 29 Cadet John W. Judson, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;

1st July, 1836; 33 Cadet Robert Allen, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant; 1st

July, 1836; 37 Cadet Charles B. Daniels, to be Brevet 2d Lieute-

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

4 Cadet Joseph R. Anderson, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st July, 1836;
6 Cadet Daniel P. Woodbury, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

July, 1836; 9 Cadet Augustus P. Allen, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

July, 1836; 12 Cadet William B. Wallace, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

July, 1836; 15 Cadet James L. Donaldson, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

July, 1836; 18 Cadet Thomas W. Sherman, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st July, 1836; 23 Cadet Christopher A. Greene, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-

34 Cadet William Frazer, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;
1st July, 1836;
38 Cadet William Mock, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant; 1st

16 Cadet John P. J. O'Brien, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

20 Cadet Charles B. Sing, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;

1st July, 1836;
24 Cadet John W. Phelps, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;
1st July, 1836;
31 Cadet William B. Arvin; to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;
1st July, 1836;
35 Cadet George C. Thomas, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant; 1st July, 1836;

40 Cadet Charles Hoskins, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;

1st July, 1836; 42 Cadet Collinson R. Gates, to be Brevet 2d Licutenant;

1st July, 1836; 43 Cadet Marcus C. M. Hammond, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-

tenant; 1st July, 1836;
49 Cadet Charles H. E. Spoor, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant; 1st July, 1836;

41 Cadet Samuel Whitehorn, to be Brevet 2d Lieute-nant; 1st July, 1836;

39 Cadet Robert F. Baker, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant; 1st July, 1836; 45 Cadet Thomas P. Chiffelle, to be Brevet 2d Lieute-

nant; 1st July, 1836,

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

July, 1836;

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

arnabas Conkling, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st

idot Fisher A. Lewis, to be 2d Lieutenant; 1st July, 1836;

[E.

nant; 1st July, 1836; 46 Cadet Lloyd Tilghman, to be Brevet 2d Lieutenant;

motion therein, or as candidates for comm

July, 1836.

Cadot Fie

1st July, 1836;

1 William Gilpin, of Delaware; 8th June, 1836. 2 William H. Ward, of Kentucky; 8th June, 1836. 3 George Forsyth, of Michigan; 8th June, 1836. 4 Croghan Ker, of Louisiana; 8th June, 1836.

10 Edward S. Winder, of Maryland; 8th June, 1836.

Wharton Rector, of Arkansas; 18th June, 1836.

Major.
Thomas T. Fauntleroy, of Virginia; 8th June, 1836.

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

s C. Turtelot, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon

RESIGNATIONS .- (30.) Captain.
5th Infantry, Joseph Baxley, First Lieutenants. Thomas R. Johnson, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon; 4th s L. Sewall, of Alabama, to be Assistant Surgeon; 4th 4th Artillery. 4th Infantry Second Lieutenants. Wm. H. C. Bartle

III...CASUALTIES.

dbert M. Lea, George W. Turner, William T. Stockton, Charles J. Whiting, George M. Legate, 2d Artillery, 2d Artillery, 2d Artillery, Brenet Second Lieuten John H. Martindale,

ert M. Renick, 30th April, 1836 15th March, 1836 Hugh McLeod, 3d Infantry Staff. S. Etting Myers, 31st March, 1836 DEATHS .- (18.)

Brevet Major Nathan Clark, Captain 5th Infantry, 18th February, 1836.

* Captain Upton S. Fraser, 3d Artillery, 28th December, 1835.

* Captain George W. Gardinan, 2d Artillery, 20th Dec. 1835.

* Captain Richard Bache, Ordnance, 12th Lamazy, 1836.

Captain Richard Bache, Ordnance, 12th Lamazy, 1836.

1st Lieutenant Constantine Smith, 2d Artillery, 28th Dec. 1835.

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

1st Lieutenant T. B. Wheelock, 1st Dragoons, 15th June, 1836.

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

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

2d Lieutenant J. E. Henderson, 2d Artillery, 28th Dec. 1835.

2d Lieutenant Daniel S. Herring, 3d Artillery, 22d June, 1836.

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

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

REAPPOINTED. Captain Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, 7th Regiment of Infantry to rank from 4th Oct. 1825. 1st Lieut. William Martin, 4th Regiment of Infantry; to rank from 25th March, 1826.

CORRECTION OF DATES. Captain William M. Graham, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, to rank from the 4th April, 1832, instead of 6th July, 1832. 1st Lieutenant Francis D. Newcomb, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, to rank from the 4th April, 1832, instead of 6th July, 1832.

pecial orders and instructions, will report by letter to their 'IV .- Rule to be observed in ordinary cases of promotion.' 5. .. " If a field officer, the officer promoted will join the

regiment and station of his predecessor; if a company officer, he will join the particular company where the vacancy to which he succeeds may have occurred."

By order of Major Gen. Macomb:
R. JONES, Adj. Gen'l.

* Killed in Florida, in the action of the 28th December, 1835 † Appointed Professor of Natural and Experimental Philoso-phy, M. A.

will offer at public sale on Friday, the 7th Octobre premises, the plantation and mill property late ext, on the premises, the plantains and thin property ecupied by Isaac Lynn, deceased. This property is situated on Red stone creek, about one mil-com Brownsville, the Monongahela river, and the United State

from Brownsville, the Mononganesa rree, mere turnpike.

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

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

y the knowledge of the fact that it is situated immediately one line of the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

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

JAMES M. LYNN, erms will be made known.

Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

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

EDWARD F. NEALE, july 12—wt16Aug

A UBURN—The estate on which I reside, lying four mil northeast of Culpeper Court-house, is offered for sa This farm is free from stone, the soil soft, easy to cultivate, a This farm is free from stone, the soil soft, easy to cultivate, a well adapted to husbandry and grazing; the evenness of t surface, (though sufficiently undulating,) and strength of t soil, have preserved it from washing; it is now in excellent codition for the production of large and profitable crops of tobac grain, and grass. There are five fields, every one of which watered by constant streams; a very ample proportion is wood, the timber excellent and abundant; the growth is of hickory, poplar, ash, walnut, gum, dogwood, redbad, as expressing through it, embracing two-thin tennt; 1st July, 1836;

7 Cadet Christopher Q. Tompkins, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1836;

80 Cadet Fergal C. Woodfruff to be Brevet 2d I ionic nant; 1st July, 1836;

[F.]

[H.] of the farm within its rarious through it, embracing two of the farm within its raises trough it, emblacing to me hund and twenty acres of unsurpassed timothy land, a consider part of which is put down in grass. The buildings are callated for the comfortable accommodation of a large familithe dwelling-house being 44 by 38 feet, and two stories him. he dwelling-house being 44 by 38 feet, and two stories high; t 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 acres, 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. known by application to me.
may 7—lawcptlAug

WALTER C. WINSTON.

NISHING PROPERTY FOR SALE. -I will se the FARM upon which I reside, lying upon the Potoriver, in the lower part of Charles county, Maryland, conting about 380 acres, one-half of which is under a growth of ing about 380 acres, one-half of which is under a growth of the finest and heaviest timber. The situation is healthy, and the prospect fine and extensive. It is well adapted to the growth of all the various crops usually cultivated in the lower counties of Maryland. The sources for manuring and improving are abundant, and are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other farm in that part of the county. But what especially recommends it at this particular period, is its admirable location for a fishery, though yet untried. It is adjoining to, and immediately below. Swan Point, where there is now a fishery in most successful operation. It possesses extent of beach, and birth for a seinc of almost any length; and from its location necessarily defendalmost any length; and from its location necessarily de of from the northerly and easterly winds, to which many of the Potomac landings are much exposed.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

inseparable.57

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1836. The publication of the remarks of Mr. South-ARD, the distinguished Senator from New Jersey, on the Texan question (which will be found in our columns to-day,) affords us occasion for saying a few words on the late action of Congress upon that subject. Its unanimity in one branch, and its approach to unanimity in the other, certainly entitle it to very respectful consideration. But we do not hold the maxim, of the voice of the People being the voice of God, to be infallible. We have heard that voice, more frequently of late than formerly, in tones which, if they were not earthly, were certainly not heavenly. That the deliberate opinion of a well-informed People is almost invariably right, we readily admit. But it too often happens that the multitude acts first, and deliberates afterwards, when inquiry and reasoning are perhaps of no effect but to induce an unavailing repentance. As it is, in this respect, with the People so it is sometimes with the People's Representatives. Such, we apprehend, has been the case. in the late action, in each House of Congress

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

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

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

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

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

rush into a policy which the usage of nations | condemns, and especially one that is at war with its own interest, as undoubtedly a collision with Mexico would be with those of this Union

With regard to the independence of Texas however willing we may be to see it established we foresee questions to arise out of it, which will be sufficiently perplexing. And, with regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States, which is perhaps at some time or other nevitable, we shall regard it, come when it may, as an inevitable evil. We have no desire to precipitate it, satisfied that, if this Union is to be dissolved, it will be by yielding to the promptings of ambition-by acquiring territory after territory, whether by purchase or by conquest, in addition to the vast region which it already occupies. After we shall have annexed Texas to the United States, shall we stop there? Or, shall we not also seek to acquire, one after another, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and so on, until no foreign territory is left on this continent for us to long for? Who shall set a limit to the ambition of a Republic, if it be but once

_ Time presses, and we must break off. Some further views of this subject are reserved for another day.

FROM THE DELAWARE JOURNAL. The French frigate Artemise arrived at New

York a few days ago, from Martinique, and proosed, according to custom, an exchange of sautes with the forts on Governor's Island, but not a gun was mounted, and they were unable to comply with that national formality! What a pleasant condition we should have been in now, if Congress had complied with General Jackson's recommendation eighteen months ago, and gone to war with France! The first eaport in the United States is so utterly defenceless, that a gun could not be found to return a salute to a French frigate! How well hen would it have been prepared to return the proadside of a squadron! Thanks to Henry Clay and the Whios of the Senate, who with so much firmness and dignity opposed the intemperate course of General Jackson, and maintained the rights and honor of the country against France, we are yet at peace, receiving French Louis d'ors and salutes instead of bullets and broadsides, which a reckless Administration has left us entirely unprepared to return in kind.

BALTIMORE, JULY 15, 1836. Balltimore, July 15, 1836.

Bank of Maryland.—Under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, reversing that of the Chancellor, the Trustees of the Bank are again authorized to receive the notes, certificates, and liabilities of the institution in pay nent of debts due to it.

Maryland Savings Institution.—The Court has also reversed the Chancellor's order, passed some time ago, by which certificates of deposite of the institution were not allowed to be received in payment of debts. The certificates are thus rendered available for this purpose, precisely as they were before the Chancellor's order was granted. On Wednesday last, RICHARD W. GILL, Esq., of Balti

we disease list, kitchand W. Gith, Esq., of Battlemore, was appointed Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, vice John Johnson, Esq. resigned, and immediately qualified in the presence of the Court. After which, the Court adjourned until the day of the Court in Fourth of July Accidents .- Three men at Wareham

(Mass.) while engaged in loading a cannon, were seriously wounded by the discharge of the piece, white they were ramming down the charge. One of them was obliged to suffer the amputation of an arm, and another of a hand. A man named Warren Thomas, at Nantucket, had hi left arm and three fingers of his right hand blown off b the bursting of a gun on that day.

Messrs. Rodgers, Morris, and Chauncey, of the Board of Navy Commissioners, accompanied by C. W. Goldsborough, Esq. Secretary of the Board, came down in the Columbia from Washington yesterday morning.

A noble deed .- Some few days ago a very small boy, the son of one of our most respectable citizens, fell from one of the bridges near the railroad depot into the stream, and im mediately sunk. Another boy, about ten years old, plung ed in and seized upon the drowning child, and, while holding him up, called upon a black man to come to their assistance. The child sunk four or five times, but the noble efforts of the gallant boy who plunged in to the rescue were crowned with success. The name of the boy who performed this noble and courageous act is Henry H. Mc-PHERSON, and son of a worthy man connected with the

A most melancholy occurrence took place here on Monday last. Mr. D. S. Wheaton, of Yew York, and Eddon Finch, of this borough, set off in a small boat upon a sailing or fishing excursion. The party were passed a mile or two below by the steamboat Nimrod; very shortly afterwards the boat disappeared, and a person was seen in the water swimming as towards the shore. Sail and other boats instantly put off to their assistance, but when arrived at the spot, all that could be discovered was the boat, stern upwards, and the hat of Mr. Wheaton. The deceased were both of them fine young men. Mr. Wheaton was here upon a visit with his wife, sisters, and other members of his family, who are thus doomed to a great and sudden affliction. A large number of citizens, with boats, assisted in dragging the river until Tuesday noon, when the bodies were found.— Gazette. NORWALK, (CONN.) JULY 11.

A Great Calf.—Mr. Isaac Clapp, of Easthampton, sold a calf few weeks since, five weeks old, which weighed, after it was dressed, 127 pounds. A fine fellow.—Northampton Gaz. We have seen larger calves in New York; some that would veigh perhaps near 200, dressed after the latest fashion.—Sun.

Fishing to some purpose.—A lad named Mitchell, while recently wading in the Regent's Canal, London, picked up a cast hav containing several thousand pounds in Bank of England notes and gold, which had been thrown there three years previous by a robber. It was restored to the owner. An unsuccessful search was made in the canal at the time the box was thrown there, in 1833.

CINCINNATI, JULY 8.

A Mr. Davis, a passenger in the North America, went ashore at a wood yard below the mouth of the Arkansas, and entered a cane-brake to cut rods, and was attacked by a large panther, which, after a desperate fight, he killed with his knife. The animal measured 15½ feet from the nose to the end of his tail. Mr. Davis's arm was severely wounded in the encounter.

One afternoon, five or six weeks ago, a young girl, only 16 years of age, threw herself into the Scine, (at Paris,) but was immediately taken out by a bargeman, after she had passed under his barge. On being questioned as to her motives, she said that her mother had refused to give her a new gown, and she therefore executed a threat she made at the time, that she would drown herself, though her mother told her she would not have courage enough!!

Two interesting lads were drowned on the 2d instant, in the civer, whilst bathing, at Norwich, Conn. One was drawn under in attempting to save his companion. Being younger, and smaller frame, he became a victim to his intrepidity and he mane feeling. Their names were Edwin S. Burroughs, from Groton, aged 18, and Francis Clark, aged 15, of New Hamp-shire. Both bodies were recovered. Mr. Wm. Dodge was also drowned on the 4th, by falling from the dock into the river a

On the 12th inst. at the residence of her father, A. W. PREUSS, Prince George's County, Md. Mrs. CELESTIA JANE JAMISON, in the 28th year of her age, after a ering illness. She has left a husband, infant children and many near relatives to bewail her loss.

There will be divine service in Trinity Church

THE CHEROKEES.

The Miner's Recorder (at Dahlohnega) of the 2d inst. remarks-" As relates to our Cherokee neighbors, all remains quiet, and although there is not the most distant appearance of difficulties with them, we are happy to say the country around us has very properly been placed in a state of defence. The organization and promptitude of our patriotic citizens, when called on, would do credit to any age or country; verily it appears that independence, patriotism, and chivalry, are peculiar traits of mountain character. Our friends at a distance may quiet their fears on our account, and persons desirous of visiting this region may do so as safely and as pleasantly as at any former period, and in fact more so, as our public roads have been greatly improved, and our means of accommodation much increased, and are now equal to any part of the State."

The annual meeting of the Foundry Sabbath hool Society will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Wesley Chapel, (corner of 5th and F streets.) The yr. Wm. Hamilton and Tippett are expected to address the ciety and children on the occasion. A collection will be tak-3 Columbian Horticultural Society. - An adjourned

eeting will be held at the City Hall, this day, the 16th in 4 o'clock P. M. CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp Meeting

Jin Prince George's Circuit, (Maryland,) to commence on the 29th instant, (with permission of Divine Providence,) under the charge of the Rev. John Davis, presiding elder of the B.D. Smith's Meeting House, one mile below the Horse-head and x below Brandywine, to continue until the 3d of August—to hich our friends are invited, with the neighboring ministers, and all friendly disposed.

The annual examination of the pupils of Charlotte Hall School will commence on the 27th instant, and the exhibition will take place on the 29th. The parents and guardians of the school will commence on the 29th. The parents and guardians of the will take place on the 29th. The parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of literature generally, are respectfully pupils, and the friends of literature generally, are respectfully builted to attend.

By order of the Trustees, Charlotte Hall, July 1. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ?

carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain," approved the 7th day of June, 1836, notice is hereby given, that the commissioner appointed under the said act will

ittend at the City of Washington on the 30th instant, july 16—dt30thJuly WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—On and after
Wednesday, the 20th July, (inst.) the Caus
will leave the Depot in Washington at
HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock in the morning, and at HALF-PAST FOUR o'clock in the afternoon. july 16—dtf (Met. Alex. Gaz. Mir.)

PASSAGE TO PINEY POINT.—
Steamboats landing and receiving passengers at Piney Point.—The Fredericksburg leaves Washington every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock A. M.
The COLUMBIA leaves Washington every Monday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Norfolk every Wednesday and Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. calling at Piney Point on the way. July 14—coff

P P. MAURO & SON.—Old Lumber, &c. at

Auction.—On Saturday, 16th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. n the vacant enclosed lot, corner of 4½ and D streets, we shall sell, without reserve, a large quantity, comprising 32 lots old number, as frames and sash, benches and frames, window and loor frames, panel doors, shutters, scaffold poles, old brick and stone, &c. &c. Much of it has been little used, and is in good tone, &c. &c. Much of it has been cash, condition, useful to builders. Terms cash, P. MAURO & SON,

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

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 Avenue, or Charles J. Williams, now occupying the premises.

WM. HAMILTON, july 16—3td&c

Charles county, Md.

LADY declining business, is desirous to dispose of the entire FURNITURE of one of the largest boarding houses in this place. To one who is disposed to embark in the business, a rare opportunity is now offered for a profitable investment. The house has been long established, and has been proven to be the most central and business stand in Washington. The furniture is mostly new, and carefully selected. A liberal credit will be given. Application addressed to Q. P. Q. through credit will be given. Application addressed to O.P.Q., through the post office, will be promptly attended to. july 16-3t

PANISH MOSS.—14 bales black Moss, received per brig Uncas, Boush master, from New Orleans, for sale by LAMBERT & McKENZIE,

DOR 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

CARD.—The subscriber having resigned the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, will resume the practice of law in the several Courts held in this city, and in the County Court of Prince George's. He has taken an office in the city of Annapolis, J. JOHNSON, Annapolis

FIRST-RATE pair of Carriage Horses for As ale.—Will be shown at Brown's stable on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, a pair of Carriage Horses, of handsome form, splendid action, and of a bright nankeen color, aged about even years. They are sold for no fault, july 16-tds

Cash for Four Hundred Negroes. The highest cash price will be given by the subscriber for Negroes of both sexes, from the age of 12 to 28. Those who wish to sell will do well to give me a call, at my place on 7th street, a yellow rough-cast house; the first on the right hand going from the market house to the steamboat wharf; or at A. Lee's Lottery office, five doors east of Gadsby's Hotel. Those who wish to board their servants can be accommodated on my WM. H. WILLIAMS.

JUST RECEIVED, and in store, 10 hhds. and 25 bbls. Whiskey 5 do and 20 bbls. N. E. Rum 25 bbls. Country Gin 29 bols. Country Chin 5000 pounds Loaf and Lump Sugar 3000 do White Havana do 2500 do superfor Family Hams 100 bbls, white wheat Family Flour

100 bbls, white wheat rand,
10 half chests Imperial Tea.
E. G. & W. EMACK, july 16--3t opposite Messrs. Gales & Seaton's office 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 Offutt died

seized, lying and being in Montgomery county, Md. BURGESS WILLETT, THOS. S. WATKINS, SAMUEL T. STONESTREET.

RTIFICIAL EYES.—Dr. FRANCIS, of New York, A Surgeon Dentist, is at present on a visit in this city, where he will remain for a few days. He has brought with him a splendid collection of ARTIFICIAL EYES, with which he will be happy to furnish any lady or gentleman who has had the mis-fortune of losing an eye. These eyes will be a perfect imitation of nature, performing all the motions of the natural eye, without

or nature, performing all the motions of the natural eye, without any pain or inconvenience.

Dr. F. can be consulted and the eyes inspected any day this week, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at Gadsby's Hotel, Room No. 6.

P. S. Dr. F. possesses testimonials of character and abilities from some of the first clergymen and physicians in New York and in Philadelphia.

ANTED. \$2,000 Patriotic Bank Stock, for which cash will be given.

C. S. FOWLER & CO.

Stock and Exchange Brokers

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE.—A full supply of Cotton Yarn, of all numbers, in small and assorted bales. Also, a large supply of Cotton Seine Twine.

For sale by

W. FOWLE & CO. july 14—law6w Agents for the Occoquan Factory.

Alexandria, July 13.

FOR SALE.—A Military Land Warrant for 160 acres of Land, in the southeast quarter of section 28, towns north, range 4 east, Arkansas, issued 24th May, 1836, is HENRY BRICE.

3...The graduates of the Military Academy, of the present year, above promoted, will immediately report by letter to their respective Colonels; and, on the 30th September, join the several regiments and companies to which

TH.

1st April, 1836.

20th April, 1836 1st Mav.

1st May, 13th April, 30th June, 31st May, 31st May, 1st April, 31st May, 30th June,

Brevet Major Francis L. Dade, Captain 4th Infantry, 28t December, 1835. Brevet Major Nathan Clark, Captain 5th Infantry, 18th Feb

*Assistant Surgeon John S. Gatlin, 28th December, 183 Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Nourse, 19th May, 1836

4... The officers promoted and appointed will report ac cordingly, and join their proper stations and companie without delay; those on detached service, or acting under

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

oy where.

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

The advantages of the water power, and the products of this aluable farm, are rendered more desirable now than heretofore.

july 12-wt16Aug

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

[No. 54.]—AN ACT to extend the charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That the charters of the several Banks herein enumerated, namely: the Union Bank and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown; the Bank of the Metropolis, Patriotic Bank of Washington, and Bank of Washington, in the city of Washington; and the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria and Bank of Potomac, in the town of Alexandria, be, and the same are hereby, extended till the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Approved. July 2, 1836. Approved, July 2, 1836.

[No. 55.]—AN ACT regulating the terms of the superior courts of the middle district of Florida, and for other purposes.

Beit enacted, &c. That an act entitled "An act to alter and change the terms of the superior court for the middle district of Florida," passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of said Territory, and approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be, and the same is hereby, approved, so far as it does not interfere with the terms of the court directed to the holden in the county of Franklin, which has been annexed to the said middle district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, in any pro get to send said person or persons, with the indictment and the papers, to the eastern or middle district for trial, and the recognizances from the witnesses to appear in the safettern or middle district, in the same manner as he is empowed by law to do in the district of which he is the judge.

hereby, annulled.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the ac of the Legislative Council as directs a superior court for the southern judicial district at Indian Key be, and the same is hereby, annulled. Approved, July 2, 1836.

[No. 56.]—AN ACT for laying off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, and the towns of Belleview, Du Buque, and Peru, in the county of Du Buque, Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That the tracts of land in the Territory of Wisconsin, including the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Du Buque; and Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, shall, under the direction of the surveyor of the public lands, be laid off into town lots, streets, avenues, and the lots for public use called the public squares, and of the public lands, be laid off into town lots, streets, avenues and the lots for public use called the public squares, and into out-lots, having regard to the lots and streets already surveyed, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may think proper for the public good and the equitable rights of the settlers and occupants of the said towns: Provided, The tracts of land so to be laid off into town lots, &c. shall not exceed the quantity of one entire section, nor the town lots one-half of an acre; nor shall the out-lots exceed the quantity of four acres each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and within six months thereafter the lots shall be offered to the

aid towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Belleview, Du Buqu

[No. 57.]—AN ACT for the payment of certain companies of the militia of Missouri and Indiana, for services rendered against the Indians in eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted, &c. That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to ascertain the sums severally due to those persons who performed duty in the companies commanded by Captains Smith Crawford, George Wallis, and Matthew P. Lorg of the militing of Missouri and in the companies Matthew P. Long, of the militia of Missouri, and in the com cause them to be paid for the time they were actually engaged in said service in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, at the rate and according to the principles established for the payment of similar services rendered the United States; for the purpose of effecting which, the sum of four thousand three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 2, 1836.

[No. 58.]—AN ACT for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio; that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana, including materials for erecting a bridge across the Wabash river; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana, including materials for erecting a bridge across the Wabash river; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the same is hereby, appropriated for the same is hereby. bridge across the Wabash river; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Illinois; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the original States: Provided, That the expenditure of the appropriation herein made for the State of Illinois shall be limited to the graduation and bridging of the road therein, and shall not be construed as pledging Congress to future appropriations for the purpose of Man Admixing the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the moneys hereby appropriated for the construction of the said road in the States of

ated for the construction of the said road in the St Ohio and Indiana be expended in completing the greatest pos-sible continuous portion of said road in the said States, so that such finished parts thereof may be surrendered to the said States

Approved, July 2, 1836.

[No. 59.]—AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted, &c. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six viv

For pay of the officers, cadets, and musicians, fifty-six thou-and and twelve dollars.

For subsistence of officers and cadets, thirty-nine thousand

five hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, one thousand one hundred and

For clothing of officers' servants, three hundred and thirty For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters at Wes

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters at West Foint, two thousand dollars.

For arrearages of the same in eighteen hundred and thirty-four and eighteen hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-eight cents.

For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage, twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences, nine thousand and sixty-six dollars. For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hun

ro, pay of adjutants and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred and fifty dollars.
For philosophical apparatus and repairs of the same, three hundred dollars.

For models for the department of engineering, five hundred For models for the drawing department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, and instruments and repairs for the mathematical department, one thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For the purchase and repairs of instruments for the band, three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For completing the chapel, three thousand five hundred

vices in his department from September first, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to September first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, attwenty-five dollars per month, three hundred dollars; for the ensuing year, three hundred dollars.

[No. 60.]—AN ACT to confirm sales of public lands in certain cases.

Be it enacted, &c. That in all cases where public lands, taken ehy, confirmed; and patents shall be issued thereupon

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where yentry has been made under the pre-emption laws, pursuant instructions sent to the Register and Receiver from the Treary Department, and the proceedings have been in all other spects fair and regular, such entries and sales are hereby infirmed, and patents shall be issued thereon, as in other cases

ing into effect certain Indian treaties.

Be it enacted, &c. That the following sums be, and they are ereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not therwise appropriated, to carry into effect certain Indian treasures appropriated.

inth of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five leducting the cost of the land to be provided for them west

lars per day each, eleven thousand six hundred

ental treaty, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twelv herokee Indians west of the Mississippi river, seven thousand

For earrying into effect the stipulations of the fourth article the treaty concluded with the Ottawa and Chippewa nation Indians, twenty-eighth March, and an article supplementar

the annuity in specie, thirty thousand dollars.

ejects as the President may deem proper, ten thousar

red and twenty-five dollars.

For one hundred barrels salt, two hundred and fifty dollars For five hundred fish barrels, four hundred and fifty dollars For goods and provisions to be delivered at Michilimackinac in hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

tation in lieu of reservations to half-breeds, one For the pay and travelling expenses of a commissioner, or

ostage, witnesses, messengers to collect Indians, and can r them, subsistence for two thousand Indians for twenty da

For carrying into effect the seventh article of said treaty, viz. For pay of two additional-blacksmiths, nine hundred and sixty

For two strikers, four hundred and eighty dollars For building a blacksmith shop on reservation north of Grand river, seven hundred and fifty dollars. For iron, steel, coal, and tools for two shops, five hundred

For the purchase of one new set of blacksmith's tools for shop on reservation, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For rebuilding shop at Mackinae, and adding an armorer's room, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For a gunsmith, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For a gunsmith, four hundred and eighty dollars.
For purchasing a set of gunsmith's tools, one hundred dollars.
For two additional interpreters, six hundred dollars.
For building a dormitory at Mackinac, and for stoves and furniture, four thousand eight hundred dollars.
For the keeper of the dormitory, six hundred dollars.
For one hundred and fifty cords of wood for the dormitory, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.
For two farmers, one thousand dollars.
For two assistant farmers, six hundred dollars.
For two mechanics, twelve hundred dollars.
For carrying into effect the eighth article of said treaty, viz.
For the expenses of a delegation of twenty Indians, with an

For the expenses of a delegation of twenty Indians, with an officer, three assistants, an interpreter, a guide, with two assistants to explere the country, and for the purchase of horses, and other expenses incidental to the expedition, twelve thousand

For payment of such improvements as give additional value to be land ceded, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for the church on the Cheboigan, nine hundred

dollars.

For extinguishing the claim of certain half-breeds, in lieu of reservations, according to the ninth article of said treaty, viz.

To Rix Robinson, in lieu of a section at thirty-six dollars peracre, twenty-three thousand and forty dollars.

To Leonard Slater, in trust for Chiminosaquat, one section at ten dollars per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To John A. Drew, one and three quarter sections, at four dollars per acre, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Edward Biddle, one section at three dollars per acre, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

To John Holiday, five sections at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, four thousand dollars.

To Eliza Cook, Sophia Biddle, and Mary Holiday, one section each, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

hundred dollars.

To Augustin Hamelin, Jr. two sections at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To William Lusley, Joseph Daily, Joseph Trotier, and Henry A. Lenake, two sections each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To Luther Rice, Joseph Leframbois, Charles Butterfield, George Moran, Louis Moran, G. D. Williams, and Daniel Marsac, one section each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For payment to the chiefs on ratification of the treaty, accord-

acre, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For payment to the chiefs on ratification of the treaty, according to the tenth article of the same, thirty thousand dollars.

For life annuity to two chiefs, provided for in the eleventh article of said treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses attending the conclusion of the treaty at Washington, according to the twelfth article of the same, fifteen thousand four hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents.

For transportation and other incidental expenses in excepting.

sand four hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents.

Por transportation and other incidental expenses in executing said treaty, two thousand dollars.

Provided, however, That no part of the above appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty with the Chippewas and Ottawas shall be drawn from the Treasury, except what may be necessary for the expenses of concluding the treaty, heretofore incurred, and to enable a commissioner to proceed to Michilimackinac for the purpose of examining the claims of the half breeds, until the assent of the said Indians shall be given to the change proposed by the resolution of the President for paying to the Indians the money and goods as soon as their assent to such change is given. But no responsibility in relation to such

For incidental expenses of the department of artillery, fifty follows.

For increase and expenses of the library, eight hundred follars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the third article of the treaty concluded with the Swan creek and Black river the treaty concluded with the Swan creek and Black river that the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors and Black river that the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authors are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure are the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure are the same may be required by the same may

For an advance in money on the ratification of the treaty, two tousand five hundred dollars.

housand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of goods, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of the treaty, the journeys of the Indians to and rom Washington, subsistence and other expenses, three thou- and eight hundred and two dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For transportation and incidental expenses, one thousand dol-

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the treaties concluded with certain bands of the Pottawatamie Indians of Indiana, in March and April, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, viz.

For payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-sixth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, with Mes-qua-back and his band, for a cession of land to the United States, two thousand five hundred and sixth dollars.

eaty of twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and thirty ith Nashwawbee and his band, for a cession of land t United States, one thousand nine hundred and twenty de

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaties with the Pottawatamies, six hundred and thirty-six dollars and

eventy-five cents.

To defray the expense of removing the Choctaw Indians reiding in the State of Mississippi to the country provided for
herry was of the Mississippi river, thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. Ana be it further enacted, That the Secretary of
War is hereby authorized to direct the account to be closed, upin the production of proper vouchers, for blankets delivered to
the Cherokees by order of the commissioner.

eventh of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen e fourteenth article of the said treaty with th

no others. And the said Indians shall be removed either m by treaty on the southwest side of the river Missouri.

No. 63.]—AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifica-tions of the United States for the year one thousand eight hun-dred and thirty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, Ge. That the following sums be, and the same hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriate way in the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz. c hereby, appropriated, to be pand to be partially in the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz.

For the preservation of Castle Island and repairs of Fort Inconendence, Boston harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

ort Schuyler, East river, New York, two hundred tho For repairs of Fort Columbus and Castle William, and offi s, on Governor's Island, New York harbor, twent

For Fort Adams, Rhode Island, two hundred thousand dollar

or Fort Calhoun, Virginia, one hundred and fifty thousand

For Fort Caswell, Oak Island, North Carolina, sixty thou

For Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Georgia, one hundred an venty thousand dollars. For Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Florida, fifty thousand dollars For the Fort at Foster's Bank, Florida, one hundred and sixty

incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, and purchase of additional land in their neighborhood, one

red and twenty-nine, two thousand dollars.

And the following sums, necessary to close accounts in the fice of the Third Auditor, viz.

For a fort on Coekspur Island, Georgia, two thousand three

For intringations are enacous, one can be enty-three dollars and thirty-one cents.

For the armament of fortifications, in addition to the amount cluded in the bill making appropriations for the support of the cmy for one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, including mortar-beds, powder, cannon balls, shells, and for the transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores; and for the purchase of twenty acres of land adjoining the Kennebeck arsenal, Maine; and the purchase of land and enclosing the rear of the public ground with a brick wall, and coping at the Frankford arsenal, Pennsylvania; and constructing a forging shop one story high, seventy-five by forty feet, of brick, at the arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts; and in the purchase of a steam engine of eighthorse power; and for the quarters of officers at Fort Monroe arsenal, four hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington Battery,

senal, four hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington Battery, near Baltimore, fifty thousand dollars.

For Hort Monroe, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the repairs of Fort Marion, and the sea-wall at St. Augustine, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For knapsacks and camp equipage, authorized by the act approved nineteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and hirty-six, for volunteers or militia, fifty-two thousand seven undred and five dollars.

For accountements for the army, one hundred and two thousand three hundred and five dollars.

For the purchase of sites and the construction of arsenals or the deposite of arms in Arkansas, Missouri, and at Membhis, in Tennessee, forty-two thousand two hundred and fiftyix dollars: Provided, That the cost of such arsenals shall not wreconf fourteen thousand dellars each.

ix dollars: Provided, That the cost of such arsenais shall not acceed fourteen thousand dollars each.

For the purchase of twenty-eight fire engines, and the neessary apparatus, twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

For storehouses at Newport, Kentucky, one thousand five

of pushhasing seven acres of land, including the site of the der magazine attached to the arsenal at Saint Louis, Missour Provided, the same shall be ascertained not to be on land the United States, two thousand one hundred dollars. For erecting a piazza in front of the building occupied a arracks by the troops at Augusta arsenal, Georgia, four hundred

ad fifty dollars.

For barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospital, stables, and aterials for the same at Fort Jesup, Louisiana, twenty-five

thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the wharf, and materials for the same, at Fort Wolcott, Newport, Rhode Island, five hundred dollars.

For constructing a wood-yard, and a wood-yard wharf, and for materials for the same, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, one thousand dollars.

and dollars.

For constructing a wharf, and for materials for the same, at Fort Severn, Maryland, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and repairing barracks, quarters, the hospitals, storehouses, and materials for same, at Fort Brady, Michigan Ferritory, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land adjoining Fort Sullivan, and the buildings thereon, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dol-

For the following objects, in addition to former appropriations

For the same:

For national armory at Harper's Ferry, seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

For national armory at Springfield, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase or manufacture of light brass and iron field ritillery, and for construction of field artillery carriages, caisons, and travelling forges, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

Approved, July 2, 1836.

[No. 64.]-AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act at

No. 04.1—AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the laying off a town on Bean river, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes," approved fifth of Pebruary, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Be it enacted, &c. That all acts and duties required to be one and performed by the surveyor of the States of Illinois and lissouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, under the act to which is is an amendment, shall be done and performed by a board of pumpissioners of three in number, any two of whom shall forms. minissioners of three in number, any two of whom shall forn quorum to do business; said commissioners to be appointed by President of the United States, and shall, previous to thei tering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath or af mation to perform the same faithfully and impartially.

sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissions shall have power to hear evidence and determine alms to lots of ground arising under the act to which this is a

ppointed to carry this act into effect shall be paid by the Re eiver six dollars each, per day, for their services, for ever

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

in all its Provider gomery county, Maryland, and that he is now fully prepared to Manufacture, Full, Dye, and Finish, all kinds of Woollen goods, in the best manner, and at moderate prices. He trusts he has made such arrangements that no one shall be disappointed in getting their Cloth in time, when the Wool is sent early. The following agencies have been established for the accommodation of those living at a distance viz.

The following agencies have been established for the accommodation of those living at a distance, viz.

Messrs. Jones and Clayton, Queen Anne, where the subscriber will attend on Wednesday, June 15; Messrs. H. C. & P. E. Scott, Upper Marlborough, where he will attend on Wednesday, June 22d, to receive wool; Mr. Z. W. McKnew, Bladensburg, and Mr. Thos. C. Duvall, Vansville, all of Prince George's county, Maryland; and Messrs. Middleton and Beall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City. At the three last places, wool will be received at all times, and he will attend every two weeks.

All work will be delivered at the agencies where the wool is received, free of expanse, and due notice will be given of the eccived, free of expense, and due notice will be given of the

vance will be made on the price of goods composed of Cottor and Wool, which shall not, in any case, exceed the actual extre cost of Warps over what they were when his prices were ori ginally established. It will be but a trifle to the Farmer and

may 26-eo6w subscriber, on the night of the 25th instant, a Negr Man named NED, about six feet high, dark copper color, hig sheek bones, the left one conspicuously darker than the other has a scar on the right side of his head, from a wound recently

ap 28—d&ctf Near Prospect Hill, Fairfax county, Va. TIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, Mary and, five miles from the Eastern Branch bridge, Washington

ALFRED TOLSON. uly 6-eo2w DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, mulatto boy WILVLIM DUVALL, 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, (believed to be the left,) of a lighter color than the rest of his face; dark hugh, beir but not service a code dot of teet, then when the service of the ser 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.

Northampton, Prince George's co. Md.

May 25—eo3w&wtf (Balt. Pat.)

600 DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Farrowsville, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the night of the 5th ult. the following Negroes:

ELIAS, a stout well-made mulatto man, about 25 years of

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

BANIEL at the control of the c

when spoken to.

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

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

WM. GIBSON.

REMARKS. DOCTOR, one of the above named fellows, was apprehended at Bedford, Pa., on the 16th ult. and on the 18th an attempt was made to take the other five at Young's Town, twenty-odd miles beyond Bedford. They then changed their direction and returned to Virginia; and in passing through Romney, one of the other fellows, supposed to be Alex, was taken. About the 21st or 22d ult. the other four negroes were at Harper's Ferry, but finding that they could not cross at that place, came up the Shenandoah opposite the Shannondale Springs, where they remained until Sunday the 26th ult. when another attempt was made to apprehend them. They will likely cross the Potomac. mained until Sunday the 26th ult. when another attempt was made to apprehend them. They will likely cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, with a view of reaching Pennsylvania by the most direct route. John Edwards, a free man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a bright mulatto, blue eyes, black beard, with long bushy black hair, spare and straight, with thin visage, and quick spoken, and whose clothing (with the exception of a beek breadeleth cast about half warp), is not known is suspect. and quick spoken, and whose clothing (with the exception of a black broadcloth coat, about half worn) is not known, is suspected of aiding the above negroes in making their escape to the State of Pennsylvania. An addition of FIFTY DOLLARS will be added to the reward for ELIAS, if taken in the State of will be added to the reward for ELIAS, if taken in the State of Maryland, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS if taken in Penn-SARAH S. GIBSON, Administratrix of Wm. Gibson, decease

Any information of the above Negroes, will be addressed o me at Farroswville, Fauquier county, Va. oct 3-cptf

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the

United States Treasury. On you devolves the task of averting the co. of the suicidal act on which the Corporation of Washing con seems bent in rejecting the Marylandinternal improve ent law. The attention of the real friends to the pros-rity of Washington is turned to you as the only means protecting her against the inconsiderate resolution of her rporation; because you hold the balance of power, an upy a station exempt from the prejudices, resentments , and interest that blind the Corporation, and you reby enabled to take a more dispassionate and ex-

have claimed your attention. When the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was granted by Maryland, many of her wisest citizens believed it highly impolitic in her to part with the rights thus granted; no and so extensive has the conviction now become that he for her own benefit. If to this large number be added others whose distrust of all whom they have no voice through their Legislature in controlling, and those opposed to in-ternal improvement, as well as such as are interested to repress the growth of a rival and powerful competitor, the aggregate will embrace so large a majority that the Canal pany stand no chance of obtaining any amendment or ication of the late law, whilst Washington City manifests ingratitude for proffered favors. And, if the law is rejected, as proposed, regardless of the injury to the improvements, exclusively in Maryland, there is still less probability of the renewal of the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which will be forfeited in 1837 if the work be not then completed. What then will be the situation of Washington as a commercial mart, when Maryland shall close up the canal at the Great Falls, Seneca

or Monocacy, and make a cut across to Baltimore?

Let Washington compare the trifling restrictions imposed on the Canal Company with the exaction of one million of dollars of the Railroad Company, for the benefit of Washington county and the canal, if a canal be preferable, to a railroad, and blush at her charge against Maryland of illiberality and fountition. land of illiberality and favoritism. Had the law compelled the Canal Company to expend one million of dollars to-wards the construction of the "Maryland Canal" from Washington to Baltimore, there would then be some jusrievous than that now imposed on the Railroad Company

To you, sir, I need not point out the national considera-tions that urged the completion of the canal by the present Company instead of the State of Maryland.

The writer is not a stockholder in the canal, a capitalist, nor a citizen of the District of Columbia; but he is interested in the prosperity of Washington as his nearest and best market, for he is A MONTGOMERY FARMER.

DHILADELPHIA MIRROR.—26,000 Subscribers!— The splendid patronage awarded to the Phielphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence th nt, Agriculture; in short, every variety of topics usually

The New York Star says: "We know of nothing more liberal ou the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw

formant talents of our country, than their unexampled berality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says: "The Sarrday Courier is decidedly the best family newspaper ever lished in this or any other country; and its value is duly ap eciated by the Public, if we may judge from its vast circun, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreed ried, and each number contains more really valuable read natter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Julion. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising pro-rietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, o such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound hey have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is howeful in reducing and thus greatly enhanced the subscribers as the s ng, when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its

THE QUARTO EDITION, THE QUARTO EDITION,

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded he prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual The Token, and author of Pencil Sketches, and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 preniums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss. Sedgwick which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, uthor of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c. whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and

This approved family newspaper is strictly neutral in relious and political matters, and the uncompromising oppositions juackery of every kind. MAPS.

In addition to all of which, the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the seabord, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, railroads, &c. with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which, for six years nast, has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

Terms.—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper, of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one-half the price of that valuable journal, viz. three cecisely one-half the price of that valuable journal, viz. throblars per annum, payable in advance, (including the maps.)
WOODWARD & CLARKE,

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers inay oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

may 24—eod2w&lawclm

THOMAS DIDEST! THOMAS PURSELL has just received from Liver direct, and from other sources, a large supply of the above cles of the newest patterns and shapes; which, with his for cles of the newest patterns and snapes; which, was the stock, makes his assortment extensive and complete, at his store on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel, which he offers wholesale and retail on as good terms and at as low prices as any other establishment. His friends and the Public generally would do well to give him a call, assuring them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

THOMAS PURSELL.

P. S. First quality Stoneware at factory prices. Pipes in boxes of three and four groce each.
june 22—cp6t (GloMin&Mot)

BUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—

nd arable land.

The peculiar adaptation of the soil to the growth of the different grasses, and especially (imothy, in connexion with its proximity to market, greatly enhances its value. 100 tons of hay are been sold from this farm in one year; and the aggregate

ith approved surety.
june 23—4t SAM'L I. DONALDSON, Executor.

OALE LOTTERY.—Notice of the Drawing.—Persons interested in the drawing of this Lottery, and the public generally, are informed that the Trustees have fixed on

more—retain for intermediate sale the tickets that may then be on hand until the twentieth of August, and then forward such as remain unsold to the same address.

The As the day of drawing is at hand, it is sanguinely hoped the scheme and catalogue of books will be examined, and that the few remaining tickets may be rapidly disposed of. Ladies are particularly invited to examine the scheme.

JOHN G. PROUD, DAVID HOPEMAN

DAVID HOFFMAN,

Pairfax, Esq. the subscriber will sell a tract of land, lying in the county of Alexandria; the Columbian Turnpike Road leading from the Potomac Bridge, intersecting the Little River Turnpike Road, forms the southern boundary, to within 150 on 200 yards of a new Mill now being erected on Pour Mile Run, and near the "Old Factory," (situated lower down the run.)

This land is distant from Alexandria five miles, and from Washington City, and Georgetown three to three and a hall

nents, with interest; to be secured by approved bonds and a deed of trust on the property. The subscriber having the exclu-ive disposal of this property, it is requested that all applications

N. B.—All the principal Stage Offices are kept at this establiment. unay 11—cp8t

the premises, a GRIST, MERCHANT, and SAW ying in the county of Warren, (the new county recently out of Frederick and Shenandoah,) with One Hundred hich belongs to the present occupant, but it is presumed can be tained on moderate terms,) with a complete set of Evans' ma-

The Saw Mill is first-rate, running on a carriage with iron An addition to the above property there are a well-fixed Distil-ery, making forty gallons of Whiskey per day; a large Dwel-ing House, Miller's House, and Storehouse. It is supposed that tolerably profitable business might be done by a store and

This property lies about two miles from the Shenandoah navigation, and eighteen from the commencement of the Winchester and Baltimore Railroad. Probably no property in the Valley of Virginia, or, indeed, in the United States, offers a finer situation The establishment of iron works, furnace, forge, &c. In the mediate neighborhood of the mill the mountain is filled with on ore of the first quality, which can be purchased for about one iron ore of the first quanty, which can be purchased for about one diollar 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 of trust upon the property. If the purchaser desire it, the time for paying the money will be extended, he paying interest upon the several sums as above mentioned, after the period at which the property became day. Any information relative to they would otherwise become due. Any information relative to 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 subscriers, residing in Leesburg, Loudoun county.

WM. H. GRAY,
THOS. L. ELLZEY,
may 24—18 Executors of Col. Wm. Ellzey, dec.

RESTORED. MILIAMINE OF DE ranklin, "that whatever hath a tendency to lessen the human misery ought to be published and made known to n need;" therefore, be pleased to publish the following, which vill make known what will lessen the sum of human misery.

A SUBSCRIBER.

remedy, without delay, for curing deafness and restoring eyesight.

The gentleman afflicted who wishes it, is 73 years old, much infirm, and has been troubled with deafness some time.

Its efficacy having been fairly tested in this vicinity by James Chandler (my father) and Anth. Tissany, and having proved a sovereign remedy in cases where deafness is caused by nervers weakness, consequently it stands emimently high with all our neighbors that are acquainted with the circumstances of the cures of the cases above stated.

I forward you five dollars, which you will please to acknowledge. Address

S. CHANDLER, Jr.

Lenox Post Office, Susquehanna co. Pa.

To Dr. D. L. Green,

Bethlehem, North amptonco. Pa.

The editor will not consider it as improper to state, for the information of those in need, that at No. 39 Wood street, Philadelphia, is a person who was deaf, and got hearing restored, through the blessing of Providence, by the same medical man who restored the hearing and eyesight of Messrs. Chandler and Tissany; and, what is most astonishing, it's done without medicine—without physic—verifying the Doctor's practice and principles, that much of the art of physic consists in knowing when not to give it.

We will further suggest that, in return for the customary \$5

that much of the art of physics consists to give it.

We will further suggest that, in return for the customary \$5 fee, we will send enough of the remedy for two or three persons, to be given to the poor, so that they, as well as the rich, may partake of its blessing.

may 30—cp5t

KENTUCKYVILLE, Susquehanna co. Pa. }
February 20th, 1835.

Dear Sir: Allow me the liberty of trespassing on your incligence for a few moments. I wish you to forward me the medy, without delay, for curing deafness and restoring eye-