WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1836.

GALES & SEATON.
PRICE, FOR A YEAR, TEN DOLLARS; FOR SIX MONTHS, SIX
DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DOLLARS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

### 1,500 FEET OF ASH TIMBER.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C. January 19, 1836.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock

P. M. of the 15th day of February next, for fifteen hundred cubic feet of Ash Timber in logs from 12 to 24 feet long, to be delivered at the navy yard in this city, on or before the 1st

ay of May next.

One-third of the above logs to be from 16 to 20 inches in di-

JEW DRUG STORE.—Ferris & Breden, near new Theatre, corner 13th st. and Pa. Avenue. new Theatre, corner 13th st. and Pa. Avenue, having justopened afresh and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Farney Articles, Window Glass; Oils, Paints, Dye Suffs, Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., with every article usually kent Snut, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., with every article usually kept, respectfully invite the attention of the citizens, physicians, and

Prescriptions carefully attended to. jan 19—3td&3tc NICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE. -F. TAYLOR

will receive subscriptions to the above Periodical, which offers with the January number a favorable point for new sub-The KNICKERBOCKER is published in large monthly numbers. filled entirely with new and original matter, from the pens o esteemed writers of the United States and England. The numbers may be seen at the store of the advertiser, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, and will be sent to any part of the United

States in perfect safety.

Subscription price \$5 per annum.
jan 13—

CALLAUDET'S CLASS-BOOK OF NATU-RAL THEOLOGY, with numerous engravings, questions, &c. &c. for youth. Price 50 cents.

First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, with many engravings. Just published, and for sale by

THE AMERICAN IN ENGLAND-By the author of "A Year in Spain," is this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

VOUVELLE GRAMMAIRE ET EXERCISES, Francaise. Par Noel & Chapsal. A new edition of the above, price 62 1-2 cents, is just published, and this morning received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

EMARKS ON SLAVERY, and the Southern States, By a citizen of Georgia: is this morning re-States, By a citizen of Georgia; is this morning received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, in pamphlet form, price 25 cents, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadeby's Hotel. jan 21

CHEAP REPRINT OF BRITISH MAGA-ZINES--Blackwood's, The Metropolitan, The Foreign Quarterly, The Edinburg, and the London Quarterly Reviews.— These Magazines (the aggregate cost of which in England is about sixty dollars) are reprinted in this country for the sum of ten dollars per annum, in a handsome and uniform style, and appear immediately upon the arrival of the English copies in the United States, and are published in such form as to be separated and bound apart, if required, at the end

year 1836, at the Waverly Circulating Library, i of Gadsby's Hotel, where specimens of the wo and from which the work will be forwarded in perfect safety to any part of the United States.

Paris, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and vicinity that he has taken rooms five doors west of Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, and will remain

permanent, if sufficient encouragement is received.

He is well acquainted with all diseases of the mouth and teeth.

Mineral and natural teeth inserted, from one to a full set, in the neatest style, and artificial palates. Teeth cleaned, filed, and plugged in a superior mount. plugged in a superior manner.

He solicits an interview with Physicians for the purpose of

assuring them that he possesses the requisite qualification in 29—eolmo

ONEY, in sums to suit applicants, advanced on personal property, merchandise, and other special securities.

Judgments, Drafts, &c. purchased.

J Strict secrecy and honor may be relied on in all transactions at this Office.

JAMES RIORDAN. LOAN OFFICE, near the Athenæum, Penn. Avenu

CASH IN MARKET.

WISH to purchase a number of Servants of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest market price. Persons wish-

ing to sell, will do well to give me a call, at my residence, near the National Hotel. Letters addressed to me, through the Post Office, shall receive the earliest attentio WM. H. WILLIAMS,

JOSEPH, OPTICIAN, between 3d and 4 1-2 street o in the store of W. W. Bannerman, Engraver, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from the North with an extensive assortment of every article in the Optical line, viz.

A splendid stock of Gold and Silver Spectacles, Spy Glasses

Microscopes, Camera Obscuras, Camera Lucidas, Optics with fine views, &c. which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and at New York prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to favor Mr. J. with a call, and examine his assortment.

BENJAMIN BURNS, Merchant Tailor,
Three doors East of National Hotel, Penn. Avenue,
ESPECTFULLY informs his friends, Members of Company of the property of the gress, and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall supply of Goods in his line, which he can afford to sell on as low terms as any man in his line in the city, which will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at

EW BOOKS.—Robinson Crusoe, Harper's new and splendid edition, with a life of Defoe, and 50 characteristic cuts. \$2 00.

Animal and Vegetable Physiology considered with reference to Natural Theology; by Peter Mark Roget, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. with nearly 500 wood cuts. \$4 50.

Paul Ulyic, or the Adventures of an Enthusiast, by Mr. Matt-

with nearly 540 wood cuts. \$4 50.

Paul Ulric, or the Adventures of an Enthusiast; by Mr. Mattson. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1 50.

Noble Deeds of Woman. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1 25.

Mrs. Sherwood's Works, 13th and last volume. \$1.

The Young Wife's Book, a Manual of moral, religious, and domestic duties. 18mo. 62 1-2 cents.

P. THOMPSON.

MURELL, the Western Land Pirate.—History and Biography of John H. Murell, together with his trial, is recently published in pamphlet form; price 25 cents, and for sale

DATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—On sale, by P. THOMPSON, the American Quarterly Review for De-cember, 1835, price \$1 25. The following comment upon a

prominent article in this number is extracted from the New York "In article IV. there is a connected narrative of the events o

"In article 11. there is a connected narrative of the events of the attack and siege of New Orleans, which, to the younger generation of this day, cannot fail to be deeply interesting, and which will agreeably refresh the memory of those contemporary with, and observers of, the events of that period. It is evidently from the pen of a soldier and a scholar, and, from allusions in it to the personal experience of the writer, it would not be difficute designate him by name, if that were not uncourteous; con sidering, moreover, his present relations to the hero of that day General Jackson, he has evinced reasonable moderation of We recommend this paper, for its historical details, to

ADIES' COMPANION, a Monthly Magazine, containing a large amount of original and selected matter; each aumber embellished with Engravings, New Music, Prints of Monthly Fashions, &c.; has in its service numerous American writers of acknowledged popularity. Subscriptions will be received by F. TAYLOR, at \$3 per annum, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel; from which American and English Periodicals are daily sent (strongly enveloped) to all parts of the United States.

ANTED.—A Teacher to take charge of a Select School of 12 or 15 scholars. One competent to teach the Languages, with the various branches of an English education, will be required. To such a one a liberal salary will be given. Address the subscriber, Washington, North Carolina.

pan 28—et JOHN MYERS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CATHOLIC PERIDORS

CAL LIBRARY.—THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.—THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY will be published in weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of Ecclesiastical History.

Terms—Four dollars per annum, or eight cents per number, payable in advance.

ayable in advance. The following is a list of a few of the works which will be is aed in this publication, and which will follow each other in ra

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Re ligion Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Barrington Haywarden's True Church of Christ shown

Ditto Charity and Truth
Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith
Mumford's Question of Questions
Ditto Catholic Scripturist Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church Perpetuity of the Faith Dr. M'Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church

Fleury's Manners of the Israelites
Ditto Manners of the Christians Lanegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland Bishop Hay's Works
Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings
Manning's Works

O'Leary's Tracts
St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ
Challoner's Meditations Butler's Book of the Catholic Church
Ditto Festivals and Fasts

Ditto Festivals and Passs
Ditto Lives of Saints
Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.
All new Catholic Works will be published in the *Periodical Library* as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.
JOHN DOYLE,

Bookseller, No. 12, Liberty st. New York.

The first five numbers have been received by

JAS. RIORDAN,

NOTE PAPER, etc.

FISCHER has just received a large quantity of superior English Perforated, Damask, White, Blue, Pink, Buff, Green, and Yellow plain and gilt Note Paper. Also, the Medallion, Transparent, and Variegated pea Wafers, with all kinds of Fancy Sealing Wax.

Fig. Members of Congress, and strangers visiting the City, will find the best Stationary, Fancy Articles, and Perfumery at Stationers' Hall on the most reasonable terms.

(Tel)

## DESERVING ATTENTION.

From the New York Evening Journal.

E are not in the habit of making out certificates of commendation for puliconsed great and the second production of the second great and the second great and the second great area. mendation for unlicensed quackeries, but we do know of a ostrum, approved too by the Faculty, that cannot be recomended too highly to every family during the present warm feather. It is denominated "Butler's Effervescent Magnetian Aperient," and its medicinal properties are admirably dapted to the alleviation and removal of the numerous bodily omplaints incident to the superpresses. We duty whether complaints incident to the summer season. We doubt whether the whole Pharmacopæia offers a more innocent and effective remedy, or more pleasant or palatable preventive. Having seen its virtues tested in cases of severe headache and threatenet cholera morbus, we can conscientiously testify concerning it BUTLER'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN

mplaints, Nervous Weakness, Headache, Heartburn, habitus ostiveness, Giddiness, Cutaneous Diseases, &c. The surpris g efficacy of this superior medicine has obtained for it the pat ge of many eminent persons, whose high encomiums, tog ther with its extensive and increasing sale, fully prove its pre-eminence, and bids fair to render it the most peculiar remedy ex-tant. To the dyspeptic, the sedentary, and studious, it will be found invaluable, from its promoting a proper action of the liver in the secretion of the bile, or corrects it when in a vitiated state. Obstructions of the stomach or bowels are gradually removed; it estores the appetite, and gives tone, strength, and energy to the

Travellers and residents in warm climates will find Butler's Magnesian Aperient a desirable article; it prevents any accumulation of bile, is portable, and the method of oreparing it unusual

Prepared by H. BUTLER, Chemist, London,
And sold by
WILLIAM GUNTON. April 27

District of Columbia, County of Washington, ss.

N the case of James D. Barry, an insolvent debtor, who was discharged from imprisonment on the 9th day of May, in the year 1831, by order of the Hon. W. Cranch, Chief Judge of the ngress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District Columbia, it is, by the said Judge, ordered, this 5th day of January, 1836, that the creditors of the said insolvent do bring i and exhibit their claims to Griffith Coombe, the trustee of the property and effects of the said insolvent, on or before the fourth Monday of March next; of which order the said trustee shal give public notice by advertisement once a week for three week give public notice by advertisement once a week for three weeks in the National Intelligencer; and that the said trustee do forth-with, after the time so limited and appointed for the bringing in and exhibiting of such claims, proceed to divide the product of all the property and effects of the said insolvent, in the hands of the said trustee, among the said creditors, in proportion to their respective claims, unless any of the said claims shall be contested; in which case the said trustee is further ordered to report the same to the said act of Congress: and it is now here further ordered, by the said Judge, that the said trustee is all trustee in the said strustee. urther ordered, by the said Judge, that the said trustee be all owed a commission of five per cent. on the amount of debt aid and to be paid by him, which commission he shall retain ou aid and to be paid by him, which commission to being in his fithe product of the said property and effects so being in his W. CRANCH.

Test: W. BRENT, Clerk.

In Saint Mary's County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity—November Term, 1835. Mordecai C. Jones, administrator of John Brady,

Emily Brady and Rosalie Brady.

HE bill states that John Brady died sometime in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two, intestate, leaving a wid ow and several children, all of whom are dead, except the decorate of the several children, all of whom are dead, except the decorate of the several children, all of whom are dead, except the decorate of the several children, all of whom are dead, except the decorate of the several children, all of whom are dead, except the decorate of the several children in the year of y fendants, both of whom are minors; that said Brady did not leave personal estate sufficient for the payment of his debts, that he died seized of certain real estate, to wit: a tract of land called Stony Run, containing three hundred acres, more or less, lying in St. Mary's County. The bill further states, that judgmen has been obtained against complainant, as administrator of Bra-dy, in the United States District Court for the District of Mary-land, by Aaron Vanderpoel, as next friend of Harriet Ann Reynolds, which judgment, by omission, was rendered against him, individually, for the whole amount of the claim, and not as it should have been to bind assets of said John Brady; that said claim greatly exceeds the amount of assets in his hands, and concludes with praying that the Court decree the sale of said real estate for the payment of this and other debts of the said John Brady, which is the object of the bill; and for as much as Emily Brady, one of the defendants, resides out of the State of Maryland and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is Ordered, this 2d of November, 1835, by the Court, that notice be given to the said Emily to be and appear in this Court on or before the first Monday in May next, and answer the bill of complaint of the said complainant in this cause, or otherwise the said billwill be taken as confessed against her: Provided a copy of this order be published in some paper in the District of Columbia, once a week for six weeks, the first publication thereof to be at least four months previous to the said first Monday of May next.

C. DORSEY,
One of the Assistant Judges of 1st Judicial District, Md. aim greatly exceeds the amount of assets in his hands, and

One of the Assistant Judges of 1st Judicial District, Md.
True copy:
JO. HARRIS,
dec 15—law6w
Clerk Saint Mary's County Cour

A N ADDITIONAL SUPPLY of Professor Hol-land's Life and Political Opinions of Martin Van Buren is this day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, in one volume, price \$1 25, containing an elegantly engraved portrait, (the best likeness that has yet been taken of the Vice Presi-

ECRET Journals of Congress on Foreign and Domestic Affairs, from the first meeting until the dis solution of the Confederation, in 4 vols. octavo.

A single copy of the above work (now scarce and difficult to be procured) is for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library immedia ely east of Gadsby's Hotel.

#### CHAIN CABLE IRON.

Navy Commissioners' Office, ? January 21, 1836. }

Cable Iron," will be received at this office until three clock P. M. of the fifteenth day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., the ollowing quantities and descriptions of Chain Cable Iron, viz. 18,360 links 2 1-8 inches diameter, 26 inches each in length. 19,340 do 1 15-16 do do 23 do do 324 end links, 2 1-4 do do 27 do do 324 do 2 1-16 do do 25 do do 18 Anchor Shackles, 126 Connecting Shackles, 36 Swivel Pieces, 18 Box Pieces for the two and an eighth inches,

Pieces, 18 Box Pieces for the two and an eighth inches

18 Anchor Shackles, 126 Connecting Shackles, 36 Swive Pieces, 18 Box Pieces for the one and fifteen-sixteent inch, Chain Cables. 27 feet of 4 1-4 by 3 3-4 inches oval Pin Iron, in lengths

foot 6 inches.

90 do 3 1-4 by 2 3-4 do do do 5 feet.
24 do 3 3-4 by 3 1-4 do do do 1 foot 4 in.
90 do 3 by 2 1-2 do do do 5 feet.
Models and drawings, showing the shapes and dimensions of the iron required for Shackles, Swivels, Boxes, and Pin Iron, will be furnished upon application to the commanding officer of the Navy Yard, Washington. All the said iron must be of American manufacture, without any admixture of foreign iron; must be of the best quality, and manufactured from hammered bar iron, to be cut, piled, and rolled to about two inches in diameter, then cut, piled, and rolled again to the required sizes; satisfactory proof of all which must be given by the contractor to the said commanding officer. The iron required for Shackles, Swivels, and Box Pieces, and the oval Pin Iron must be hammered to the respective shapes and sizes or dimensions.

Swivels, and Box Pieces, and the oval Fin from lints be memered to the respective shapes and sizes or dimensions.

The whole of the said iron must be free from flaws, raw and fagged ends, and all other defects, and must be delivered in straight lengths. On delivery, it will be inspected, tested, and proved under the instructions of the commanding officer of the Navy Yard at Washington, to determine whether it is all of proper quality and corresponds in all other, respects to the terms.

Navy 1 and at Washington, to determine whether it is all of proper quality, and corresponds in all other respects to the terms, stipulations, and conditions of the contract to be made.

One-third of each size and description of the said chain caple iron must be delivered on or before the tenth day of April next; one-third on or before the first day of June next, and the remainder on or before the fifteenth day of July next.

Then are contraw will be withheld from the amount of all pay-

remainder on or before the fifteenth day of July next.

Ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments, on account of the contract to be made, as collateral security, in addition to a bond in the amount of one-third of the contract, to be given to secure its performance; and will not, in any event, be paid unless the contract shall be complied with in all

SUPERIOR WRITING PAPER, &c. STORE, No. 5, Varnum's Row, Pennsylvania Avenue, a large assortment of Writing, Envelope, and Marbled Paper, consisting of

Obsishing of R. Hubbard's fine and superfine blue and white Quarto Post Hudson's superfine blue laid Quarto Post

Do blue and white Navy and Army Quarto Post

Do blue and white Navy and Army Quarto Post
Ames's Quarto and Packet Post, superfine
Hudson's blue and white Wove Bath Post
Hudson's superfine blue laid Foolscap
Ames's superfine White Foolscap, faint lined
Kendall & Sons' and R. Hubbard's blue and White Folio
Post. Do Envelope Paper
Mann's Medium and Crown Marbled Paper
The above paper is of the best quality, and well worthy the
attention of those wishing to purchase. It will be sold on as
good terms as at any other store in the city.
sep 28—tf

TOCKS! STOCKS!—Francis Dugent, STOCK MANUFACTURER, from Baltimore, respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington that he has arrived here with a splendid assortment of STOCKS, and taken lodgings at Mr. Guttschlich's, next door to the American Theatre, Louisiana Avenue, where he may be found until 11 A. M. and after 2 P. M. of each day in the week, Sunday excepted.

Mr. D. will sell STOCKS, warranted of the best materials and of the latest fashion, wholesale or retail at prices lower than

and of the latest fashion, wholesale or retail, at prices lower that hey can be had for any where in this city, or in the District o Columbia. He has also an assortment of White Satin Stocks

r weddings or balls.

Mr. Dugent will leave the city in the course of ten days.

OCTORS J. H. & C. A. HARRIS, DENTISTS
have removed to the residence of Doctor Thos. D. Jones have removed to the residence of Doctor Thos. D. Jones on 7th Street, 4th door above the Post Office. Their rooms are now more retired and much more convenient for the reception of those wishing their professional services.

DARKHEAD MILLS FOR RENT.—For Rent, SAW MILL, situate in Washington county, Maryland, at the mouth of Licking Creek, on the turnpike half-way between Clear Spring and Hancock. Also three Dwelling-houses and a Storeroom. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now making at the mill door. Possession given on the 1st of April.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

the late fire in the city of New York, (published by request,) by the Rev. Orville Dewey, Pastor of the Church in

quest,) by the Rev. Orvine
Mercer street; price 25 cents.
Sermons by the Rev. O. Dewey, 1 vol. 12mo., \$1.
Mr. Dewey's Essays, reprinted from the Christian Examiner
PISHEY THOMPSON.

IENZI, by Bulwer, will be received this a

Paul Kinchey and Jacob Brodbeck, complainants,

Anna Maria Buckley, Anthony Buckley, Rodolph Buckley, and Anna Maria Buckley, Anthony Buckley, Rodolph Buckley, and Anna Roberts, defendants.

THE bill of complaint states that Christian Buckley, late of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, died, owing debts to the complainants; that after the said debts were incurred, he executed a deed conveying all his property of every description to the defendant, Ann Roberts, in trust, for the exclusive benefit of the said Christian and his family, which said property comprised a certain lot of ground, distinguished in the subdivision of lots as 2, 3, and 4, in souare 280, in the city aforesaid. division of lots as 2, 3, and 4, in square 280, in the city aforesaid. That the said Christian, and Harriet, his wife, died, leaving issue the defendants, Anna Maria, Anthony, and Rodolph; that, since the death of the said Christian, the defendant, Ann Roberts, received certain moneys from the sales of personal property conveyed by the deed aforesaid, and otherwise.

The abject of the bill is to set aside the deed of trust aforesaid.

The object of the bill is to setaside the deed of trust aforesaid s being void against creditors, to subject the fund thereby crea-ed to the payment of the debts due to the complainants, and, in the contingency of the personal property being insufficient, to obtain a sale of the real estate. And forasmuch as it appears that the defendant, Rodolph, is not a resident of the District of Columbia, and is beyond the process of this Court, it is this 20th day of January, 1836, ordered, that the said named absent defendant be and appear in our said Court on or by the last Monday in May next to answer the said bill of complaints or the mat. day in May next, to answer the said bill of complaint, or the mat-ter and things therein shall be taken for confessed against him, and such decree made in the premises against such absent de-fendant as to the Court shall seem right: Provided this order and the substance and object of the said bill of complaint be publish-ed in the National Intelligencer once a week for six weeks, the first insertion to appear at least four months before the said las Monday in May.

By order of the Court. Test: jan 30—law6w WM. BRENT, Clerk.

OST.—Was taken from Mr. Levi Pumphrey's stable, in the rear of Gadsby's Hotel, (I presume through mistake on Monday evening last, a pair of Saddlebags, containing a larg quantity of papers relating to the Sheriff's business of Princ George's county, Maryland; such as fee bills, fee books, executive the state of the ons against sundry persons in said county, which are not, and annot be, of any use to any other person but myself. Any per-on who may have found the same, or have them in possession son who may have found the same, or have them in possession and will leave them with Mr. Pumphrey, or give the informat tion at Bladensburg, through the post-office, or otherwise, will receive the subscriber's thanks, and, if requested, shall be very liberally rewarded.

THOS. BALDWIN.

EW YEAR'S GIFTS.—New Souvenirs and Annua of every description, beautiful Miniature Editions, splendidi-bound Books, Books of Engravings, Juvenile Books, comprisin all the best Authors, Children's Books of every variety of siz and price, on sale by the subscriber, at very low prices. Thre new Souvenirs expected during the day. Book of Beauty fo ew Souvenirs expected during the day. Book of Beauty f 836, &c. PISHEY THOMPSON.

LEMENTS OF LAW, by Francis Hilliard, Counsellor at Law, is just published, and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, being a comprehensive Summary of American Civil Jurisprudence, for the use of students of the control of the c dents, men of business, property holders, &c. &c., in one vol.

WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND.

The navigation being closed by ice.

Stages will leave Washington for Richmond on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday next, at fo ck P. M. For seats apply at the Stage Office, at Gadsby
JAS. FOSSETT, Agent. TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

The Mail Stage leaves the Phonix Stage Office in the National Hotel, Washington, every day, for Fredericktown, Md. at 3 o'clock in the morning, passing through Georgetown, Rockville, Clarksburg, and Hyattstown, and arrives at Fredericktown at 1 o'clock P. M. and in time to connect with all the Western lines. It leaves the Mail Stag Office next door to Talbot's Hotel, in Fredericktown, daily, a 12 M. and arrives in Washington at 8 P. M. The proprieto forms the public that he has so arranged the line as to make our changes of horses each way, and that he has stocked the road with first rate post coaches and horses, and careful and experienced drivers, and that no pains shall be spared to accommodate passengers, and carry them over the road with the utmostspeed.

JOHN BROWN, feb 3—d2w (Globe) Proprietor.

Alexandria and New Orleans Packets. Brig TRIBUNE, Samuel C. Boush, master, will sail as above on the 1st of January; brig ISAAC FRANKLIN, William Smith, master, on the 15th of January; brig UNCAS, Nathaniel Boush, master, on the 1st of February.

They will continue to leave this port on the 1st and 15th of each worth throughout the shipping each.

each month throughout the shipping season. They are all vessels of the first class, commanded by experienced and accommodating officers, will at all times go up the Mississippi by steam and every exertion used to promote the interest of shippers and comfort of passengers.

comfort of passengers.
Shippers may prevent a disappointment by having their bills o lading ready the day previous to sailing, as they will go promptly t the time.

Servants that are intended to be shipped, will at any time be

received for safe-keeping at 25 cents per day.

JOHN ARMFIELD, OTICE TO DELINQUENTS.—Public notice hereby given to all persons who are at this time indebte or taxes on the books of the Collector of the first and second wards, that the period has arrived when it is indispensably tessary that those accounts should be settled. The dem

against the Corporation are such as to require that every dolla due them should be paid. Those persons who may think prope to avail themselves of the present opportunity for paying, wil ave the expenses attendant on the advertisement of their pr

FOR SALE, a family of likely Negroes, consisting of middle-aged man, his wife, and three children. Inquire of EDWARD DYER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

PUBLIC OFFICES. FISCHER would respectfully mention to the Heads of Departments, that he has opened and for sale at Sta 500 reams Letter Paper, of English and American manu

facture
300 do Cap do
100 reams large Writing Paper, embracing Folio Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Superroyal,
100 reams best Envelope Paper
200 pounds do American Premium Wax
30 do do Irish
20 do 40 Calendad

30 do do Irish do
20 do do Colored do
100 do do Wafers
50 gross do Lead Pencils, English and American
400 dozen pieces best Office Tape
60 do bettle Felt's Black Ink
20 do do Red do
30 gallons Fischer's Jet do
80,000 Quills, from No. 10 to 80
15,000 Large Office Wafers
W. F. being the sole agent for the most extensive manufacturers in this country for Sealing Wax, Inks, Wafers, and
Quills, he will sell these at their wholesale prices, and all othe zarticles in his line will be sold at the lowest prices.

nov 23—tf

LIJOT'S American Diplomatic Code, containing the Treaties and Conventions between the United ing the Treaties and Conventions between the United States and Foreign Powers, and the Judicial Decisions on points connected with our Foreign Relations. Also, a Summary of the Law of Nations, compiled from the most distinguished writer on International Law. Also, various Official Acts, State Paper, &c., and all other information useful for Consuls, Ministers

Public Agents, and all others having Official or Commercial intercourse with the Government, or with Foreign Nations.

For sale by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. Price \$6.50, in law

OUVENIRS FOR 1836.—An additional supply of the Keepsake, the Magnolia, the Landscape Annual, the Religious Souvenir, the Pearl, &c. &c. (a few copies of each only) is this day opened and for sale by F. TAYLOR, at the content of Cadaba.

TASHIONABLE SONGS, &c.

I'll be no Submissive Wife, Would that I had thy wings to-day. Liberty's Home; new National Song. The Morning Dream, from the songs of the "Superstition

of Ireland.

The four leav'd Shamrock, do

If thou wouldst have me sing and play.

You abbey bell so full and swelling. I dream of all things free.

Tell her I love her yet, answer to Tell him I love him yet Oh! how sweet when the morn is beaming, for the Guitan

Oh! how sweet when the more Oh. Mary Waltz, Olivia Waltz, &c.

Mary Waltz, Olivia Waltz, &c.

WILLIAM FISCHER,

Stationers' He Received this day, by feb 5—3t [Gl&Tel] WILLIAM FISCHER, Stationers' Hall.

MAMILY FLOUR. -350 barrels Family Flour, of very

superior quality
2,000 do. Superfine
150 half barrels do.
200 barrels Whiskey, fine flavor
500 do. Nos. I and 2 gross Herrings
200 bushels Eastern Potatoes
30 do. Clover Seed, of very superior quality.
In store, and for sale by
LAUCK & STEPHEN,
Chigh and Water streets, Georgetow

DENTAL SURGERY.—In consequence of the increasing demand for his professional services in this city the undersigned has located permanently at three doors east

our and a Half street, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Gadsy's and the Capitol.
Those who are unacquainted with his mode of operating ar aformed that it is in strict accordance with mechanical principal les, consequently giving the greatest possible benefit with the east possible pain.

As what a man has done is the best criterion by which to udge of what he can do, the undersigned will be pleased to have gentlemen call at his office and examine specimens of his work.

EDWARD MAYNARD,

To be 5-3t

EDWARD MAYNARD, ICH JEWELRY.—A very great assortment of rich and costly Jewelry and Watches, of every description, is now open, and will remain on sale for one week, at the store of ROBT. KEYWORTH, on Pennsylvania Avenue, be

veen 9th and 10th streets. The Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited.

N EXCELLENT DWELLING HOUSE for Rent.—For Rent, a very excellent, comfortable, and well finished Two-story Brick Dwelling, with back building, near Penn. avenue, on 11th street. To a good and permanent ear Penn. avenue, on 11th street. Apply to enant the rent will be very moderate. Apply to ED. DYER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchan

Teb 5—3t Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—Holy Bible, in quarto, \$7.50.

Reeves's History of the Bible, \$1.25. New Testament, 50 cents. Catholic Christian Instructed, 75 cts. Pocket Missal, 75 cts. Garden of the Soul, 75 cts. True Piety, 75 cts. Pocket Manual, 25 cts. Introduction to a Devout Life, by St. Francis de Sales, 75 cts. Daily Companion, 25 cts. Catholic Manual, 75 cts. Thomas a Kempis, 25 to 50 cts. Key of Paradise, 50 cts. Devout Communicant, 50 cts. Ward's Cantos, 87 1-2 cts. Lingard's Tracts, 1 dollar. Catechisms, 6 1-4 cts.

The above are a few titles out of a full consignment, just received from the Press of Fielding Lucas, Baltimore.

JAS. RIORDAN,

jan 30 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

offer for sale—
100 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar, of prime

250 bags Rio 15 barrels Porto Rico Coffee

15 barrels Forto Mec 9
75 bags Sumatra Pepper
200 chests, half chests, and boxes Imperial, Gunpowder, and
Young Hyson Teas
80 hhds. West India retailing
Molasses

20 half pipes, quarter casks, and octaves old L. P. Madeira So pipes, half pipes, and octaves Sicily, Madeira, Ingham, and other brands

30 pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks

20 cases, 2 and 3 dozen each, superior old
Port, from the house of Hunt, Rope,
Teage & Co. 100 boxes Sperm Candles, assorted sizes
10,000 bushels St. Ubes 
2,000 do T. Island 
Salt

1,500 tierces Ground Plaster, from the Lubec Mills

500 casks Nails and Brads, assorted 30 bales 3-4 and 4-4 Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from

the "Portsmouth Company"

A full supply of Cotton Yarn, of all numbers, and Seine Twine from the Occoquan factory

200 bolts "Colts" Cotton Duck

700 drums Figs 10 bales soft shelled Almonds 10 cases Salad Oil 40 boxes Lemons

4 do Sugar House 50 hhds. New England Rum

300 lbs. Cloves, in small packages jan 18—taw4w VASHINGTON COUNTY (Md.) FLOUR.

2000 do. superfine, Van Lear, I. T. Miller, and other 18 bbls. Rectified Whiskey, of fine flavor

500 bushels G. A. Salt Rye, Corn, Oats, Ship Stuff, Brown Stuff, and Shorts, on hand and for sale by HOGMIRE & COMPTON, jan 29—w3w (Gl.&Alex.Gaz.) Water st., Georgetown.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nelson B. C. White, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of January. 1836. Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1836. JAMES B. KIRK,

FOR RENT—That large three story brick dwelling situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Georgetown, recently occupied by M. Pageot, late French Charge. A carriage-house and stable are attached to it.

Also, a comfortable two-story brick dwelling, three doors west of the above. Possession can be had immediately, by applying to Mr. THOMAS CISSEL, Jefferson street, Georgetown. FOR RENT-That large three story brick dwell

TARYLAND CHANCERY REPORTS. By Chancellor Bland.—This day published, and for sale by F. TAYLOR—Reports of Cases decided in the High Court of Chancery of Maryland. By Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, in one volume. Fine Old Madeira and Sherry Wines, etc. THE subscriber has in Store, a very choice selection of superior Old Wines, and amongst them a part of the fine cargo imported by him in March last, per Schr. Potomac, from Madeira, and which is both in wood and bottle, viz:

4 pipes,
10 half pipes,
20 quarter casks,
8 half quarter casks,
100 dozen bottles,
25 do. Fine Old Tinta.

And consisting of Old London Part ticular Madeira,
Extra Old and Fine do.
Extra Old and Superior do.

And of former importations:
350 dozen of 7 to 10 years' old London Particular Madeira, of
the favorite brands of Gould & Co. of Murdoch & Co.
and of J. Howard March & Co.

30 dozen Hermitage, of high quality and flavor, imported in 1823, 25 dozen choice old Cognac Brandy, 10 years old, 30 do. Champagne Brandy, of the vintages of 1805, and 1817.

Now daily expected, and imported under especial order
150 dozen of the choicest and purest Xeros Wines, very old,
fine, and rich, consisting of Brown and Pale Sherry, a part of them being of the vintages of 1790, 1801, and

1815, and
160 baskets Champagne Wine, of the most approved and favorite brands.

For sale on reasonable terms, by

WALTER SMITH,

Corner of Potomac and Water Streets, Georgetown, D. C. jau 30-2awlm TICKMAN'S PATENT SPRING SADDLE.

The undersigned has lately obtained a patent right for a invention and valuable improvement of his, in making a Spring invention and variable improvement of this, in making a spring Saddle. Saddles, constructed according to his plan, have been sufficiently tried by a number of gentlemen of this place, as well as by others at a distance, all of whom concur in pronouncing them, for ease and comfort, and for safety to the horse's back, very far superior to any saddle heretofore used by them. Numerous certificates might be obtained here, from gentlemen who have need these saddles, to rever them, superior to any other

nave used these saddles, to prove them superior to any other pring Saddle now in use; but for the present the subscriber re-ers the public to the annexed certificates. The exclusive right of making and vending these saddles is now, by letters patent, vested in the undersigned. He is willing to dispose of the patent right to persons who may wish to purchase. All communications upon the subject, post paid, and directed to him at this place, will be promptly attended to.

ADAM HICKMAN.

Abingdon, Va., Dec. 5, 1835.

JUDGE ESTILL'S CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Adam Hickman, of Abingdon, the inventor of the Spring Saddle, for which he has lately obtained a patent, had one of them made for me, which I rode round the 15th circuit, a distance of two hundred and fifty or sixty miles. Such is the softness and excellence of this saddle, that I experienced no fatigue in riding that distance. I have often, heretofore, rode round this circuit, but never before without being chafed and fatigued. I can, therefore, from experience, recommend this description of saddle as being greatly preferable to any other that I have seen or heard of. Mr. Hickman, I understand, sells those saddles as low as saddles of equal workmanship, made on the old plan; yet to those who desire comfort in riding, one of these is worth a dozen of the other description of saddles; and if I could not procure co those who desire committed in the species of the other description of saddles; and if I could not procure another, I would not take \$100 for mine, which cost me \$30. In my opinion, the Spring Saddle is less likely to hurt the horse's back than any other description of saddle, because the pressure is less constant on one part of the back, and the spring being above the tree, the latter remains steady and free from that chaft above the tree, the latter remains steady and free from that chaft g motion common to other saddles. At any rate, these saddles ust be as safe as any other, and vastly more comfortable to the

Abingdon, Va., December 4, 1835.

REV. JAMES KING'S CERTIFICATE. The undersigned having used for some time past one of Mr. Adam Hickman's Patent Spring Saddles, is fully satisfied that or ease and comfort to the rider, and for safety to the horse's ar ease and comfort to the rider, and for safety to the notack, it is very far superior to any saddle he has ever seen o sed. He can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a very seful invention, and as a great improvement in Saddles.

Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1835.

Abingdon, Va.

JAS. KING.

I concur fully in the above recommendations of Mr. Hick an's Patent Spring Saddle. PETER J. BRANCH.
Abingdon, Va., December 5, 1835.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THE subscriber having understood that certain persons, (in Knoxville, Tennessee, and elsewhere) who have not the right to so, are using and vending his invention of a Spring Saddle for which he has obtained a patent right, hereby cautions a persons against making, using, and vending said Spring, without having obtained from himself, or his authorized agents, the right to do so, as he is determined to prosecute every such offence with all the rigor of the law.

ADAM HICKMAN.

Abingdon, Va., Jan. 2, 1836.—Jan. 14—law4w

WILLIAM FOWLE & Co. have in store, and Resolution authorizing the President to furnish rations to certain inhabitants of Florida.

> Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to cause rations to be delivered from the public stores to the unfortunate sufferers who are unable to provide for themselves, and who have been driven from their homes by Indian depredations in Florida, until they can be re-established in their possessions, or so long as the President may consider it necessary.
>
> JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 1st. 1836,

ANDREW JACKSON.

REGULATIONS

Prescribing the mode in which Rations shall be issued under the above resolution. lst. Rations under the above resolution may be issued at all places in Florida, where public provisions are collected, and where there is an issuing officer of the Subsistence Department. And the Commissary General of Subsistence will also take measures for such issues at a few other important points, if it shall be found necessary, where stores are not already collected.

2d. The issues will be as follows:—

To each white person of the age of fourteen years and upwords a full army ration.

vards, a full army ration.

To each white person under the age of fourteen years, onehalf of an army ration.

To each colored person, slave or free, where the owner of such slave is unable to procure provision for him, of the age of tourteen years and upwards, a full ration of bread, meat, and

To each colored person as aforesaid, under the age of fourteen years, one-half a ration of bread, meat, and salt.

Provided, that to such colored persons as are invalids, and to mothers with sucking infants, army rations of coffee and sugar

are the succing manns, army rations of concernance and sugar tray be issued.

3d. Persons claiming the benefit of these issues will present themselves to the commanding officer of the post, and establish to his satisfaction that they are unfortunate sufferers, who are mable to provide for themselves, and who have been driven from their homes by the Indian depredations in Florida. The inability to provide subsistence will not depend altogether on the amount of the property of the applicant, or his ability to support himself by labor, though a regard must be had to these points; because, from the state of affairs in Florida, there may not be an alcounte supply of provisions in private hands; and, therefore, because, from the state of affairs in Florida, there may not be an adequate supply of provisions in private hands; and, therefore, the means of subsistence may not be within the reach of any of these persons thus driven from their homes, whatever may be their pecuniary condition. In such cases the issues must be made to all who bring themselves within the resolution; but the commanding officer must be satisfied of the scarcity of provisions, and of the inability of the inhabitants to procure them. And he will also take care that, in all cases where provisions are issued to these sufferers on account of there not being an adequate supply in the country, and not on account of a want of reasonable means to purchase them, the issues be stopped as soon as the market is supplied. To others, without the means of purchasing, the issues will be continued, until they can be re-established in their possessions; provided, however, that such persons return to their possessions as soon as the state of

re-established in their possessions: provided, however, that such persons return to their possessions as soon as the state of affairs in the country will permit them.

The Commanding Officer will in all cases satisfy himself of the justice of the application. And he will cause all persons, claiming rations, to appear before himself, or before some person to be appointed by him for that purpose, and have their names, ages, sex, color, and condition entered, arranging them on the roll by families, and designating also where their possessions are, and to what places they were driven. The issues may be made for a term not exceeding two weeks. But where the Commanding Officer has reason to think that, from improvidence or any other cause, the issues for that time would be longer than necesing Officer has reason to think that, from improvidence of any other cause, the issues for that time would be longer than necessary, and that the provisions would be wasted, or improperly applied, he is authorized, in such cases, to reduce the term, as he may think proper, even down to daily issues, allowing only those to draw for a longer time, whose habits will ensure the proper consumption of the provisions. And whenever any provisions thus issued are disposed of in any other way than by their conthus issued are disposed of in any other way than by their consumption by the persons to whom they are issued, such persons shall thereafter cease to daw rations from the public stores.

shall thereafter cease to daw rations from the public stores.

All changes must be noticed upon the roll, whether of persons leaving the place, or of persons arriving thereat. And new rolls will be prepared at the end of every month so long as these issues continue. No issues will be made, except at the place where the applicant resides, in order to prevent persons from drawing double rations at the same time. And if a person leaves one place, and goes to another, he must take with him a certificate from the issuing Commissary, showing to what time he has drawn rations.

Provision returns will be drawn for each family, stating the name of the head of the family, and the number of persons, agreeably to the several designations before mentioned, and ing also the number of days for which the provisions are to be issued, together with the commencement and termination of the term, and describing also the quantities of each description

Persons having no families will each receive a provision reurn. These provision returns will be drawn in the usual manner upon the issuing Commissary, and the issues will be certified by him. They will be abstracted and certified, agreeably to the Army regulations; which abstracts, together with the rolls of the applicants, will be transmitted to the Commissary General's office, and upon these the accounts will be adjusted.

4th. At those places where there are no military posts, and where the Commissary General may find it necessary to make issues, the Commanding Officer will, in addition to the issuing Commissary, station an officer to perform the duties herein prescribed to the commanding officer.

5th. These issues will only be continued while the sufferers are compelled to remain from their homes; and for such time after

compelled to remain from their homes; and for such time after their return, as they may be unable to procure provisions for the sustenance of themselves and families.

With respect to the issues, after the sufferers are re-established in their possessions, the following rules will govern:

1. Under no circumstances will provisions be issued to persons having property, sufficient to make purchases, or whose labor will enable them to procure provisions, after there is such a supply in the country that individuals can procure it.

2. When the country shall possess the necessary supplies, the continuance of the issues must depend upon the inability of the persons to purchase for themselves, having reference to the property and capacity to support themselves by their labor.

3. Persons, not able, as above described, to procure provisions, will receive them from the public stores after their return home, while this inability continues; but under no circumstances will provisions be issued to such persons for a longer term than one

while this maplify continues; but didde no creatistances which provisions be issued to such persons for a longer term than one month after their return home, nor to any person for a longer time than one month after the termination of Indian hostilities.

4. Persons receiving the benefit of these issues after their return to their residence, must be enrolled for that purpose at the most convenient place where the issues are made. And they were received the recycling and transport them at their own ex-

turn to their residence, must be enrolled for that purpose at the most convenient place where the issues are made. And they must receive the provisions, and transport them at their own expense, to the place where they are wanted; and, whenever required by the commanding officer, and he will require the same when he has first cause to believe there is any change in the number of their families, they will present themselves to him for a comparison with the rolls; or they will procure a certificate from a Justice of the Peace, certifying the number, condition, &c. of their families; which certificate will be received by the Commanding Officer instead of an enrolment.

6th. The officers to whom these duties are entrusted, will take all proper precautions to check any abuse or fraud that may be attempted. And they will report, from time to time, to the Commissary General of Subsistence the operation of the system, and whether, in their opinion, any other checks are necessary.

7th. A special account will be kept in the Commissary General's Office, of the issues under the above resolution, and of the expenses in relation thereto. And the Commissary General will make the necessary arrangements for giving effect to these regulations, and also for providing such means as may be requisite. Sth. The general supervisory authority over this subject is hereby entrusted to Major General Scott; and should he find that the object of Congress in the above resolution is impeded by the operation of these regulations, or that abuses are practised, not herein provided for, he is empowered to suspend or modify the regulations, and to provide such others as he may see fit, report-

Approved: A WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 4, 1836.

DHRENOLOGICAL BUSTS.—A few of the above, arranged some according to Combe, and others according to Spurzheim, are this day received, and for sale at low prices, by F. TAYLOR, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately cast of Cathela Buttel.

operation of these regulations, or that abuses are practised, not herein provided for, he is empowered to suspend or modify the regulations, and to provide such others as he may see fit, reporting his proceedings, together with his reasons therefor, immediately to the War Department, for its consideration. The two great objects he must keep in view will be to give just effect to the intention of Congress, as expressed in the resolution, on the one hand, and to prevent any fraud or abuse on the other.

Recommended to the consideration of the President.

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War.

Approved: ANDREW JACKSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 4, 1836.

east of Gadsby's Hotel.

Also, the various Phrenological works of Gall, Spurzheim,
Combe, Gordon, Carmichael, Miles, and others, at the lowest
jan 29

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3. EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE

The bill from the Senate "to repeal the first and secon sections of the act limiting the term of certain offices to four years, and for other purposes," having been read twice by

Mr. MANN moved that the bill be referred to the Con Mr. MANN moved that the oil be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BELL said that no subject of greater importance than this would come before the House at the present session. None of the standing committees were peculiarly appropriate for the consideration of the subject, and he did not see that the Judiciary Committee was more appropriate than any other. It was a most singular fact, that this branch of Congress, by its rules, and the operation given to thom by the decisions of the Chair, sustained by the to them by the decisions of the Chair, sustained by the votes of the Rouse, had become so restricted and tied dow its action, that it could not take up for consideration an discussion any great fundamental principles of the Government; no opportunity is ever afforded to bring forward pro positions upon any important subject, in a distinct and se parate form. This was entirely a new day in the history of the country. He was comparatively a young member but there were members who had been here for fifteen or twenty years, and more, and to them he appealed to say whether the House was ever before so bound down by rules as to prevent gentlemen from bringing forward, in the form of resolution, any important subject for discussion. But nothing could now be brought forward, because the House the adoption of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. This subject of Executive patronage could not be brought forward, although it was connected with the best and most vital interests of the country, and with principles without which we should have neither Constitution nor country of which an American could feel aread. ution nor country of which an American could feel proud With a view to ascertain whether there was a disposition on the part of the House to permit an investigation of this subject, he would move that the bill be referred to a select committee. Even if the majority of the committee appointed should be opposed to the principle of the bill, there would yet be an opportunity afforded to the minority of the committee to express their views on the subject of the bill. He did not know that he would support the bill in its present shape or not, but he wished the subject of Executive patronage, generally, brought before the House. He moved the reference of the bill to a select committee.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS hoped, he said, that the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee would prevail, and he assured the House that nothing but the consideration that he had consumed much of the time of the House had prevented him from making the same proposition. We never had, and never would have, before us a more important subject. One of the newspapers, when the bill was introduced into the Senate, remarked that it was a bill to amend the Constitution of the United States. He considered it a bill not to according to the considered it a bill not to amend, but to alter the Constitution, and he trust ed that discussion would be had upon it to a great extent nd that the decision upon it would be made with great de liberation. Whatever might be the impressions of gentle-men in regard to the policy of the bill, he hoped that, after its importance had been so forcibly represented by the gen-tleman from Tennessee, it would be referred to a select

Mr. HAMER remarked that a great deal had been said Mr. HAMER remarked that a great deal had been said in regard to the appropriate committee of the House for the investigation of this subject. If any gentleman would take the trouble to refer to the Rules of the House, he would find that the bill ought to go to the standing Committee on the Judiciary. [Mr. H. here read the rule.] Did not the rule, he asked, propose to change laws long in existence? Where, then, should the subject be considered, if not in the Committee on the Judiciary? If gentlemen were extremely degivens of the gentlemen were extremely degivens of getting up a resource of a parties of matter. sirous of getting up a report of a partisan or political character on this subject, their purpose could be answered in another way. All that they wished to say in a report could as well be said in a speech, and for making speeches opportunities occurred daily. He did not very well understand the forestal letters and the forestal letters. opportunities occurred daily. He did not very well understand the frequent lectures upon rules which the House received of late, nor did he see how the gentleman could assert that no opportunity was afforded in the House for the discussion of great principles. This was very extraordinary. What had we done here but discuss great principles? After a session of eight or nine weeks, we had passed three acts, and two of those of a private nature. passed three acts, and two of those of a private nature. During the whole time we had been constantly engaged in discussing matters and things in general. Two or three general resolutions, admitting of a wide range of discussion, were pending now, and upon them two or three unfinished speeches were lying over. Day after day gentlemen were waiting to obtain the floor for the purpose of concluding these speeches; a blaze of light, pouring from this Hall, illumined the whole country; and if the session, as was predicted, lasted till July, there would be scarcely a single constitutional question which was ever agitated in this camptay.

upon. If the rules were wrong, let us (said he) change them

upon. If the rules were wrong, let us (said he) change them. But, as long as they were in existence, they ought to be observed. According to these rules, the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said that he had heard no good rason for a reference of this bill to a select committee. The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS) had observed that this was a bill to change the Constitution, and therefore he would vote to refer it to a select committee. mittee. Another honorable gentleman (Mr. Bell) had observed that it was a very important bill; it was one in which the People took great interest, and therefore it ought to go to a select committee, that a report might be speedily made, and gentlemen might have an opportunity of discussing this subject. Mr. V. said he hardly thought that the gentleman from Tennessee would hazard the assertion made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that this was a bill to change the Constitution. It originated in the Senate, and many gentlemen would doubtless deem it uncharitable to that body to say that they would, by means of a mere law, change the Constitution. If it was not a proposition to change the Constitution, it was only a propos tion to change an existing law, and therefore belong most appropriately to the Judiciary Committee. The me importance of the subject, upon which the gentleman from Tennessee had dwelt with so much force, was certainly n reason for referring this bill to a select committee. The Judiciary Committee was surely one of the most importan quired great ability and learning, and its members were always selected, he supposed, in reference to their requisite talents and qualifications. He did not believe that select committees engrossed all the wisdom and capacity of the House, but was rather disposed to think that a body of gentlemen, who were permanent, and chosen for the inves-tigation of great and interesting subjects, would be apt to be quite as select for their wisdom, in reference to the sul jects that came within their province, as another body, which we dignified with the appellation of a "select committee." The gentleman from Tennessee had not ventured to say that the subject-matter of the bill did not most naturally belong to the Judiciary Committee; but it was an important subject, and ipso facto, in the opinion of that homorable gentleman, it ought to be referred to a select committee. This was to his (Mr. V.'s) mind a very unsatisfaction.

Mr. V. said the honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Bell) had given the House another lecture about the mischiefs resulting from our rules, or from the administration of them. He did not understand the honorable gentleman to impute any blame to the presiding officer of the House, but the grievance of which he most complaine was, that the discussion of no one important subject was finished, before another was obtruded upon our con tion. This was no new mischief. He (Mr. V.) had fel the annoying influence of it under former auspices, and very shortly after he became a member of this House. Two years ago he undertook to make a speech upon an important subject, and proceeded with his argument fo about half an hour; when he gave way to a motion to ac journ. Next morning he resumed his seat, with notes in har to continue his argument, and, much to his annoyance, th subject was not again announced from the Chair till the expiration of some weeks! And most of the gentlement here would bear witness to the agony which resulted fror being laden for whole weeks with a half-delivered speech His past experience, therefore, enabled him to bear witnes that the confusion in which the business of the House wa involved, by means of our rules, was not unprecedented and therefore it was not a fit subject of rebuke to the maj rity of this House. He did not know that the honorable gentleman intended to rebuke the majority, but he at leastook good care to remind them very eften of the evil of their

tory reason for a special reference. It was, he believed, a very important law, and one which proposed to secure to the incumbents of office a freehold title in offices.

The honorable gentleman from Tennessee seemed

cerned, been in the habit of attaching quite as much importance to speeches made here, and in the other end of the Capitol, as was ascribed to them by many other gentlemen. He did not believe that this was the fountain, the source of all light for the People. No, he believed that the People of this country had wisdom enough to understand their political rights and interests, and independence enough to assert and vindicate them; and if gentlemen here would more frequently yield to, or profit by, the lessons which the People taught them, they would be more apt to perpetuate the confidence, and subserve the interest of the People. But, if gentlemen wanted to make speeches to enlighten the People, they could as well perform that duty after the report of a standing committee, as after the report of a select committee. They night make their two hours' speech print it in the Globe or "Sun," and thus illuminate the be-nighted People. The argument of the honorable gentle man (Mr. Bell) in favor of a select committee, because of the facility that might be afforded to make speeches, was as unsound as the argument, that it ought to be referred to a select committee, on account of its importance.

Mr. BELL said that it was because speeches of this nature were not thought calculated by the gentleman and his friends to enlighten the People, that he complained of the operation of the Rules, which restricted the discussions to such subjects as those who control the business of the House thought proper for discussion. A member could not present his views on this subject without being called to order, and arrested in his remarks, by a majority of the House. All discussions were shut out unless they were approved by a majority of the House, and such as were cal-culated to enlighten the People upon one side of the question only. Petitions, for the last three mornings, had cut off one of those resolutions upon which the gentleman said we could have the opportunity of general discussion. This was the result of a new construction of the Rules of the House. The gentleman from Ohio, he said, was hardly candid in saying that an opportunity was afforded for discussion by these resolutions. The gentleman had certainly the sagacity to perceive that his friends had burnt their fingers when they agreed to consider the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.) Instead of gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.) Instead of affording an opportunity for the discussion of that resolution, great pains had been taken by the gentleman's friends to cut it off. When the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Mason) brought forward his resolution to bind the House to the consideration of the appropriation bills from the precise hour of one o'clock each day, he saw plainly that it was intended to seal the lips of all those who wished to take part in the discussion of that subject. The abolition resolutions had slept so long that those who took most interesolutions had slept so long that those who took most interesolutions had slept so long that those who took most interesolutions had slept so long that those who took most interesolutions. resolutions had slept so long that those who took most inte resolutions had slept so long that those who took most interest in them had forgotten them. The same was the case with the resolution on the Military Academy. He was sorry to allude to any political interests in this House, but he must remark that neither of these resolutions appeared to be favorite subjects with the majority of the House. The gentleman could not be sincere in saying that an operate it is a subject to the same and the subject is a subject to the same and the same and the subject is saying that an operate is the same and the same portunity was afforded by these resolutions to enlighten the People by discussions on general subjects. The gentle-man intimates (said Mr. B.) that I want an opportunity to make a party report. That gentleman has known me, as a member of this House, for some time, and he never knew an instance in which I acted as a partisan on this floor. I lefy him to point to a single act of mine which can justif

Mr. HAMER explained. The gentleman having alluded to majorities and minorities, he had only intended to indicate a mode in which the minority could present their

Mr. Bell was obliged to the gentleman, he said, for his explanation, but it appeared strange to him that it was taken for granted that no speech could be made here but with immediate relation to the prospects of men for office Was it supposed, in 1826, that the subject of Governmen Was it supposed, in 1826, that the subject of Government patronage was exclusively a partisan or political subject? We had passed through a great revolution, indeed, if the friends of this Administration had become champions of Executive power and patronage. Times had changed, and men had changed with them. The importance of the subject was not the only reason which he had urged in favor of the reference of the bill to a select committee. On parliamentary principles, a committee ought to be allowed for the bill which was composed of members favorable to its object, but, according to the parliamentary law of the Congress of the United States, the lamb is, always committed to the wolf. His object in desiring a select committee was to bring the subject before a committee which tee was to bring the subject before a committee which would direct its attention exclusively to the subject, and make an early report upon it. That was the only way in which the subject could be brought before the House for discussion. He did not know that even a minority of the committee appointed would be in favor of the bill, and pre-

sent a report of their views on the subject. He beli that the best mode of enlightening the People on public topics was by discussion here—by open, free, manly discussion on this floor. When gentlemen meet here face to face in debate, error will be exposed, and fallacy detected. It was far preferable to the light which issues from editorial columns of a party press, which presents only one sid of a question. Here both sides are heard. He shoul continue his lectures on the Rules of this House, but always in a spirit of courtesy to the House, and, in defiance stitutional question which was ever agitated in this country that the readers of debates would not be fully enlightener of the taunts of gentlemen, should point out the practical purposes which they were made to serve. Sir, free discussion exists no longer on this floor. How happened it that the Senate had become the popular branch of the National Legislature? It was because every Senator had an opportunity to speak on any great subject which he might choose to introduce in that body. He should continue, from day to day, to complain of the Rules of this House, and of the operation given to them, so long as they tended to defeat the object and end of the popular branch of the National Le-gislature. He regarded the subject of Executive patronage a great one, and one which ought to be fully and freely discussed in this House, and his object was to bring it be fore the House in such a shape that it could be discussed untrammelled by rules. He did not know that he approved of this bill as it stood; he had no party feeling in regard to it; but he invoked discussion upon the subject as one of

re greatest importance to the welfare of this country.
Mr. MANN explained that he had made the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, because he believed that to be the proper course, and he saw no reason to deviate from that course, unless there was some great principle that could be brought to bear against the proprie ty of doing so. He agreed that the subject was one of the highest importance, and one that required the most deliberate examination. But it was not a new proposition, for it was as early as the first Congress. Mr. M. had heard no reason why the usual course should be departed from. The gentleman from Tennessee had manifested a very commendable zeal in regard to the business of the House, and tall them that time had shared attractory assets. told them that times had changed, strangely changed. Mr M. would ask, was it not rather a change of the gentleman than a change of the times? With regard to the com plaints made about the Rules of the House, he could no perceive its application to the present question of referring this bill to a standing committee. Mr. M. had, as the principal organ of the committee of the House on the subject of the Rules, made a report thereon, and had proposed to call it up; but he had as yet been unable to do so. If he wait ed till it became the regular order, he feared the repor would not be considered during the present session; and for the purpose of endeavoring to discharge his duty, he would ask the House to take it up every day, from that day henceforward, until a decided manifestation of the House ejected his motion. Mr. M. complained of the disengenu ous imputation cast upon the majority by the gentleman from Tennessee, of wishing to evade the question Mr. BELL remarked that principles never changed

though men did. Principles were of all times, and no change of circumstances altered them. If those who supported the principles of 1826 now opposed them, it was a proof that men had changed. When he should have an opportunity to enter upon the discussion of this subject, he would en-

eavor to show who had changed.
Mr. MANN replied that it was true that principles did ot change, but men changed their principles.

Mr. MERCER inquired in what length of time the committee on the Judiciary, would probably be able to re-ort on the subject, if the bill should be committed to them. Mr. THOMAS felt great difficulty, he said, in saying whether the bill ought to be referred to the Committee or the Judiciary or not. In reply to the gentleman's question he would remark that the Committee on the Judiciary w closely engaged upon several very laborious subjects Ohio and Michigan boundary question; the judicial circu court system of the Southwestern States, and other bills He supposed, however, that the House would not be abl to take up the subject of this bill for at least ninety days and by that time, or before, he presumed that the commit tee would be prepared to make their report. Speaking f himself, he had very little ambition to take charge of the

Mr. INGERSOLL made some remarks on the constitution of the Committee on the Judiciary, with a view to show that the bill in question did not come within the scope

Mr. SUTHERLAND contended that, inasmuch as the bill involved legal and constitutional questions, the Judi ciary was the committee to which it cught to be referred think that it was vitally important to the People that this and other subjects of importance, to which he had adverted, should be here discussed. He (Mr. V.) had not for some cas of opinion as long as we were a nation, and it was protected to the rule relative to the reference of subjects are committees. There would, he said, always be different to committees. time past, so far as the enlightening of the People was con- per that it should be so. What was the advantage pro

unittee? Why, that a select committee would sooner be able to make a report. And from whom were the select committee to be chosen? The first would be the gentleman imself, and he was the chairman of a standing committee The chairman of the Judiciary Committee would be the next for this large subject required all the legal intellect of the country; then it would be requisite to take all the legalight that the House could afford, and the making of this committee would be the breaking up of several of the other committees. He was against it. The Judiciary Committee would make its report; the subject would be discussed in the House and through the newspapers; the country would have the whole of it before them. But if it wer referred to a select committee, part of this committee mus necessarily be selected from each side, and the result would hecessarily be selected from each side, and the results would be two reports. He was in favor of discussing it in the House, to see if it were in the power of the House to alter the Constitution, if such alteration were wanted. If it was a great constitutional question, to whom should it be sent? To a select committee? No; let it be sent to the Judiciary Committee, who had been selected on account of their legal knowledge, and let them examine whether it infringes upon the Constitution. When it came hock left fringes upon the Constitution. When it came back, let the result be laid fairly before the People, and let them de-cide. If (said Mr. S.) we cannot sustain it by reason, we ought not to attempt to carry it by power. Nothing can be gained by a select committee, unless it could compel us to take it up in the House. The House will not take it up till it is ready; and there are other matters of greater importance before the House than whether John Doesr Rich

portance before the House than whether John Doe at Richard Roe shall hold office in the country.

Mr. PHILLIPS acquiesced in much that had been said by the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sutherland,) and, if he was persuaded that the subject was a proper one for judicial counsel, would concur with him in its reference. But this bill contemplated a great variety of officers. Suppose the bill related to officers of the Customs alone, would it not be referred to the Committee on Commerce? But, as the bill was general in its character, embracing all the officers of the Government, there was no particular propriety in referring it to any standing committee. If it was a question of which lawyers only could judge, then it would be proper to refer it to the Judiciary Committee; but as it was a bill relating to all officers, it became a case which required a select committee. It ought to be an able committee, having the advantage of the best talent in the House. If it be a practicable question, give it to be an able committee, naving the advantage of the best talent in the House. If it be a practicable question, give it the benefit of a practical man; and so far as it may be a legal question, let it have the advantage of legal acquire-ment. He was not satisfied that it was a party question, and he expected to see parties divided upon it. He him-self acknowledged no party obligations on the question. Mr. HAMER did not wish to prevent the gentleman from Tempessee from discussing any question, and haved

from Tennessee from discussing any question, and hope his course had not been such as to prevent him crany ethe gentleman from discussing the question. He would ask if it was kind in him to talk of majorities and minorities, and Executive patronage, and, when other gentlemen mak-similar remarks, to complain of it? If gentlemen would similar remarks, to complain of it? If gentlemen would complain that they were not allowed to speak, had they a right to complain if they were replied to? It was not to be supposed by the gentleman, or by him, that the House had no political feeling. If he suspected that the majority were guided by partisan principles, was it not natural that those of the majority should suspect the minority of the same? It all amounts to a declaration by each that he is following out the measures which he supposes to be the best for the country. He was against referring this bill to a select committee. He apprehended that the gentleman from Tennessee was mistaken in supposing that it was the custom of the British Parliament to refer all propositions to committees which are in favor of them. The rale might be on their books, but it was not put in practice.

on their books, but it was not put in practice.

Mr. McKIM moved the Previous Question, and the tellers were engaged in ascertaining whether there was a second; when
The CHAIR informed the House that the main que

tion would be on the third reading of the bill, and not en the motion to commit to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. McKIM then withdrew the question for the Pre-

After some remarks from Messrs. MERCER and

Mr. BELL declared that he was not instigated by an Mr. BELL declared that he was not instigated by any party views, and it was of importance that members should not broach the subject of Executive patronage as a party question. The interest of the country required that the House should consider the subject, uninfluenced by party feelings. The gentleman from Pennsylvania denied that it was the practice of the British Parliament to refer subjects to committees which were willing to report. He said that the rule appeared on their books, but was not adopted in credition. Wall, then failed Mr. P. well then go beginning. Well, then, (said Mr. B.) still they go before

s, for they acknowledge the right.
Mr. ROBERTSON had risen, he said, solely for the purpose to state a fact which would induce him to vote against the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee. It had already been stated that several important subjects were now before that committee, including the Ohio and Michigan controversy, and the Southwestern Circuit bill. The chairman would also bear him out in stating that after a discussion before the committee in the section. that, after a discussion before the committee, the meeting was adjourned for one week, and they would then meet for the purpose of acting on a large mass of unfinished bus ness, which had accumulated upon them during the session Under these circumstances, he felt justified in saying that the committee could not give early attention to the subject As a member of that committee, he had no desire to shrink from the performance of any duty, but the committee had already as much business as they could attend to for some

Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, said, that, from the title of the bill, he could not tell what the Senate had in view; but it was a bill which had passed in that branch of Mr. P.) required us to retrace our steps and alter ules which were coeval with the formation of the Consti-ution. It interfered with the rights of the Executive, and ltered the form of the Government. The Speaker said that it was not in order to discuss

erits of the bill on a question as to its reference. Mr. Pearce said it was his object to show that he cons dered it to be a bill which involved constitutional question As he understood the Rules, if there was one committee nore proper than another to which to refer the consider ation of the present subject, it was the Committee on the Judiciary, whose province it was to consider and to repor on propositions of this nature. The President of the Unit tates was required to execute the laws of the Unite He could not do it in person, but must do it, by and with the assistance of others; and when he sends a n ce of an appointment to the Senate, this bill required him

to say why he selected A, B, or C.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that he was going nto the main question. Mr. Pearce continued his remarks in favor of the refer-

ence of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS said that, as the yeas and nays had been called, and he should vote against referring the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary, he wished to assign his reason for so doing. It was not from any want of co fidence in that committee, but because he was of opinio that the subject-matter of the bill ought to be referred to select committee. This proposition, under the form of bill, was, in fact, a proposition for altering the Constitution as it was first formed, in what he considered one of its mo vital parts. The Constitution placed the Executive powe

The SPEAKER called Mr. Adams to order. He was dis ussing the merits of the bill, which was not the question

in the President of the United States -

Mr. Adams continued. One ground on which he objected to referring this bill to the Committee on the Judiciary and preferred a select committee, was, that the bill involve nestion relative to the Constitution; and questions of s nature were subjects for a special committee, and no or a standing committee. On that ground he should vot or its reference to a select committee. The subject require profound knowledge, not only of the Constitution of the U States, but also of the history of the country, and of th States, but also of the instory of the country, and of the practice since the Constitution was formed; and a report ought to be made to the House, exhibiting all these particulars. Such a report could not be made out in sixty or ninety days; and if the gentleman from Maryland had said that the committee could make a report in ninety days, he had had also taken time enough, even should have said that he had not taken time enough, even if the committee was unincumbered with other business.

Mr. PEYTON (of Tenn.) expressed the hope that the bill would not be referred to the Committee on the Ju-That committee, (said Mr. P.) to which he had the honor to belong, is at this time burdened with more mportant business than any other committee, perhaps, this House—more than it can dispose of in any reasonable time. We have the important and exciting question of the Ohio and Michigan boundary—a question which has been argued before us at great length, and with distinguished ability, by the gentlemen representing those who feel so deep and lively an interest in the question. Sir, up to our pon this solitary question, because we had not fully heard he argument. There are other subjects of perhaps equal importance before that committee, untouched, unacted upon—the Constitution of Michigan, and the bill to revise the Judiciary. The whole time of the committee has been

consumed on the first of these important subjects, to the exclusion of all other matters. Business of a less important character has been accumulating upon the table of that committee. At our last meeting a large distribution of such cases was made. Sir, I have not the most distant hope, if the bill be referred to that committee—notwithstanding the industry, talents, and information, which I know my colleagues to possess, and have devoted, and will continue to devote to all business intrusted to them—that a report to devote, to all business intrusted to them—that a report can be expected during this Session of Congress. It will be impossible. If the House wishes action upon this important bill, then let it not be referred to that committee. But if the object of gentlemen be to give it a quietus, and send it to sleep—if not so long as Rip Van Winkle slept, yet for a time, for a purpose, during this Session of Congress—they cannot do better than send it to the Judiciary Committee. to devote, to all business intrusted to them-that a report

With regard to the principles of this bill, sir, I would remark, that they were once popular with the party to which I belong, if that party has yet an existence! It is fast merging into the party! The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. J.Q. Adams) doubtless well recollects what were these principles in 1826, and what were the feelings of our party at that day. He, sir, is consistent, perfectly consistent. He was then, as now, opposed to the principles of this bill. But the gentleman from Massachusetts has given his friends—I mean, sir, his new friends, for that gentleman is now decidedly the leader of the party in this House—he has given his new friends a dreadful thrust. He has told them that this bill proposes an amendment, no, not an amendment, but an alteration of the Constitution of the United States—a curtailing the Executive of his constitutional and necessary powers. Yes, sir, and they submit in silence, are dumb under the rebuke. Whose measure is this? Who is the father of this bill! A distinguished Senator from With regard to the principles of this bill, sir, I would dumb under the rebuke. Whose measure is this? Who is the father of this bill? A distinguished Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) reported it. Another distinguished Senator from Tennessee (Judge White) was on the committee, and concurred with him. But there was another distinguished Senator at that time, now one amongst, though not one of the Senators, but fills a still higher station, and is aiming at one still a little higher, (Mr. Van Bution, and is amming at one still a little higher, (MIT. VAN BU-BEN.) This gentleman was on the committee, and sanc-tioned and sustained this very bill in 1826. This was the popular measure of the party in 1826, ushered to the world under such auspices. I call upon gentlemen, if they have principle, and go for principle, to show it; I call upon them, if they have any pride of consistency, to say nothing about principle, to come forward and meet the gentleman (Mr. Adams,) although he is the head and leader of the party in this House. Your pride, your honor, your principles, your character for consistency, all call aloud upon you to meet him. Is it not the same bill of 26? Does it not conheet him. Is it not the same bill of 20? Does it not contain the same provision of that bill; and will you hang your heads, and hear it denounced so broadly by the gentleman from Massachusetts, merely because he is now your leader? Remember its paternity. Who was the father of this bill? The Senator from Missouri (Mr. BENTON;) and has he no friend here who will stand its godfather, and protect it? It is the very same bantling in every feature. Yes, sir, verbatim et literatim, even to the dotting of the i's and the crossing of the t's, as my friend from Virginia (Mr. WISE) would say. Do you abandon it? Where are your principles? Poor off-cast. It has fallen into the hands of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams,) and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. Pearce,) who have always been opposed to it, and who denounce it in advance, and then send it off like a fondling to be smothered. I am opposed to this course, sir. I am glad that this question has been brought up. I wish to see tested the principles of the party. I wish to resort to the principles of the Jackson party, call them up, and see if there now exists enough of those principles to leaven the whole lump of the party. Yes, sir, I am glad to see this medicine prepared by our own party, our own leaders in 1826, presented again in 1836. He who refuses to take it, let him talk no more about his principles, about his consistency. This, sir, was the leading favorite measure of the Jackson party in 1826. Upon its principles we rallied, and carried the war to the gates, ay,

even to the storming and entering the White House.

[Here the SPEAKER said the gentleman from Tennesse was taking too wide a range in his remarks. The merit of the bill cannnot be discussed upon a motion to refer.]
Mr. Peyton. I did not, Mr. Speaker, wish to tran scend the rules of order. I am aware that any discussion of the merits of the bill would be out of order. I did no allude to the merits or demerits of the bill. I did not allude to any one of its provisions, except as a reply to the gen-tleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.) I do not pro-pose to discuss the merits, but to state that the bill now under consideration is the same, the identical bill, in form, as well as substance, reported by the Senators from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) from Tennessee, (Mr. White,) and the Senator from New York, (Mr. Van Buren,) in 1826; and to contend that what was principle in 1826 is principle in 1836; and to express a hope that gentlemen were willing to be tested by principle, and appeal to them, to the majority in this House to make such a disposition of the bill as to have it brought before the House for its action at this session, and not to send it to a committee which would be unable to make a report upon it.

Mr. GLASCOCK said. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. He had understood the Chair to say that the merits of the question could not be discussed, and regretted that charges, so broad in their character, had been made by the gentleman from Tennessee against the Judi ciary Committee. The gentleman said that, in the event of the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, it would there sleep, and be heard of no more,—there-by intimating that the committee would shrink from the discharge of their duty.

Mr. PEYTON asked leave to explain. I thought (said Mr. P.) that no human being could possibly have misunderstood me; for I stated, distinctly, that it was on account of the great mass of business before the committee, that it could not make a report; and to assert, or insinuate, that I said any thing else, is to do me great injustice; and for a gentleman who would so insinuate, I shall have as respect as that gentleman seems to have for my re-

Mr. GLASCOCK continued. The gentleman would find him among the last to misrepresent him, and among the first to repel insinuations against the party to which it was his pride to be attached. If he had misrepresented the gentleman, it was in consequence of having misunderstoo him. He entered the hall after the gentleman commenced speaking, and had not heard all his remarks. He had understood him to say that the Committee on the Judiciary would make no report in time for the action of the House Whether he was so fortunate as to attract the respect of the gentleman or not, was a matter of perfect indifference thim. He had duties to perform here of more important than the attainment of the gentleman's regard; and he fel it his duty to defend the Executive from the unjust charges brought against him. With the transactions of 1826 he had nothing to do; but, long since the opinion of the Executive had been known on this subject, the voice of the gen tleman from Tennessee had resounded through this hall in his praise. Why then did the gentleman charge the President and his friends with having abandoned principles which he sustained in 1826? So long as the President continued to pursue the course which he had done, he (Mr. G.) felt it his duty to sustain and defend him.

He was well apprized from what he had seen and heard

that whenever the merits of the bill were discussed, the war-whoop was to be raised by the opposition, and the cry of Executive patronage sounded in our ears. But (said Mr. G.) the centleman may rest assured we shall not be taken by surprise, and that whenever the battle was waged the friends of the Admistration would be found at their posts, prepared to defend and vindicate their principles, and the ciples and measures of the Presiden

After Mr. GLASCOCK concluded, Mr. PATTON, of Virginia, moved that the House do now adjourn

Mr. PEYTON rose, and appealed to the gentleman from Virginia to withdraw the motion; and after some conversation, in which Mr. PEYTON pledged himself to renew the motion of Mr. Patton, the motion to adjourn

Mr. Peyron continued. The gentleman from Georgia saw fit to represent me as attacking the committee to which I have the honor to belong, and volunteered for their defence. He come to the defence of that committee! and from my attack! Were not those gentlemen seated around me Do they have to look to the gentleman from Georgia for de fence, when attacked from any quarter? Those ge knew I had made no attack on them. No, sir; I know them well, and would be the last man in this body to cas the slightest shade of imputation upon them, as gentlemen or as members upon this floor. The gentleman says hi remarks were intended as a reply to those which I made and yet he acknowledges that he did not hear what I said If so, why not leave it to other gentlemen, who did hear them, to reply to my remarks? Why should that gentleman run tilting upon every subject that comes up? He must volunteer to defend all the committees of this House, and all the members of the party! And, sir, you cannot propose to discuss a great question of national policy, but you hear a dolorous lamentation about the President; it is an attack upon the President, whether the President ever said, or acted, or expressed an opinion upon the subject or not. He defend the President from my attacks! This is the miserable cant of the party the type This is the miserable cant of the party, the tune played upon every jew's-harp, from Arkansas to the Atlantic, in the mouth of every demagogue and pettifog-

President! Who were the friends of the President amidst perils and trials, at which the windy gasconading demagogues of the day, and of the party, would have shrunk and fied? Who stood by him, and sustained and supported his principles? Who advocate the same great principles now? Sir, I have never been the man-to attack General Jackson; but, on the contrary, I have gone with him in principle. I have not, nor will I, change my political

Has it come to this, that every member of the party, I lifference from what ranks he may have deserted, is a Jacon? and to ask him if he is honest, if he has any prin ble, is necessarily a direct attack on General Jackson. sir, these little Jacksons are springing up, like May-apples is the spring season, every where, all over the country, and to attack one of them is to attack the President himself Yes, sir, they thrust forward his name on all occasions: i is their only shield. How is it possible for any gentlema to drag, ad captandum, into this question, the name of General Jackson. Did he ever vote on this question, o General Jackson. Did he ever vote on this question, or make it the subject of recommendation in his message? How then is he, his principles, his fame, and character, involved? If assailed at all, it has been done by the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) and Rhode Island (Mr. Pearce.) What contemptible quackery! Gentlemen shrink behind General Jackson whenever pressed on any question. Yes, sir, they fly to him, take shelter under his mantle, and say, "here we are," shivering and trembling: "don't strike me, or you will hit the old Chief." Yes, sir, such men area aspiring to rule the destines of this nation. such men are aspiring to rule the destinies of this nation Such men promise to walk in the footsteps of Andre Such men promise to walk in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson: yes, sir, they are aiming to crawl into the highest stations upon the earth between the legs of a giant, one stamp of whose foot would sink them a thousand fathoms below the surface. They walk in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson! You might as soon expect to see the miserable pedlar's barge following in the wake of a man of war, while riding the mountain wave of a tempestuous ocean. These are the men who require us to yield implicit obedience to their will. These are the men whose principles, or want of principle, you cannot touch, without raising the or want of principle, you cannot touch, without raising the howl of an attack on General Jackson. Yes, sir, we are gagged by that odious "previous question," whose especial province it is for certain gentlemen to move, and which is coming into such active use amongst us. But if you chance to get the floor, and appeal to gentlemen to stand chance to get the floor, and appeal to gentlemen to stand to their principles, some sensitive Jackson plant, of the Mayapple growth, must rush in, and offer to shiver a lance in defence of the "venerable President." I should like to compare notes with these little Jacksons, and see who is the best Jackson man upon principle. I should like to meet a better Jackson man than I always have been. Sir, I never saw the day when I would not for General Jackson as a personal fever word say word! son, as a personal favor, meet any peril in a good cause, make any sacrifice save that of honor and independence; surrender any thing but those principles and that freedom which he would be the last man in the world to yield. But, sir, if gentlemen have no political principle, let them say so, and away this false clamor about General Jackson.

Mr. PATTON renewed the motion to adjourn, but withdrew it, in order to afford an opportunity to the gentle-

Mr. GLASCOCK said he was happy to hear the encomium passed by the gentleman from Tennessee upon the venerable chief, and the declaration that he was still his friend; and he wished that his remarks might be reported, and become matter of record, in order that they might be compared with other remarks which had fallen from the gentleman in the early part of the session. Mr. G. said that no one who had listened to the remarks of the gentleman but would perceive that his object was to charge the President with an abandonment of those principles which he professed in 1826, and that the party were now abandoning them, and shrinking from his defence. Did he understand the gentleman to have made no such allusion? Did he understand him to entertain no such opinion in re-lation to the Chief Magistrate? He paused for a reply.

Mr. G. said that every circumstance which had transpired in relation to this bill furnished abundant evidence to stablish the fact that it was principally introduced for political effect, and will be resorted to no doubt for the purpos

of assailing the President.

But the gentleman from Tennessee has thought proper solutile gentleman from Lennessee has thought proper to charge the friends of the Administration with taking shelter under the old Hero, whenever any question is presented which they cannot meet. This (said Mr. G.) comes with a bad grace from that gentleman; for he had no doubt the gentleman himself had often taken shelter under the old man's wing, and had, on many occasions, mounted the stumps of Tennessee, and cried aloud for him,in order to be sustained by his friends; and that he has been sustained by them would not admit of a question. But Mr. G. said he saw a new state of things was about to take place; he thought he could foresee that the gentleman would soon abandon the President, if he had not already done so, and that he would be found arrayed against the Administration using his exertions and influence to render it unpopular with a view to place a particular favorite in power. Yet (said Mr. G.) the gentleman professes still to be the friend of the Chief Magistrate. This may do (to use a common expression) "to tell the marines," but not this House, for, from what had taken place, he did not confide in the bright particular than the confidence of the confid

thinself, nor did he believe a majority of the House would.

The gentleman has found it necessary for effect, too, to charge the friends of the Administration with being led by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.) who said Mr. G.) does not perceive the object, but it will avain nothing; for, whilst he disclaimed being led by any nan, or set of men, it would afford him pleasure at all time to do justice to the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, and to be found in voting with him on all question which met his (Mr. G.'s) views and approbation. And i said Mr. G.) it be any satisfaction to the gentleman from Tennessee, he would inform him that he never listened with more pride and pleasure to the remarks of any one than he had to those which fell from the venerable gentlenan a few days since, on the introduction of his resolution He felt as if they came from the heart of a patriot, and such as he had no doubt would be approved by every American citizen who loves his country and his Government; and he ejoiced when he witnessed the general burst of applaus which followed the utterance of certain expressions, in re-lation to the battering down our Capitol. Sir, (said Mr. G.) it was like an electric shock, and was received with feelings becoming American freemen, and freemen deter-mined to maintain the interest and honor of the nation.

On motion of Mr. PATTON. The House then adjourned, without taking the question

OTICE. To Mill Owners and those interested in OTICE.—To Mill Owners and those interested in the application of water power.—WILLSON'S Spiral Vent Water-wheel.—The undersigned have become the proprietors of the above improved water-wheel, by a deed of assignment from Clark Willson, the patentee, dated March 2, 1835, which deed they have caused to be duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, in conformity with the statute of the U.S. in such cases provided. We offer the Spiral Vent Water-wheel to the Public, in the fullest confidence of its superiority over the water-wheels now in common use. The advantages of the Spiral Vent Water-wheels over other wheels are as follows, viz.

Ist. The original expense of building the wheels and adjust-

Ist. The original expense of building the wheels and adjust g them to the movement of machinery is comparatively smal d their simple construction, and the durability of the material which they are constructed, render them less expensive t b in repair.

Because a greater and more equable power is obtained.

rith a less quantity or volume of water. The lateral pressur f the water being restrained by a curb or tub, which surround ne shaft and wheel, the water is forced with its entire weigh on the wheel, with an additional power derived from the meentum of the water in the whirlpool formed within the cur and the percussion of the water upon the spiracles or buckets.

3. Because the speed of the wheel itself is such, when favor tably situated, that, for many purposes, such as flouring mills park mills, &c. gearing for the purpose of getting up speed ma rely omitted. Because the Spiral Vent Wheel operates freely and ur

aptedly in back or flood water, which renders it an invalu improvement in a level country or on flat streams, where a small head or flow of water can be obtained. This is wh other wheel has been able so effectually to accomplish. tions where only two or three feet lift of water can be ob ed, by the use of the Spiral Vent Wheel, the power may b nade available to accomplish a good business.

The undersigned will sell to individuals, companies, or corpo

the anuersigued will sell to individuals, companies, or corpo-tions, the right to construct and use, or to sell to others to be sed, the Spiral Vent Water-wheel, upon single privileges, or ithin certain townships, counties, States, or districts of territo-tor, or upon particular streams, on the most liberal terms; or ley will contract to put the wheels in operation and apply them any kind of machinery, with warranty that the wheels shall beform as recommended.

James Willson, jr. will be for a few weeks at Gadsby's Na-ional Hotel, Washington City, where he will be happy of a per-onal interview with any person interested in the application of vater-power, or he will give immediate attention to any writte ommunication relating to that subject. JAMES WILLSON, Jr.

AARON WILLSON, J. BENJAMIN DWINELL. After the 15th of March next communications may be addred to James Willson, jr. Keene, Cheshire county, N. H. feb 9—colm

WANTED, Bank of Washington Stock, Virginia Land Warrants and Scrip.
Inquire of JOHN F WEBB, Broker. OFFICIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

February 3, 1836. The Board of Naval Surgeons, composed of—

Doctor John A. Kearney, President-

BAILEY WASHINGTON, THOS. WILLIAMSON,

Mordecai Morgan, Thos. Dillard, recently convened in the City of Washington, has reported to the Department the following Assistant Surgeons as qualified for promotion to the rank of Surgeons in the

Navy, viz. Jno. C. Spencer, GEORGE CLYMER, A. G. GAMBRILL,

WM. A. W. Spotswood,
JNO. B. Elliot.

At the same time the following gentlemen were examinate the same time the following gentlemen were examinated for admission. ed and reported to the Department as qualified for admis-

sion as Assistant Surgeons, viz.

JONATHAN DICKINSON MILLER, Augustus J. Bowie, Richard W. Leecock,

Jno. T. Cox, Jno. S. Messersmith,

J. J. ABERNETHY.

Cour. & Eng.

#### FROM MEXICO.

The following has been furnished us for publication by a highly respectable house in this city, and we do not feel authorized to suppress any part of it, although, as is well known, we entertain entirely different views in relawell known, we entertain entirely different views in relation to the justice of the Texian cause and the ability of Santa Ana to put down the spirit of liberty which has been roused by his tyranny and despotic sway. The writer, we all know, is in error with regard to our Government having sanctioned armaments against Mexico, and it is but reasonable to infer that he is equally in error as relates to the ability to reconquer Texas. As an American, his situation in Mexico has, doubtless, been rendered uncomfortable by reason of the facilitys expined here in behalf comfortable by reason of the feelings evinced here in behalf of the Texians; but as the Government of Mexico must be satisfied that the Government of the United States could not prevent volunteers leaving the country as settlers in Texas, we entertain no apprehension of an assault on our citizens or their property in Mexico .- Ed.

Extract from a letter, dated Mexico, Dec. 4, 1835.

Extract from a letter, dated Mexico, Dec. 4, 1835.

My Dear Friends: It is with gratitude that I embrace the kind offer of our friend, (C. D.) to have a letter transmitted for me via Tampico and New Orleans, in the anxious hope that it will reach you with despatch, to relieve your minds about us here, and explain why no letter reached you last packet. The policy of this Government demands that, for the present, all communication with North America should be closed; but that, only to prevent intelligence of their movements being conveyed to Texas. This is forced upon the Mexican Government by the hostile movements and acts of the merchants and other citizens of New York, New Orleans, &c. Such unaccountable folly and manifest injustice on the part of Americans appears to us here in the most heinous light.

Your public press are bold and loud about their country's honor, &c. regarding France and the indemnity; but where is their honor and honesty in respect to Texas? Is America not at peace with Mexico? Why, then, does the American Government allow public committees, and men and arms, &c. to be shipped openly from her ports, in violation of existing treaties, not only to fight against Mexico, but to assist rebels? Two-thirds of all those that assume the designation of Texians are smugglers, which we, as well as many others, can prove; but, suppose that they were Mexicans, what right have Americans to interfere? Would they have submitted to Mexicans going, rifle in hand, upon American ground, in troops, in like manner to assist any party of their citizens similarly situated? They are not only doing what is unjust, but are endangering the lives of thousands of their own countrymen, whose blood, if shed, shall assuredly be on their head.

Great activity prevails throughout this republic. Large loans, voluntary and otherwise, have been made to the Government,

suredly be on their head.

Great activity prevails throughout this republic. Large loans, voluntary and otherwise, have been made to the Government, and Santa Ana left this city eight days since for Texas. When concentrated, his forces will amount to 9,000 foot and 1,700 well mounted horse, at least; such is the statement as given by those who I believe have the best information. I have seen 300 of the cavalry, and, in my opinion, they are excellent troops.

have seen 300 of the cavarry, and, in my opinion, they are excellent troops.

Santa Ana is decidedly popular with two-thirds of this republic; and even the Liberals are at this moment making voluntary loans, considering it their duty to do so, taking up the quarrel in a national point of view.

1 phy the Texians, first, because they are wrong, and, escendly, because they will meet with little mercy. The infatuation is great; the very Constitution of 1824, which they now make

their war-cry, was never adopted by them, but, on the contrary, opposed and trampled under foot; and any attempt by the Government to collect the revenue according to that Constitution, was violently resisted; and yet such acts are approved and supported by men professing moral principles—the leading men of your

We remain, as yet, in quietness; but God alone knows how long. I advise, without fail, that you ship the annexed order per first packet, as no interruption is anticipated to imports.

FRESH DRY GOODS.—S. ROBINSON, oppoposite the Centre Market; is now opening 100 cases assorted Dry Goods, embracing British, French, and American manufactures. Being bought by the package exnyited to call, as his retail prices are as low in every thing as the Baltimore and Eastern.
feb 9—3t (Mir Gl & Tel)

NEW-CASTLE FOUNDRY AND LOCOMO-TIVE ENGINE MANUFACTORY, Incorpoated by the State of Delaware, with a capital of \$200,000. The subscriber has the pleasure to announce that he is now ready to receive and execute in the shortest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates, all orders connected with the busiess of the establishment. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, which will be ranted equal in every respect to any others, whether imported or

nade in this country.

The works consist of machine shops, upon a large scale, and extensive foundries for furnishing castings of every description, both in iron and brass. They are situated in the southwestern section of the town of New-Castle, directly upon the New-Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, which forms a part of the great thoroughfare from North to South, and upon the bold waters of the Delaware river. This last circumstance gives great advantage of the castle of t tages over most similar establishments, as manufactured articles may be shipped from this port to any section of the country, even during the severities of an ordinary winter season. Its position on the railroad, also, renders it easy of access, from every quarer, to those who may wish to visit the factories. It is the deter-mination of the subscriber to furnish no article but of the very

best materials and workmanship.

Besides locomotive engines, the subscriber will manufacture

High and low pressure steamboat and stationary engines,
Wrought iron and copper boilers, of all descriptions,
Do. do. do. water tanks, sugar mills, rollers, &c.
Cotton, tobacco, and paper rollers and screws,
Jack screws, screw and lever presses,
Heavy wrought iron work, of all kinds, connected with factoties railreads, steamboats, &c.

railroads, steamboats, &c.

ries, railroads, steamboats, &c.

RAILROAD WORK, such as wheels from thirty inches to five feet diameter, with cast naves and felloes, and wroaght spokes and rims, with any required depth of flange and width of thread, Cast wheels (chilled) of any pattern and size, with axles fitted, switches, frogs, &c. ready to insert,

Brass and iron castings, such as cylinders, pipes, fly wheels and shafts, bed plates, kettles, retorts, &c. &c.

Shipments made and insurance effected, (if desired,) without charge of commission.

EDWARD A. G. YOUNG, feb 9—eo2m

Superintendent, New-Castle, Delaware.

CHINA, CLASS, & EARTHENWARE. -- Circu-

LIV.—The Subscribers, Importers of and Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, whose stores were destroyed by the great fire of 16th and 17th December, would respectfully inform their customers throughout the Union of their present locations; also of the fact that, owing to the long passages of the European packets previous to the fire, and their remarkable short passages since, they are now, generally, in possession of a better assortment of goods than they usually have at this season of the year. From the very large orders previously given to the manufacturers, it is expected that the assortment of the present season will, in quantity, be fully equal, and in its quality superior to that of any former year, it being composed of the most recent and beautiful designs, without any mixture of old unsaleable patterns. tiful designs, without any mixture of old unsaleable patterns.
T. J. BARROW & Co. No. 306 Pearl street.

EBEN. CAULDWELL, 429 EDWARD COOK & Co., 218 J. W. & H. P. CORLIES, 286 do JOSEPH CHEESEMAN, 136 Water street. JOSEPH CHEESEMAN, 150 water street.
DANIEL COLT, 197 do
THOMAS F. FIELD, 51 Courtlandt street.
JOHN GREENFIELD & SON, 13 Pearl st.
HOLMES & MYERS, 294 do.
T. T. KISSAM & Co. 64 Liberty street.
UNDERHILL & SEYMOUR, 66 Pearl street.
VEGHTE & LIPPINCOTT, 21 Coenties slip. R. VANDEWATER, 74 Cedar street. EDMUND WILLETS & Co., 304 Pearl street. R. C. WETMORE & Co., 83 Water street.

JOHN WRIGHT, Jr. & Co., 36 do

Feb. 2. feb 8—eo3w

New York, Feb. 2. feb 8—eo3w

FOR RENT, a Parlor and Chamber on Louisiana Avenue.
Inquire next door to Miss Handy's boarding house.
feb 1—7t

We are restricted, by the pressure of other matter, to a brief space for the account of yesterday's proceedings in Congress.

In both Houses a Message was received from the President of the United States, concerning the Mediation of Great Britain between the United States and France; and, after being read was referred, in each House, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

IN THE SENATE.—After some morning busines (to be noticed hereafter) the Senate proceeded to the cons deration of the Standing Order of the Day, Mr. BENTON resolution.

Mr. CLAYTON concluded the observations commence by him on Thursday, and moved to amend the first resolu tion by striking out the word "surplus" before "revenue Mr. WHITE followed, for the purpose of replying to some points which had been urged by his colleague and the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) and

which had not been sufficiently answered. Mr. GRUNDY said a few words in explanation of his

Mr. BENTON replied to the observations which had been made on the other side. Mr. LEIGH then expressed a desire to say a few words,

and thereupon the Senate adjourned. The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was o

cupied the whole day until 5 o'clock, in a discussion and succession of questions arising upon the following resolu tion, moved by Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, or Thursday last:

Resolved, That all the memorials which have been offer ed, or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolutions offered by an honorable member from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis,) with the amendment thereto, prop-sed by an honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. Wise and every other paper or proposition that may be submitted in relation to that subject, be referred to a select committee with instructions to report that Congress possesses no con stitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy and that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought no to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Co lumbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union; assigning such reasons for these conclusions as, in the judgment of the committee, may be best calculated to enlighten the pub lic mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of this District, and to re-establish harmony and tranquillity amongst the various sections of the Union

The result of the whole day's proceedings (hereafter to be detailed) on this subject was, that the question was taken separately on three divisions of this resolution, to the words "District of Columbia," inclusive, and carried, by yeas and nays, by large majorities. After which the remaining portion of the resolution was agreed to.

The Message from the President concerning the Media tion was then read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and

The House adjourned.

SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Present as yesterday. No. 39. The United States' plaintiff in error, vs. David Ott's administrators. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Jones and Key, for the defendants in error, and by Mr. Attorney General for the plaintiff Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Present as yesterday.

EBEN B. MOREHOUSE and LEVI C. TURNER, Esqs., of
New York, and A. HUNTSMAN, Esq., of Tennessee, were
admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 39. United States, plaintiff in error, vs. David Ott's The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. At-

torney General for the plaintiff in error.

No. 41. Samuel Sprigg, plaintiff in error, vs. Bank of

This cause was argued by Mr. Ewing, for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Kennon, for the defendant in error.

No. 49. Thomas Ellicott et al. plaintiffs in error, vs.

The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Un-DERWOOD, for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

SATURDAY, FERRUARY 6.

Present as yesterday.
Nos. 56, 57, 58, and 59. The United States vs. S. D. Mr. Justice Baldwin delivered the opinion of this Court,

affirming the decrees of the said Superior Court in thes Nos. 60 and 103. The United States vs. Charles F Sibbald. Cross appeals from the Superior Court of East

Mr. Justice Baldwin delivered the opinion of this Court, confirming the title of the petitioner to the whole 16,000 acres claimed by him. No. 30. L. Ventress's executors vs. John Clark's ad-In error to the District Court of the United

States for Mississippi.
Mr. Justice Thompson delivered the opinion of thi court, affirming the decree of the said District Court in this

No. 49. Thomas Ellicott et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm This cause was argued by Messrs. Underwood and Hardin, for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 42. John Voorhees et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. the

Bank of the United States. This cause was argued on the part of the defendant in error by Mr. Sergeant, and submitted on printed arguments by Messrs. Caswell and Chester, for the plaintiffs

Adjourned till Monday morning, 11 o'clock A. M.

Monday, February 8.

Present as on Saturday.

HIRAM P. HUNT and THOS. T. SHERWOOD, Esqrs., of
New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this No. 39. United States, vs. David Ott's administrator, in

error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Wash ington County.

Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of this Court reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and directing judgment to be entered for the United States.

No. 53. M. B. Haydel, plaintiff in error, vs. Francois

Girod. This cause was argued by Mr. KEY, for the de No. 54. E. Brown, appellant, vs. F. Swann et al. The

argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Key, for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Lee, for the appellees. Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

THE CULTIVATOR, a Monthly Periodical, Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society, and conducted by J. Burl, and forwarded to subscribers, in any part of the Union, at 50 cents per annum, exclusive of postage, which does not exceed 18 cents per annum. To be invariably paid in advance. A spec men of the work may be seen at the Office of the National Intelligencer, where orders and moneys will be received by

will be received by feb 9—3t SAMUEL F. GLENN.

THO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE'S didate for the next Sheriffalty, and most respectfully solicit your suffrages for that office.

W. H. S. TAYLOR.

feb 9—cptf Upper Marlboro', Feb. 8.

CIENTIFIC PENMANSHIP.—Mr. GOODWAND announces, with respect, to the inhabitants of the Metropolis, that he will open his celebrated Writing Academy in the Federal city on Wednesday next; and he trusts that among the enlightened and liberal residents he will not fail to meet with a fair trial of his well-established system of Penmanship.

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1836.

The following highly important and acceptable Message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part men most entitled to the veneration and confiof my Special Message of the 15th of January dence of the People?

last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too,

that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the beneficent policy of neighboring Powers; and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty. I cannot too strongly repeat the recommenda-

tion, already made, to place the seabord in a proper state for defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our com-ANDREW JACKSON. merce. Washington, Feb. 8, 1836. It is with pride and pleasure that we recognise, in yesterday's Message from the President to Congress, the evidence of the triumph of wise counsels in our Government. The very form and manner of the Message distinguish it from the elaborations of the lower Cabinet, and shew

his Cabinet. In doing so, he has acted magnanimously; whilst, by the firmness and union of their counsels, his Cabinet proper deserve

it to be the work of the Constitutional advisers

of the Executive. The President has yielded

honor and gratitude from the country. We take no exception whatever to the terms of the message. When the honor or independence of the Nation are in any way concerned, we shall be among the first to desire to see them vindicated, and do not object, therefore, to see them guarded, as the President says they have been, in the acceptance of the mediation. And Hernandez et al. vs. B. Sequi vs. Charles Seton and vs. B. Chaires et al. Appeals from the Superior Court of East Nation, fixed or floating, we are in favor of it, combination of bad character against him, and that it was evident, upon calculation, that five Quick Thomas in answer—"Its very name teaches: to a reasonable extent, as a part of true national policy, dependent for its justification, not on external circumstances or contingencies, but upon its intrinsic wisdom.

> Since the restoration of the public mind to a calmer tone in relation to our affairs with France, the official editor has tuned his organ to a new ditty, on the old subject of THE BANK; in doing which he seems disposed to get up a fit of horrors about the Ten Million Bank, that died in the fullness of time, in 1811, full of reputation and ready money. Our modern politicians, who make war for "the spoils" only, seem to be haunted by the dreadful idea that fate has a hard blow in reserve; that at the end of this comedy of errors a justice more than poetical will be done; and that some of the choicest spirits of the corps may, on the 4th of March next, be fain (horrible thought!) to get a livelihood by more laborious means than serving in the party militant. Shakspeare has said, "all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players-they have their exits and their entran-We have no doubt that the grand exit and entrance to be perpetrated at the Ides of March, in 1837, are very affecting circumstances to the imagination of our neighbor of the Globe; and, as we had occasion of late to turn his attention to the beauties and precision of the French language, we hope he will bear with us if we point out to him another curious illustration of the resemblance between dramatic and real life, out of the first scene in Midas, where the Kitchen cabinet of Olympus are offering incense to Jupiter, in the following chorus:

" Jove in his chair, Of the sky Lord Mayor, When he shakes, Earth quakes, When he speaks, With his nods, Men and Gods Hell squeaks,
The GLOBE is but his taw.

We have no doubt, when the real scene closes, we shall all unite in laughing at the preposterous extravagance of the performance, excepting always our Neighbor & Co. who live by these pretendu heroics. It is to avert the final dropping of the curtain, we believe, that all this excitement has been attempted to be produced, first against the French, and now against the Bank; for nothing is more clear to us, than that its authors are by no means certain as to the degree of influence! managers to bribe the members of the Legisla-

present incumbent. It is now discovered that for its amendment. This was a party movement the United States Bank, after receiving its deathstroke from the Thunderer, has suddenly resus citated in great force, and after corrupting all the honest men, leaving the others in their native purity, has purchased the popular branch of the Legislature of PENNSYLVANIA, and contract ed for the Senate, with the further intention o purchasing the Legislatures of the other twenty three States, together with the present Congres at its next session! How much it has given to the King and the British ministers, for prevent ing the French and American People, who have the justest cause for being friends, from going to war, we are not yet informed, but expect soon to be. This, however, we are told: that the monster is gradually enfolding us all in its gripe and that we are destined to the doleful fate of Laocoon and his children. But a few days ago we saw a list of names of Pennsylvania Senators published in the Globe in terrorem, plainly intimating, amidst menaces, that they were the men with whom the Bank would tamper. Will those independent Senators, we wonder, endure this Are the heads of the yeomanry of our country to be vilified in the mass with impunity? How long is this insolence to be directed against the

To give currency to the charge with its deluded readers, the Official comes forward with another, that the old Ten Million Bank (of the United States) actually corrupted the New York Legislature for a similar purpose, and upon a similar occasion. But we extract from the Globe of Saturday, the very words of the charge: 'When the first Bank of the United States failed in the

when the first Bank of the United States falled in the renewal of its charter in 1811, it applied to the Legislature of New York for a partial re-establishment, under a new name. Its capital was then ten millions, and it only asked to be re-chartered with six millions. For that amount, which in the state of the stat which is only the sixth part of what the Bank now demands from Pennsylvania, heavy bribes to members are known to have been given. A celebrated instance, well known, from a scene that afterwards took place in the New York Legislature, occurred, in which the man bribed was a traitor to his bribed associates. The New York papers can certainly give the particulars, but the main facts seem to be, that twenty thousand dollars was given to one, to be divided between himself and three others, making five thousand dollars to each; but the holder of the stakes took two shares to himself, and left the fourth without anything These reminiscences are important at the present time, and cannot be too carefully brought to public view, and impressed upon public attention

We are referred, the reader will observe, to the New York papers for the particulars of this charge of corruption against the old United States Bank. As there is hardly an administration paper in that city which had an existence in 1811, we shall not wait for a re-echo of the Globe's assertion. We shall tell our own story of the affair, as we understand it. We were of that period, and were so struck with the affair, that we preserve a tolerably distinct recollection of the circumstances of a transaction pre-eminent in the unlawful combinations among the politicians of that region, and the success of which has done much to produce that unexampled combination of astute men, who, under the well-known designation of the Albany Regency, have brought the whole State within their fangs, glorying in the name of Spoilers. We now proceed to a refutation of the calumny of the Official paper against the old Bank.

Upon the expiration of the charter of the Ter nk in 1811, the stoc an act of incorporation from the State of New York with a capital of six millions of dollars. Col. Robert Troup, a well known Officer of the Revolutionary war, was, on account of the great estimation in which he was held, sent with instructions to attend to the passage of the bill. These instructions were to pay to the State, in cash, as soon as the act was passed, five hundred thousand dollars as a bonus. The proposition was very popular, and the act would have passed without perhaps a dissentient voice, but for the machinations of a set of political personages, who brought forward a counter-project, asking for a charter for the Bank of America with a capital of six millions of dollars, and offering a bonus of six hundred thousand dollars, payable on time, without interest. Col. TROUP told the committee that he perceived that there was a hundred thousand dollars in ready money would produce a larger bonus to the State, than six hundred thousand dollars upon credit; but that his instructions did not permit him to offer any thing more. Finding his hopes of success daily diminishing, he withdrew his proposition, and returned to the city of New York, and this was the only and the last effort the stockholders made to have their funds re-chartered. Every New-YORKER knows that this simple narrative is correct. Let the Senators of Pennsylvania then look at the bold assertion of the Globe, and not fear that the world will attach corruption to them when charged from that source.

When the first Bank of the United States failed in the renewal of its charter in 1811, it applied to the Legislature of New York for a partial re-establishment under a new name. Its capital was then Ten millions, and it only asked to be re-chartered with Six millions. For that amount, which is only one-sixth part of what the Bank now demands from Pennsylvania, heavy bribes to members are known to have been

Heavy bribes indeed! Some of the principal actors in that scene are dead, and we are unwilling to disturb their memory. Why should any one wantonly do so? Have they not left friends behind them? We, at any rate, shall respect their feelings. But, in order to shew how the official editor has perverted the case, we will venture to open up the transaction so much further, as to say, that, when the proposition of the stockholders of the old United States Bank was withdrawn, the political combination which we have spoken of consummated their act: they obtained a charter, including the bonus of \$600, 000 on credit. The denouement of this curious affair only took place at the session of the succeeding Legislature, when, by a piece of legerdemain, the charter of the Bank of America was amended by reducing the capital, and releasing it from five hundred thousand dollars of the bonus of six hundred thousand dollars. Then the trick was seen through. In the end, impeachments were got up, with committees with power to send for persons and papers. It was notorious at the time that the Cashier of the Bank of America, who was subpænaed before the Legislative Committee, made no secret of declaring that near three hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the Bank had been secretly taken by its

they may possess, whoever may succeed to the ture who voted for the charter, and subsequently altogether. The old Bank of the United States had no mere to do with it than the present Bank had. The official editor, before he ventured to utter what might turn out to be a calumny, ough to have sought for correct information. There are gentlemen enough now in the city of his own party, able, and it may be willing, to have furnished him with it.

Indian Massacres .- In all narratives of suffering, a single well-authenticated individual example affects the feelings more sensibly than the most eloquent generalities of wider spread calamity. Of this nature is the following statement by Mr. Cooley, of the New River lighthouse, Cape Florida: -N. Y. American. When he approached his once peaceful home, he found

the body of Joseph Flenton, of Ceell county, State of Maryland, who acted as instructor to his children; his body was mangled, and he had evidently been killed with an axe His two eldest children were found near by, shot through the heart, one holding yet the book in her hand she had been learning, and the book of the other lay by his side about a hundred yards off, he found the bodies of his wife and infant. She, also, had been shot through the heart, and the same ball, it is supposed, broke the infant's His house had been burnt, but the house in which he kept arrowroot, and the machinery with which he manufactured it, are left uninjured. The Indians carried off about twelve barrels of provisions, thirty hogs, three horses, \$480 in silver, his clothing, one keg of powder, over two hundred pounds of lead, and \$700 worth of dry goods. By their tracks and the amount of property carried off, Mr. C. computes the number of Indians at from twenty to thirty. They also carried off his negro man and woman, and a Spaniard named Emanuel.'

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

The Mediation.—The general satisfaction which the news of the proffered mediation of Great Britain has created among all classes of persons, is a proof of the regret with which a war with France would be received by them.

No one in his senses pretends that a war would bring us the five millions. So far from fice; but I believe, considering the actual state that, we should never again get the slightest recognition of our claim; and besides the loss of the indemnity, we should leave behind us a national debt of such vast amount as would cripple the country for fifty years.

To man our fortifications, allowing eight men to each cannon, would alone require a standing army of 32,000 men. How many more would be required as a corps of observation or for fieldfights, we do not know. But we ask how the hard-working men, the mechanics of this country, would like to toil for the support of thirty or forty thousand idlers scattered along our coast, better provided for, better clothed, and doing less work than any other class of people, merely because General Jackson wishes to reward a host of personal partisans and favorites-not with the spoils of the enemy, but his own countrymen.

The policy of this Government has always been peaceful, and war is only the dernier resort with all liberal and enlightened nations.

"Calhoun cries out against corruption; White exclaims against official patronage and faction; Bell denounces bargaining; and yet the first took his original start to attain the Presidency by pouring out the Treasury in Rip Rap contracts, and on all the highways and byways of Rip Rap contracts, and on an use might ways and the country, and now proposes a system of purchases by giving the revenue collected by the General Government to the State Legislatures, to dispose of it as the Roman General bought the purple by distributing the public money

REMARKS BY THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

The best commentary we can offer on the last part of the foregoing paragraph, which we have put in italics, in order to draw the attention of the reader particularly to it, is the following extract from General Jackson's message in 1829:

"It appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation."

Administration wit .- A bad pun is said to be better than an indifferent one. In that view of its merit, the following is pretty good:

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN SENTINEL. THE MEDIATION. Says Richard to Thomas, "Can your wit solve me soon,

The errand was only-to repair our breaches.' NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 21 We have been authorized to state that Lieutenant Col.

Twiggs has now but 30 men under his command in thi city; and is not empowered to order a single man from any other post. The officers stationed at Baton Rouge, Forts Wood and Pike, receive their orders only from the generals in command of the Army, or from the War Department, and are wholly independent of him. We believed it due to hin and the public to make the necessary inquiries on this sub ject, as it had been industriously rumored by some political quidnuncs that he had some scores of troops under his com-mand. It certainly would have been the height of Quixotism on his part to have gone to Florida with a handful omen, and leave New Orleans wholly defenceless.

According to the opinion of a military gentleman who is intimate with the habits and haunts, the numbers and tribes of the Seminole Indians in Florida, there are 2000 warrior and 1000 able-bodied negroes belonging to them, independent of about 600 runaways who aid and abet them in their present insurrection .- Bee

We learn from a gentleman, who came passenger in the age from Florida, that a battle, between a company of vo nteers under the command of Capt. Augustus Alston and e Seminole Indians, was fought on the 9th instant near the Suwannee. The Indians were routed, and some num bers slain. The loss of the volunteers was very inconsi

WHEELING, FEB. 4. We have another very cold spell of weather. The thermometer on Monday morning was at five degrees below zero, rose but seven degrees during the day, and yesterday morning was at two below. The river is as firmly frozen as the earth, and probably to a greater depth. Wagons and sleighs cross upon the ice, and the ferry is suspended. The sleighing continues excellent, with little diminution in the

COTTON.—It is stated in the Globe that the exportation of cotton from the United States during the fiscal year 1835 amounted to 370,194,184 lbs. valued at \$61,435,746. The increase of this important branch of our agricultur has been astonishing. In 1792 the amount exported was only 138,138 lbs. valued at \$32,000. The next year it was 487,600 lbs. valued at \$107,272; and the next year 1,601, 760 lbs. valued at \$320,352. During the three years end ing with 1804, the amount exported averaged 35,600,000 lbs per annum, valued at \$6,900,000. During the three years ending with 1824, the amount exported averaged 153,500, 000 lbs. per annum, valued at \$22,100,000. During the three years ending with 1834, the average annual amount exported was 344,000,000 lbs. valued at \$39,100,000. 1835, as stated above, there were exported 370,435,746 lb valued at \$61,435,746. Comparing the amount exported in 1792 with that of 1835, the proportion is about as 1 to 2000. And yet, so great has been the increase of demand, that the value per pound has only decreased from 23 cents to a fraction less than 17 cents.—Journal of Com.

POR SALE, a family of likely Negroes, consisting of a middle-aged man, his wife, and three children. Inquire of EDWARD DYER,

ANCIENT LITERATURE.

The following extracts from a Letter addressed to a Member of Congress by Mr. Whide, lately a Representative in Congress, but now on a tour in Europe, are peculiarly entitled to attention as coming from a gentleman of his elegant taste and scholarship: FLORENCE, NOVEMBER, 1935.

have been rambling in Switzerland and Italy, and for about a month making Florence my headquarters, and taking such excursions from it as Cholera and Cordons Sanitaires permitted. It is not my purpose, however, to inflict on your patience a journal of my way-faring, but to ask your assistance in a matter which may interest your public spirit and love of letters. The fine Library of the late Count Boutourlin is now for sale in Florence, in consequence of his death. The Count was a learned and curious bibliophile, and, arriving in Italy just before the suppression of the monasteries by the French, he enjoyed extraordinary opportunities of acquiring rare and rich works. The commissaries entrusted by the French authorities were usually Italians, and often Ecclesiastics, because they were best acquainted with the objects of plunder. If you know a little of the character of the People, you will not wonder that, under such circumstances, the cream of the books and MSS. remained with the agents, to be disposed of for their own benefit. They probably satisfied their conscience by holding that to rob a robber is not robbery. Be that as it may, the matter is beyond doubt, that Count Boutourlin, in the lapse of many years, and at the expense of upwards of a million of francs, collected a library which is the admiration of all that see it. His heirs, who have no taste for books, require the executor to sell it. £15,000 sterling are asked, and at this it is a great sacriof Italy, it may be bought for sixty, and perhaps even fifty thousand dollars. There are upwards of twenty-five thousand volumes, mostly of folio and quarto size, of rich and curious books, well preserved and expensively bound. There are above 240 MSS. some of them unique, being the original MSS, of celebrated authors, with corrections in their own hand.

The Catalogue is a thick octavo volume, and I have no opportunity to get that to you.\* There are but a few English books, the greater numbe being Greek, Latin, Italian, and French. This struck me at first as an almost insuperable obection to the expenditure of so large a sum. But a manner of obviating it occurred to me. The executor, in his anxiety to sell, is willing to receive payment in instalments at 6, 8, or 10 years, on all without interest, the United States being bound for the full amount, and the library delivered immediately. This would enable you to spread the appropriation over so many years that enough might remain to buy all the current literature required by those who know no language but their own, and imagine all knowledge shut up in it.

COUNT BOUTOURLIN'S LIBRARY.

This rich and curious collection, on which the late Count de Boutourlin employed many years and expende apwards of a million of francs, is now, in consequence on is death, for sale in Florence. It contains twenty-fix cousand printed volumes, embracing the earliest and ric st specimens of the Greek and Latin Classics that ever i sued from any press—the Aldine, and other celebrated ed ions—and upwards of two hundred, and forty manuscrip come of them unique, most of them scarce and curior it is fullest in those departments in which the Library Congress is deficient, particularly the ancient authors belles-lettres, literary history, the fine arts, and the stand ard productions of France and Italy. The number of English books is small, and there are a few of the books that would be duplicates. These, however, might readily be sold whenever it was not advisable to retain both on account of their utility, or the difference of editions. After a careful examination of the books and the catalogue, I have weight, that the collection is a most admirable one of its kind, and would be a valuable addition to the Library of Congress. It is offered for fifteen thousand pounds sterling but I think might be purchased for even something less perhaps fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made, if desirable, in 6, 8, or 10 years, so as to spread the appropriation over a greater length of time, and with out interest. The volumes are for the most part of the fo lio or quarto size, of excellent typographical execution, often embellished with plates, all in perfect preservation, and a great many of them richly bound. I have noted a few of them, and some of the manuscripts most remarkable

either for their beauty or rarity.
RICHARD HENRY WILDE. FLORENCE, 25th October, 1835.

Manuscripts. DANTE'S Divina Commedia, on vellum, in the character of the commencement of the fourteenth century, richly illu minated; it formerly belonged to the Malaspini family, bear their arms and seal, and is believed to be the copy presented by the author to his friend Marcello Malaspini.

A BIBLE, on parchment, in fine Gothic letter, illumina d; of exquisite execution, and well preserved; date FORTEGUERRA'S MISS. of Il Ricciardelto; precious on ac-

GREGORII NAZANZENI opera omnia; on parchment, illu-

IAHAKOB BEN TABUN, Astrological Tables, Arabic MSS.
LAONICI CHALCOCONDYLE Historiarum Græce, in handsome black and red letters; it contains the fifth book entire, and fragments of books IV, VI, and IX:

TURKISH PRAYER BOOK, on Chinese paper, finished with great delicacy, and ornamented with figures, pictures, and FILACAJA'S POEMS, with corrections in the author's hand-

A CHINESE MSS, on the cultivation and use of Rice; didactic poem, with a preface by the Emperor Kang-hi. Published in China in 1696, containing forty plates, richly illuminated with a MSS. French translation.

Petrarch's Africa, MSS. on paper; precious for its intiquity and excellent preservation; 1388.

Petrarch's Triumphs of Love, MSS. on parchment; urious and well preserved, accompanied by a commentary ssentially different from all the printed ones with which it has been collated.

RACCOLTA DI DOCUMENTI ISTORICI Sacri e prefani scritti sotto i varii governi della Toscana fino al 1778, consistenti in copie di Prioristi, Diarii, Ricordi, Spogli di Chiese, e compagnie, etc. 10 vols. in folio MSS bound in vellum, figured and colored, containing several interesting docunents, for the most part unpublished Printed Books. Early editions, with date.

DECOR PUELLARUM, &c. 1461, true date supposed to be

Beatt Augustine, &c. 1467. Titus Livius. Venetii, 1470, Vindelires de Spira, 3

ols. folio, in Russia binding of extreme beauty. C. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Naturalis Historia. Rome, Suuenheym & Panaratz, 1470. A superb edition.
Ausonn. Venetii, 1472. Extremely rare and most ought after; perfect. JOHANNIS BOCCACIJ de Certaldo de Mulieribus Claris

Vtme, per Johannem Czeiner de Rutlinger, 1473, in folio. M. Vislet, ed. pr. de la plus grande rareté et très recherchée pour les singulières gravières en bois, dont elle est ornée, bd. ex. Panz III, 528, 3. Spencer IV, p. 580. IDEM. Cet exemplaire unique par l'absence de la date, est

doublement interessant pour avoir appertenu au Pape Piè V. (Michel Ghistieri) lorsqu'il n'étoit que simple religieux \* The Catalogue has since been forwarded by Mr. WILDE and is in possession of the Library Committee.

de l'ordre de St. Dominique. En tête de la table il est écrit de sa propre main. Michælis Alexandri covetus St. Petri martiris de Viglo (Viglerara.)

Marci Marilli, &c. 1474. Extremely rare; a magnificent copy.

BIBLE of 1475. Latin; Venice: Beautiful.

LABERTH DIOGENIS, &c. Venetii, 1475. Superb copy. Ovid. 1475, Milan. Of extraordinary beauty and very

JUVENAL and Persius: Milan, 1476. Extremely rare.

PLINY. Parma, 1476: Superb copy.

Applan. Venice, 1477. Splendid copy, exceedingly My DEAR SIR: For the last three months I

PTOLEMY. Rome, 1478. With maps complete. This edition is so rare that Lord Spencer gave £31 sterling for

The Catalogue forms a thick ectave volume, and I have no opportunity by which I can send it to the United States. President Quincy received a copy some time since, which perhaps can be obtained.

R. H. W.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

We have been favored by a gentleman with a file of Pernambuco papers to December 19.

The dates from Rio de Janeiro are no later than September. Amongst the proceedings of the Legislature, th in session, we notice that it was resolved, on the 5th of September, that Donna Maria da Gloria, the Queen of Portugal, who was Don Pedro's eldest child: had lost her right of succession to the throne of Brazil, which was declared to be in her sister, Donna Januaria, who was accordingly recognised as the Imperial Princess, and who would co me to the throne in case of the decease of the present infant Emperor.

On the 7th of September, the 14th anniversary of the independence of Brazil, the Legislature sent an address to the infant Emperor, professing much devotion to him, as well as to the cause of liberty, and in the whole course of it did not so much as allude to his father, the late Don Pedro the first.

currence in the Province of Pernambuco, but in that particular they do not appear to excel their neighbors of North America, who, to be judged by their own newspapers would make but a sorry figure in the scale of morals.—Pkiladelphia Gazette

### TO THE EDITORS.

BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, FEB, 5, 1836. Gentlemen: The cars on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, between New York and Philadelphia, have not been able to run since last Saturday (30th ult.) in consequence of the severity of the weather. The rails are covered with snow, almost as hard as ice, and much more difficult to manage. For at least five days there has been no travelling at all on the company's road, and of course no communication to or from New York by their line; and so it will be till the weather moderates, which there is no immediate prospect of. My thermometer showed 6 deg. below 0 this morning at 6 o'clock; and the engines, now before my door, are attempting to thaw their water casks, which are no doubt solid. The mails are carried now very well by Mr. Cummings, between New York and Philadelphia, in sleighs. If the Amboy and Camden Company had received the contract, we should have had no mails at all for the last five days, and perhaps for the next Very respectfull JAMES H. STERLING, P. M.

DEATH.

At Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, in the 24th year of her age, Mis3 ELLEN MAGUIRE, niece of Mr. Walter Harper, of this city, after a protracted illness of nearly two years, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEB. 9, Will be acted the interesting National Drama, (founded upone facts which occurred in the State of Virginia) called POCAHONTAS; Or, The Settlers of Virginia.

> After the dram DR. VALENTINE

To conclude with the highly laughable Farce of LOVE IN HUMBLE LIFE.

ENFORMATION WANTED of Richard Creny, In native of the parish of Kilmore, county of Down, Ireland, aged about 30 years. He left Philadelphia in March, 1832, with the intention of going to New Orleans. Since that time nothing has been heard of him by his relatives. Should this meet the eye of any person who will be so kind as to give information respecting him, he will confer a lasting favor on his aged and disconsolate parents, who reside in his native land, and on his brothers, who reside in Baltimore, by communica

THOMAS S. CRENY, feb 9-3t Corner of Ross and Union sts., Baltimore. Editors in the Southern and Western States will serve the ause of humanity by inserting the above

Variety of Britannia Ware, Jewelry, Stationary, Paper, Quills, Musical Instruments, &c., all of which must be closed corner of 12th st. & Penn. Ave

VENING SALES, by Edward Dyer, will be resumed this evening, (9thFebruary,) and continued every evening during the present week.

Fine Razors of Rodgers and Sons
Dressing Cases, Castors, Time Pieces.
And many articles of value, worthy of attention, will be sold,

with such additions as may be received during the week. At private sate, a Billiard Table, with Cues, &c EDWARD DYER,

Auctionee

I ICHMOND GRATE COAL, WOOD, &c. 4,000 bushels Richmond Grate Coal, good quality, 700 cords Oak and Pine Wood

700 cords Car and Fine 1.

400 bushels Mercer Potatoes of In good order.
400 do White do In good order.
100 barrels No. 1 Gross Herring
A. SHEPHERD & Co. Also, for sale, a first-rate wagen, nearly new.

[Globe] A. S. & Co.

R. WELDON, of Cleaveland, Ohio, preprietor of THE GRAND HYDRO-CXYGEN MICROSCOPE, intelly exhibited to thousands in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Balimore, requests the Editors of the National Intelligencer to an-nounce the arrival of the above instrument in this city, and that t will be opened to visiters as soon as the necessary arrangents can be made, of which due notice will be given in DEL-AIR (MD.) ACADEMY.—The Trustees of this

Institution have appointed Mr. Samuel M. Whann, (recently principal of the Martinsburg Academy, Va.) to take charge of this Seminary, and it is now open for Students. The healthy situation of this Academy, and the strict attention given to the instruction mercle and confert the control of the instruction of the instruct struction, morals, and comfort of the students, have justly given it a high character; and the Trustees feel assured that, under the control of Mr. Whann, the duties of the Students will be sa-

islactorily performed.
The learned Languages, Mathematics, and the several branches
of an English education are well taught at this Institution, and on moderate terms. There are two vacations of three weeks each, in April and

Boarding, per session, - \$45 Tuition, do. do. - from 10 to 15
The Principal, Mr. Whann, is highly recommended by the fol-

wing gentlemen:
General Elisha Boyd;
P. C. Pendleton, Esq. >Trustees of the Martinsburg Dr. J. S. Harrison,

Dr. J. S. Harrison,
D. H. Conrad,
John Strother, Esq.
P. S. Key, Esq. of Washington City, District of Columbia.
Rev. James McVean, of Georgetown,
Rev. R. R. Garley, Washington City,
W. Williamson, Esq. Georgetown,
do
W. Williamson, Esq. Georgetown,
do Gen. Macomb, Washington City,

Dr. Laurie, do do Hon. George C. Washington. James Carnahan, D. D. President of Princeton College, New Jersey.

Matthew Brown, D. D. President of Jefferson College, Pa.
C. James Faulkner, Esq. of Virginia, and many other gen-

In addition to the unremitting attention of the Principal and Assistants, the Trustees give personal supervision to the government of the School and the habits of the pupils. Henry Dersey, President, Otho S Stevenson Archer, John M

tlemen of literary distinction.

John McKenney, William Finney, James Pannel, Thomas A. Hays, James Montgomery, Joshua Wilson, Alexander Norris, Robert W. Holland. feb 9-2aw4t

AlliROAD NOTICE.—On and after Tuesday the 15th instant, until further notice, the arrangement will be FROM WASHINGTON, The Cars will leave the Depot at Nine A. M., and a quarter before Four P. M. precisely.

FROM BALTIMORE, The Cars will depart at Nine A. M. and a quarter before Three P. M. precisely. WASHINGTON CITY GLASS WORKS.

WE subscribers have the pleasure to inform the public that this establishment is now in full operation, and that orders for Window Glass can be complied with at short notice. With a view to insure improvement in the quality of the Glass, the proprietors have incurred additional expense in the manufacture, and established a rigid system of assortment, which, combined with the unremitted attention of a practical Superintendent at the works, cannot fail to effect that object. Dealers may therefore rely upon obtaining an improved article, at former prices. Orders are respectfully solicited.

Sep 19—3tawtf.

LEWIS JOHNSON & CO.

UST opened at Stationers' Hall, a very extensive assortment of French, German, and American Perfumery, consisting in

Odoriferous Compound, or Persian Sweet Bag, a superior ar

the best article in use, any other to the contrary notwith

Members of Congress and Strangers visiting the city wil find the best Stationary, Fancy Articles, and Perfumery, at Stationers' Hall.

Dec 1—

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he intends to present a petition at this session of Congress for the renewal of his patent on the Double Speeder, granted under the seal of the United States in January, (1823,) one thousand thick handsed and treats three sand eight hundred and twenty-three. AZA ARNOLD.

AZA ARNOLD.

ISSECTED MAPS.—A small supply of the above are just received, and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, a carefully selected collection of Juvenile and Toy Books, comprising the works of Edgeworth, Hofland, Hughes, Parley's Barbauld, and other valuable writers, amounting in numbers and variety to between eight or nine hundred.

The above have been laid in generally at the recent northern trade sales at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold much lower than they have usually been disposed of in Washington. The largest deductions will be made to those buying a number, or to those who purchase to sell again.

OR RENT,—The House on I street north, between 17th and 18th streets west, recently occupied by Col. Wm. B. Randolph. The house is pleasantly situated, and is a very desirable residence. There is a carriage house and stable on the premises. Apply to GEO, GILLISS. rable residence. There premises. Apply to dec 11—1awtf VIVIE KEEPSAKE FOR 1836.—The "Queen of

and American Souvenirs for sale at the lowest retail prices of New York and Philadelphia.

Also, Albums in great variety
Books of Engravings and Illustrations
Drawing Books

Elegantly bound and superior editions of standard authors

English and French and German Portfolios, with and withou lock and key
Pearl and Ivory Card Cases
French Watch Papers
Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks
Ladies' Work Boxes

Fine and Fancy colored and embossed French and English Note Paper Motto Seals, Bronze Inkstands

Motto Seals, Bronze Inkstands
Watchstands, and other Bronze articles.
Also, a large collection of Fancy Articles of almost every description, (too numerous to mention,) most of which are imported within the last few weeks from England, Germany, and France, at the most reasonable prices, at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately East of Gadsby's Hotel.

the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately East of Gadsby's Hotel. Wentworth on Executors, 1 octavo volume, bound; published at \$4 50. Price \$2.

Archbold's Tomes and Entries; price \$2. Published at \$4.
Archbold's Practice, price \$2 25. Published at \$5.
Peake's Evidence, by Norris, 2 vols. in one; price \$3 50.

editions, &c. are for sale by the advertiser, at prices correspond-ing to the above, from which a liberal deduction will be made to those purchasing largely. A large proportion of the Law Books on hand, have been purchased at remarkably low prices, at the recent northern Trade sales, and the balance were obtained at one-half their original cost, by buying out the valuable Law Stock of Coale & Co. formerly of this city. The advertiser is therefore enabled to sell in all cases as low, and frequently lower, than the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices; and requests ers to call and examine for themselves on this point, be

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Souvenirs, Fancy Articles, in great variation J cles, in great variety:
Handsomely bound and illustrated editions of favorite and

Drawing Books, &c. &c. too numerous to mention, are just received in great variety, and at unusually low prices, by F. TAY-LOR. For sale at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel, which will be open this morning (Christmas) until 11 o'clock,

OSCOE ON CRIMINAL EVIDENCE.--A Di gest of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases. By Henry Roscoe, Esq., with notes and references to American de-cisions, and to the English Common Law and Ecclesiastical Reports; by G. Sharswood, of the Philadelphia Bar. Just publish

by Henry Roscoe, Esq., with notes and references to the Common Law and Ecclesiastical Reports; by James ard. 1 vol. 8vo. \$4 00. PISHEY THOMPSON.

AN'S WORKS.—The poetical works of Georg nan the younger; first complete American edition; ie, price 87 1-2 cents; containing Broad Grins, Poes, and Eccentricities. ceived, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

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

Rates for One Hundred Dollars.

Age. One year. Seven years. For life.

25 1.00 1.12 2.04
30 1.31 1.36 2.36
30 1.31 1.53 2.75

ing regulations, viz.

All packages delivered for transportation will be distinctly marked; they will also be properly and carefully packed, and be accompanied by a list of the number of packages sent to the depot, together with the name of the consignee, and of the party forwarding the same; otherwise they cannot be received.

It is found to be indispensable that all persons delivering goods at any depot of this Company, forward by each wagon or dray a separate receipt for the goods laden in such wagon or dray; and that they also forward, at the same time, a duplicate of such receipt, which last will be retained by the depot agent.

Any person or persons wishing to engage an entire car, will be furnished at any suitable place with a close wagon, (house car,) which the said persons can load themselves, and place under their own lock; it being, however, expressly understood that this Company will take no cognizance of the contents of such car, except as regards its weight; neither will they be responsible for any injury or damage arising from bad stowage of the commodities below in such is called. injury or damage arising from bad stowage of the commodi-laden in such car.

any injury of alange arising from bad stowage of the commonities laden in such car.

The Company will not be responsible for the leakage or breakage of any commodities transported by them on the Railroad;
neither will they be responsible for any claims for damage alleged to have been received by any goods or commodities transported by them, unless such claims shall be made before the said
goods or commodities are removed from the possession of the
Railroad Company: further, if goods or commodities, which shall
have been transported on this road, be not received or taken
away by their consignees or owners on the day of their arrival at
the depot to which they shall have been consigned, this Company will not be responsible for, or pay, any claims for loss or damage which may be alleged to have been sustained by such goods
and commodities: in other words, if goods and commodities, as
above described, be permitted to remain in or on the cars, the
railroad, or depots, one or more nights after their arrival as aforesaid, they will remain so at the sole and exclusive risk of the
consignees or owners of the said goods and commodities.

consignees or owners of the said goods and commodities.

It is requested that persons transmitting goods to the depot will, whenever it may be practicable, state in the receipt the weight of purposed.

Packages received at the depot on one day will be for-

lates, \$1. Dunglisson's Physiology, new edition, 2 vols. \$6 50.
On sale by PISHEY THOMPSON.

and unable to walk without aid, have, by using the Pills, bee The following certificate of the Hon. Judge Thatcher, of Mas-

The following certificate of the Hon. Judge Thatcher, of Massachusetts, it is presumed, will be highly satisfactory:

"This may certify that I have freely used, for myself and family, for several years, Dr. Dean's Pills, and do consider them a safe and useful family medicine, especially for rheumatism, in which complaint, from what I have experienced, seen, and heard, I consider them more effectual than any thing else I have known used; and I do think them a valuable discovery. For the purpose of extending their usefulness, and of inducing others to try them. I subscribe this certificate.

Army:

"Sir: I had been for more than two years afflicted with this complaint, when I procured a single box of your Rheumatic Pills. I took them, with the external means recommended by you, of sweet oil, &c. The effect, to my great joy, was a complete cure. I had previously exhausted the whole Materia Medica, and was on the point of resigning myself to the disease, when accident made me acquainted with your invaluable remedy.

"Dr. E. DEAN.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby certify that, in January, 1829, in consequence of a sudden cold, I was seized with the rheumatism, which settled in my right hip, and was never free from pain one day for seven months. I applied to a number of respectable physicians, but could gain no relief, and gave up the idea of being cured. I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Dean's Rheumatic Pills, and was helped by them in two days; by taking one box, I was entirely cured, and am now as free from it as at any period of my life. I wish those Pills may be circulated, not only in this country, but in every portion of the world where that distressing disorder, the rheumatism, is known.

JOHN PARKER.

rnpike leading from Alexandria to the Blue Ridge, and as far from Brentsville, the county seat, and within two hundred yards f the subscriber's roomy dwelling, where comfortable Board hay be had for students on very reasonable terms, and all due ttention given by himself and Teachers, for the support of good

discipline and the promotion of learning.

Terms for the year of Ten Months:

Board, including bedding, washing, mending of clothes, fire-Tuition in the Languages, In the English Branches,

Prince William county, Va. NEW MUSIC. -- Just received from New York the following new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c The Hoppulent Man; comic song, with vignette Come roam with me

The Grateful Heart; a duet Yes, for thee, Time's sad power; from the opera "Somna

Oh, love! for me thy power; from "Somnambulist;" sun by Mrs. Wood
Treally want a wife; a comic duet
The Albany Burgers covers

The Albany Burgess corps grand march; with vignette National Guard's march Overture to the opera "Le Philtre;" by Auber Preciosa Rondo

Captain Keeler's reel Lord Edlington's auld man; a reel Let us to the Aird; a reel

Lord Eums.

Let us to the Aird; a reer
Fill the stoup; a reel
Fight about the fireside; a reel
Beethoven's Waltz; Nos. 1, 2, and 3
A collection of operatic airs, rondos, &c.
Instructive lessons for the piano forte, by J. B. Cramer.

WM. FISCHER,
Stationers' Hall. Terry's British Writing Ink, red and black, French Writing Ink, red and black. DOBINSON CRUSOE, new edition, with 50 engrav ings, gilt edges, &c. is this morning received, fo

ONEY, in sums to suit applicants, advanced on personal property, merchandise, and other special securities.

Judgments, Drafts, &c. purchased.

Strict secrecy and honor may be relied on in all transactions at this Office.

JAMES RIORDAN, Synodes de France, 2 vols. 4to this Office. JAMES RIORDAN, LOAN OFFICE, near the Athenæum, Penn. Avenu Les Œuvres de Voltaire, 70 vols. 8vo. Histoire Romaine, par Catrou et Rouille, 16 vols. 4to; plates Histoire de l'Eglise et de l'Empire, par le Sueur, 4 vols.

Alexandria, April 6-d&ctf.

Histoire Maturelle de Buffon, 21 vols. 4to.; with plates Histoire de Louis XIV. enrichie de Medailles, 5 vols. 4to.

Bacon's Abridgment, 7 vols, 8vo.

Together with a sprinkling of euphonious Dutch works, and weral hundred volumes of French Novels, Memoirs, Poetry, Plays, and Travels.

Greek and Latin School Books at reduced prices.

TATIONERS' HALL PAPER.—W. FISCHER

aving the above title stamped upon it. dec 14—d2w [Tel.] CASH FOR 500 NEGROES. NCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their nterest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices,
Cash, than any other purchase who is now, or may hereaft
come into the market.

FRANKLIN & ARMFIELD.

THIS COMPANY, from its large Capital and various means of accommodation, affords ample security and great facility to parties who transact their business with it: The terms are as low as any office in the Union. They make 1. Insurance on Lives.

2. Grant Annuities.
3. Execute Trusts.
4. Sell Endowments.

4. Sell Endowments.

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

Money will be received in Deposite by the Company, and

held in trust, upon which interest will be allowed, payable semi-

	One year.	Seven years.	For life
25	1.00	1.12	2.04
30	1.31	1.36	2.36
35	1.35	1.53	2.75
40	1.69	1.84	3.20
50	1.96	2.09	4.60

Morris Robinson James Boorman, Charles A. Davis, William E. Mayhew, Samuel Whetmore, Philip T. Dawson, Matthew L. Bevan,

William E. Mayhew,
Frederick W. Brune,
Applications, post paid, may be addressed to PATRICK
MACAULAY, Esq., President, Baltimore; or MORRIS ROBINSON, Esq.; Vice President, New York; to which immediate attention will be paid.

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

sylvania avenue, near Four and a half street.
oct 16-dly

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Washington City, on Sunday, the 31st ult., a negro man, named SAMUEL CHASE, between eight ten and nineteen years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, black complexion, has a large bushy head, flat nose, eyes rather yellowish, down look when spoken to, and is slow of speech. He had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, and a seal skin cap. It is supposed he is either harbored by his grandmother living in Washington, or has been furnished through her with free papers. I will give \$50 if he is apprehended in the District of Columbia or State of Maryland, and the above reward if taken elsewhere, and lodged in jail, so that I get him again, or returned to me, and will pay all reasonable charges. ed to me, and will pay all reasonable charges.

feb 4—eolw OVERTON I. PRATHER.

STORY'S EULOGY ON CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL,
BINNEY'S EULOGY on the same,
THE SIEGE OF NEW ORLEANS, by a distinguish-

THE SUBJECT OF COLONIZATION, ABOLITION,

The subject of County and thers.

The above Works, together with many other articles of interest, are to be found in the last numbers of the North American and American Quarterly Reviews, both of which can be subscribed for or purchased by the single number at

F. TAYLOR'S,

\*\*\* Where subscriptions will be received for American and English Periodicals, which will be regularly forwarded, in perfect safety, to any part of the United States. Apply at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. feb 4

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

O article of the kind has ever been offered the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has met with more general favor.

The ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, bowels, liver, and spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during prognancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart-burn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, wil find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are highly efficacious and safe anti-bilious medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

From the mass of testimony accompanying each box, the following certificates are extracted: From the mass of testimony accompanying each box, the following certificates are extracted:

lowing certificates are extracted:

From the Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.
Having for the last three years been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian, gentleman, and experienced physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his anti-dyspeptic pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of calomel or blue pill. But since my acquaint ance with the anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my wholly exempt from bilious attacks. As a proper leads to the control of the choices fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Greenhouse Shrubs and Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias of above 500 splendid varieties, Roses of every description, &c. &c.

family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

From Governor Iredell. August 21st, 1834. Dr. Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used in my fa mily, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects, number of my friends who have been afflicted with dyspeps and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in stro terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely refer.

sional deductions, or which he did not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL. From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past Dr. Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ach, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects when used for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain; that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and that their operation is attended by no nausea or other disagreeable effects whatever; and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not ap-RATEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834. many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And, upon the whole, I de not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and effinot hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and effi-cacious remedy in dyspeptic affections, and believe them myseli to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the

From the Hon. Richard Hines, late Member of Congress from the Tarboro' District. HERMITAGE, NEAR SPARTA, EDGECOMB COUNTY, November 10, 1834.

I was severely afflicted for several years with dyspepsia, jau

G. E. BADGER.

dice, and general ill-health. I called in the aid of eminent physicians, and visited most of the mineral springs of celebrity in the United States, without any material benefit, until my case was thought to be hopeless. Being compelled in the winter of 1824 to spend some weeks in Raleigh, I consulted Dr. Beck. with, when he prescribed what is now known as "Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills," by the use of which I soon became much better. I continued to take them for some months, until my health was entirely restored, to which they mainly contributed. Another member of my family subsequently used them with like benefit and success.

like benefit and success.

Having been many years well acquainted with Dr. Beckwith, I take pleasure in mentioning him as a gentleman of great worth and intelligence, and of known and admitted science and skill in his profession, and in recommending his Anti-dyspeptic Pills as a most valuable medicine to those afflicted with the diseases I have mentioned.

These Pills are prepared solely by Thomas L. Jump, general agent at Raleigh, N. C., and sold by appointment by the following persons, and in most of the towns in the United States.

TODD & CO. Washington.

TODD & CO. Washington. WM. GUNTON, do.
O. M. LINTHICUM, Georgetown.

American Life Insurance and Trust Company.

No. 136 Baltimore street, Baltimore, and corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York.

Established by Act of the Legislature.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

A good carriage will be furnished for the convenience of passing to and from the Capitol, and subject to order at all times free of expense.

Inquire of Mr. Gadsby, Mr. Brown, Mr. E. Dyer, or P. Maure

DATENT LAVENDER BALSAM, OR HAIR RESTORATIVE. This RESTORATIVE.—This vegetable preparation, which the Hair Restorative is composed, never fails to renovat and strengthen hair that is falling, if applied according to directions.

tions.

In presenting this Restorative to the Public, the Proprietor is authorized to state, that, in addition to the recommendations annexed, there are many persons of the first respectability in New York, who are using the Lavender Balsam, and can attest to its beneficial effects. It is a vegetable preparation, therefore the ladies who use it are in no danger of soiling a purely white headdress. It is highly recommended for the nursery.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having had the misfortune to lose most of my hair, I very fortunately heard of the Patent Lavender Balsam as being a grand specific. I concluded to give it a fair trial. I have used about four bottles, and am happy to state that my expectations have been more than realized. In using one bottle my hair ceased to fall off, and by the time I had exhausted part of the second bottle, new hair appeared, which has increased so rapidly, and grown so thick, that I can now show a full head of hair. Its ameliorating qualities have been not less beneficial in softening and giving a gloss, than the virtue of the article in causing it to grow. I with pleasure recommend it to the patronage of the public, as the best preparation for the hair that I have yet seen.

R. M. Penover. New York, March 31, 1834.

DEAR SIR: The Lavender Balsam which I procured of you, tave found very beneficial in softening my hair; and have als een the effects in restoring the hair of some of my relatives. is therefore with pleasure that I can recommend it to the public as being the article it purports to be.

J. W. VAN VOORHIS, Cor. Water-st. and Old Slip.

New York, May 5, 1824

New York, May 5, 1834.

'To the Proprietor of the Lavender Balsam.

I have for years been much afflicted with the nervous head-ache, and, either from that or some other cause, my hair came out on different parts of my head. Your specific was recommended by a person who had experienced its good effects; I have used it a little more than two months, and my head is now covered with a body office thick heir, which cults profuse. now covered with a body offine thick hair, which curls profusely, and resembles that which I enjoyed in the days of my youth.

M. Lockwood, 36 Hamilton-street.

New York, April 3, 1834.

I with pleasure recommend to the public the invaluable La-ender Balsam, as possessing superior qualities for beautifying, reserving, and increasing the hair. I had the misfortune to preserving, and increasing the hair. I had the mistortune to lose the most of my hair, and nothing would renovate the action of the surface, or cause the hair to grow, till I procured a bottle of the Lavender Balsam. After applying it a short time, I found the hair growing on the bald part of the head with all its usual vigor. I am now happy to say that my head is covered with fine flowing ringlets, which have often excited the admiration of the belle in her teens.

Amenia, Duchess County, New York.

For sale by WM. GUNTON, sole Agent for the District of columbia.

THE MAMMOTH CHEESE.—Messrs, PETTIBONE & SHIDELL, of the Washington Coffee-house, will cut this enormous Cheese at their house on the 22d of February, manuenormous Cheese at their house on the 22d of February, manufactured by Mr. S. Mechum, of New York, the weight of which is seven hundred and fifty pounds, and is considered, by excellent judges, one of very superior quality; and we have no hesitation in saying that age will make it equal, if not superior, to the celebrated English Cheshire Cheese. Messrs. P. & S. propose cutting it on the 22d of February for distribution among their subscribers. As there is yet ample time for such lovers of good cheese, who wish to avail themselves of the rare opportunity of taking from 10 to 200 pounds of this superior cheese, we would recommend to them to give Messrs. P. & S. a call, and enter their names upon their subscription list. enter their names upon their subscription list. feb 4—2aw3w

INERALS.—Received this morning, several new and beautiful specimens, arranged and labelled by Professor

On sale, two complete Cannets, with reaching the study of mineralogy.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

Received, also, from the press of Fielding Lucas, Baltimore, a full consignment of Catholic Bibles, Prayer Books, and Missian Chinaline.

als, in every variety of binding.
feb 4 JAMES RIORDAN. more or less, with the Improvements. It is situate immediately without the corporate limits of the City of Washington, at the termination of Maryland Avenue, and adjoining the toll gate of the Baltimore Turnpike Company. The improvements consist of a well-built frame tenement, two stories high; also, stables, milkhouse, and other conveniences. The building, apart from the lot, has been occupied as a tavern for many years, and the situation offers inducements to persons wishing to pursue that business. The lot lies well, and would make a good mar-

the stuation offers inducements to persons wishing to pursue that business. The lot lies well, and would make a good market garden, or grass lot.

Also, for sale, my dwelling, and other improvements, with the lot, fronting 50 feet on 8th street west, and extending back 100 feet. The improvements would rent for about three hundred dollars per annum. Persons wishing to purchase may find me on 8th street, about equi-distant between Market Space and the General Post Office.

splendid varieties, Roses of every description, &c. &c.
Also, a complete assortment of the finest Vegetable, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds, which they furnish at very moderat

Catalogues will be sent gratis, on application, per mail, and the articles will be forwarded precisely as desired.

ing any rent for any improvements (for either lot or im-rovements) on the northwest corner of Four and a Half and C reets, in the city of Washington, except on my order.
feb 2-1w WILLIAM GALLAWAY.

ANTED IMMEDIATELY, a young man who has some knowledge of the Dry Goods or Shoe business. Testimonials of character will be required.

feb 3—3t CARY & TURNER.

ster, in Essex, left England about the close of the las with his son, Robert Duke, and his daughter, Susann

century, with his son, Robert Duke, and his daughter, Susanna Growdy, and is supposed to have settled in America.

Susanna Growdy is known to have died on the 13th November, 1803. It is desirable to know whether either of them left issue; where Robert Duke, the father, and Robert Duke, the son, settled; when they died, &c. &c. Any person able to furnish information in reply to this inquiry, will confer a great favor by communicating the same to Messrs. Goodhue & Co.

New York, Nov. 23, 1835.

Coaches will leave the store of Lewis Sanders, opposite Brown's Hotel, for Leonardtown, twice a week.

Leaves Washington City every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Leonardtown next day by 10 A. M.

Leave Leonardtown every Tuesday and Friday at 12 M. and arrive at Washington city next day by 7 P. M.

For Annapolis three times a week: Leaves Washington city every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 A. M. and arrive at Washington city same day by 2 P. M.

All baggage, parcel, boxes, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

For seats, please apply at the store of Lewis Sanders, oppo-

jan 1-eolm

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington. In Chancery.

Clement Cox, Trustee, Mary Talbot et al.

nal Intelligencer once a week for three successive weeks pro sly thereto.

By order of the Court.

W. BRENT, Clerk.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—W. FISCHER respectfully solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to the very extensive assortment of New rich handsome articles of English, French, German, and American manufacture, amongst which are Rosewood inlaid and Mahogany Writing Desks, Musical Work Boxes, richly furnished and unfurnished, inlaid with pearl and steel, handsome boxes for Handkerchiefs, beautiful China and Cut Glass Bottles for the Toilet, Albums, Rosewood and Shell Card Baskets, a great variety of Dressing Cases, Embossed Port Folios, with locks and keys, Shell, Ivory, and Pearl Card and Needle Cases, rich Bronze, China and Glass Inkstands, Ivory Folder, Wafer, Sand and Pounce Boxes, beautiful famoy Glass Boxes for trinkets, richly painted, new patterns of Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Silver Combs and Filigree Placques, handsome Bead, Silk, and Leather Purses, Pocket Books, Chess Men, Backgammon Boards, Dissected Maps, Games, Views and Fashions. Also all kinds of Perfumery, Hair, Clothes, Shaving and Teeth Brushes, unequalled in the city, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, with every article in the Stationary line, of superior quality, constantly kept for sale at "STATIONERS' HALL."

\*\*Eym. F. has this day received a new supply of Songs, Waltzes, &c.

Waltzes, &c. dec 16—d3w

DURNS' POEMS, Cheap—Complete in 2 volumes, bound and gilt in embossed leather, price 62 cents per vol. being a new English Edition, handsomely printed on fine paper, containing also Dr. Carrie's life of he author. For sale by F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, immediatelyeast of Gadsby's Hotel, who has also for sale, at unusually low prices, a large collection of favorite authors in Poetry and Prose, in gilt and fancy bindings, expressly for Christmas and New Year presents.

Souvenirs, Albums, Books of Engravings, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Bronze Inkstands, and other articles; Gold and Silver Pencils, Ladies' Penknives, Work Boxes, Pocket Books, Purses, Dissected Maps, and every description of Fancy and Stationary articles at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices
Juvenile and Toy Books in great variety.

articles at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices
Juvenile and Toy Books in great variety.
dec 18—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans'
Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia,
letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth
Hayes, late of Washington County, District of Columbia, deceased; all persons having claims against the said decéased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscribers, on or before the 12th day of January next;
they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said
deceased's estate.

Given under our hands, this 12th day of January, in the
year 1836.

THOS. S. W. BOYD,
CHARLOTTE E. BOYD,

CHARLOTTE E. BOYD,

ist, a novel in 2 volumes, is just published and for sale by jan 4

F. TAYLOR.

Pierpont.

Widow Mahony, comic song.

John Trot,
do
A great number of other songs, waltzes, and marches.

For sale by
jan 15 [Gl & Tel] Stationers' Hall.

CHEAP BOOKS.—The subscriber, intending to close his bookselling business by the 1st of July next, offers his large and valuable stock at prices much below those which are fixed in the general course of business. Gentlemen forming libraries, public institutions, heads of colleges, schools, &c. are invited to call and examine the stock, as an opportunity for making great bargains is now offered, which cannot very soon occur again. Many books are now on hand, which are not to be found in any other establishment in the United States.

in any other establishment in the United States.

jan 18

PISHEY THOMPSON

CASH FOR 200 NEGROES.

NCLUDING both sexes, from twelve to twenty-five years of age. Persons having servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I will give higher prices, in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market. I can at all times be found at the MECHANICS' HALL, now kept by B. O. Sheckle, and formerly kept by Isaac Beers, on Seventh street, a few doors below Lloyd's Tavern, opposite the Centre market. All communications promptly attended to.

dent of the United States, collected in one octavo volume, price one dollar, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, The Life and Political Opinions of Martin Van Buren,

by Professor Holland, one volume, with a portrait, \$1 25.

Eaton's Life of Jackson, 1 volume 8vo.

Emicout's large and elegantly engraved Portrait of the Vice President is shortly expected from New York, and will be for sale at the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

jan 4

become of such general adoption in family use, that it requires no further certificates to attest its merits. No family will ever without it after a trial.

ly and freiful, the probability is that it is suffering from intestinal worms.

Swaim's Vermifuge will undoubtedly remove them speedily, by giving healthy action to the stomach, when the child will wax strong in progressive health.

This medicine is no less efficacious in many of the diseases of adults, by dissipating those morbid secretions which produce dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, piles, fever and ague, dyspepsia, colic, sick headache, acidity of the stomach, and all the disagreeable affections consequent upon bilious disorders; it is also of great service in whooping cough, croup, measles, &c. &c. In fever, and fever and ague, it always gives immediate relief.

A distinction should be made between Swaim's Vermifuge, and the host of "imitative medicines" which owe their origin to the success attendant upon its proprietor.

mach and bowels, and that Swaim's Vermifuge cures these diseases by giving strength and vigor to the languid state of the stomach, it will be easily comprehended.

A pamphlet has been published with a plate representing the different species of worms, with explanatory notes and remarks, which is worthy of the notice of every parent and every one who has the management of children, which may be had gratis.

Prepared and sold at Swain's Laboratory, South Seventh street, near Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and sold by

WM. GUNTON,

April 27—tf Only agent for this city.

Yarrow Revisited, and other Poems, by William Words-

cation will be made to the present Congress of the United States to prolong the term of my patents for certain improvements therein mentioned, granted on the 26th day of June, 1822, and on the 23d day of November, 1824; but in censequence of defects in the specifications were cancelled, returned to the Patent Office, and the seals broken, and re-patented on the 8th day of February, 1825. MOSES PENNOCK, dec 11—m3m East Marlborough, Chester Co. Pa.

worth, 12mo. 0 75

The Boston Book, being Specimens of Metropolitan Literature, occasional and periodical, 12mo. 1 25

Judge Story's Writings,

T. Burges's Speeches, &c. &c.

On sale by

PISHEY THOMPSON.

Still so gently o'er me stealing.

Ah! don't mingle one human feeling.

Oh! happy moment, moment of pleasure.

While this heart its joy revealing.

jan 15 [Gl & Tel] Stationers' Hall.

OST at New York, by the fire of 16th December, 1835, the certificates entitling the subscriber to receive \$312.69 (say three hundred and twelve dollars sixty-nine cents) of the indemnity awarded by the Commissioners under the treaty with Naples.

JOSEPH HOWARD.

Jan 26—2w New York, Jan. 21, 1836.

THEAP CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—All the Annuals and Souvenirs, both English and American, which have yet been published for 1836, at reduced prices.

Nearly 700 varieties of Children's and Juvenile Books, of every description and prices.

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Books of fine Engravings, and richly illustrated publications, in great variety, comprehending in the whole as fine a collection and as great a choice as could be offered any where in the Union; the whole on sale at retail, for in many cases, less than wholesale prices, and in no instance exceeding them.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE, the most useful Medicine ever offered to the Public.—This Medicine has

be without it after a trial.

For years it has been the great study of the proprietor to bequeath to his fellow-citizens and the rising generation, a medicine
hat would counteract the train of diseases arising from the de-

the success attendant upon its proprietor.

Swaim's Vermifuge has rarely failed in ultimate success in the diseases mentioned; and for families resident in the country, isolated as it were from "medical talent," this medicine should always be at hand.

PRIO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-Appli-

part of—
Cologne Water, in 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, and 32 ounce bottles,
French Extracts, the finest perfume ever offered for sale in this

otto-herous Compound, or Fersian Sweet Bag, a super ticle for the ladies, Persian Lip Salve, Florida Water, Hermitage Extract, Treble Distilled Lavender Water, Ambrosial Lavender and Hungary Water, Honey Water, Eau de Portugal,

AGENTS.

James H. Causten, City of Washington,
Dr. B. R. Wellford, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
John O. Lay, Richmond, Va.
D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.
A. S. Tidball, Winchester, Va.
George Richards, Leesburg, Va.
Neilson Poe, Frederick, Md. Cold Cream, fresh; Pearl Powder,
French Toilet Powder, highly scented,
Tincture of Pearls, for softening and improving the face and Oct. 22-1v

Aromatic Tooth Paste, Ellis's Compound,
Creasete Tooth Wash, Chloride Tooth Wash,
Depillatory, for removing superfluous hair,
The Nosegay, a delightful perfume, prepared for the ladies of
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Washington,
Cosmetic Wash Balls, highly scented,
French Almond Soap, Chinese Musk Soap,
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With a great variety of other kinds too numerous to partice

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Ladies', Gentlemen's, office, and Desk Penknives, with
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jan 8—

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OMPOUND SYRUP OF ICELAND MOSS,
for the cure of Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting
of Blood, and Consumptions. Leeland Moss grows plentifully in
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This plant contains a larger proportion of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE than any other known substance; and in combination
with it is a bitter principle, which acts most beneficially in giving strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs.

The knowledge of many of our most valuable medicines, for
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long-lived, and sagacious REIN DEER, which derives its principal nourishment from the Iceland Moss, and whose milk becomes HEAP LAW BOOKS-For sale by F. TAYLOR, at

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AVERLY NOVELS, Edinburgh edition—bear tifully printed, and each volume embellished with several splendid engravings by Landseer, Corbould, &c. &c., being the edition for which Walter Scott supplied the notes, additions, and corrections, which appeared originally in this edition a short me before his death. A single copy of the above, which is unstonably the finest set of the Waverly Novels extant, will be tless than the cost price, if application is made immed F. TAYLOR.

> IFE of Commodore Jesse D. Elliot, in one Vol. is lately published, and just received for sale, by F. TAY-LOR; containing, also, a view of the Controversy between him and the late Commodore Perry, and a history of the Figure-head of the Frigate Constitution. Price \$1.

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AGENTS

Cunningham Correspondence.—On hand a few copies of "A review of the Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams, late President of the United States, and the late W. Cunningham, Esq., beginning in 1803, and ending in 1812."

By Timothy Pickering; price 75 cents. On sale by P. THOMPSON.

RY GOODS.—The subscribers have just received the

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100 pieces new style Silks,
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200 pieces Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings,
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100 do Birdseye and Russia Diapers,
20 do 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Table do.
10 do 10-4 Irish and Russia Sheetings,
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50 doz. open-worked and Russia Sheetings,
50 doz. open-worked and plain Silk Hosiery,
50 do ladies' and gentlemen's best Kid Gloves,
5 do splendid Gold Bead Bags,
20 pieces bleached and brown Russia Sheetings,
20 bales brown and bleached Cottons.
jan 25—3tmth&s BARNES & PHILLIPS.

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on the 30th of September, 1839, with the names, force, and condition of all ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built; together with a correct list of the Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of the United States Bank and its branches; to which is appended the names and compensation of all printers in any way employed by Congress, or any department or office of Government.

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Congress, at their present session, for the renewal of a Patent granted to Israel Johnson, Jr. of Chatauqua County, State of New York, for a newly invented Saw Mill, for sawing Lumber, in which improvement the saw is not attached to a frame or gate, but is maintained in a perpendicular position, by means of grooves and slides.

Particulars will be fully set forth in the petition that will be presented.

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TEW MAP OF TEXAS, containing also much valuable information as regards the Rivers, Land Grants, &c. bound for the pocket; price only 50 cents.

jan 8— F. TAYLOR.

al nourishment from the Iceland Moss, and whose milk becomes o highly imbued with its balsamic virtues, that it is used with he greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhabitants

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Robinson, by Mr. Kennedy, third edition just published, 2
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CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.—Dr.Dean's Rheumatic Pills are an effectual remedy for the Rheumatism, and similar diseases, such as Gout, Cramp, Spasms, Numbness, &c. They have been extensively used in the United States for the last fifteen years, with very high approbation, and multitudes have been relieved by them from most distressing attacks of the rheumatism, from 15 to 20 years, or, who have been wholly unfitted for business for two years together, and unable to walk without yid have by using the Pills been

thers to try them, I subscribe this certificate.

GEORGE THATCHER."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the United States

W. GUNTON. dec 11—

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

7 RUNK LOST.—Was taken from Mr. Gadsby's Porter, at the Railroad Car House, in this city, on Wednesday evening, the 6th of January, 1836, a large black, leather travelling Trunk. On a brass plate affixed to one end was engraved, "John T. Schley, Frederick, Maryland." The above reward will be given for its return to Gadsby's Hotel, or for information where it may be had. Police officers are respectfully requested to be vigilant, as the trunk was probably stolen. They will be properly compensated for their care, and any expense necessary to its recovery.

CARD.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform Parents and Guardians of youth, \*generally, that the INSTITUTION under his immediate superintendence is in progressive operation, affording satisfaction to those interested, and is supplied with a Classical Teacher of unexceptionable habits and literary qualifications. The building is large, and commodiously situated in an agreeable and remarkably healthy neighborhood, but seven miles from Bucklaud, a stage office on the turnpike leading from Alexandria to the Blue Ridge, and as far from Brantsville, the country seat and within the control of the stage and a commodition of the stage of the country of the property of the stage, and as far from Brantsville, the country seat and within the property of the country seat and within the property of the country seat and within the property of the stage, and as far from Brantsville, the country seat and within the property of the stage, and as far from Brantsville, the country seat and within the property of the stage, and as far from Brantsville, the country seat and within the property of the stage, and as far from Brantsville, the country seat and within the property of the stage, and as far from Brantsville, the country seat and within the property of the stage, and as far from Brantsville, the country seat and within the stage, and as far from Brantsville, the country seat and within the stage.

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JAMES B. EWELL,

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INQUIRY .- ROBERT DUKE, a Woollen Draper, of Col

TEW LINE OF MAIL COACHES FOR ANNAPOLIS AND LEONARDTOWN, Md.—
The Public are respectfully informed that a New Line of Mail Coaches will leave the store of Lewis Sanders, opposite Brown's

For seats, please apply at the store of Lewis Sanders, opposite Brown's Indian Queen Hotel, Washington city.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Agent.

Mary Talbot et al.

"HE Trustee having reported that he has made sale of the premises referred to in the decree in this cause, being a part of lot 2, in square 581, of the city of Washington, to Raphael Semmes and Stanislaus Murray, for two hundred dollars, it is thereupon, this 15th day of January, 1836, ordered, that the said sale be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown to this court on or before the fourth Monday of March next, provided that a copy of this order be published in the National Intelligence rose a week for three successive weeks pre-

jan 19—law3w

While this heart its joy revealing.

Maid! those bright eyes.

Take this ring. Nay, 'tis thine, love.—Duet, sung by Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

Oh! I cannot give expression, do do do Oh! love for me thy power.

Buy my flowers—words by Bulwer, from the romance of "The Last Days of Pompeii."

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pility of the digestive organ, or a depraved condition of the sto-Very many of the diseases of children owe their origin to verminous affections. Whenever a child is pale, emaciated, sick-ly and fretful, the probability is that it is suffering from intesti-

always be at hand.

It may seem strange that this medicine relieves so many diseases; but when it is known that not only the diseases mentioned, but many others, arise from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, and that Swaim's Vermifuge cures these dis-

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