Dational Intelligencer.

Price for a year, six dollars Payable in advance.

For six merchs, four dollars Payable in advance.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1836.

The Richmond Enquirer follows the lead of the Government official paper in taking part in the Texan centest, and aspersing all, who show a disposition to preserve the national neutrality an a war which ought to be considered wholly foreign by our Government. We care nothing for the ribes of the Enquirer at all, who are disposed to protect the national character from the stain of dishonor in this affair of Mexico and Texas. With sensible persons the argument which is made up of ridiculous inuendoes against one's opposents has not the weight of a feather, nor so much force as a straw darted against the wind: and as for those persons who are not sensible the Editor of the Enquirer is welcome to their manimous suffrages. When he says that, in windicating the obligations of treaties and of public law, we take sides with Mexico, we care as little for his groundless taunt as we did for his saying, when we labored to avert an unnecessary and absurd war with France, that we were taking sides against the Government we live under.

Before the Editor of the Enquirer reads this, he will have seen the account given by the Official of Gen. Gaines's despatches, announcing his intention to march the troops of the United States under his command into the territory west of the Sabine river. We now proceed to quote for his information the Preamble, and also the fundamental article, of a Treaty between the United States and Mexico, to which we ask his wery particular attention. Here is the Preamble:

"The United States of America and the United Mexican States, desiring to establish upon " a firm basis the relations of friendship that so 'happily subsist between the two Republics, have determined to fix in a clear and positive manner the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between both, by means of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation. For which important object, the President of " the United States of America has appointed " Anthony Butler," &c. &c.

And this the first article of the Treaty:

ART. 1. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the United Mexican States in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places."

Now, we demand of the Richmond Enquirer, as a moral man, a magistrate, a father of a fami-Iv. and a pattern to the rising generation, whether, in his opinion, it be an act of "true and sincere friendship" to take advantage of the intestine war in which Mexico is engaged, to pretend a claim to territory west of the Sabine, to which territory, in our treaties, first with Spain, and then with Mexico, we "ceded and renounced forever" all title or claim; and then, under color of that pretence, to march an army into that very territory?

Does the Enquirer mean, in the first place, to justify the claim to what we have no sort of title

In the next place, is a supposition of such a claim a sufficient justification for raising and marching armies into the territory hitherto occupied by a Power with whom we have sworn to "religiously observe" an inviolable peace?

YES or No, Mr. Editor?

We bring to a close to-day the Recollections of the Campaign in East Florida; which, if the reader shall have perused them to the end with half the attention they are entitled to, will have given him a much clearer idea of the nature of the Seminole war than all that he has before heard or read on the subject from all sources whatever. The writer may, perhaps, in some points, have erred in his military views, but he has very faithfully (we have no doubt) described his own impressions of things.

In the Georgia "Federal Union," all the present Representatives of the State of Georgia in Congress are announced as candidates for reelection.

The Official Editor has made the wonderful discovery, as we learn from his yesterday's number, that the Sun Newspaper is printed in the same printing office as the National Intelligencer. This the Globe Editor considers very shocking, and he infers from it all sorts of political conspiracies. Perhaps he does not know that in the Northern cities-in New York especially-there are cases in which three or four different newspapers are printed in one office; and as we happen to have unemployed a large printing establishment, (distinct from our own newspaper office,) we should be glad to execute, on business terms, the mechanical part of half a dozen news papers in addition to the Sun. We would almost consent to print the Globe itself, for its proprie tors, but for the danger to be apprehended from bringing the Sun and the Globe so near together; for nothing surely short of a general conflagration could be anticipated from such approximation.

The following brief sentences comprise the latest accounts, and indeed the only accounts we have of any sort from Texas within the last

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS ADVERTISER OF JULY 12. The rumors from Texas by Red river still indicate the

approach of a large invading army. It is said that the Mexicans have blown up the Alamo, and retired west, and also dismantled the fortress of Goliad.

Unless the word Mexicans is a misprint for Texans, these sentences, brief as they are, appear to us wholly irreconcileable.

LOUISIANA.—The following is the Whig Electoral Ticket of Louisiana, pledged to the support of White for President, and Tyler for

First District—Albert Hoa. Second District—Alexander Barrow, Third District—Narcisse Landry. Fourth District—Jacques Dupre. Fifth District—Francois Gaiennie.

NEW YORK, JULY 23. Honors of the City to the Officers of the French Frigate
-Yesterday his honor the Mayor, the Members of th Common Council, and other distinguished gentlemen proceeded in a steamboat, and visited the French Frigate ly ng off the Battery. They were received with every de-nonstration of respect; the yards were manned, and a saute fired. After partaking of a slight collation on board he frigate, the officers, by previous invitation, accompanied the frigate, the officers, by previous invitation, accompanied the members of the Corporation and other gentlemen in the steamboat, visited the schools at Long Island Farm, the establishment at Blackwell's Island, and afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner at Bellevue. The old and happy feelings of friendship between the citizens of "gallant France" and our own happy country seem to be fully restored, and more firmly than ever cemented. May the day he for direct when they will ever seem he disturbed be far distant when they will ever again be disturbed.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Speaking of the necessity of a new organization of the New York police, the Evening Post of that city says:—
"We have no sufficient security against popular tumults, against individual acts of personal violence, against conflagrations, against house-breakings, against bold larcenies by daylight." What a picture of the first city of this Republic! It is proposed to double the number of the police. The Post is, we think, perfectly right in believing that this world not suffice his these converted recognizations of the would not suffice, but that a complete reorganization of the whole system is required, such as has lately been made in London. The Post adds:

"We are not acquainted with the details of the reform in the police laws of that metropolis, but we hear the best accounts of its efficacy, and of the security it affords to the persons and the property of the citizens. It is said that no man walking in the streets of London, by day or by night, is ever out of the sight of an officer of the new police. Pickpockets and other rogues find their operations so much interrupted by it that numbers of them have left the city, and some of them have come to exercise their vocation in America."

DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN.—Gentility is neither birth, manner, nor fashion, but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings, are the essential and distinguished characteristics of a gentleman.

Bene Plant.—A few leaves of the plant when green, plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a hin jelly, without taste or color, which children, afflicted with the summer complaint, will drink freely: it is said to be the best remedy ever discovered.—Phil. Courier

A FORGER TAKEN.—One of the persons who robbed the Mas-nillon Bank, Ohio, of \$7,000, has, according to the Tuscarawas Ohio) Advocate, been taken. He turns out to be a tailor of Canton, in that State.

Assassination.—Wm. Matthewson, Esq. a wealthy planter of Clark county, Alabama, while passing Baldwin county, on his way home, was shot dead by some person unknown. All efforts to discover the perpetrator of the horrid deed have proved

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—On Monday evening last (says the Kinderhook Sentinel) Matthew Hoes, son of Albert Hoes of this town, a promising young man, aged 19 years, was drowned in the Kinderhook creek, while bathing. A son of Mr. John 2. Van Vleck, aged about four years, was drowned at Valatie on Friday afternoon, last week. He fell from a pair of stairs water. His body was recovered in a short time, bu not until life was extinct.

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

BITUMINOUS COAL LAND FOR SALE. body of about 4000 acres of bitumitues coal land, offering uncommon advantages both for the coal and iron business. It is situated in Franklin township, Bradford county, State of Pennsylvania, on the Schrader or middle branch of Towanda creek about seven miles from its confluence with the north branch of the Susquehannah, and about fifteen miles from Towanda, the the Susquehannah, and about fifteen miles from Towarda, the county town; from careful exploration, about two-thirds of this land is estimated to be coal land. Several drifts have been opened, and the coal found to be of the best quality, and to form a coke equal to that of any English coal. An ample supply of iron ore, of several kinds, more especially the argillaceous carbonate of iron, of which there is a bed of first-rate quality, supposed, upon good grounds, to be co-extensive with the coal measures, is found upon this property; as also fire-clay, and a conglomerate rock, much valued for hearth stones, and furnace linings, and for mill stones. There is good bottom land within its limits along the Scrader Branch, and a large proportion of upland of a good quality for cultivation, and throughout the whole an abundance of excellent timber, consisting of white and yellow pine of the finest description, rock oak, chestnut, hemlock, poplar, &c.

The stream affords numerous sites for water powers, which, from the formation of the beds, may be brought into application at a trifling cost.

The extensive market offered by the State of New York, and he whole line of internal improvements of the of New Tork, an he whole line of internal improvements of that State, will shortly efully opened to the productions of the district, by the improvements of Pennsylvania, the continuation of the Nort Branch Canal to the New York State line having been provided at the recent session of the Legislature, and a charter having the state of the Legislature. en obtained for a railroad from the mines to the canal. A su een obtained for a railroad from the mines to the canal. A sur-ey for the greater part of this railroad, particularly the portion f it near the mines, has alroady been made, by which it has een ascertained that the ground is peculiarly favorable for the urpose, and that it may be effected at a very moderate ex-

Persons wishing to view these lands, can have every assistnce by applying to Eliphalet Mason, Esq., at Monroetown,
within five miles of the premises.

An unexceptionable title will be given. Apply to

CLEMENTS S. MILLER,
july 6—2aw6w 93 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Orphans' Court of Prince George's County, ?

Thus 12, 1836.

The property of the Court, that Mary Ann Magruder, execution of Denis Magruder, decased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims and that the same be published once a week for six weeks in the National Intelligence.

PHILEMON CHEW,

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, the undersigned, as the agent of the above named executrix in the settlement of the estate of the wouchers attached thereto, to him at Bladensburg, Maryland, or before the 12th day of January next; they will otherwise, blaw, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons in debited to said estate are requested to make immediate payme to him.

N. CARROLL STEPHEN, to him.

Agent for Mary Ann Magruder,
Executrix of Dennis Magruder.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE COURSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS, JULY 21. We have noticed with regret that two or three Whig papers in this Commonwealth have deemexpedient to recommend, in effect, the withdrawal of Mr. WEBSTER and the nomination of Gen. HARRISON. One of these papers is the Boston Centinel and Gazette-a journal which stands in a demi-official relation to the party and in which the laws of the Commonwealth are published "by authority." Are the conductors of that journal aware that, in urging the recommendation to which we have referred, they are advocating a measure that is directly contrary to the expressed sentiment of the dominant party in this State? A year ago last January a convention of the Whig party of Massachusetts was held: and Mr. Webster received the nomination not only of that legislative convention, but of all the Whig county conventions. A year afterwards, when another convention was held. and the question virtually came up, whether that nomination should be reconsidered, a letter from Mr. Webster was read, in which he expressed a strong personal wish not to be a candidate, but, at the same time, manifested a readiness to sacrifice his private inclinations, and abide by whatever decision his friends might make, with a view to the best interests of the Commonwealth, and the integrity of the Whig party. Notwithstanding this knowledge of the private wishes of Mr. Webster, his nomination was re-asserted without a dissenting voice. The aspect of parties throughout the country was much the same then that it is now. The considerations which induced us then to adhere to our original candidate are in full force at the present

In renewing their determination to adhere to their political organization, the Whigs of Massachusetts were actuated by a regard to the interests of the entire opposition throughout the United States. Whatever private predilections and preferences they may entertain, they are prepared to sacrifice them on the altar of our common country. The defeat of Mr. Van Buren is the primary object of the Whigs. To effect this, there must be a union of the elements of opposition; and we agree with the Harrison Convention of Virginia, that such an opposition may be effected without any sacrifice of feeling or of principle. The plan which has been approved by this Convention is, the nomination of the same ticket of Electors which has been recommended by the friends of Judge White. This ticket will be voted for by the friends of General Harrison in the same manner as if it had been an independent ticket; and if it should be chos en by the joint vote of the two parties, they have the assurance that the vote of Virginia will be given in accordance with the will of the People as expressed at the polls, or in such a manner as, if possible, to prevent the election from being transferred from the Electoral Colleges to the House of Representatives of the U. States. What would have been thought of the friends of Gen.

Harrison in Virginia, had they adopted the suicidal policy of recommending the withdrawal of

With regard to Massachusetts, there is not an intelligent friend of Gen. Harrison in the country, who, knowing the precise circumstances of our situation, would not advise us to support the Webster electoral ticket. Let it not be supposed that by so doing we are throwing away our vote. On the contrary, we are laboring as effectually for the eventual triumph of the opposition, as if General Harrison were nominally our canrs, it is admitted even at Washington, that Massachusetts occupies an important position—a sort of vantage-ground, from which, safe in her own impregnability, she can watch the movements of the various combatants in the field below. Should her assistance be required to complete the triumph of the party, with which her principles are identified, will she hesitate in pursuing a course consistent with her true honor and her past professions? That she is likely to hold the balance of power, is manifest in the anxiety of the Administration to win her over. The course of her representation in Congress is a pledge that she will exercise this power in a manner which will be acceptable to the great Whig party throughout

Should the Presidential election be carried to the House, it would be a libel on the character of our State to suppose that, in any contingency she can bestow her vote on the individual pledged to follow in the footsteps of General Jackson

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER, JULY 10. Some excellent persons whom we occasional ly have met, and with whom we have conversed on the subject of the approaching Presidential election, seem not to have recovered their firmness or confidence since the accession of Gen. Jackson. They fear that the power of the Government is so strong, that its measures are so corrupting, and its efforts will be so great, as to make the resistance of the people inefficient and unavailing. With all due respect to these persons, we must say, that they are just in that miserable state of doubt and irresolution which makes them the easy prey of artful and designing men. These doubters, without knowing it perhaps, are ready to fall a prey to a designing enemy. If a foreign force should land on our shores, we fear they would, with their usual apathy, exclaim, "let us submit, it's of no use, they are too strong for us!"

But is this the spirit of freemen, of republicans, of friends to democratic institutions? Is this the feeling which can preserve our liberties? Shame on the degenerate sons of worthy sires Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and in no other way can it be preserved than by compatting manfully against our enslavers.

We say, therefore, to these persons, WAKE UP you are behind the intelligence of the age.' Look around you, and you will see the evidences of a grand movement going on which must be successful. Where is Mr. Van Buren's strength? He has possibly four States in New July 25.

England, and a hard struggle before him for New York. This is all he can expect to obtain. The South and West are irrevocably opposed to him. There his opponents are full of enthusiasm and energy. Meetings of the people State conventions, new presses, old Jacksonians are in array against him.

No enthusiasm, no energy attends his support. His advocates are confined to a class of weather-beaten, and often bought up, editors, to office-holders, and the men who wish to specuate with the Government money, or make their profits out of the necessities of the poor. We challenge the production of the least evidence that there is a popular movement for him anywhere. He never was a friend of the people, never had neir confidence, and never can have it.

His partisans know this, and they do not calulate any thing on his personal popularity. It party drill alone on which they rely. But this will not continue forever. Even the best disciplined and organized corps of mercenaries reak up at last. And so will it be with the spoilholders. They have had their day, and the people are tired of them. We say once more to our brethren who despond, if you can despond any longer, dismiss your doubts. Come up to the work before you, and THE DAY'S OUR OWN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: In an elaborate editorial article, which appeared in Wednesday's Telegraph, is the following passage:

"The bloody bill passed during Mr. Clay's absence, and Mr. Webster took the first opportunity to insinuate that Mr. Clay had 'dodged' it. Mr. Clay lost his self-command; and, with more of passion than we have ever witnessed in him, said that, if he had been present, he would have voted for the bill, because he would have sent the rd along with the olive-branch.

This is a mistake. Having been present when Mr. CLAY spoke, though not when Mr. WEBSTER spoke, I aver, from a distinct recollection of Mr CLAY's speech, that he not only did not express the sentment attributed to him, but that the sentiment which he did express was of a different character It is thus stated in the report of his speech co pied into the American Annual Register, vol. 8, p. 175:

"The opponents of the bill [i. e. the compromise bill] would send out a flaming sword; the friends of the bill would send out a flaming sword, accompanied by the olive-

This version is substantially accurate: though it is less mphatic than the words spoken were, in ascribing to the pponents of the bill a determination to send the swara ONE, and in avowing the speaker's reluctance to send the

Not having heard Mr. Webster's speech, I am not prepared to deny, positively, that he "insinuated that Mr. CLAY had dodged" the revenue collection bill; though, mprobable that he uttered so rude and groundless an in inuation. The character of his remark may be inferre om the passage in Mr. CLAY's speech next following tha

"The gentleman from Massachusetts had thought proper to say that he (Mr. Clay) would have voted for the revenue collection bill. It was true he would have voted for it, but he felt no new-born zeal prompting him to mak

As to Mr. CLAY's having "lost his self-command," the ecollection of the editor of the Telegraph is as erroneous in this pint as on the other. I saw nothing like want of self-command" on the occasion mentioned, though many dications that the speaker had entire command over his

The Sate of South Carolina may forget her obligation to Mr. CLAY for proposing and carrying a measure which rescued ler from a situation of infinite peril and perplexithe war of independence, and his generous ardor in repelling any attempt to dishonor or humiliate her; the nullifiers may persuade themselves that, after their extrication, they didwell and wisely in sacrificing the feelings of gra-titude and the principles of sound policy at the shrine of a chimerical ambition; and they may regard with complacency the tendency of their heartless proceedings to fasten on ounry the present profligate system: but let them, at least, absain from misrepresenting the man whom they neglect; let them not add crimination to ingratitude. It is surely a sufficient disgrace to the American Republic, the he citizer, confessedly the best deserving of the highest place in he Government, is driven, by political corruption and popular injustice, into retirement. There, at least, he should be safe from detraction.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlimen: I annex you an extract from "Cobbett's Weekly Iolitical Register," containing an anecdote of Mafor General Jacob Brown, not generally known, I believed but which does more honor to his memory than perhap any of hisother acts. Indeed, in the history of mankind you canno find any deed which can lay claim to the mor aublime wth more justice.
ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md.

"THE EXTRACT.

"The geat services which this gentleman (Major Genferal Brown) performed for his country on the Canadian frontier, turing the last war; the activity, intelligence and courage which he displayed, were of a kind, and attended the consequences, that justly called forth the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. But his American theorems has omitted one particular trait in his conduct. piographer has omitted one particular trait in his conduct during the last campaign, which, above all others, ought to have been noticed, because it is so well calculated to ive the leader a correct idea of the character of the man. After the battle of Niagara, I believe it was, (for I cannot find the documents,) in which battle one of his aidsde-camp had been wounded mortally, and carried off as a prisone, by General Drummond's army, General Brown whom le was willing to give up an officer of ours of su whom to was whing to give up an officer of ours of superior ank. This request was refused, unless he would first send in the English officer. General Brown, informed, by this time, that his aid-de-camp was dead, sent in, nevertheless, the English officer, as an equivalent for his dead aid-de-camp, whose corpse he actually received in

TO THE EDITORS

GENTIEMEN: Permit me to make a few observations in reply to that portion of Matho's communication of this norning which had reference to mine of Saturday last. I did not, as Matho erroneously supposes, intend to evade his problem by the substitution of one of my own. His

especially addressed, not to Archimedes, but to the car didates for the situation of City Surveyor; and as Archi medes has not the honor of being an applicant for that of any similar office, there could not have existed any necessity for an evasion of any kind on his part. On the other hand, I would deem it unpardonable in me, or in an other individual, to step in, uncalled for and unasked, be tween Matho and his "candidates" for a responsible office until the latter shall have failed to give the desired solution If Matho has a right and a privilege to address himself i an especial manner to the "rival candidates," I see no rea on why I should not, in like manner, address myself to him without incurring the suspicion of wishing to evade on problem "by substituting another." My question was de signed for no other purpose than to give Matho an opportu-nity of proving that he is as competent to solve as he seem willing to propose; and I must here add, that if a solution does not soon appear from him, I shall avail myself of you kindness to demonstrate that the "curve of my nose" con stitutes no data whereby he may arrive at a correct solu ARCHIMEDES

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Sylvia de Grasse, which eft Havre June 17, papers have been received from France up to the 16th.

The French Chambers were still discussing the Budget. M. Lafitte spoke with his usual loquence and force, and asked why there was an increased augmentation of ten millions asked for. He said the prosperity of France was not owing to the ministry, but to the revolution, which had enriched its agriculture, and to the imperial dynasty, which had given a spring to

The elections of Messrs. Martel and Dreux have alarmed the Doctrinaires, who begin to talk of dissolving the Chambers.

A reinforcement of two battalions of infantry, and some cuirassiers and artillery, had left Madrid for Bas-Arragon, to which destination would also proceed 3,000 troops of the army at

MANAGERS' OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY.

Virginia, Leesburg Lottery, No. 4. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 30, 1836.
75 No. Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.
Capital prizes:
\$30,000, 10,000, 6,000, and 50 prizes of 1,000, &c. &c.
Tickets \$10; halves \$5; quarters \$2 50.

Virginia (Norfolk) Lottery, No. 5.

To be drawn August 13th, 1836, at Alexandria, Va.
75 No. Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.
Capital prizes:
\$30,000, 10,000, 6,000, and 50 prizes of 1,000, &c. &c.
Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50.

Virginia (Wellsburg) Lottery, No. 4. To be drawn August 20th, 1836, at Alexandria, Va.
75 No. Lottery, 14 drawn ballots.
Capital prizes:
\$30,000, 15,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, &c. &c.
Tickets \$10; halves \$5; quarters \$2 50.

\$60,000, \$30,000, \$20,000. Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class A.
To be drawn October 19th, 1836, at Wilmington, Delaware

			occas, to a		i wallows.	
	RICH	A	ND SPLENDI	D SC	HEME:	
1 spl	endid prize		Section 1			\$60,000
1	ditto	-	ALTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	-		30,000
1	ditto	-		-		20,000
1	ditto	-		-		11,340
2	prizes of	-			-	5,000
2	ditto	-		1	PEN STREET	4,000
5	ditto	-		-	ANTON THE	3,000
5	ditto ·	-		-		2,500
12	ditto	-		+	y The Children	2,000
15	ditto	-	(1) (1) - (1) (1)	-		1,500
75	ditto	-		8-	-	1,000
100	ditto	-	-	-	0-	600
			C C C			

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$280

Do do half do 140

Do do quarter do 70

For Tickets and Shares in the above splendid lotteries, address
D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
(Successors of Yates & Melatyre,) Washington Offy

For Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the Drawings forwarded as soon as over. july23—eo2td&c

Montgomery Court, and to the subscribers affects do, we will proceed on Saturday, the 17th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., on the premises, to divide the real estates of which Thomas B. Offut and Selah Offut died leized, lying and being in Montgomery county, Md.

BURGESS WILLETT,

THOS. S. WATKINS, SAMUEL T. STONESTREET.

LEXANDRIA BOARDING SCHOOL.—In this LEXANDRIA BOARDING SCHOOL.—In this Institution are taught the Latin, Greed, and French languages; Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, by single and double entry, Algebra, Plane, Solid, Analytical and Descriptive Geometry, Application of Algebra to Geometry and to the Doctrine of Curves, Mensuration, Method of calculating and using Logarithms, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Spherical Projections, Drawing, Theory and Practice of Surveying, Levelling, &c. as connected with the duties of a civil engineer; Navigation, Conic Sections, the Science of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; Astronomy, including the calculations of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, Occultations, Transits, &c.; the Method of Fluxions, Differential and Integral Calculus, and their application to Physico-mathematical The advanced classes study also Stewart's Mer

Besides the Principal of the institution, who attends particularly to mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, metaphysics, and moral philosophy, and the more advanced classes in English grammar, &c. there are a Principal and Tutor of the classical department, a Principal and two Tutors of the English department, a teacher of French, and a teacher of drawing.

The institution is supplied with two good Theodolites, and the other necessary levelling instruments, and, in suitable weather, those of the students who are sufficiently advanced, are frequently exercised in practical levelling, surveying, &c. which, with their course of study, renders them well qualified for entering a corps of civil engineers, or engaging as practical surveyors.

eyors.

Full courses of lectures are given to the students on natural philosophy and chemistry, in which the principles of these sciences are illustrated by a good collection of philosophical and the state of a cabinetic state. nees are illustrated by a good confection of purpose and hemical apparatus. The students have the free use of a cabiet of minerals, and of a library containing upwards of five undred volumes of well-selected works of history, biography, ilosophy, poetry, &c.

hilosophy, poetry, &c.

In teaching every subject, particular care is taken that the tudents understand the principles of the sciences they are tudying; they are then able to apply these principles to any articular cases. One means adopted for accomplishing this is, a have the students, each day in classes, to explain every part to have the students, each day in classes, to explain every part of the performances of the preceding day, by which they not only become more careful, when pursuing their studies, to impress the principles upon their minds, that they may be able to explain them when called upon; but the daily exercise of their reasoning faculties in explaining principles, and conducting mathematical investigations, has a great tendency to strengthen and expand the mind—the great end of education.

The students are treated in all respects as part of the family of the subscriber. They are expected regularly to attend some

xpand the mind—the great end of education.

The students are treated in all respects as part of the family f the subscriber. They are expected regularly to attend some lace of worship, at the discretion of their parents or guardians, n the first day of the week; and every care is taken to guardeer morals, promote their comfort, and effect their real im-

After the present year (1836) the school year will be divided into two school terms of twenty-four weeks each, commencing on the first 2d day (Monday) in the fifth month, (May,) and in the eleventh month, (November,) and a vacation of two weeks immediately preceding each of these times. A full course of ctures on chemistry and natural philosophy will be delive

ectures on chemistry and natural philosophy will be delivered a each term; in the winter, by candle-light in the evening; in he summer, before breakfast in the morning. Terms* for board, lodging, washing, and tuition in all the oranches except French and drawing, 160 dollars a year each branches except French and drawing, 160 dollars a year each quarter, payable in advance, the quarter consisting of twelve weeks. When the washing for a student exceeds six pieces a week, it is found necessary to make a charge for the excess, at the rate of fifty cents per dozen. French and drawing, each six dollars per quarter extra. Fuel and lights for the winter term, one dollar per quarter. Reading books; pens, ink, pencils, &c. fifty cents per quarter. Other books used in the school furnished if required, at the store prices, but no money advanced to a student unless at the special request of his parents or guardian.

No student is admitted at any term of the school excep ircumstances, and with a distinct understanding to that effec revious to his entering.
BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

Alexandria, 7th mo. 23d, 1836.

N. B. The next school term will commence on the 5th of the th month, (September,) and end on the 15th of the 4th month.

of provisions, % is found necessary to make a small addition to the charge for board and tuition, as will be seen by a comparison of the terms as now published, with those of the last year.

A GOOD STORY, WELL TOLD.

FROM THE BOSTON MERCANTILE JOURNAL. A man with his head in a bad box .- A singular occurrence took place in a town in a neighboring State, not long since, which was attended h consequences of the most awkward nature to the inlividual who bore a prominent share in the affair, and whose real name we shall, for reasons not necessary to mention, conceal under that of Mr. Snooks. It seems that Mr. Snooks unfortunately was the possessor of a head of unusual dimensions and peculiar shape, which attracted the attention of an individual who had become interested in the study of Phrenology. This lover of remarkable developments gazed at Mr. Snooks's head with admiration; he longed to touch it, to have it beneath his hands, and, in an evil hour, poor Mr. Snocks consented to be manipulated by the devoted follower of Gall and Spurzheim. Mr Snooks's head was found to be a remarkable one—so much so that the interest of the science required a cast to be ken, and Snooks, who was not aware of the exact nature the operation, at length yielded a reluctant consent to the olicitations of the ardent discoverer of bumps. The Phreno-ogist himself had never been instructed in the rather diffioult process of taking casts; nevertheless, he conceived himself equal to the task on this occasion, having frequently ceived verbal instruction from those who had co received verbal instruction from those who had conducted that operation. He was told to mix the plaster to the consistency of cream, and then to apply it with an unsparing hand to the head and face, having pieces of twine lying in different directions across the cranium, which, being pulled before the plaster became hard, would cut it in several pieces, and thus cause it to be easily disengaged. Every thing being prepared, Mr. Snooks, with a courage and resignation which reflect the highest honor on his character, submitted his cranium to the dispersal of the accounter. submitted his cranium to the disposal of the amateur artist. Quills were stuck in his nose to allow him the means of respiration, the plaster was mixed, and, seizing a spatula, the enthusiastic follower of Gall laid it thickly on. Mr. Snooks's face was soon covered, the first portion being applied to the mouth, the artist having wisely resolved to put a stop to all remonstrances as expeditiously as possible. The nose, the eyes, the ears, and finally the whole head, were soon covered with a mass of plaster nearly two inches in thickness, and weighing ten or fifteen pounds. The weather being warm, the application of the cold plaster at first produced a sensation rather agreeable than otherwise. But such was the nature of that material that it is soon became heated and him rather all hims all that it is soon became heated and him rather all that it is soon became heated and hims all that it is soon became heated and him rather all hims all hims all hims all hims all hims all h came heated, and his whole head seemed surrounded with, or immersed in, a dank, noisome, and suffocating atmosphere. To add to the awkwardness of his situation, he

phere. To add to the awkwardness of his situation, he found no little difficulty in breathing, owing to some mismanagement in introducing the quills into his nostrils.

Thus shut out from all communication with the external world, and not being at the time in a mood to commune with himself, the sensations of poor Mr. Snooks were truly horrible. He comforted himself, however, with the reflection that they would be of short duration. But his feelings may be in some degree imagined, they cannot be described, when he learned that the ignorant artist had suffered the plaster to remain on his head so long before he attempted to divide it with the strings that the process could not be carried into effect! Mr. Snooks attempted to speak; but he could not articulate a syllable; he strove to seream, but his voice sounded like the deep mutterings of the thunder in the distance. He then resorted to gestures, and made significant signs, which would have excited the admiration of a Frenchman, imploring relief. He stamped, he kicked, and threw his arms about like a windmill; but all to no and threw his arms about like a windmill; but all to no purpose. It seemed as if he was horribly doomed to wear his head in a shell for life. This idea flashed on the mind of Mr. Snooks; but it was too dreadful to been 'I'o prung up, and, making the most unearthly sounds, which were intended for moans, he groped his way with much difficulty towards the door, being impelled by an instinct-ive feeling to seek for sympathy and assistance from the

This martyr to science reached the front door before his friend, the Phrenologist, could determine in his own mind what course to adopt. He was for a time as much astonished at the unlucky result of his labors as his unfortunate ricting; but, soon recovering the use of his faculties, he called out lustily for a mallet or a top-maul and a chisel. But Mr. Snooks was too impatient to get rid of the burden which pressed heavily on his head to be satisfied with dilatory measures. He made a desperate effort to descend the stone steps at the front entrance of his house; but while ground his way massisted in ways than Circumstants. groping his way unassisted, in worse than Cimmerian darkgroping his way unassisted, in worse than commercial dark-ness, he fortunately, as the sequel-proved, made a false step, and, in accordance with the received principles of gravita-tion, which admirably illustrates the correctness of the Newtonian theory, pitched head foremost on the paved sidewalk, to the great astonishment of the passers by: The shock was so great that the box which enclosed his head

Mr. Snooks was unhurt; and, so soon as he could re-cover his scattered senses, he half rose from the pavement. His face was soon uncovered, but a large portion of the stone-hardened plaster stuck to his hair, or dangled about his ears. The unfortunate wight drew a long breath, which afforded him inexpressible relief; and while his pallid looks and glaring eyes told a melancholy tale of bodily exhaustion and mental agony, he solemnly declared that he would not allow another cast to be taken of his heady even if the fate of the science of Phrenology depended upon t, and he has hitherto kept his word.

BLEASANT VALLEY LAND.—The subscriber having determined to remove to the West, will sell the Farm on which he now resides, lying in Fleasant Valley, Washington county, Maryland, four miles from Harper's Ferry, and two and a half from Weaverton; the latter place being immediately on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Ohespeake and Ohio Canal. This farm contains 350 acres of land, divided into fourteen fields, with running water in each; about 40 acres of productive meadow, and a sufficiency of fine timber. The improvements are a commodious two-story stone dwelling, with all the necessary out-buildings, together with a plaster and save. the necessary out-buildings, together with a plaster and saw-mill, in good repair, and a variety of select fruit. If this pro-perty is not sold previously, it will be offered at public sale on-the 24th September, 1836. Terms accommodating. july 27—w6w SAMUEL CLAGETT.

DOLLARS REWARD.—I will give the DOLLARS REWARD.—I will give the above reward for the apprehension of my servant man, named SAMUEL, (sometimes calling himself Samuel Lee,) who absconded from this city on or about the 10th instant. He is a mulatto, about twenty-five years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather stoutly built, and stoops in the shoulders when walking; has an open countenance, with prominent thick lips, frowns and stutters considerably when speaking, and is ire his manners rather bold and positive. He was brought up as a house-servant, and much indulged; he can, I believe, read and write, and is remarkable for his capability and intelligence.

At the time of his disappearance he was hiring himself out in this city; and, when last seem his dress was a gray close coat, straw hat, and dark pantaloons; though he had other clothes, not recollected, and has doubtless taken every precaution, by disguises and forged papers, to prevent his detection.

tion, by disguises and forged papers, to prevent his detection. He has a wife and two children, the property of Mr. George Calvert, who are at this time hired to a lady of this place, now on a visit to Newark, New Jersey. Sam may in all probability have made for that part of the country, or Philadelphia. He was, last summer, in the Western country, and some time in Olio, and accompanied some gentlemen; he may possibly have

The above reward will be given, if taken out of the District f Columbia, or one hundred dollars, if taken in the said Disciet. All letters giving information on the subject, to be ditrict. All letters giving information of the analysis, rected to me, at my office, corner of Charles and Lexington streets, Baltimore; or at my mother's residence; 6th street, Washington.

Z. C. LEE.

Washington. Z. C. LEE.
P. S.—Sam has with him, in all probability, a forged certificate, or pass, with the seal of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and the name of William Brent, Clerk, attached ARRIAGES FOR SALE.—The subscribers, being

about to close their business, offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, a variety of Carriages, such as Coaches, Bacouches, Carryalls, &c. which they recommend to the Public as equal to any ever offered for sale in this or any other marks J. M. & T. YOUNG Maine Avenue, between 3d and 41 streets, south side of Canal.

TEACHER WANTED .-- An Assistant Teacher,

qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics, is wanted in Washington Academy. The salary is three hundred dollwars, and board found by the trustees. Applicants for the situation will forward their testimonials to the subscriber by the fourth Wednesday in Augustanext, on which day the trustees will make the selection.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Princess Anne, Md. July 4, 1836. (GL) july 12-law4w

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEECH OF MR. BELL, (OF TENNESSEE,) On the New Harbor Eill.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Lincoln in the chair,) on the "bill making appropriations for certain harbors for the year 1836"—

Mr. BELL addressed the committee to the following

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I look upon the present bill as the Mr. CHAIMAN: I look upon the present bill as the result of that disposition, or rather determination, which has been manifested throughout the session, to bring the wants of the Government up to the increased revenue of the country, instead of keeping the public revenue down to the actual demands of the public service, which has always heretofore been regarded as the true policy of the country. It is because I regard this bill as an emanation of this new system of policy, chiefly, that I oppose it. The bill provides for the improvement of a great number of harbors and inlets upon our lake and sea coast, which have heretofore escaped the notice of the Government, although improvements of this nature have, for many years past, been patronised by Congress. I take it for granted that the several items or objects contained in the bill stand upon equal grounds, so far as regards their importance, and the expediency of making the appropriations demanded for them. It will, there fore, follow, that one part of the bill might as well re ceive the support of Congress as the other; and those who are opposed to it will act more wisely by making opposition to the principle and policy of the measure as a whole; it will also save time, if the strength of the bill can be tested at the outset. If a majority of members shall be in favor of the principle of the bill, then may be passed without further delay. To effect this object, and to enable me to take that view of the subject

which I desire, I move you, sir, that the enacting claus of the bill be stricken out. [After the question was stated from the chair, Mr. B proceeded.]
I did not think it worth while, Mr. Chairman, to op pose what may be called the old harbor bill, because the public works provided for in it are already commenced. and have been in progress for a series of years, under annual appropriations for their completion; but a hope may be entertained that opposition will not be altogether unsuccessful to this bill, after the experience we have had in relation to the old one. It is the nature of these works never to be completed. Most of the works in the bill which has this moment passed the committee, are very old acquaintances of the old members of this House. I remember most of them as far back as the first session I had the honor of a seat in this body. For several years, many of them were reported as only requiring one more appropriation to complete them. When the officers who had charge of them became ashamed of repeated impositions of this kind, the language in which the appropriating clause ran was chang ed; and works that seemed upon the point of completio eight years ago, now require thousands annually for their permanent construction and preservation! It is notorious, that many of the old works of the kind enumerated in this bill fell into decay before they becam useful to any extent, and the first improvements, made at great expense, were either abandoned as useless, or became dilapidated, and required reconstruction. All those harbors may be regarded as bottomless pits of the Treasury. You may expend tens of millions upon them, and still as many will be required; and then no man car see any termination to the demand for further appropri Sir, the present bill, although large in amount would be no cause of alarm to me, if the expenditure now proposed were all that would be required; if, sir, le could foresee that, at the end of five or even of ter years, there would be an end to further demands, I would be less concerned. But, sir, we know from experience, that whatever may be the original estimates of he cost of these works, the actual expenditure is never limited by them. There is not one of the old works, venture to say, which has not already had expended upon it fifty or a hundred per cent. beyond the original estimate. It may, then, be taken for granted that each of these new works, like the old ones, will be perpetual drains upon the Treasury, not only in our times, the generations that are to come, for there is no limit to invention in this business of making artificial harbors. do not say that, in all cases, these expenditures will be useless. No, sir, money can accomplish any thing in the way of improvement. Harbors may be constructed by skill and capital, where nature seems to have forbidden the undertaking. It is only questionable whether, wher we have so many fine harbors on our coast, constructed by the great Maker of all things, it is wise to drain the pockets of the people, and absorb the Treasury, in adding to their number. Let us look at the progress of this branch of the system of internal improvement, ir the amount of expenditure. In the year 1835, the entire amount appropriated to these objects was \$505,057. The bill which has already received the sanction of thi mmittee provides an expenditure for the present year of nearly \$700,000-[a member said \$800,000;] a gen

this gulf of the Treasury.

I have said that I regarded this bill as the result of a deliberate system of extravagance-of a plan for increase ing the wants of the Government, and of exhausting the Treasury. Was I not right in this assertion? Look a your increased expenditures in every branch of the pu lic service. But, sir, why descend into particulars? affirm that your Committee of Ways and Means of this House was organized upon a principle of extravagance Look at the composition of that committee sir and the tell me if it was not constituted with deep design, and expressly with a view to the largest expenditure for public service. Was there ever such a Committee o Ways and Means appointed in this House? Was there ever a more palpable desertion of the principle of repre sentation-a more shameful abandonment of the interest of the entire interior of the country? Who are the mem bers of this committee?" At the head of the list we find the gentleman from New York, (Mr. CAMBRELENG, representing the largest city in the Union, deeply interested in the largest expenditures upon the navy, upo fortifications, and public works of every descript Next we find the gentleman from Baltimore, (Mr. McKim,) the representative of similar interests, an nearly to as great an extent. Next we have the gentle man from Virginia, (Mr. Lovall,) who represents th Norfolk, or rather the Gosport district, in which, be sides a navy yard, which may be made to exhaust an amount of money, has within its limits two fortifications which have already cost the Government nearly three millions of dollars, but are worth-really worth-scarcel one cent in the way of protection; yet they are annuall the objects of large appropriations. We next pass to the distinguished gentleman from Maine, (Mr. SMITH, I say distinguished, because he is distinguished as a gen tleman of business habits and intelligence, as a member of this House. This gentleman represents a seapon also, (Portland,) upon a coast of numerous harbors and inlets, all of which could be greatly improved by money and all of which might plausibly demand to be fortified We next arrive at my friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. LAWRENCE,) who represents Boston, a place deepl interested in large expenditures upon the navy and for tifications. The next on the list is the learned gentle man from Pennsylvania, (Mr. INGERSOLL.) He too, lik the five already noticed, represents a large commercia city, having all the interests, to a great extent, that the others have, in large expenditures. Last on the list is the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Owens.) He also represents a large and important commercial city, (Savannah,) and, like the rest, having a deep interest in large expenditures. Well, sir, to represent the interests of the interior, and of economy, we have two gentle-

tleman near me states the amount at \$800,000.

mew works, making an aggregate of upwards or \$1,700,000—more than three times the amount of any former year! What amendments may yet be made to

this bill I cannot foresee, but there is little hope that th

amounts will be reduced, unless the entire bill shall fail

Well, sir, do honorable members see nothing alarming

or rather of that determination, to extravagance which I have charged? If this bill shall pass the present Con-

gress, it will of itself lead to an expenditure of ten mil

lions. Yes, sir, when ten millions have already been expended, in looking forward, we might be cheered

with the expectation that yet another ten would close up

Is there no evidence here of that disposition,

in the course of the session, to corroborate the inference I have drawn from the peculiar organization of this committee. I must not be understood to impute either a want of integrity or patriotism to the members of this committee. I respect all the gentlemen whom I have described as the representatives of districts on the search But they are bound, from the very nature of our representative system, to have opinions in commo with their constituents, especially upon this subject of expenditure; and I repeat, that this committee was oranized upon a principle of increased and extravagant

It would seem that this bill is intended to lay the foun dation of a permanent system of expenditures of this nature. The preamble alarms me. It is new to me. The annunciation of purpose is imposing and high sounding, and denotes design—"To provide for the protection of the commerce and navigation of the United States. The protection of the commerce of the United States Would not that grand object embrace improvements in the interior, as well as upon the exterior boundary o the country? This Government is authorized by the constitution to extend the same degree of protection t the inland commerce that it may to foreign trade. power in the one case is conveyed in the same language that is used in the other; yet, all the improvements proposed by this bill are upon the exterior boundary of the I know it may be said that improvements of the nterior channels of communication and trade may b properly included in a distinct bill. That is tru such has been the practice to some extent. But to what will this lead in the end? Without doubt, to a perpetual struggle between the States of the interior and the States upon the lake and sea coast, for an equality of benefits-of expenditures which would exhaust the revenues o any country.

But, in connexion with this view of the subject, con

sider for a moment the monstrous-I will not say intole able—inequality of this system of improvement; for, if I were compelled to the act, I might submit to much greater, rather than break up this Union. But is it fair, is it just, necessary, or reasonable, that this inequality shall exist? Some of the large States in these bills receive \$50,000, some others \$100,000, and one large State (New York) will receive upwards of \$200,000 this year, to be ex pended within its limits, and upon objects calculated tincrease its relative advantages over the other States of the Union, while other States do not receive one cent and this inequality is to be established forever! It can not be. The States of the interior must look to their interests; they will look to their interests, if this system goes on, to whatever extreme it may lead. My friend from Virginia (Mr. Wise) said, on yesterday, that there will be no more appropriations for these improvements that there will be an end of all such works now, since we passed the deposite bill. Well sir, ought this result to be lamented if it shall turn out to be one of the effects of that bill, which is practically a bill for the distribution of the surplus of the Treasury? Ought the passage of that bill to be deprecated, because it may terminate a system of improvement, which, from the relative locality of the States, must, after all, be unequal and productive of great discontent, and the most wasteful expenditure of the public treasure? Sir, if that bill shall ffect no other good but this, it will well deserve the support and approbation of the public. The States, having the means, will be much better judges of the ney will be generally more economical and judicious n the management of them than this Government can Each one will expend no more than its due proportion, and none will have cause to complain. shall at the same time escape the disgraceful combina tions by which these bills effect their passage through this House. My friend from Virginia also thinks that another effect of the distribution of the surplus will be to revive and uphold the American system, to increase the tariff, and to sustain an expensive system of improvements by the States. That gentleman must have forgotten that the feature in the system to which he aludes-I mean the American system, which was thought to be most dangerous, and promised to be most effective in giving it permanency—was the inequality of the distribution of the revenue produced by a high tar-iff. The States of the Northwest, which were new and

susceptible of improvement to any extent, were expected to combine with the manufacturing States, and se-cure to themselves all, or nearly all, the benefits of the inited interests of the system. The States of the West were to have the money expended within their limits, which was paid into the Treasury by the people of all the States; and in this result the South headed "Confession was expected to continue to pay, while others received as well as paid. It was the inequality of the benefits as well as paid. It was the inequality of the benefits which was expected to give permanence to the system. Where all receive in an equal degree, there is a community of interest in opposing unjust and unreasonable taxation. My friend also contends that the practice of distribution will cripple the operations of this Government; that it will be stripped to the bare poles. The argument is, that the avarice of the States, and the desire to increase the funds at their disposal will present the funds at their disposal will be a supplied to the same that the present the funds at their disposal will be a supplied to the same that the present the same that the same that the present the same that the sire to increase the funds at their disposal, will prevent the necessary appropriations for the support of the the States shall feel a deep interest in a system of dis tribution, in order to effect those great purposes of edu cation and improvement, the first duties of the local Government, it argues but little foresight or wisdom in them to suppose that they would consent to weaken thi Government in any of its essential powers. To enable the Federal Government to raise a large revenue from the customs, or to enable it to preserve and husband the public lands as a source of revenue, all its necessary powers must be maintained in due vigor, and this the States will be ready enough to concede. We must have a sufficient army and navy, and our civil establishment is never likely to be too small for the service.

My friend also laid down another proposition, in which, I think he was mistaken. He remarked, in relation to the abuses growing out of the condition of the Treasury, and to the remedy that had been provided for them by the bill for distributing the surplus, that they were both evils; and the difference between them was, that the one might be reduced to a system, and the other never could. The experience of all Governments—the history of the world is against the correctness of this conclusion. A Government never goes backward in expenditures and extravagance. Great and expensive establishments are never reduced under any Government, except sometimes at the close of a war a military establishment may be re duced : but, sir, as a general principle, the progress of expenditure and profusion in any Government tinued and forward, and revolution alone can terminat it. [Mr. Wise inquired if his friend from Tennessee understood him to advance a different proposition. Mr. B. said he did. Mr. W. then explained, and stated that his argument was, that the present insecure and anomalou condition of the public deposites could not be reduced to a system.] I am glad to find, said Mr. B., that I did my friend injustice in the inference I had drawn from his remarks; but I must take leave to say, that I think the greater evil to be remedied—much the greater calamity which threatened to befall the country by reason of the existing state of the public Treasury, was an increase number of public officers-increased naval and militar establishments-an undue increase of Government pat onage-and a profuse and profligate waste of the pub ic treasure in every department of the public service this, sir, was the true disease which called for a promp and efficient cure. I trust, and confidently believe, that the distribution of the existing surplus in the Treasury will effect this great purpose. I shall be grievously disappointed if we do not, in a very short time, find the country roused to inquiry in regard to the public expenditures, in such a manner as to give increased efficiency to the Government by salutary curtailments, while, at the same time, the necessary supplies for the support of Government will be liberally granted. I am surprised to find that any gentleman, who claims to belong to the State rights school, should be opposed to this measure of disution. Why should they be alarmed at the prospec of adding strength and importance to the States? To do this, has, heretofore, been the great aim and the object of most solicitude to the State rights party. How to re duce the power of the Federal Government, has, here tofore, been the great desideratum with that party. It sounds strange to my ears to hear objections from that quarter to the late decisive measure of this House in relation to the surplus. But, sir, I must again revert to

men, one from Ohio, (Mr. Conwin,) and one from Tennessee, (Mr. Johnson;) two against seven! Seven
members of the committee representing districts on the
seaboard! I wish every one to draw his own conclusions, but I have seen enough in the action of this House,
in the people—upon public sentiment, subversive, in my
in the people—upon publ tions for the present year; your Indian wars, and the enormous expenditures required to carry them on! In the late measure shall have all the effect which I anticipate from it, we shall soon see a spirit of inquiry into every abuse of the Government spreading itself over the untry. The true measure of supply for the support of Government, and the various public establishments will be estimated. The utility of the public works proposed to be constructed will receive its due share of at tention, and no longer be regarded as subordinate to the mere object of expenditure. We shall no longer be carelessly and recklessly exposed to the hazard of foreign rar, nor to savage massacre, in multiplied Indian hostili es, because our resources are felt to be ample for any ergency, and our Treasury is known to be redundant Sir, I repeat the idea, that our Indian wars have resulted from a sense of the vast powers and resources of this Government and the abuse of its patronage. While an ndifference, and even contempt of an Indian war, con inue to be felt by the Government, neither the vigi lance, nor precaution, nor the energy necessary to prevent hostilities, will be applied. Sir, is it not true that Indian wars have been raging within the last six months, which have cost the lives of hundreds of our citizens, and will cost the Government more than ten millions of money, and which have never yet been thought worthy of a communication to Congress by the President ! Sir I congratulate the country that we may look forward, with confidence, to times when there will be some responsibility felt by our public servants, and some accountability exacted from them by the People.

The passage of the bill for the distribution of the sur plus revenue among the States has been attributed to various causes of a political nature. The true cause of the great and unexpected favor which that bill found in this House, is to be found in the unexampled spirit of extravagance manifested throughout the session, in the ppropriations and public expenditures of every kind. Strange, therefore, and paradoxical as it may appear, the Committee of Ways and Means, or rather the chairman of that committee, who has repeatedly avowed him-self against it, is yet entitled to the chief merit in passing

t. This credit he is justly entitled to, and the country will, no doubt, duly appreciate his services. We are now, Mr. Chairman, near the close of a par-liamentary year, one of the most eventful in our history, and one that must be long felt, and remembered for good or for evil, in the further progress of this Govern-ment. I wish I could consume the time necessary to a review of all the most remarkable measures and incidents which have distinguished our proceedings during the present session. Such a review from some one more competent than myself would be a public benefit. I cannot refrain from adverting for one moment to the ex-traordinary disorder and constant violation of all sound parliamentary rule and practice which has prevailed broughout the session. Every member must feel that the character of the House has been deeply affected by those circumstances, in the opinion of the public. Another session of equal length and disorder must end in disorganization, or vest the entire actual power of the Government in the hands of the Executive. If public respect and public confidence shall be lost in the House of Representatives, we shall no longer have it in House of Representatives, we shall no longer have it in our power to boast of a free Government. I vould not be understood as charging all the disorders of the session to the presiding officer of this House; he, it is true, must come in for his share of responsibility; but to the House itself must attach the greater reproach. It is the absence of a proper regard for the propriety and the order of our proceedings in the members of the House themselves, which alone can account for those repeated seemes of disorder and the inter-contempt for all the cenes of disorder, and the utter contempt for all the laws established by long parliamentary practice, so often manifested in the course of this session.

I do not wish to discriminate between parties in these observations. It is a subject which ought to be felt as far above party feeling and influence. It concerns every patriot of every party to turn his attention to the correction of the evil. I cannot but remember, however, that during the whole period of the session, there has been a labored effort, through the columns of the Government journal, (the Globe,) to identify me, humble as I am, with all the disorders and abuses of the session. I have been constantly held up to the public as an agitator, a disorganizer, and one who deliberately sought to thwart the business of the House, and especially to embarrass the Speaker. That there is great injustice in this charge, that a more gross and unfounded calumny never was propagated, I appeal to the impartial of all

In a late number of the Globe, an article sppeared headed "Confession of the Leader of the White PARTY;" and, in the body of the article, I was repre sented as having stated, in a speech, that "the minority of the House were tyrannized over, and they were naturally in a refractory, restless, and perturbel condition; and, if they could not be heard orderly, they would do so disorderly." The editor did me over homr in assigning me the rank of leader of the White paty; but, the injustice and the falsehood of the charge I have stated was felt by every member of the Hoise who heard my remarks in the debate referred to in the Globe. It is true I stated, in that debate, hat the proceedings of a former day they had been compelled to act-to vote-and yet their lips were sealed by the ecision of the Chair, against utterance of conpla explanation; that they had only desired to state a fact, which had been misstated from the Chair, but that too was denied them; that to add to the injustice and tyranny of the proceeding, the Globe came out a morning or two after with an article, in which the question was falsely stated, and the most unworthy and disgraceful motive ascribed to every individual, but one, who vded in the minority. It was such injustice-such tyraniy as this, which I said naturally tended to produce retlessness, and a violent temper in the minority; and, for this reason, I invoked a spirit of forbearance and moderation on the part of the Chair, and the majority of the House, towards the minority. But, sir, so far was I from giving my countenance and support to the course of the gentlemen who refused to vote when their names were called upon the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. PINCKNEY,) that I stated explicitly and

expressly, if the House passed a vote not to excuse them, and they should, in contempt of the atthority of

the House, refuse to do so, I should feel myself bound

in vindication of the necessary power of the House, to

ight be to my feelings on personal grounds In another and later article of the same journal, the inority in the House are charged with having resorted to "every expedient" to thwart the public business; and I am specially referred to as having contributed largely to this object. I take this occasion to say, that every charge of this nature is without the sl oundation in truth. It is due to myself that I should also avail myself of this occasion to say, that, in regard to the proposition to abolish slavery in this District, and the abolition question generally, I differed with many of ny friends in this House, 2s they very well know, as to the most judicious mode of managing it. In all the dis-cussions which have taken place upon that subject, l have been generally silent; and, when I had occasion to take some part in the incidental questions which have grown out of it in the progress of the session, t will be recollected by the members of the House I sought to allay, rather than increase excitement; though I could not agree with the moderate party in all their views of that question, nor could I vote with those who sought to suppress all discussion by a violation of the right of speech in this House. As to the other expedients for exhausting the time and thwarting the business of the House, I affirm that, upon no occasion, and in no in stance, have I lent myself to any such purpose. In the whole course of the session, I do not remember that I have demanded the yeas and nays but once; and that was upon the resolution I offered changing the hour at which this House should meet in the morning, from 12

But, sir, the wide range of debate indulged in by me, and the time I consumed in the discussion of the naval appropriation bill, has been the pretext for the grosses representation. As humble an individual as I may be t has been my fortune within the last year or two to have been the object of the most bitter and unqualified denunciation and calumny by the leading journals in the nterest of the party in power. I have, at the same time been the object of unremitted attack and denunciation by those who occupy the highest stations in the Govern-ment. My support of a distinguished Senator from Ten-

have been continued up to this day. It was natural that, upon the meeting of Congress, I should seek the earliest portunity of giving an exposition of my course and the stives which led to it; or, at least, to show that the riends of Judge White were at issue with those of the Vice President, (Mr. Van Buren,) in regard to principles of the highest grade and importance. Well, sir, I sat in my scat from the first of the session, and waited patiently for an occasion upon which I could properly and without seeming to trespass upon any rule of order or propriety, make the remarks which my feelings and judgment both dictated as proper. I had resolutions drawn up which imbodied all the propositions I was desirous of establishing; but, sir, no privilege was allowed ne of offering them. It is an extraordinary fact, and it is as unprecedented as it is extraordinary, that no memer, from the first of the session to this day, has been at liberty to offer a proposition of any kind to the House, without the consent of two-thirds of the members. The appropriation bills came up in January, but I declined going into an extended discussion upon them at that time, upon the ground, as I then expressly avowed, that I was unwilling to delay the passage of the bills while there was the remotest prospect of a war with France. when the naval appropriation bill came up for consideration, about the middle of March, and after the cloud of war which had lowered for a season upon the eastern horizon had passed away, I availed myself of an undoubt ed parliamentary privilege to discuss fully every ques-tion I thought proper to bring to the notice of the House and of the country. But this, again, became the pretext for renewed attacks. After having my lips sealed for four months by the artful and arbitrary course of proceeding of the House, when I at last seized a proper occasion for the expression of my views, I was not only as-sailed for this act in the most gross and offensive manner, by the official paper of this city, but I was made the sub-ject of repeated attacks in this House. A deliberate attempt was made to insult me by a movement in the House at the close of the discussion upon the naval bill, under circumstances which left me no redress. who advised and originated that movement did not dare to show themselves, nor will they. For that speech, I have been a standing object of reference and insult by a member from New York, (Mr. Mann.) A member from North Carolina, (Mr. Speight,) after having been absent a great part of the session, signalized his return to his duty here by spying out the condition of the House at one time when I was speaking; but not supposing that he had sufficiently propitiated those who have the power and the will to reward such services, by catering for the columns of the Globe, he travelled out of his path upon another occasion, with a view to furnish fresh matter o comment upon the subject of my speech upon the bill alluded to. I suppose the gentleman may now feel sure

of his aim. But, sir, besides these instances of gross personal attack in this House, a number of gentlemen followed me in the course of the discussion, both upon the naval bill, and fortification bill which succeeded it, many of whom grossly misrepresented my arguments, and some of whom assailed my motives; but, out of respect for the wishes of the House, and to avoid any just ground to suppose of the House, and to avoid any just ground to suppose that I desired to delay the business of the House by repeated replies and interruptions, I have forborne to answer or notice what has been said. But we are now drawing near the close of the session, and I appeal to the libera and generous feelings of honorable members, whether I may not be permitted to reply to so many and such repeated attacks and misrepresentations. (Cries of Go on.)

Against the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. GARLAND,) who followed me in the debate already alluded to, I have no complaint to make, except that in his speech, as it is printed, and no doubt as it was spoken also, he has stated that eleven members of the Tennessee delegation in Congress, of which I was one, held a meeting, and that "they intended to nominate and recommend a candidate for the presidency, and did so." [Mr. Garland explained, and said that he certainly did not intend to misrepresent the motives or objects of the meeting alluded I know the gentleman did not intend any suc thing, for his liberality and courtesy were too manifes throughout his speech to admit such an inference; but I wish now to correct the impression under which he made that statement, by declaring that the Tennessee delegation, at the meeting alluded to, neither intended, nor did they nominate a candidate for the presidencynor did they even recommend one to the consideration of the People. The next gentleman who did me the honor to notice my remarks was the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Jaryis.) That gentleman said, in allud-ing to me and my course as a member of this House, "that having seen in the public journals, during the last he was canvassing for re-election, the pro fessions of his attachment to the administration, I was not prepared for his opposition." The insinuation is, that I obtained my seat here by professing an attach-ment to an administration which I did not feel. I deny that I have ever, upon any occasion, or for any pur pose, professed a greater attachment to the administra tion than I have manifested upon this floor, by any thing I have either said or done. I consider the man who could practise such a deception upon the People, with a view to a seat here, as unworthy to occupy one. But the charge insinuated against me is false in every particular. I deny that the gentleman from Maine saw in the publication of the publica last year. The gentleman also significantly inquires, "Whence the sudden flood of light which has gushed upon his benighted eye-balls, disclosing deformity, where all before was fair?" I answer the gentleman, by affirming that the time never was when I regarded all as either fair or defensible in the conduct of this administration, as he will find by my votes on many questions, at an early period of its existence. The gentleman does me wilful injustice in imputing to me general opposition to the administration. There is no one principle, or any one measure of general policy, identified in any manner with this administration, and which I have heretofore supported, which I do not now support. But I am wiling to answer the gentleman with more candor upon this point than he makes the charge. It is the party association to which he belongs that I have refused to support. It is the party which claims to be the Jackson party; and it is my opposition to this party which has surprised the gentleman; and if he would know why I will not co-operate with them, I answer, because this party which now claims to be the Republican party, is no more like the true old Republican party in the United States, than the semblance is like the reality.

A gentleman from New York (Mr. VANDERPOEL) next made some allusions to my course, which require notice.
"In the tremendous conflict," said the gentleman, "of the panic session, where was the eloquent and potential voice of the gentleman who represented the Hermitage district?" I was, he continued, "for all the purpos of vindication, as mute as the grave, and much to the wonderment of many gentlemen." If the gentleman had quoted more fully from the columns of that journal from which he must have imbibed the spirit of his remarks, he would have furnished the solution of what h affects to consider a mystery, as given by the editor; and he might, with equal propriety, have adopted the entire slander. The gentleman speaks in perfect consist tency with the principles of his party, when he makes the support and praise of General Jackson the true test of patriotism and merit upon every question. But I am surprised that the gentleman from New York should feel at any loss in accounting for my course upon the removal of the deposites; he ought to know that there were sufficient reasons for my course in the character of the measure. But, sir, lest he should be left in ignorance, I will inform him that I happened to know rathe oo much in relation to the objects and means employed in bringing about that measure. I beg leave to say that I had no information from any high official source, nor from any other of which it is improper for me to speak; but I did know quite too much about the necessit which was supposed to exist for drawing a party line sespecially after the delivery of a certain speech at Pitts. burgh.* I happened to be too well informed of the intrigues by which that measure was brought about; and am not surprised that three of the gentlemen who had leading influence in the matter now fill three of the nighest stations under the Government. Will the genleman be satisfied with this answer?

I come now, sir, to notice the remarks of the gentle-

*I ought to have said, after the peace and harmony of the Union was preserved by the compromise tariff bill, and cially after the delivery of a certain speech at Pittsburgh.

ne professes to reply to me. I cannot conceive of any personal motive which the gentleman could be actuated y; and I am quite sure that no public consideratio could have been so urgent as to call for a representation of my course and my remarks, so entirely different from ooth. The gentleman charges me, in pretty plain terms with having calumniated the majority of the House; and that I "make them more servile, dishonored, and disgraced than slaves." «I deny that I have ever imputed such qualities to the members of this House. When I said that if the President had willed that there should be war with France, war we must have had, whatever might be the private opinions of members, I did so in express reference to party obligations, and the nature of the pledges under which the members of Congress were elected in these times of high party excitement; and that was, unqualified support of General Jackson and his administration. I have the happiness to know that, although I spoke with the greatest allowable freedom, many of the most respectable members of the majority acknowledged that I did not fail in the respect and courtesy which are always due to this House and to its members. Sir, whatever I may have thought, whatever I may now think, of individual members of the majority, I am gratified to be able to say that a large portion of them are very far from deserving the character which I have been made to give them. But since the gentleman has become the champion, and volunteer-ed in defence of the party to which he belongs against all charges of a want of independence, I would like to know how he has entitled himself to this pre-eminence among his fellows? By what single act of independence has he asserted his title to the rank which he assumed? know of none; and, therefore, if I had actually made the charge against him which he alleges I made against the majority of the House, he would have had no cause o complain. The gentleman remarks in another part of his speech, in speaking of the supporters of Judge White, that he has "never yet heard an avowal of their creed." "I do not know," he continues, "the principles they profess." I will let the gentleman into the

The gentleman from Georgia, in his printed speech, represents that the distinction I had drawn between a caucus and the meeting of the Tennessee delegation in December, 1834, was, "that there was no regular notice with the thirth that the second of the transfer of the t tice given" of the latter; that "there was no chairman, no secretary, no record or minutes kept," leaving it to be inferred that a nomination of a candidate was both intended and actually made. Reference is so often made to this meeting, and so many misrepresentations of the bjects of it are abroad, that I will take this occasion to state the real object and character of the meeting. I have already stated that no nomination was made by that neeting, and I now aver that it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that no nomination should be nade. Even the letter, addressed some days afterwards y a portion of the delegation to Judge White, was not was not spoken of.] My colleague reminds me that it was not spoken of.] My colleague reminds me that it was not spoken of at the meeting. I now state, for the information of all whom it may concern, that that meeting was the result of the insinuations and affected doubts of a small number of the delegation, in relation to the course of some of their colleagues who were more honest and candid than themselves. The meeting was got-ten up, in fact, though not avowedly, to solve these doubts, and to test the views of those whose sincerity had been questioned. Well, sir, the meeting took place, and was attended by myself and ll my colleagues, except three of the House, and one of the Senate, who was expected to attend. In the meeting there appeared to be no disguise or equivocation on the part of those who had, without their knowledge of the object, been brought those to accept the best of the control of the contr ought there to ascertain their real sentiments. frankly, and without hesitation, avowed their preference for Judge White, and their determination to support The next day, to the astonishment of every mem ber of the delegation but themselves, the two gentle-men, one a member of the House and the other of the Senate, whose suggestions had actually brought about the meeting, together with another of their colleagues who attended the meeting, openly changed their ground, after having but the day before expressed an unqualified intention to support Judge White; and two of these gentlemen, (Messrs. Polk and Grundy,) sir, are at this noment in the enjoyment of the rewards of their hy poorisy and their treachery to their colleagues.

The gentleman from Georgia, in another part of his peech, makes the following statement and reference to ne: "Of all charges that have been made against the President, and the party in support of his administration, whether from false friends or open enemies, it has been reserved to the gentleman from Tennessee to go to a full bar's length beyond the limits of the most daring, and at one stroke of the pencil to draw the tyrant, the usurper, the crouching sycophant, and the degraded menial." Could that venerable old man, under whose paternal wing the member from Tennessee has no doubt often felt is greatest security, utter one word of complaint for the injustice done him, might he not, in the language of

the poet, exclaim-

"The arrow that deepest in my bosom went, Flew from the bow pretended Friendship bent."

lic journals any professions of attachment made by me, of the nature he leaves it to be inferred he did, during the The imputation upon my course towards the President, I regard as dishonorable in the last degree; and if I felt myself capable of such baseness, I should think myself unworthy of a seat in this House. Whatever I may have thought, or however much opposed to some of the measures and conduct of General Jackson, have always left it to his enemies to abuse him. Neither n my late speech, nor upon any other occasion, have I said that he was either a tyrant, a usurper, a crouching sycophant, or a degraded slave. The cronching sycophant, or the degraded slave, it is impossible that General Jackson should ever be. He may be the master of laves and menials, but nature has disqualified him from becoming one himself. The gentleman must have had some other person in view when he drew the picture of he false, ungrateful, and pretended friend; or he must have derived his information in relation to my course from some one who is utterly reckless of the truth of what he stated. He doubtless had in his mind some one of that throng who have been blown into repute and place of late, only in consequence of their unqualified, unscrupulous praise of General Jackson. But, sir, great as General Jackson is, eminent as he is in rank, in station, and in the public mind, he is still but a man; and I have never yet bowed myself down below the level of a man o win his favor, or that of any other man. My services to him, too, have always gone beyond my professions. both here and before the People. I will also say to the gentleman that I never yet could bring myself to deal in eulogies upon any man in power. The highest rewards e could bestow, I would regard as too small for such ervice. The gentleman from Georgia could not have peen more unfortunate in the invention of a charge to make against me, than he has been in representing me as receiving protection and security under the "paterna" wing" of the President. Sir, I venerate the President for his years, and the eminent service he has done his country upon many occasions; yet I must say, in justice o myself, that I never sought, and never received ection or advancement from him. Though I would no volunteer the declaration, yet, since this occasion is ac identally afforded me, I must say further, that I feel : ust pride, considering the circumstances of my present position, in being able to state that, in every contest in which I have been concerned, whether before the Peo ple or in this House, I have ever found the President my

nost powerful opponent.

Here, sir, I should close my remarks, but I have pro mised that, before I sit down, I would give some expla-nation of the grounds and principles upon which those with whom I act in this House, and out of it, have taken their course in relation to the succession. I am also too deeply persuaded that the crisis demands the fullest levelopment in the power of any and every one to give of the dangers which at present beset us.

If ever there was a time in the history of this country which called-imperiously called-for the discussion and ettlement in this place, in this Hall of the Representa ives of the nation, of great and fundamental principles rinciples intimately and indissolubly connected with the iberties and happiness of this people, the stability and s at the present juncture. Precedents and doctrines are at the present juncture. being established, and ingrafted, not only in the public administration of the Government, but in the minds of dents and doctrines at war with all that has here peen regarded as fundamental and organic in the very

existence of a free Government.

It is not only consolidation which is menaced, but a consolidation which ought to be equally odious to the Federalist and the Republican; a consolidation of the most offensive and revolting nature to the feelings and judgment of every freeman, who is not already become callous to every sentiment associated with the name of a republic—of liberty; who is not already dead so all the cherished recollections of the past, and all the inspiring hopes of the future. Sir, ordinary consolidation, the idea of which has, heretofore, been sufficient to excite the fears of many of the most unquestioned patriots of the land, was nothing more than the concentration of all the powers of sovereignty in the Federal Government, of which Congress might still be regarded as a respected, independent, and efficient department. The idea that the representatives of every part of the Union would still annually assemble to deliberate, with the spirit and independence of freemen, upon all the great interests of the nation, though the State authorities and Government might fall into disuse or contempt, constituted some security against the worst that might happen under such a state of things; but the consolidation which is now threatened, through the influence of party machinery, and the new doctrines which are becoming prevalent in regard to the uses to which Government patronage may be properly applied, leads not only to a concentration of all the powers of sovereignty in the Federal head, but in a single branch of the National Government—in the Executive. Congress, in all things but in name, is to be annihilated. The two Houses of that body are to be controlled by the same means, by the use of the same party machinery, that make and control the President himself. A political joint stock company, acting through the President as their agent, is intended to rule the whole; and rule it will, until some future President, more ambitious than the past, shall apply the whole capital of the company, of which he is only the trustee, to his own use, and spurn from his favor the disciplined corps which brought him into power, as having no more right to rule jointly with him than he has to govern alone; and thus drops the curtain, forever, upon what may afterwards be de-nominated the farce of American liberty!

But there is a point of delicacy which I must notice before I proceed further with this branch of my remarks. I shall be forced to speak freely of the course of the President in the remarks which I propose to submit. E know that a sort of morbid jealousy and sensibility in relation to every thing which may be construed into an attack upon the President, is the natural feeling of a House of Representatives composed chiefly of his friends and sup-porters. The danger is, that this party interest which exists to repel every thing that savors of an attack upon exists to repel every thing that savors of an attack upon him, may, and will, lead to a spirit of intolerance, and often to a total suppression of all free discussion and inquiry into his conduct. This disposition to intolerance is greatly increased when a President, like the present one, is not only supported by a large majority in this House, but is, besides, a great popular favorite. Yet, it is precisely at such a period that free and rigid inquiry and investigation are of the greatest importance to the public interest. It is at such a time only that Congress can show itself to be the true, and fearless, and faithfur guardian of the public liberty. During an unpopular administration, neither courage, nor industry, nor zeal dministration, neither courage, nor industry, n is wanting to execute the task of inquiry into Executive conduct or abuses. All are ready to discharge a duty which is popular, and in which there is no peril. But it is the duty of this House, under all administrations, whether popular or otherwise, to lend a ready ear

to discussions and investigations which relate to Executive conduct, power, and influence.

But, sir, I am not certain if an opinion is not becoming prevalent, for want of proper reflection and inquiry, that the President is in no way responsible to this House for any thing he may do; that he is an independent coordinate department of the Government, who is respon-sible to "his constituents"—to the people; and that we that each to answer to the people; and that we have only to attend to our ordinary duties as members of the legislative branch of the Government; and to take care to be able to answer to the people for our own conduct, without undertaking to question the propriety of what the President has done, or may do. I say I am not sure if such a sentiment is not becoming common in the country; and I almost blush to think that such a feeling is not altogether unknown in this House. Sir, it is a great mistake, and may be the source of many errors and of great mischief to the country. The Executive chief of the Government is responsible, not only to his constituents, the People, but he is responsible to this House; and this is a part of the theory of this Government which should never be lost sight of. It is true that the idea, which has grown up of late, of the total independence of the President on this House, has become so common, that I am not certain if the bare suggestion of the constitutional duties and powers of this House will not excite supprise and startle the record devected fairless of the supprise and startle the startle startless and powers of this House will not excite surprise, and startle the more devoted friends of the President. But it is fit that we should not lose all recollection of our powers and privileges. It will have some good effect to make continual claim to our constitutional powers, though we may not think proper to exercise them. I will then take leave to repeat, that the President is responsible to this House, in the only way that he could be made so, without depriving him of the shadow of independence as the head of a separate depart ment of the Government-and that is, by impeachment Ay, sir, the President may not only be impeached by this House, but it is its bounden and sacred duty actually to impeach him for adequate cause. I do not mean to say that the present incumbent ought to be impeached, out I would have this House to be familiar in the know edge of its powers. The day may come, in the progress of this Government, when a great example will have to be given to the country of the spirit and power of this House; or the Executive, instead of becoming independent only of this House, will actually govern it and the People into the bargain. Sir, the constitution did not mean that, because the People, by their voice, may elevate a man to the presidency, they do thereby sanction, in advance, and engage to submit to, all that he may do in the four years of his term of service. On the contra-

the duty of supervising his conduct is given to this House. Yes, sir, we are the constitutional supervisors and overseers of the conduct of the Executive Having made these preliminary remarks. I proceed to the subject I am most desirous to bring to the notice of Congress and of the country. I allude to the subject of Executive and official interference in elections, and the consequent abuse of Executive patronage. I regard this as the subject of all others demanding the greatest attention and scrutiny at the present juncture. It is too late to attempt any remedy by legal enactments at the present session of Congress, but it is not too late to invoke the attention of the country to the existence of the evil, and consequences which must grow out of the toleration of it. We can prepare the public mind for future action upon this subject, if we can do no more. I shall proceed at once to speak of the course of the highest officer in the Government, in connexion with this subject—of the President—of him who holds the power of appointment of all other officers in his hands, and whose duty it is, under the constitution, to supervise their conduct, and, as the guardian of the public liberty and of the constitution, to see that they do not step aside from their official duties, and improperly interfere with the freedom of the elective franchise he whose duty it is to watch over and control the conduct of all subordinate officers in this respect, shall himself set the example of interference; if he shall lead the way, and become the first in zeal and activity, as he is first in authority and rank, in carrying the election of a favorite candidate for the succession, it will be in vain that we discuss; it will be in vain that we shall devise egal restraints upon the conduct of subordinate officers. If the Executive head of the Government may properly nterfere in elections, it is decisive of the whole ques ion; and whatever we may do, whatever we may enact, will not be worth the parchment upon which our pro-ceedings are recorded. I am aware that I am treading apon delicate: ground in venturing to speak at all of the resident, in connexion with this subject. I know that there are many in this country, and for aught I know in this House, who regard as a sort of holy ground that upon which I am about to tread, and that the shoes should be put from off our feet before we dare to in-

trude upon it; but this, thank God, is not a part of my

superstition. I am aware, at the same time, of the diffi

y, it supposes that a President, thus chosen, may abuse

is powers, and deserve to be removed from office; and

culty of my position in speaking as I shall have occasion to do of the present Chief Magistrate. It requires some power of discrimination, not ordinarily possessed, to discriminate between the support of a President and his administration, so far as regards measures properly of an administrative nature, and the measures and conduct of the same administration in regard to subjects and objects not in any manner connected with official duty. I have supported General Jackson's administration in most of its prominent and leading measures, as I have demonstrated during the present session, and I expect still to do so; but I have opposed, and I expect to continue to oppose, a certain scheme of policy of his, in relation to the succession to the presidency, in nowise constituting a part of his official duties. But for this opposition I have been constantly assailed in this House for having changed my party and my politics; and for the same reason the cry of anti-Jacksonism is raised against me out of this House, by every unprincipled partisan and partisan press throughout the country. But while I am conscious of standing upon the same ground, and that I am this day supporting the same principles which I avowed and acted upon from the first moment I had the honor of a seat in this House, neither ignorance nor prejudice on the one hand, nor artifice nor falsehood on the other, shall deter me from doing what I conceive to be my duty. Let no one say, then, that in what I am about to advance upon this subject I am attacking General Jackson, or that I mean to make an issue with him, or that I seek to overthrow his administration. I am too well convinced of his great popularity and influence to suppose that any such attempt would succeed, if I were disposed to make it. My attack (if what I shall at all a leads to make it. disposed to make it. My attack, (if what I shall say shall be held in the light of an attack at all,) will be upon that party and those party leaders who have pushed him far in advance upon this subject, and upon every occasion when there was the least danger. The blows which I shall deal will be aimed and dealt upon them; and if he shall feel the force of any of them, it will be the necessary result of his position, and not of any pur pose of mine. For one, sir, I do not mean to relinquish my privilege, my right, and my duty to the country, in opposing the election of any man or party to power, because he or they shall by artifice have so contrived it, that every indignant rebuke of his or their principles and conduct must have some reference to the course of a great popular favorite. [SPEECH TO BE CONTINUED.]

[COMMUNICATED.]

As the National Intelligencer is identified with the cause As the National Intelligencer is identified with the cause of moderation in politics, and temperance in all social relations, the accompanying spirited stanzas from the March number of the London Metropolitan Magazine are sent to it for publication. They are susceptible of being set to simple and energetic music, which will recommend itself to the car, as many of the lines will meet with a response in the minds of such as have imbibed the "true spirit" of the

SONG OF THE WATER-DRINKER.

By Dr. E. Johnson.

Oh! water for me! bright water for me, And wine for the tremulous debauchee! It cooleth the brow! it cooleth the brain, It maketh the faint one strong again; It comes o'er the sense like a breeze from the sea, All freshness, like infant purity. Oh! water, bright water, for me, for me! Give wine, give wine to the debauchee!

Fill to the brim! Fill, fill to the brim! Let the flowing crystal kiss the rim! For my hand is steady, my eye is true; For I, like the flowers, drink naught but dew. Oh! water, bright water's a mine of wealth, And the ores it yieldeth are vigor and health. So water, pure water, for me, for me! And wine for the tremulous debauchee!

Fill again to the brim! again to the brim! For water strengtheneth life and limb! To the days of the aged it addeth length, To the might of the strong it addeth strength. It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight, 'Tis like quaffing a goblet of morning light. So, water! I will drink naught but thee, Thou parent of health and energy!

When o'er the hills, like a gladsome bride, Morning walks forth in her beauty's pride, And, leading a band of laughing Hours, Brushes the dew from the nodding flowers-Oh! cheerily then my voice is heard, Mingling with that of the soaring bird. Who flingeth abroad his matins loud, As he freshens his wing in the cold gray cloud.

But when Evening has quitted her sheltering yew, Drowsily flying and weaving anew Her dusky meshes o'er land and sea-How gently, O sleep, fall thy poppies on me! For I drink water, pure, cold and bright, And my dreams are of heaven the livelong night. So, hurrah for thee, Water! hurrah! hurrah! Thou art silver and gold! thou art riband and star! Hurrah! for bright water! Hurrah, hurrah!

State of Maryland, Prince George's county, to wite HEREBY certify that William H. King, of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures a sorrel mane, shout twelve years old, powered of files of heads paces, trots; and canters; blind in the right eye; has been work ed in gear; all four feet white

Given under my hand as justice of the peace for said county, this 20th day of July, 1836.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come. prove property, pay charges, and take her aw

WILLIAM H. KING, Adelphi Mills, near Bladensburg

July 28—3t

Adelphi Mills, near Bladensburg.

GOOD SITUATION AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, in the village of Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland.—From considerations of family preference, I am desirous to change my residence. I therefore offer for sale my Dwelling and Store in this place, confessedly a very convenient, comfortable, and handsome establishment, all recently constructed, and tastefully arranged in modern style, with the necessary out-buildings, as appendages; the whole constituting a very desirable situation for a Merchant or Tavern-keeper. Also, my Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of Goods, such as is usually kept in a country or village stote, and is believed to be as well selected as any similar stock to be found in the country. It is not large, but I would willingly reduce it, if a purchaser should so desire.

As opportunities for the acquisition of such an establishment as the above, with all the advantages which might be truly enumerated as connected therewith, do not often occur, there can be but little doubt of its presenting inducements to any one not procecupied in a profitable and permanent business. I will sell the whele concern on terms so liberal, that no one disposed to purchase can object; or I may, if no sale is made before the fall, rent the premises to a responsible and careful person, who would purchase the stock.

I invite persons disposed to purchase, to view for themselves,

purchase the stock.

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

may 3—lawd&ctf J. W. WARD, Piscataway

TARM AND FISHERY FOR SALE.—Havin convenient for me to return every spring to fish, induces me to offer for sale my fishery on the Potomac river, known as Rupoint Fishery. There is nothing wanting to fish next spring, a court by thing was not approximately as the sale of the sale every thing was put new this spring. The Seine is 800 fathoms long, new Boats, &c. &c., only used sixteen days this spring. There were more fish caught this spring than could be taken care of; and could I have obtained barrels, could have put up from three to four thousand, which can be done any spring. There are but few landings on the river that have such houses to reside in, and to save fish; in as mine, and there are you four land. are but lew landings on the river that have such houses to reside in; and to save fish' in, as mine; and there are very few landings on the river that I would exchange for it. It is unnecessary for me to give a description of the property, as it is to be presumed persons wishing to purchase will examine for themselves; and I do invite persons wishing to be engaged in the fishing, to come and see me, as I shall sell low, and on accommodating terms, being determined to sell. The fishery and farm will be sold with or without the seines, boats, &c. A letter to me at Benedict will be attended to. I shall leave for the South in a few months, and, should I not sell, it will be rented.

june 17—w6w JOHN TUCKER.

JOHN TUCKER. IME. 300 barrels Lime, landing this day from the CaA nal boat Miss Martha, at Twelfth street, which will be
sold low, as usual.

WALTER WARDER,
july 26—eo3t (Glo) 12th street, near the Canal.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE PRESIDENCY—CHEERING INTELLIGENCE. Scarce four months will elapse before the die will be cast, and from the lights before us we hesitate not to say that the chances are against Mr. Van Buren. He will find that even the great name of Jackson will not be able to elect him. The People are instituting an inquiry into his claims, services, &c. and when weighed in

the balance he will be found wofully wanting. We are happy to see that the proper spirit is abroad in the land. The friends of the Constitution and laws have only to give it a true direction to insure success. Indeed, all that is wanting is energy on the part of the Whigs. The great mass of the People are opposed to Caucus and Presidential Dictation, and we again repeat that the Whigs have only to arouse themselves

The signs are ominous of the downfall of the crew who have for the past eight years ruled the destinies of this great nation. Read the fol-

"North Carolina.—The Richmond Enquirer professes to give extracts from letters from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, claiming each of those States for Van Buren. The absurdity of trying to make any person believe that Tennessee will go for the magician is too ridiculous. Mr. Ritchie himself is perfectly satisfied that his correspondent is either grossly ignorant of public feeling in that State, or is attempting to impose a wilful misstatement on the Public. We look upon Alabama as decidedly for Judge White, and there is scarcely any State whose electoral vote he will more certainly receive. We profess to know some little of public sentiment in North Carolina, and we venture nothing in saying the statement of the Rockingham correspondent of the Enquirer that Van Buren will certainly receive the vote of the State, is altogether unfounded. If Mr. Ritchie will consult some of the intelligent members of his party confidentially, they can tell him his correspondent is either a dupe himself, or is desirous of making Mr. Ritchie one.

"Those of the Van Buren party who CLAIM the vote of the old North State, admit the contest to be a doubtful one. We ourselves have no doubt about it. Without some great revolution, (and the change is all likely to be the other way,) the vote of this State will, in our judgment, be certainly cast for Judge White and John Tyler."-Raleigh Star.

FROM THE TROY WHIG.

Who is General Harrison?—Let Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON, the Van Buren candidate for Vice President, answer. The following is an extract from a speech, delivered March 2, 1831, in the House of Representatives of the United States, by Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, on the bill for the relief of J. C. HARRIson, deceased:

One of the securities is Gen. Wm. H. Harrison-and who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave of 'his fortune, life, and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country.'

" Of the career of General Harrison, I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, Member of Congress, is now on a visit to Portland. his native city. A number of the most respectable gentlemen of that city invited him to a public dinner, a few days since, but he declined the honor in the following letter:

PORTLAND, JULY 18, 1836. Gentlemen: On my return to the place of my birth, after so long an absence, it affords me unmingled satisfaction to meet once more my early friends. This pleasure, let me assure you, express their approbation of my public conduct and private cha-cacter. Such kind, such generous feeling, while it meets the gratitude of an overflowing heart, will furnish, in all after-time,

a new incentive to duty.

You have referred to the distinguished man who is now the candidate of a numerous and proud-spirited portion of the American People for the Presidential chair, in a manner which indicates your patriotic sacrifice of all personal preferences to sustain the principles of constitutional liberty. Your resolution, thus taken, is a proud tribute to the favorite son of the West, and will add new zeal to the already enthusiastic efforts of his

The vindication of Gen. Harrison to which you allude is before the world; if it shall tend to refute the ungenerous, the unmanly attacks which party spirit has made upon his well-earned fame; if it shall assist to inform the young, that the reputation of a gallant soldier has been vilely traduced, or to revive in the bosom of the aged the recollection of his services at a time when the whole Union did him honor—I should feel that I had done some service to our common country. I leave the issue with the enlightened, the patriotic American People.

While I must be permitted to decline the honor of a public dinner, so feelingly tendered by my friends and fellow-citizens, I cannot part with them without indulging the ardent hope, that no son of Portland, wherever his destiny may be cast, will ever forget his birth-place. The living and the dead are alike to be honored and venerated.

With the most sincere regard, permit me to subscribe myself The vindication of Gen. Harrison to which you allude is be-With the most sincere regard, permit me to subscribe mysel

Messrs. Levi Cutter, Isaac Ilsley, Luther Jewett, John D. Kinsman, and S. R. Lyman, Esgrs.

PY P. MAURO & SON.—Frame Stable at Auction.—On Monday let Avent and Stable at Auction.—On Monday, 1st August, at 5 o'clock P. M. will be sold, without reserve, in front of the premises, a good frame

EXCELLENT HORSE.—On Monday, 1st August, after the above, at the same place, an excellent roan Horse, perfectly sound, kind in harness or under the saddle, and said to be a first rate family horse. Terms cash.
july 28-3t
P. MAURO & SON, Aucts.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD who calls himself John Redmond, so that I get him again. He

who calls himself John Redmond, so that 1 get him again. He absconded from my farm, in the upper end of Fauquier county, on the night of the 16th instant.

John is a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well proportioned, and very likely. He has no particular mark or characteristic about him by which the attention of strangers would be attracted, except, perhaps, that he lisps in speaking, and has a rather bold address. He took with him a variety of clothing, among which a blue cloth coat, slightly worn, and a short drab coat, are particularly recollected. He is a remarkably fine looking servant, and prides himself upon his genteel appear-

He started upon a sorrel horse with a blaze face and a white bot or two, not recollected which; the horse is what is called a

I will give the above reward of \$300, if he is taken within the I will give the above reward of \$300, if he is taken within the State of Virginia, and delivered to me or secured in the jail of Pauquier county; or if he is taken without the State, and secured so that I can obtain possession of him, I will give the same reward. Letters on the subject may be addressed to me at "The Plains" Post Office, Fauquier county, Virginia.

july 28—2aw2m WILLIAM BYRNE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM A SUBSCRIBER IN OHIO.

GENTLEMEN: By the circular addressed to Receivers of public money, and to the depoite banks," dated "July 11, 1836," the Presi dent expects to accomplish two objects:

1st. The defeat of the deposite law, by pre venting the accumulation of money in the Trea

2d. To aid the present holders of public lands o make ready sales, and at an increased profit. The deposite banks and Treasury officers have given facilities to the land speculators for two years. Those who have generally been favored are the friends of the Administration. A year ago last winter, companies were formed in by the President, under censure, implied at least: the General Government made large invest- seat of Government, he finds no one to whom ments, and purchased extensively in Missis-

ippi and Alabama. Officers at Washington, then and now in high stations, wrote something like "Circulars," to aid the person at whose disposal the funds were placed, in travelling to the South, and in the general object of the enterprise. Those who fill high stations now, at Washington, have made extensive investments in the public lands: and one individual, but recently returned from the West, purchased largely, and his salary, without doubt, was regularly drawn.

By the Circular, the United States require gold or silver, but the Government officers, and other speculators, who hold lands, will take the paper of the country generally.

The plan is well laid, and the effect will be, to exclude the public land from the market, and to enhance the price of the land now held by individuals. Whether it was devised by the Cabinet proper or improper, Members of both will realize large sums of money by it.

NOTE .- TO MR. MATHO. SIR: As you have for some time been furnishing amus nent to schoolboys at the expense of the printer, and re-erring to characters who do not wish to be troubled with ch puerile questions; and with a view to exercise your talents, and not occupy much room in the newspaper, please to answer the following question:

How shall four trees be planted in a group, so that their

ases shall be at equal distances?

IDDLETOWN VALLEY LAND AT PUB-LIC SALE.—The subscriber, intending to decline farming, will offer the farm on which he now resides, situated in Middletown Valley, in Frederick county, Maryland, at public sale, on Saturday, the 20th of August next. This farm is situated between the town of Jefferson and the Point of Rocks, the road leading from the former place passing through it, about four miles from Jefferson and three from the Point; the farm extending south to within half a mile of the canal and railroad, and the south to within half a mile of the canal and railroad, and the lwelling is situated about one mile from said improvements. This farm contains, in the whole tract; 239 acres of first rate val This farm contains, in the whole tract, 239 acres of first rate valley land, seventy acres cleared and in the best state of improvement; sixty acres are now heavily set in clover, which will afford the purchaser a good opportunity to seed during the ensuing
fall; the balance, one hundred and sixty-nine acres, is in timgraph the heaviest and best in Maryland, consisting of
white oak, poplar, and hickory. The soil is well adapted to the
growth of the best quality tobacco, wheat, rye, and corn. The
improvements are a large and convenient two-story dwelling
with a wing, having on the first floor four rooms, on the second
four rooms, and a spacious garret, a large and convenient kitch-

with a wing, having on the first floor four rooms, on the second four rooms, and a spacious garret, a large and convenient kitchen, smoke house, stone spring house, corn house, granary, and stabling for fifteen horses.

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

The sale of the above property will take place at 11 o'clock A. M. on the abovementioned day. Persons in the neighborhood of Baltimore wishing to purchase a first-rate farm are referred to James L. Hawkins, Esq. of Baltimore city, who is well acquainted with the property, and will afford all the information that may be required.

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

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by he subscriber.

NELSON LUCKETT.

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

N. L. may not be disappointed in a crop.
july 12—eots

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

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

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff of Montgomery county, Md. july 15—w3w

AGENT FOR LOCATING WESTERN LANDS.

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

nd where to address him, on applying to either of the gentle men named below, and any proposition holding out a prospec of a fair compensation for his time and trouble, will meet wit

f a fair compensation for the state of the state of the fair competition. Inquire of William Foster, Esq. B. Marston Watson, Esq. Bearage Lord, Esq. New York. Frederick Bronson, Esq. { New York.
Eleazar Lord, Esq. }
Hon. H. Baldwin,
George Handy, Esq. }
Samuel Keyser, Esq. }
David Hoffman, Esq. }
Baltimore.
And to the editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington inly 21

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlbo ough, on the 4th inst., a negro man, named ADDISON, com nonly calls himself Addison Young, though it is likely he may re changed his name, and attempt to pass as a free man. Ad on is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in dison is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, slender made, and of a dark complexion. He has a limp in his walk, occasioned from the effects of the white swelling when a child, which has also produced an enlargement in one of his knees, (the left knee, I believe.) The clothing which he wore away was a cotton osnaburg shirt, and burlaps pantaloons. He has other clothing, and may no doubt have changed them since he left home. Addison is a very plausible fellow, and may no doubt attempt to pass himself as one of the servants manumitted by the late Elizabeth Allen, as he formerly belonged to that estate. He has attempted to do so some two or belonged to that estate. He has attempted to do so some two hood of Marlborough. 4 will give \$50 if taken in Prince George's or Anne Arundel counties, or the District of Columbia or the above reward of \$100 if taken elsewhere, and secured so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if broughome.

HENRY HILLEARY. july 22-3tawtf

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on Satur day, July 2, 1836, from Washington City, D. C. a black man by the name of JERRY BROWN. He was lately sold out of jail in Washington City, belonging to the estate of Mr. David Peter, in Montgomery county, Maryland. He has a wife and children now belonging to Mr. G. W. Peter, residing in Montgomery county, on the sugar lands. Jerry is about thirty-three years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, black, stout made, and square built; has been accustomed to work on a farm and waiting in a house; he is very likely. His clothing consists, in part, of black cloth, and blue coat and fur hat, about half worn. He has also a new blue striped round jacket and light summer pantaloons. Jerry was seen on Saturday, July 2, 1836, on the canal road near the foundry, above Georgetown, about sundown, with a large bundle of clothing and a pair of boots in his lands.

I have no doubt he has made for Pennsylvania. I will-pay the I have no doubt he has made for Pennsylvania. I will-pay the bove reward of \$100 if apprehended and secured in jail so the get him again. LEONARD HARBAUGH.

WASHINGTON.

" Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1836.

General Scott has returned from New York, and again passed through this meridian, on his way to Richmond, to join his family. The predicament in which this officer has been placed is certainly a very singular one. Here is a General, to whom had been committed the arduous and responsible trust of conducting an extended Indian war, suddenly recalled from his command he New England States, and several officers of and, when he obeys the summons, and reaches the he can make explanations, and is galloping through the country, from pillar to post, in pursuit of some superior to whom he can report himself. Finding no one at the seat of Government, or elsewhere, to whom he can report or address himself, and being debarred from returning to his command and resuming the prosecution of the war, he has, we understand, gone, like a good citizen, to report himself to his wife.

> In reading the following, the reader will do well to bear in mind that the despatches from Gen. GAINES, announced in the Official paper, bore date at Natchitoches June 28th.

FROM THE NATCHITOCHES GAZETTE, JUNE 29.

"We learn that SANTA ANA will be forwarded to Nacogdoches, under a strong guard. He will be tried by a court martial, and it is expected he will be condemned!"

Indian Affairs at the Northwest .- The Detroit Free Press of the 14th instant says:

We are happy to announce the return of Brigadier Gen Brady to this place from an official tour of duty on the Northern Lakes, and to state, on his authority, that the recent reports relative to the hostile intentions on the part of the Menomonie and Winnebago Indians are without the

slightest foundation.

Gen. Brady has visited all the military posts on the Northern Lakes, from Fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and has taken much pains to ascertain the feelings and disposition of different tribes of Indians inhabiting the section of country through which he passed, and he does not hesitate to say that he never found them more friendly, or more disposed to be at peace with the white people than at the present moment.

The New York Gazette of Thursday says-In the ship Francis Depau, arrived last even ng, came passengers, Bishop BRUTE, of Indiana, and nineteen Catholic Ecclesiastics, all for the Western country."

Major GATES, lately stricken from the roll of the Army, who arrived in Washington a few days since, has proceeded on to obtain an interview with the President at the Hermitage. His object is, we understand, to solicit his res toration to his rank, for the purpose of standing a trial, for his alleged misconduct, by a Court Martial.—Metropolitan.

We learn that the Hon. John Quincy Adams has been appointed by the city authorities to deliver a Eulogy on the late President Madison, and that the services in commemoration of his and that the services in commemoration of hi decease will probably take place at the latter part of August next .- Boston Daily Adv.

At the last dates from THE SOUTH, arrangements were oncluded for the resumption of the transportation of the mails and passengers by the regular route through the Creek country in Alabama. Two military posts were established between Columbus (Ga.) and Tuskegee, (Ala.) garrisoned by United States marines, and mounted companies have been detailed to accompany the mails from post to post. The road had been rendered impassable for carriages by the destruction of bridges and causeways, but the marines, under the immediate command of that efficient officer, Col. Miller, have made the necessary repairs, and the mail stages have recommenced their trips.

NEW YORK, JULY 25. The French frigate L'Artemise, the Chevalier DE L PLACE, Commander, sailed this morning for France, at about 7 o'clock. Salutes were exchanged between the frigate and a detachment from Gen. Sandford's Brigade of Artillery, agreeably to the orders of Maj. Gen. Morton of

the 23d inst. The visit of this ship has been one of which both parties-ourauthorities and citizens on the one side, and her officers or the other-have emulously availed, to cement anew, by the interchange of reciprocal civilities, the ancien feelings of friendship and good fellowship between France and the United States .- American.

LAWRINGE L. VAN KLEECK, Esq. of New York, has been, by he authority of the President, appointed Military Storekeeper and Paymaster for the Ordnance Department; o be stationed at the city of New York The President has appointed Robert Mills, Esq. Architect of the Public Buildings.

The Expenses of Congress .- The Fredericksburg Aren ve dollars per member!

It was boldly asserted by a Jackson Van Buren member that f a compittee was raised, he would prove that there were members in the habit of selling, at half-price, the books Congress directed to be furnished to them, at the public expense and that the books thus purchased were supplied to member. afterwards, at the full price, under the same resolutions,-Bal

Finding the above paragraphs in general circulation we think proper to state that whatever may have been as serted by a "Jackson Van Buren member" of Congress serted by a "Jackson Van Buren member" of Congress concerning his associates in Congress, the assertion above ascribed to him was entirely too "bold" if it was meant to include the publishers or proprictors of books purchased for the use of Congress. Of the most extensive of the works they purchased, (the Register of Debates and the American State Papers), the publishers of this paper (the National Intelligences) are the proprietors and they present National Intelligencer) are the proprietors; and they neve have had any agency in any such or similar transaction If, therefore, there be any members of Congress who, er tertaining the opinion substantially expressed by one them in debate during the last session, that "igno bliss," and that members of Congress have no need to know any thing of the history or legislation of their own coun-try, have exchanged or sold their books, we beg that it may be understood that no such books have ever been purchas or re-sold by the publishers.

FROM THE DAYTON (OHIO) JOURNAL.

Sad Occurrence.—David L. Dodds, eldest son of Captain John Dodds, a stout athletic youth, aged about 18 years, lost his life on Friday morning last, in a most distressing manner. The young man had been attending to his father's sawmill during the day, and, in attempting to close the gate and stop the wheel, found there was an obstruction which prevented the gate from closing, and, while the wheel was still in motion, let himself down in the forebay, holding on by his hands to the sleepers, and attempted to remove the cause of the difficulty with his feet. While thus employed, he suddenly fell, or was forced into the water by the wheel; his legs were carried under the gate, and caught by the wheel, and his head was thus drawn below the surface. No earthly power could aid him, and the unfortunate surface. No earthly power could aid him, and the unfortunate youth perished before the eyes of his father, who vainly endeavored to rescue him.

FROM RED RIVER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

DRAGOON HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP BENTON Near Fort Towson, on Red River, June 26. Agreeably to orders from Gen. Gaines, the three companies of Dragoons, and six companies of the 7th Infantry, left Fort Gibson on the 8th May, and after a rough and tedious march of 9 days, (a distance of 190 miles) we encamped near Red river, on the 17th of last month, where we have been experienced in the 17th of last month, where we have been ever since, waiting for further orders from the

Our destination will be the Sabine river to join General Cur destination will be the Sabhe live, and we are only waiting for an express to return from Fort Gibson, which passed by this post to General Arbuckle, to take up our march to the southwest. There is a Spaniard here just from Gen. Gaines's army, sent up by him to pilot us on our

We will have a long and tedious march should we go or to Fort Jesup, 300 miles off, large rivers to ford, and a low

marshy country to go through.

The Mexicans claim all the country as far this way as Red river; we claim all as far southwest as the Sabine river We are encamped in the heart of the Choctaw nation. We are encamped in the heart of the Choctaw nation. I think they have the finest country of any of the tribes. I have yet visited; they are generally civilized, and Christianity has been in a measure instilled in many of their families. I have frequently seen the Bible in their houses, printed in the Choctaw and English language.

Every one here is rejoiced to see that Fort Gibson is to be broken up; it was indeed a graveyard for our soldiers. I expect we will take up our winter quarters there, and commence the new Fort in the spring.

The Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, is at pre-cent on a visit to this city. His lodgings are at Barnum'

Fortune's Favorite.-We are informed that Mr. J. A Moore, of New York, drew the hundred thousand dollar prize in the Washington lottery, which was drawn in that city on Thursday last.—N. Y. Mercantile.

MARRIAGE.

At Queenstree, St. Mary's County, by the Rev. Mr. McGary, Mr. THOMAS CLARK, of Washington City, to Miss ELEANOR S. WILEMAN, of St. Mary's.

On Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, at the residence of Mr. Hugh Smith, ELIZA G. daughter of Thomas Smith, of Buckland, Virginia. She died at the age of 14 years and 7 months. Her illness was short, but severe; and the tears of her associates and school-mates around he grave showed their warm attachment to her.

On the morning of the 26th inst. in this city, Josephine Margaretta, daughter of Henry H. Krees, of Baltimore, aged 4 months and 14 days.

Camp Meeting.—A Camp Meeting will be held within the bounds of Severn Circuit, Baltimore Conference, on the land of Edward Dawes, Esq. in the neighborhood of the Federal Meeting House, Montgomery county, Md. about one mile from Colesville, and twelve from Washington City, D. C. to commence on the 12th of August next. The preachers and people of the adjoining circuits, and of the several stations within the District of Columbia, are espectfully and cordially invited to attend. July 28, 1836.

MERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Washington, July 26, 1836.

Washington, July 26, 1836.

OTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders o, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be held in the City Hall, in this city, on Thursday next, the 28th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN P. INGLE, july 27—2t OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL CO.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
WASHINGTON, JULY 27, 1836.
TONEMASONS.—Wanted immediately, twenty-five
or thirty first-rate Stonemasons, to whom liberal wages wil
be given.
july 28—d2w

PY P. MAURO & SON.—Sale of Genteel Furniture.—On Tuesday, 2d August, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the residence of Maj. C. S. Williams, on 9th street west, third house north of E street, all the Household Furniture, comprising

Handsome Mahogany Sideboard and Dining Tables
Fancy Cane-seat Chairs
Card and Work Tables
New Ingrain Carpets, best quality, (parlor and chamber)
Brass Fender, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs
Passage and Stair Carpeting
Cut Hall Lamp, Wilton Rugs
Moreen and Chintz Window Curtains
China and Glassware, Silver Spoons
Plated Candlesticks, Fine Tea Trays
Boston Rocking-chair, Ivory-handled Knives and Forks
Curled Maple Bedsteads and Crib
Fine Mahogany Dressing-table, with large glass
Looking-glasses, best Feather Beds
Bed Curtains and Bedding
Mahogany and Maple Stands, &c.
With Kitchen Furniture.
This furniture has been but a short time only in use, is generally new, and well worthy the attention of such as want good Handsome Mahogany Sideboard and Dining Tables

ew, and well worthy the attention of such as want good

Terms: Sixty days' credit on all sums over \$20, for approved adorsed notes with interest. P. MAURO & SON,

July 28—dts

Auctioneers.

BOO DOLLARS REWARD.—Left the subscristant, Negro MICHAEL, with a pass, permitting him to visit his wife, at the farm of Nicholas Brewer, jun. Esq. near Annapolis, and limiting the time of his absence till Monday evening, the 18th, since which time he has not been heard of. Michael is about 35 years old, black, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and slenderly built, he generally speaks slowly, and in a mild tone, and has a slight distortion of the mouth, showing his teeth much in talking. If he has any marks, they are not recollected. His clothing was of osnaburg, and he had on a pair of fisherman's boots. These he may, however, change. Michael was purchased by me, in February last, of Richard M. Chase, Esq. of Annapolis, in and around which city he has many acquaintances, and also some relatives in the neighborhood of the former estate of the Darnells, on Westriver, Anne Arundel county, and a brother, purchased, I think, by a Mr. Edelen, of Calvert county, at the time of my getting him. In the vicinity of some of these he may likely remain, until an opportunity offers of making his escape, which he no doubt intends, having gone off without provocation. He has, I am told, followed the water, and may probably endeavor to get employment on board some

without provocation. He has, I am told, followed the water, and may probably endeavor to get employment on board some vessel. Captains of vessels are warned against receiving him.

I will give \$100 for him if taken in Prince George's or Anne Arundel county; \$200 if taken in any other section of this State; and the above reward of \$300, for his apprehension out of the State. In either case he must be delivered to me, or secured in jail, so that I get him again.

DANIEL CLARKE,

inly 28—tf. near Onean Anne, Prince George's on Md.

july 28—tf near Queen Anne, Prince George's co. Md OVERNESS WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ in her family, a young lady who is competed or give instruction in the various branches of an English education on, Music, and Drawing. To one with these qualifications, a lesirable situation, with a liberal salary, now offers itself. Address the subscriber at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland.

MARY ANN MAGRUDER. County, Maryland. MARY ANN
P. S. Satisfactory references are required.

OTICE.—By virtue of a commission under the act to di-rect descents, from Calvert county court, of Maryland, it us directed, on the real estate of Clement Hutchins, deceased, we shall meet on the said premises on Thursday, the 22d day of September next, for the purpose of carrying into effect the said commission. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to attend said meeting. otified to attend said meeting. JAMES DUKE.

YOUNG D. HANER, JAS. B. DIXON, BENJ. VERMILLION, N. DUKE, Commissioners

july 23-law2m

DESTRABLE FARM.—The subscriber will dispose of on very accommodating terms, a Farm of nearly two hundred acres, situated in the county of Alexandria, about three miles from Georgetown, and four or five from the city of Washington. It is well calculated for a gardening and dairy farm, is a very healthy place, and in a good neighborhood. There is an abundance of wood and excellent water; a thriving orchard of various kinds of furity, and a county mendow invasitation in f various kinds of fruit; and a pretty meadow immediately rout of the dwelling.

If not sold at private sale before the first Saturday in Septen

er next, it will, at eleven o'clock A. M. on that day, be offered t public sale, at Mr. Janes Ball's, near the said farm.

Apply to the subscriber, near the Navy Yard, Washington.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D.C.

THE Annual Commencement of Georgetown Col-Lege, D. C. was held on Tuesday, the 26th of July. The degree of A. M. was conferred on Benjamin R. Floyd, Esq. of Virginia, and William P. Floyd, Esq. of Virginia, Alumni. And the degree of A. B. was conferred on the following students:

Phineas Pemberton Morris, Pennsylvania.

Peter E. Bonford, Virginia.

William R. Harding, Maryland.

Nicholas Stonestreet, Maryland.

Edward Hastings, District of Columbia.

The following students having distinguished themselves in their respective classes, were rewarded with Silver Mcdals, Premiums, or were honorably mentioned:

In the Class of Philosophy.

The medal was awarded to Phineas P. Morris, Pennsylvania.

The premium to Peter E. Bonford, Virginia.

(William R. Harding, Maryland.

Accesserunt:

Accesserunt:

Let Class Ephicope

In the Class of Rhetoric.

The medal was awarded to Henry S. Strawbridge, Louisiana.
The premium to Joseph R. Pearson, District of Columbia.

John Doyle, New York.

Accesserunt:

Acces (James Laphen, District of Columbia. In the Class of Poetry.

The medal was awarded to Julius Garesche, Delaware.
The premium to Benjamin E. Green, District of Columbia.

(William Horner, Virginia.

nt: Geo. Cuyler, Georgia.
Geo. R. Price, Virginia.
Wm. H. Ward, District of Columbia. Accesserunt:

[Wm. H. Ward, District of Columbia.

In the Class of First Humanities.

The medal was awarded to Henry A. Washington, Virginias.

The premium to Fleming Gardner, Virginia.

Thomas J. Hungerford, Virginia.

Accesserunt:

John Reid, Maryland.

Benjamin C. Spratley, Virginia.

Let the Class of Second The

In the Class of Second Humanities.

The medal was awarded to Henry Octave Colombe, Louisiana.

The premium to Armstead Rust, Virginia. The premium to Armstean Rust, Virginia.

John C. Peyton, Virginia.

Wm. Rodgers, District of Columbia.

Richard B. Gooche, Virginia.

In the Class of Third Humanities.

The medal was awarded to John H. Mudd, District of Col.:
The premium to Henry Rodgers, District of Columbia.

(Robert T. Jenkins, Maryland.

Accesserunt: Alexander J. P. Garesche, Delaware. Edward W. Long, Maryland. James Muschett, Virginia.

James Muschett, Virginia.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.
First Class.

The medal was awarded to John Doyle, New York.
The premium to Julius Garesche, Delaware.
Accessit: Henry S. Strawbridge, Louisiana.
Second Class.

The medal was awarded to John G. Peyton, Virginia.
The premium to John Reid, Maryland.
Wm. Lawrence, Maryland.
Joseph R. Pearson, District of Columbia.
Thomas Prestor, Virginia.
In the Third Class.
The medal was awarded to Fleming Gardner, Virginia.
The premium to James H. French, Virginia.
Thomas J. Hungerford, Virginia.
Thomas J. Hungerford, Virginia.
Joseph Lancaster, Maryland.
Ignatius Lancaster, Maryland.

Joseph Lancaster, Maryland.

Ignatius Lancaster, Maryland.

In the Fourth Class.

The medal was awarded to Wm. Q. Force, Dist. of Col.

The premium to Henry O. Colombe, Louisiana.

Benjamin E. Green, District of Columbia.

Accesserunt:

Armstead Rust, Virginia.

Joseph Savier, Virginia.

Wm. Mitchell, Maryland.

Wm. Mitchell, Maryland.

In the First Class of Arithmetic.

The medal was awarded to Wm. F. Fitzsimmons, Virginia.

The premium to Peter B. Garesche, Delaware.

Vm. P. Rodgers, District of Columbia.

James M. Schett, Virginia.

Edward W. Long, Maryland.

James Pendergast, Maryland.

In the Second Class.

The medal was awarded to Henry Johnson, Dist. of Col.

The premium to Wm. C. Shawen, Virginia.

Smith Bankhead, Virginia.

Wm. F. Lewis, Tennessee.

Charles Oliver O'Donnell, Maryland.

Richard Durkin, Virginia.

Richard Durkin, Virginia.
In the Third Class. The medal was awarded to Washington J. Ward, Dist. of Cola-The premium to Adelphus Branda, Virginia.

Wm. A. High, Louisiana.
Wm. P. Brooke, Maryland. Wm. Wilson, Maryland. Henry Ashton, District of Columbia. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

The medal was awarded to Joseph W. Shearman, Virginia.

The premium to John Corrigan, New York.

Joseph McDonald, Pennsylvania;

Hamilton Baer, Maryland.

John A. Chevallie, Virginia.

Accesserunt:

| John A. Chevallie, Virginia. |
| Thomas Kernan, Maryland. |
| In the Second Class. |
| The medal was awarded to John H. Mudd, Dist. of Col. |
| The premium to Thomas Reid, Maryland. |
| Edward W. Long, Maryland. |
| Beddingfield Queen, District of Columbia. |
| Julius C. Bohrer, District of Columbia. |
| Thomas J. Semmes, District of Columbia. |

The medal was awarded to Julius Garesche, Delaware.
The preinium to Peregrine Warfield, Louisiana.

[James Strawbridge, Louisiana.]

Accesserunt:

Accesserunt:

Andrew Vanel, Louisiana.

James H. Causten, District of Columbia.

In the Second Class.

The medal was awarded to Wm. P. Rodgers, Dist. Cok. The premium to Thomas J. Hungerford, Virginia

Geo. A. Cuyler, Georgia.

Accesserunt: Henry A. Washington, Virginia.
Peter B. Garesche, Delaware.

The medal was awarded to Fleming Gardner, Virginia..

The premium to Henry J. Lang, Georgia.

Jos. B. Rindge, Massachusetts.

Jas. H. French, Virginia.

John A. Kennedy, New York.

Edgar Wood, Mississippi.

The medal was awarded to Henry S. Strawbridge, La.
The premium to Peregrine Warfield, Louisiana.
Accessit: James H. Causten, District of Columbia.
In the First Class of Rudiments.
The medal was awarded to Ignatius Lancaster, Maryland.
The premium to Henry Johnson, District of Columbia.

Benedict J. Edelin, Maryland.
Wm. C. Shawen, Virginia.
Jas. H. Durkin, Virginia.
Jas. M. Bronaugh, District of Columbia.
In the Second Class of Rudiments.
The medal was awarded to Robert Webb, Maryland.
The premium to Joseph Lancaster, Maryland.

Wm. F. Fitzsimmons, Virginia.
Accesserunt:

Wm. F. Fitzsimmons, Virginia.
Alexander Chaffin, Virginia.
Jas. Pendergast, Maryland.
Charles Oliver O'Donnell, Maryland.
In Drawing.
The medal was awarded to Andre w Vanel, Louisiana.
The premium to Maurice Harrison, Maryland.
John A. Chevallie, Virginia.
Accesserunt:
Jalius P. Garesche, Delaware.
Geo. A. Cuyler, Georgia.
Christian Doctrine.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. In the First Class.

The medal was awarded to Julius P. Garesche, Delaware.

The premium to James Laphen, District of Columbia.

Accesserunt:

John Aiken, Tennessee,
John Poyle, New York,
Wm. H. Ward, District of Columbia.

In the Second Class. The medal was awarded to Altamaha Sholto Dunbar John

Brandt, South Carolina.

The premium to Henry Octave Colombe, Louisiana. The premium to Henry Octave Colombe, Louisiana.

Joseph B. Rindge, Massachusetts.

Wm. A. High, Louisiana.

Henry Johnson, District of Columbia.

Wm. Allen, District of Columbia.

For the greatest improvement in Writing—

First Class.

The medal was awarded to Altamaha Sholto Dunbar John

Brandt, South Carolina.

The premium to Lewis O'Donnell, Maryland.

Joseph B. Rindge, Massachusetts.

The premium to Lewis O'Donnell, Maryland.

| Joseph B. Rindge, Massachusetts. |
| Jas. Pendergast, Maryland. |
| Joseph Forrest, Maryland. |
| Joseph Forrest, Maryland. |
| Smith Bankhead, Virginia. |
| Second Class. |
| The premium to Robert T. Lording, Maryland. |
| The premium to Robert T. Lording, Maryland. |

The premium to Robt. T. Jenkins, Maryland.

[Wm. Fitzgerald, Virginia.

Accesserunt:

Julius C. Bohrer, District of Columbia.

[Geo. S. King, District of Columbia.

FRANCE AND THE CONTINENT.

SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS.

[FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.] PARIS, MAY 24.

The Temps says that the day on which Mr. O'Connell shall bringen his metion for reforming the House of Lords will undoubtedly become a day to date from in the history of the British Constitution. There is not of course the slightest chance of the motion being carried at present; and during the recess it is not improbable that on instance will endeavor in effect a conciliation improbable that ministers will endeavor to effect a conc

avoid the dreaded collision.

The QUOTIDIENNE observes that, in former days, the mere broaching of such a motion as that of Mr. O'Connell's would have been considered an act of high treason, and the author of it would have been walked off to the Tower in a very short time. The Crown lawyers of England, it adds, ought to know that such is still the law of the laid, and it is surprising that not one of them rose to animadvert upon the proposition. The reform of the Peerage in England would be the signal of changes at which even those who demand it would be alarmed. It is also of opinion that the Ministers are afraid of dissolving the Parliament, since they would have to appeal to the Radical parry in the since they would have to appeal to the Radical party in the

since they would have to appeal to the Radical party in the elections.

The Constitutionnel, in a review of the political events of the last seven or eight days, after having lamented the architectural penchant of the Government and the Legislature, remarks that the increasing relations of amity between the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburgh falsify all the predictions of a league being formed with Austria against the influence of that northern Power. All Europe, in fact, seems to be wishing for peace, by land at least; though by sea there are fleets every where in motion, and the secret of their destination seems to be wrapt up in the Spanish question. Upon Spain the tranquillity of Europe now depends, and therefore the unforeseen upsetting of the ministry of Madrid gives so much additional embarrassment to the politics of the whole continent. The intrigue which has displaced M. Mondizabal is singularly contrasted with that lately attempted by the Tories against Lord Melbourne, but which has turned out entirely to the shame of its authors.

The Quotidienne says that if, by any chance, M. Mendizabal should return to the ministry, and M. Isturitz should be unable to maintain his position, there is no doubt that the telegraph would be very slow in announcing such a fact. However, it is not likely that such a man as the late minister was got rid of without the court having found some other source of money, which it had hitherto obtained only through him. The whole question for France will be to know whether the excellent juste milicu is prepared to ungarrison the forts of Lyons, or to thin the cantonments of the West, and to send an army to cause order to reign at Madrid. Without speaking of money, it is well known how much it cost to cross the Pyrenees and to visit that odd nation of the Spaniards. It would be a good ground for parliamentary blame to attach to M. Thiers, and he would probably be driven out of office in consequence.

The same journal, after giving a detailed account of the relative positions of the Christino and Carlist armies, remarks the inconvenience of the system adopted by the former, and says that the latter have a great advantage in acting by moveable masses; they can at any time break through the net that is attempted to be drawn round them. The Christinos have failed in their attempts to make movements in aid of Evans, and these failures, added to the inaction of Cordora, give reason to think

in their attempts to make movements in aid of Evans, and these failures, added to the inaction of Cordora, give reason to think that the execution of the famous Anglo-Spanish plan is greatly

compromised.

The NATIONAL observes, in a long article upon the circular letter addressed by M. Isturitz to the Spanish authorities, that the situation of Spain is compromised at the present moment by questions that concern her nationality, and even her existence—those of finance and civil war. Can it be said that these two questions have ever been the direct and principal objects of the ministries that have succeeded one another? Have they not been occupied, on the contrary, by mere intrigues and speculations of the exchange? M. Isturitz will not be able to change the situation of Spain; he will continue the false position in the situation of Spain; he will continue the false position is which that country is placed, by endeavoring to support through the means of foreign bayonets, and committing, wit their assistance, against the democratic party, violences worth of Ferdinand VII. Instead of the contempt that has fallence M. Mendizabal, he will be loaded with the execration of h country. This is all that is promised by his debut in power, is indeed, by roower, tests long enough to allow the acts promised. ountry. This is all that is promised by his debut in power, if, indeed, his power lasts long enough to allow the acts promised by his words to be developed. Some journals have said that a French intervention would be acceptable to the Spanish people; if so, one ought to blush for the country, or, rather, for the shameful system that has reduced it to such a point of degradation.

ful system that has reduced it to such a point of degradation. But it cannot be so; the sentiments of a few timid bourgeois are not to be taken as the feelings of the Spanish people. Those who demand the intervention are some of the gentry with large epaulettes, in the Spanish staff; the corrupt audacity of which body tries to form around the throne a military party. They are men who are willing to acquire, by means of French blood, the influence which they are unable to conquer for themselves; and the consequence of French intervention would be to establish nothing else than a military regime, under the clumsy oppression of which all the liberties of the country would vanish.

This internal as well as the Outsidenane, both remark the oppression of which all the liberties of the country would vanish.

This journal, as well as the *Quotidienne*, both remark the fact of Abdel Kader and the Arab tribes attacking the Frenci forces and possessions in Africa as soon as the troops were with drawn, and condemn the parsimony of the Government and le gislation at home, for giving such meagre and vacillating assis

the colony.
TEMPS regrets to find that the Minister of the Marine does not allot more money to the experimental service of the navy, and remarks the importance of France not neglecting the essential part of her means of war. The days and prodigies Colbert, who launched fifty sail of the line and twenty-nine fire ships in five years, are not to be expected over again. But France is certainly a maritime Power, and, if there were need of it, would again undergo any sacrifices to put her marine upon

The Courrier Francais, after mentioning that King Otho is expected at Ancona, remarks that he wants the heiress of some principality to support his young Royalty with a good dowry. The situation of Greece is deplorable; the Bavarians themselves do not deny it; and King Louis, it is said, gave away more than a million of francs in acts of benevolence while in that country. One of his acts was to recommend a reduction of the army; and indeed to do good to that unhappy country, no more hungry adventurers should be despatched into it.

The Quotidienn laments the recommencing of the bastard intervention of France, in allowing a division of Spanish troops to cross the territory and to embark at Socoa. This will have the worst possible effect in a moral point of view upon the cause of Don Carlos. Those who object that this Prince does not advance should recollect the advantages possessed by his enemies, and the difficulties with which he has to contend. To the former belong the Arsenal of Bayonne, the free use of the French territory, arrest of Carlist officers on the frontier, the Foreign territory, arrest of Carlist officers on the frontier, the Foreign Legion, the Portaguese Auxiliaries, the division under Evans the squadron of Lord John Hay, and British Capital—to the lat Legion, the Portaguese Auxiliaries, the division under Evans, the squadron of Lord John Hay, and British Capital—to the latter belong the abandonment by his friends, privations of every kind, lines of spies and custom-house officers on a hostile frontier, captivity and death for his faithful servitors. All this the Quotidianne declares it will never cease to denounce to the conscience of the public, and to invoke against the tissue of cowardice and infamy which is covered by the veil of the Quadruple Alliance. If France and England had remained absolutely neutral, things would have been in a very different position; and even yet Don Carlos would be able to advance, if Europe could make the Quadruple Alliance to recede.

MAY 27.

MAY 27.

The NATIONAL, after observing that the English journals still seem to be wandering about in search of the cause of the fall of M. Mendizabal, says that it has several times had intelligence from Madrid concerning the internal details of the Court of the Prado, which it has not published, thinking the public little interested in the occupation of the least innocent of the two Queens. It is well known that for a long time the Queens of Spain have considered themselves freed from the rules of a burdensome etiquette established for the conjugal honor and the dignity of the throne, and that the office of duenna is often performed for some of them by some of the Body Guards. It acknowledges having said that M. Mendizabal was wrong for not attacking the Queen's susceptibility, so easy to be conquered, and that he had been maladroit enough to wound her dignity, which in general is not very prompt to be alarmed. However, it seems that there was a mistake in this; and that if M. Mendizabal did not succeed with the Queen, it was from a want of intelligence. So far from was a mistake in this; and that if M. Mendizabal did not succeed with the Queen, it was from a want of intelligence. So far from that Minister having written any rash declaration to the Queen, it appears that, in his correspondence with her Majesty, he did not understand the true meaning of the answer addressed to him. However, another personage, rather more initiated in the secrets of the Queen's heart, took alarm at this excessive condescension—the favorite Munoz, who is not dead apparently, and who has only got to half the part played by the Prince of Peace, thought his future interests menaced, and demanded the dismissal of the Minister. It has been therefore a precaution of jealousy, not an imprudent amour, that has overthrown M. Mendizabal. This is what is publicly said at Madrid; and letters even are talked of which remain in the hands of the Minister now in disgrace, and which show that he had to yield neither to the intrigues of France, nor to the menaces of Cordova, nor to the rancor of M. Isturitz, but simply to the rights of a better established rival. The Queen of Spain has dismissed her Minister in the same way as the Queen of Portugal has nominated her German husband to the command of the Portuguese army. All this comes from the fundamental principles of monarchy. Queens must take their pleasure.

Queens must take their pleasure.

The Courrier Francais remarks, on the reception given to the French Princes in Germany, that, as far as the Courts are concerned, it will have the tendency to confirm the royal family of France in the retrograde or conservative policy which has been so faithfully followed for the last five years; but that, as concerns the Prussian nation, and the people of the German States, as well as the people of France, the frank expression of satisfaction at the arrival of the Princes must be looked upon as a favorable sign of friendly feeling. Prussia ought to be closely connected with France from her civilization, her institutions, and her spirit of liberty; and, in case of any attack attempted by Russia on the west of Europe, it is probable that Prussia and Germany, in general, would serve as effectual barriers, notwith-

tanding the alliance of the Courts. There can be no objection these excursions of the Princes, if, at the same time, the oriin of their power at home is not forgotten; and if the Governent of this country recalls to its memory a little more the rights
if the country, which it has often lost sight of.

The same journal observes that the expedition to the Euphrates.

has become a political fact of high importance. It is now un derstood why the expedition did not mount the river from it mouth; the object was to establish factories regularly forthined on the principal points of its course, such as at Byr and Annah. There would then be only Bassora to be got possession of, which might be done by circumstances calling for the intervention of the British, or from other motives. These combinations of British policy may, however, be easily checked; for, if Russia cannot shut the mouth of the Euphrates to the British, she can, whenever she pleases, destroy their establishments on the river. The hordes of Kurdistan and of the Djezyech are under his compand and population of the river would be possible if she outh; the object was to establish factories regularly for The hordes of Kurdistan and of the Djezyech are under his command, and no navigation of the river would be possible if she were once to set those hordes in motion. The Sultan Mahmoud lets every body act as they like; but by himself he can do nothing, and the two rivals will be fighting on her territory, without his being able to decide the contest. Whatever may come of it, one thing must strike every body—the Governments of Russia and England are ceaselessly exerting themselves to extend or to consolidate their foreign power—that of France is always endeavoring to contract and lower its own.

The TEMPS says that the violence of the debates in the Procuradores since the coming in of M. Isturitz, left no course to that Minister but to dissolve the Cortes or resign. It cannot be concealed, however, that the situation of the Government by this act of rigor is one of great importance. The law of elections is unfinished; the vote of confidence is annulled; the transaction just concluded by M. Mendizabal with a foreign bank er is suspended; and the agent charged to deliver 30 millions or rials to M. Mendizabal, has refused the payment of them to his successor until the receipt of further orders. These are im

er is suspended; and the agent charged to deliver 30 millions of rials to M. Mendizabal, has refused the payment of them to his successor until the receipt of further orders. These are immense difficulties, which are, nevertheless, to be surmounted by the present Ministry. The delay of M. Aguirre Solarte to enter upon office looks as if he expected an inevitable spirit of dissension to arise among his colleagues, and it is not improbable that one effect of this change may be to lower the enthusiasm of the nation, which was kept up by M. Mendizabal, and thus to give greater chances to the continuance of the civil war.

LAPAIX says that it is not apprehensive of any serious disturbances in Spain; riots may break out at Cadiz, Barcelona, &c. but it is to be hoped that they will soon be suppressed. The indignation of the radical party in that country is no doubt carried to its extreme height, but the principal danger is, that the Carlists, taking advantage of the condition of the Government, may commit excesses in the provinces, and thus provoke the population to measures of extremity. Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the allies of Spain to intervene immediately.

The QUOTIDIENNE observes that the situation of the Spanish Government is critical; and in fact so critical, that to have engaged in it M. Isturitz must have counted upon promises that have not been kept, and upon the execution of some vast plan of the Juste Milieu, which unforeseen events have caused to fail. He has thus been led to a dissolution; but to act in this manner is to launch into a career of agitation and dangers, of which it is impossible to foresee the termination. It adds, that on the retriement of M. Mendizabal it prophesied a revolt, and the rumbling of it may now be heard. It will now, it says, predict, that in a week's time insurgent juntas, the camp of Despens Peros, and the 2d of September will be heard of. This second prediction will be accomplished as well as the first. cond prediction will be accomplished as well as the first.

AND VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. -Th ubscriber will offer at public sale on Friday, the 7th Octobe ext, on the premises, the plantation and mill property latel

This property is situated on Red stone creek, about one come Brownsville, the Monongahela river, and the United State

net square and three stories high; a Sawmill; a large brick welling-house, fifty-five feet in front, forty back, nearly new; large Barn, Distillery, and several small houses for tenants.

bout two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation. Somethin ike one hundred acres of it is first-rate bottom land, and exceedingly productive, and abounds with stone coal, accessible

the knowledge of the fact that it is situated immediately The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the said day at 10 o'clock on said day, when the said day at 10 o'clock on said day at 10 o'

AND FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at pub

lieved a more desirable situation, particularly for a professional man, cannot be procured in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be accommodating. For further particulars, apply the subscriber, residing on the premises.

EDWARD F. NEALE,

july 12-wt16Aug

AND FOR SALE.—That part of the plantation AND FOR SALE.—That part of the plantation of Archibald Van Horn, deceased, which lies in the District of Columbia, containing about two hundred acres, more or less Also the tract of land, lying south of the Beaver Dam brancl and east of the Bladensburgh and Alexandria road, containing one hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres, more or less

undred and five and a half acres.

Terms—Cash for the last tract; and for the two other tr Terms—Casa for the last tract; and for the two toller dates, me-half of the purchase money in six, and the other half in welve months from the 1st day of January, 1837.
Sale to take place at the log house on the first tract, at twelve 'clock, on the 1st day of September next.
july 6—wtsept1

ALEX. McCORMICK.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living near Allon's Fresh, Charles county, Maryland, on the 11th ultimo, a negro man, named HISKIAH, aged 27 or 28 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, complexion quite black, and form rather slender, and he is rather likely than otherwise. He has no scar or mark about him that I can recollect: he is a timid negro, and, when closely interrogated, will soon confound himself. He took with him a roundabout and pantaloons of drab cloth, also a pair of new burlap pantaloons, and other articles of clothing, which I do not recollect. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of the limits of Maryland, fifty dollars if taken in the District of Columbia and within the limits of Maryland, Charles county excepted; if taken in Charles county, twenty-five dollars; in either case he must be lodged in jail, so that I get him again, or brought home to me, in which event I will pay all reasonable rought home to me, in which event I will pay all reasonab xpenses.

J. D. STORKE.
I have no doubt he has obtained a forged pass from son

scoundrel in my neighborhood, and will endeavor to reach of the non-slaveholding States.

J. D. S.

july 15—2aw4w

DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, mulatto boy WILVLIM DUVALL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, well-made, and of gentee appearance; with a full, round face; bright mulatto, with a small spot (the effect of a ringworm) on his cheek-bone, (believed to be the left,) of a lighter color than the rest of his face; dark bushy hair, but not curly; a good set of teeth, though disdark bushy hair, but not curly; a good set of teeth, though discolored by the use of tobacco; and always smiles when spoken to. Took with him a claret broadcloth frock coat, with velvet collar, a close-bodied coat of the same, gray cloth roundabout and pantaloons, with metal buttons; several fine linen shirts, believed to be marked either O. S. of O. Sprigg; and a variety of other clothing, all of the best material and fashionable make. If apprehended in the District of Columbia, and lodged in the county jail, I will give a reward of \$100; for his apprehension any where in Maryland, and lodged in jail, \$200; and the above reward of \$300 will be given for him, if apprehended elsewhere, and lodged in Baltimore county jail, or secured so that I get him again. William left Washington city on the morning of the 15th instant, in the railroad car, (it is believed,) and was seen the same morning in Baltimore. SAMUEL SPRIGG, Northampton, Prince George's co. Md. may 25—eo3w&wtf (Balt. Pat.) dark bushy hair, but not curly; a good set of teeth, tho

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, a bright mulatto man who calls himself WASHINGTON HERBERT, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with thick lips, a scar on his forehead, bushy hair, large gray eyes, and rather a disagreeable countenance when spoken to. His clothing was a brown frock coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, and fur hat. He has been brought up as a waiter in my house.

I have no doubt Washington has gone eastward, as he left home without cause, and has several brothers that have absconded in the same way. He rode a small Chickasaw mare from home, with a good saddle and bridle, which I suppose he left on the road.

I will give \$150 for him if taken in Maryland or the District of Columbia, and the above reward if taken elsewhere and lodg-ed in Baltimore or Washington jail so that I get him again, and a liberal reward for the mare, saddle and bridle, if brought home to me. WM. D. BOWIE, to me.

Near Queen Ann Post Office, Prince George's Co. Md. and occasionally sending deep into the camp the echo of the startling hail! which all must heed, of "Who goes there?"

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN EAST FLORIDA—CONCLUDED

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR. On the third night of our march, we encamped within twenty-two miles of Micanopy; and pitched our tent in a log stable. In front were some smouldering ruins, the recent work of the incendiary Indian; and in our rear a thick black wood. Directly over the stable, a gigantic oak spread its arms; and, as our fire was kindled, its light shot far back into the dismal gloom, giving to it a sort of brown horror, which the associations of the time and place contributed to enhance. We were now emphatically in the enemy's country; for he had recently made it such. It was necessary, therefore, to keep a stricter watch than we had yet done.

Oh, the luxury of a palmetto bed, in a snug " wall-tent. after a long day's march! But the luckless " officer of the day"-the poor sentinel, hungry and worn-who, after twelve hours' toiling, and before he has broken bread, or sipped his coffee, is summoned to do duty-to be on postto stand guard! It is then, and under a consuming sur at mid-day, with the "haversack" and "canteen," both empty, perhaps! these are the moments that try the sol-dier, and make him feel the difference between a parade in the city and the terrible exactions of a campaign! It is then that all the energies of the man are put forth, for all are then required. And it is then, when—having displayed the noblest constancy and courage—he falls! falls, yet is scarcely noted by the comrade at his side, with the fiery death-thirst cleaving to him!—his prayer, his groan, his agony unheard, or unheeded—the wild shout, the roar and agony timeard, or difference white white white the rout of the raging battle go booming over his head and in that moment of his fierce extremity, perhaps the image of some beloved—a wife, or a mother—the image of his home—comes to him in that hour of wildest death, making it indeed hideous! It is then that war loses its "pom and circumstance"—ceases to make "ambition virtue;" it is then that we feel how guilty and how ghastly are its glories

About twelve miles from Micanopy, we encountered some of General Gaines's men, who told us the story about the "flag of truce," observing that the war was at an end! This damped our ardor, and we all felt that mortal reaction which is sure to ensue after high-wrought excitement. On we pushed, however; and, meeting Dr. W., one of the surgeons of the right wing, he gave us a somewhat different to the war was over or the way was a somewhat the surgeons of the right wing, he gave us a somewhat different to the way was over or the w ent account of the matter. Either the war was over, or there would be a last desperate struggle on the part of the Indians, who were believed to be still at the Wythlachoo-chee. This revived our spirits; for, after all, man is a fight-

We now reached Micanopy, a small settlement of about a dozen houses, one a post office, and surrounded by thickly-wooded hammocks. Here we found about twenty famiies, occupying temporary huts, (for they were little better,) within pickets that had been erected to receive them, on being driven from their homes. Along the road, for many mile, we had passed their deserted dwellings-windows and doors hanging by a solitary hinge—fences broken down—and ruin growing green upon blighted hopes and prospects! And here, within these close pickets, were they huddled together, many of them in a state almost of starvation; for, when they sent to Black Creek (a distance of sixty miles) for the supplies that had been granted them by the Government, they were told, first, that no orders l been left for their distribution; and, next, that they nust come for them themselves!

The following morning we moved on to Fort Drane; passing, on our way to it, through a high and very picturesque piece of country. Within a mile of the fort, the woods berin to open on either hand; and, as we emerged from then stood apart, in grim repose, their fatal mouths seeming to say, "We are ready!" It was a scene to stir the blood and told us that, so far from being ended, the campaign had

Fort Drane is neither more nor less than General Clinch's sugar plantation—a fine and extensive piece of rolling country—with the open wood on one hand, and an amazing ham ock (one of the noblest in all Florida) upon the other

mock (one of the noblest in all Florida) upon the other. We found the proprietor (the cool old General) seated in his tent, as placid as a May morning. In the piazza of a house hard by, was General Scott, his handsome thee displaying evident marks of care. He paid a high compliment to the enemy whom he was about to beat up in their retreats; and who had, so far, he observed, displayed a greater degree of courage and conduct than any other set of Indians with whom we had ever contended in this country. The justice of this remark seemed assented to by all present.

This was on the 24th March. On the 26th we were to take up the line of march for the Wythlacooches. Under a pelting shower (for the clouds, as if commissioned to "throw cold water" upon the ardor of our troops, continued from day to day to pour down torrents upon us,) we proceeded on to Camp Smith, some miles beyond the fort. Here we found them in a breastwork; and here, too, were the Louisiana volunteers, who had been with Gaines—had ived on dog and horse flesh-had been the buriers of fived on dog and noise nest—had been the witters of Dade's men—had twice seen the Wythlacoochec, and were now again about to taste its waters. A finer, firmer, more cheerful, gallant set of men never graced an army; they were soldiers every inch of them.

On passing the tent of one of them the next morning, we

were attracted by the appearance of a saddle lying at the door of the tent. It was new, strongly and well made; and oung and gallant soldier whose name it bore—poor Izard!
rho, at the head of his men, fell by an Indian bullet, while
efiling along the eastern shore of the Wythlacoochee. There was something inexpressibly melancholy in the me-norial before us. In the midst of a thronged and animat d camp—the hum of a hundred voices—therelay all, as t were, that remained of one who, but a little while before had himself been moving in a seene like that—his eye as quick—his hand as firm—his soul as true! Now that eye was closed—that hand was cold!—but we could not help thinking that if the soul of Izard were permitted to feel a pang in another world, it would be prompted by the know. ledge of how soon—here, near the very scene where his gal lant daring might have averted his early doom! here, in the midst of former friends and companions in arms—he had been—forgotten! It did seem to us, that if, instead of the visible token of a young and heroic spirit, so lately one of their number, it had been the collar of a horse ora dog that their number, it had been the conar of a noise or a log that had been shot, it could scarcely have excited less notice, less comment! Perhaps we had not been sufficiently brazed by the habits of the soldier's life; but whatever might be the cause, we turned away from the sight of poor

complete possession of us.

With the morning of the next day, however, all was bustle at an early hour; tents were struck, and the whole camp in motion, for on that day the army was to march. About 12 o'clock, accordingly, Gen. Scott, with the entire right wing, 2,000 men, 100 baggage wagons, and as many beeves had arrived. The right wing, with the artillery under Gen. der Col. B. and the left, consisting of infantry, under Ger S. of Louisiana; the commander-in-chief, with his state and body guard, (28 dragoons,) together with the wagons cattle, and our two flats for crossing the river, occupying the centre, and with our flankers sent out, the march was sounded! We moved slowly, heavily, and imposingly and, altogether, the spectacle partook of the sublime! W camped that night within a mile or two of Omathla's town, and such a scene! A hundred fires had suddenly lazed forth, and the immemorial wood, lighted up as by conflagration, appeared to quail beneath the glare, and cower above its secrets, thus invaded in dark dominions!

And then there was the voice of the great multitude that rose as the rushing wind, and seemed to shake the solitude of night and of the wilderness. Our steeds appeared to on inglit and of the winderliess. Our steeds appeared to smuff the fresh breeze of the forest as something new to them; and the frequent and shrill neigh proclaimed that to them, too, there was a startling strangeness in the scene. Our encampment covered a space of fully ten acres, in the form of a square; and if you imagined its circumference detailed in the processor of the start of the scene. lotted by innumerable tents—the centre filled up by dotted by innumerable tents—the centre lined up by a thousand groups of men, their glistening arms stacked near at hand, with here and there a batch of friendly Indians, in their wild but picturesque attire; the formidable team constituting, as it were, the nucleus around which all this was gathered; the whole lighted up by countless fires, and deriving strong relief from the dark back ground o dense woods on either hand—and "at morn and dewy eve the "doubling drum" sending up its stormy music high above this world of veering heads—while, standing out aloof from all the rest, upon the very verge and limit of our lines, the different sentinels, walking their "lonely rounds,"

you have some faint idea of an encampment in the wil-Glad, whenever we dismounted for the night, to lay asid

the heavy double-barrelled gun, pistols, powder and ball we had accordingly placed them under the cover of the tent, and strolled out to survey the scene. Attracted the appearance of a group of friendly Indians, we walk up, and were engaged in noting their various attitudes be fore the enormous fire they had kindled, when, far upon our left, we heard a sudden and confused sound of voice which we should, not, however, have been likely to hee (supposing it to proceed from a party of our men engaged in making some of the various arrangements of the night,) but for the manner in which the Indians suddenly pricked up their ears, and as suddenly rose to their feet. This movement at once convinced us that they understood better than we did the nature of the sounds on our left; and, in in!" in a clear, steady voice directly at our elbow. It wa an alarm!—and in an instant the whole camp appeared t catch the sound. There is something in the tone of the officer, when he pronounces those emphatic words, that sends a momentary chill to the blood. Calm but firm—measured but marked—there is a quiet energy and earnest nees that give to the voice of command, as it rises on the ear, a character of warning, which none may disregard. Its cool, concentrated tone contrasts, too, so well with the sudden hurry and seeming confusion of the camp, that it seemed to us that if a man were disposed from fear to run, that voice would arrest him, convert his cowardice into courage, and bid him stand for very shame! And they were running—not from fright—but each to find his arms and in a moment we were made sensible of our situation On leaving our tent, we had not noted, as we should hav done, the route we took; and now, in the excited comm tion around us—the glistening of swords and bristling of bayonets—where that tent was, was more than we could tell. Never before had we slept in a tent or seen an encampment, which accounted for our confusion; and we were quite reconciled to ourselves on afterwards hearing one of the officers say that he had been precisely in the same predicament—in vain search of his tent!

The alarm was caused by an attack on some of our wa

gons far in the rear. Two of the guard had fied! and be fore the Red Skins were beaten off, they had killed one of the negroes who drove the wagons, carried off another wounded one of the horses badly in the foreleg, and scat-tered five barrels of our flour on the road; and this in the rear of 2,000 men. We buried the poor black that night. This was our first disaster. On Tuesday, the 29th, we were approaching the Wythlacoochee! There, we doubted not, the enemy awaited us in all his force, and not a man among us that was not primed and cocked, and ready for the onset!

the onset!

Signs of the river being near now began to appear
From a high pine barren the country was becoming low
and wet. When we speak of a pine barren, we mean that
our road (which we had to make as we went along) lay hrough such; for on either hand, sometimes stretch away for miles, we were generally refreshed by the sigh of large and beautiful ponds or lakes, skirted, as usual, by hammocks of the most intense verdure, the view of whicalways tempted us to doubt whether the country of the Seminoles was not, after all, an exceedingly romantic one, and uniting, too, utility with beauty, for here the land was manifestly rich. But the Wythlacoochee! How the blood thrilled now that we were indeed approaching it! Presently a large (barked) pine tree, lying its full length a little to the left of our road, was pointed out to us as the General built his breastwork) waiting the attack of the Ir to attack them, very obligingly came over and attacked him. They set fire to the grass near the log, and, under cover of the smoke, would advance and salute the volun-

eers, hoping to gain more in nearness than they lost in The scene here was desolate to an almost painful degree it looked like the den of the savages. In front of us, as wo now got out of the wet ground, and neared a high dry pinsoil, stood, deep, dense, and of mysterious aspect, the wo that lined the river on this side, effectually skreening from view. On our left was the ample breastwork that hat been occupied by Gen. Gaines, at the southwestern angle of which, growing over a small bastion, as if to shelter i from the sun, waved the green leaves of a young and beau tiful oak, the only one about the place. "There," said a voice near us, "in that bastion, directly under that oak, is the grave of Izard." At that moment a loud burst of can-

oods echoing seemed to prolong the period of the dread sound slept forever. It seemed to fancy as if the form of Izard must have burst its cerements at that sum mons—would that he could! It was a voice such as he had loved! one that had never before failed to meet with a response in his quick bosom! Alas, it fell upon his dul cold ear of death, and now could no more move him.

non broke over us! and went, with its volume of bellow-ing thunder, high along the Wythlacoochee, whose far

The object of the firing was to announce (as had been agreed upon) to either of the other wings that might be rithin hearing, the arrival of General Scott at the Wyth acoochee. It, however, met with no response! General Eustis and Colonel Lindsay, then, had not yet reached their respective points. This was a bad business. Where could they be?

About a quarter of a mile from the river we halted to encamp; and, putting spurs to our horse, we galloped in the direction of the bastion, which was within a few yards of the hammock. There were no signs of a burial—the grave had been purposely made level, and a fire burnt over it to conceal it from the Indians. How sad, how solitary was he scene! * * * * * *

The presence of the treacherous hammock at length ap-

prized us that further tarrying might not be prudent; and, with an involuntary sigh to the sad memory of the man tamped in large letters upon it, we read, "Janes Izard, whose gallant dust was mingling with that inhospitable whose gallant dust was mingling with that inhospitable with the soil, and with a feeling of deep melancholy, not unmingled with a disgustful thought at the glory and the nothing of a

name, we left the place.

On returning we met Col. Gadsden, at the head of a large detachment, bound down to the river to search out a crossing place for the army, which would effect a passage early next day. We asked leave to accompany the expedition; and, having secured our horse, we went along with

it. The first point at which we attempted to penetrate the wood that lined the bank proving impracticable, we were obliged to retrace our steps, and seek out another. At length, after a long and obdurate battle with the chin-heads, sypress-knees, and palmetto roots, (to say nothing of the impediments over head,) we got into a low, wet trail, which, after many soundings, finally brought us within view of the river—there was the Wythlacoochee! It was just the sort of river that befitted such a place; not wide, though in most parts deep, calm, black, and forbidding! The opposite shore stood high above us; and at once apprized us of the adventoge which it great the owneys on that side. That the advantage which it gave the enemy on that side. That he was lurking there, and meant to dispute the passage of the army, none of us doubted; and, indeed, expected every moment a salute ourselves—a welcome to the Wythlacoomoment a salute ourselves—a welcome to the Wythlacoolard's pack-saddle with a sickness of feeling which we
have no disposition to recur to, much less to dwell upon.
The day passed over heavily enough, at least to us, for,
from some cause, that surly spirit, melancholy, had taken
complete possession of us.

With the morning of the next day, however, all was
bustle at an early hour: tents were struck and the whole. from the river, at least a mile from the point at which we had entered the wood; and from the head of which we had a full view of Camp island, and of the army back of it. Feeling fatigued, we left the exploring party, and walked up to the breastwork. We had scarcely reached it when shots were heard. The friendly Indians (with Billy at their head) gave a shout! and every man was in a moment

ready upon trigger.

"Powell fight plenty to-morrow," said Billy—" fight too much"—his manly face lighting up, as he spoke, into an expression of eager longing for another crack at his red brethren. He was related to Omathla, whom Powell had shot; and the recollection of this circumstance repres the feeling of contempt, mixed with pity, with which we must otherwise have regarded his unnatural faithlessness

to his own race. We were now all eyes and ears—but the firing was not repeated; nor did we see or hear any thing of our men upon the river. Presently, however, they returned, and reported that the shots had come from the opposite shore, which left us satisfied as to the reception that awaited our

attempt to cross the river on the ensuing morning.

At day-break, then, Joster Blodget, of the "Richmond (Georgia) Blues," commanded by Captain Robertson, and one of the finest men of a confessedly fine company, ho ng in his mouth the rope which it was necessary to attach to the other side of the river, for the purpose of arranging our flat, coolly and deliberately broke water! His captain stood by, and with intense solicitude watched the progres of the daring fellow, expecting, as we heard him say, every moment to see him shot down! This, we all thought, was surely the crisis! for, by shooting Blodget, our crossing would be at once embarrassed, probably defeated, for that day. Over he went, however, reached the shore, arranged the rope, hoisted a flag! and returned safe and sound as he sat out! "There are no Indians here," said some one; "they have evidently abandoned the pass, and we may cross in safety.

would have made our situation, on many accounts, ther was yet probably not a man who would not have clap ped his hands for joy, had the enemy, in all his force, made his sudden appearance on the opposite shore! But though hard by, he did not appear; and by nine o'clock that night the army was over! we were west of the Wyth coochee. Our rear guard, however, (the last, of course to cross) were honored by a salute from the unseen savage, which, being promptly returned, he seemed quite satisfied for the present with that interchange of civilities; and nothing further ensued during the night. The next morning we resumed our march, but not before we had been favore with a glimpse of our red friends. From a piece of risin ground, in front of our encampment, they had been descried in some tall, white grass, about a quarter of a mile off. "One of them," said a sentinel, "was dressed all in white, and looked seven feet high! He was the biggist Inin I ever seen! They are there, sir, the devils!"

Some of the officers had also seen them, which left no

doubt of the fact.

Well, we hoped, by following in their direction, to come upon them; and accordingly the army moved forward. Old Nero (who had lived long with the Indians, and was now our guide) was a little time at fault, for the track gave out! There we were, an army bewildered! At length we summoned two of our friendly Indians, and they seemed summoned two of our friendly lindans, and they seemed perfectly at home, though neither trace nor sign could we see of a path! They seemed to scent the gale as they moved ahead of us; it was a sight that might be termed beautiful! In his wild and fanciful garb, his long black hair streaming to the wind, with a staff in hand, a firm and assured step; here was the native of these wilds threading th thicket with the air of one who seemed to say, "I know ye! The point which we were now to gain was Tampa Bay 100 miles to the south of us. A week would take us there allowing for some detention on the route—a week of hot weather, sandy road, fat pork, hard bread, and bad water—charming prospect! Indian signs now began to crowd upon us; and on the 30th, about 9 o'clock in the morning,

we halted some miles from the river; left 350 men, unde Major Lewis, to protect our wagons, and, with the balance (1,800,) set out on a scouting expedition. We passed ove Clinch's battle ground, where we saw Indian shantee Clinch's battle ground, where we saw Indian shantees (their late winter quarters) in all directions. Presently some of the party sprung an Indian and a white man! Like deer, however, they bounded into the thickets, and eluded us. Their fellows, thought we, are not far off. We had reconnoitred many a hammock, and the day was fast declining, when, about 5 o'clock, the writer of this came suddenly upon Colonel Gadsden, at the point of an immense hammock. We were surprised to see him on foot, but in was soon explained. "The Indians," said he, "are here." "Where?" we quickly asked. "If you will ride round that point, you will see them. They have held up their nands to us, intimating thereby that they want to have a alk." A talk! thought we—a tilt at them would be bet ter! Nevertheless, it was something to know that they were here—that we were in reach of them. We moved eagerly on, and, on turning the point referred to by th Colonel, a rare and imposing scene presented itself. Lin-ing the hammock, on the left, was the Army, with General ing the hammock, on the left, was the Army, with General Scott at its head, mute and still, for it was a pause of expectancy! Spreading, on our right, lay one of those immense prairie ponds that are the wonder of these wild regions; and had now become almost our despair! The hammock, in the form of a half moon, rose high along its borders, edging them with a green of a most vivid hue; while, upon a piece of head-land, running out into the prairie, on our right, we could distinguish the dusky forms of the Micasukies, moving to and fro, sometimes disappearing in the hammock, and again emerging into view At that moment, the setting sun-

"That, like a Seraph's wing, above the woods Appeared—"
lit up the scene, and gave to it a more brilliant and pervad

ing beauty. It seemed a sacrilege to tear with bloody hand a picture of repose so perfect and so peaceful!

Nero (who was our interpreter as well as guide) accom-

panied by Major B—, of the Louisiana volunteers, and Indian Billy, might be seen, now rising, and now sinking laboring hard to get round the pond on the left, in order to reach the Indians, from whom he was instructed to learn definitely what they wanted, and to demand from them some account of *Primus*, a negro who, some weeks before had been sent from Fort Drane to reconnoitre the enemy

and who had not afterwards been heard of. The Indians were still standing upon the head land as Noro and the rest approached, near, and now nearer, and the parties met! At the end of about fifteen minutes we saw two of the horsemen returning at their speed!—they were the Major and Billy! Seven Indians, it seemed, had suddenly approach from the horsemen. emerged from the hammock, carrying their rifles after a fashion which the two volunteers (for in that character had they accompanied Nero) by no means relished, who there fore concluded it wisest to retire, leaving the interpreter, no thing daunted, to continue the conference. At length he, too, began to retrace his steps; and, having returned, informed us that he could learn nothing from the Indians relative to Primus, except that he had "gone down to the seashore;" but that they would tell us more in the morning, if we would grant them the desired talk. The fact was, they were unapproachable by the Army where they were, and they knew it; it is otherwise very questionable whether we would not have attacked, instead of talking with them As it was, we resolved upon the latter; and, the more reddily, indeed, from the impression that, as it was their in tention (for so we naturally supposed) to sue for terms which it would be in our power to dictate, we might, b ing upon the others, whose whereabouts, of course, they knew.

sallied out the next morning to meet our supposed suppli-ants. A part of the troops defiled to the left, and the rest to the right of the pond. On this latter side, upon a small oine peninsula, between which and the hammock ther was a piece of bad marsh ground—the cavalry was station d to intercept and cut off the enemy, should he fly, or l orced from the hammock, and attempt to escape across th pine barren. The troops, with great difficulty, plungir at every step almost up to their waists, succeeded in gettir over the marsh, and were just within rifle shot of the har mock, when its treacherous inmates opened a sudden and galling fire upon them! They were, however, not unpre pared for such a reception, and returned the salute with it terest. Our entire line now blazed! and for ten or twelv minutes the woods resounded with the rapid discharge musketry and rifles! But as we could only fire in the d him three or four hot rounds, our men now charged th hammock! driving the Indians before them, whom they pursued for nearly four miles, and in spite of almost incre dible difficulties, when, taking to the river before we could come up with them, they escaped! After several hours spent in the fruitless and fatiguing chase, we returned with the loss of 4 men killed and 7 wounded; but withou being able to do more than guess at the loss of the enem who, being considerably in advance of us, were enabled to drag away their killed and wounded, which they never fai to do when practicable. The experience of a single day thus spent, opened our eyes to the nearly impracticable na ure of a war against such an enemy, in such a country. How were we to pursue them—to follow them up from hammock to hammock, with a train of 100 baggage wagons Impossible. Nor could we convert our infantry into caval y—we had not horses enough; and, if we had, the natur f the country forbade it; for, as it was, we had to revers the process, dismount our dragoons, and incorporate there with the infantry. It was manifest, however, that the prowith the infantry. It was manifest, however, that the presence of the cavalry had the effect of keeping the enemy forever in the hammock, where, at the same time, that arm of the service was impracticable. But our supplies were deficient and defective. This precluded the possibility of our employing another day in pursuit of the enemy. Instead of hard bread (biscuit) and bacon, the Commissary General at Washington had furnished us with pork and flour which the while it took you death the recombination of the complete th which, while it took up double the room that a similar quantity of the other would have done, without being a wholesome, occasioned, also, a much greater loss of timin preparing our meals. This we take to have been the tru secret of the failure of the campaign. It was too late remedy the evil after we had got into the enemy's country remedy the evil after we had got into the enemy's country; but the fault can scarcely be said to have rested with General Scott, who, with deep regret we perceive, has been held responsible for its consequences. If it be asked why the army was taken into the field without proper and sufficient supplies, it may be answered—first, that delay in opening the campaign (a delay occasioned by the difficulty of forwarding even such supplies as we had) had already been complained of by the people of Florida, and in the public prints. It became necessary, then, to put the army in ice prints. It became necessary, then, to put the army in motion; and we moved, too, with less reluctance than we should otherwise have done, from the impression, shared by all, that the enemy awaited us at the Wythlacoochee ready to give us battle. Instead of this, however, we found him cut up into small parties, scattered over the whole face of the country! Situated as the army was, then, the attempt to hunt up the enemy was hopeless, was impracticable; and we were constrained to proceed on at once to Tampa Bay, in order to get supplies. Yet when we got there, we learnt that the Quartermaster at New Orleans, influ-

The Indians (Micasukies) were there, however, but their conduct was wholly unaccountable! A sense of disappointment pervaded every bosom; from a state of high excitement we were suddenly let down; and, perilous as it would have made our situation, on many accounts, there would have made our situation, on many accounts, there would have made our situation, on many accounts, there would have made our situation, on many accounts, there would have made our situation, on many accounts, there would have made our situation, on many accounts, there would have made our situation, on many accounts, there would have made our situation, on many accounts, there would have made our situation, on many accounts, there was at an end, closed by the blow which he had struck at the Wyth-lacoochec!—had abstained from sending on the provisions he had been ordered to forward from that place. The Quartermaster did not stand excused, it is true, but neither was General Scott to blame for a result which he had not contributed to bring about.

From the same cause, then, (deficiency of supplies,) we were obliged to hasten our return to the seabord—unable to do more, on the route back, than scour a hammock or so. The time, too, of the Louisiana volunteers would exvery short time; added to which, we had from 600 to 700 ick! The season was fast becoming dangerous in those quarters, and we had upwards of two hundred miles to

nake on our return. This, in few words, unless we greatly err, is the history of the failure of the campaign. Having given the facts, so far as they came to our knowledge, we leave it to others to account for them.

The refreshing waters of Tampa—its expansive and beautiful bay—the appearance of Fort Brooke, on a green tongue of land running down between Indian and Wellsborough rivers into the bay—the shantees of 400 friendly Indians, ready for embarkation—and, though last, not least, the sight of a property of the contract of t the sight of a number of sail at anchor far down the bay all combined to repay us for our twelve days' toilsome and harassing march through the wilderness. There was one drawback, however—the fleas!—they had taken possession of the fort and grounds; there was no compromising mat-ters with them. We do wish that a certain General had

carried them away in his ear!

The fourth day of our arrival witnessed the embarkation of the Indians. They left their old hunting grounds seemingly without regret; but, "stoics of the world," that they are, if ever they do feel, they seem to scorn the betrayal of emotion. Some "natural tears," however, we must ai of emotion. Some "natural tears," however, we must suppose them to have shed in secret, as they shook the last sands of the old bay from their feet; cast the last glance at the old familiar pines, "grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves, over the unreturning? Seminole! They left a number of their dogs behind them, and it was piteous to hear the howlings of the poor creatures as they wandered amidst the quenched fires and deserted places of their old mesters seeming but their registers or "When one there?"

Being desirous of returning by a new route, we joined the left wing under General Eustis. It was in going out to Camp Shelton, so called from the "Hero of the left." wing," as he was denominated—General Shelton, of South Carolina, who distinguished himself in a combat with an Indian Chief, on the march down to Tampa—that we were made the sharers in a somewhat ludicrous incident.

made the sharers in a somewhat ludicrous incident.

The dragoons (600 in number) under Colonel Goodwin, had that morning started for Pease Creek, with instructions to scour the adjoining country. We overtook them on the road, and, with a view to avoid the dreadful dust which they created, got into a trail and shot ahead of them. We had not travelled far, when we met two officers, a captain and lieutenant, both of whom we knew. We stopped to shake hands, and asked them if they were bound to Tampa. "No, sir," was the reply of the captain, (and a most worthy, spirited fellow he was too) "we are on Tampa. "No, sir," was the reply of the captain, (and a most worthy, spirited fellow he was, too,) "we are on our way to the camp, but had got the start of you, and have returned to inform Colonel Goodwin that there are Indians ahead." "Ah! how far, sir?" "About a mile ahead, on the right, where they set fire to a building, the smoke of which can be seen from the road." "Did you see them,

which can be seen from the road. Did you see them, sir?" "No, but my men did."

Col. Goodwin, on getting up, was accordingly informed of the fact, and we hastened on. We soon came in view of the smoke, when we halted, and had a short consultation. "Captain," said the Colonel, addressing his officer of dragoons, "we shall probably have some sport here. Take thirty of your men—defile to the right—and the moment you come in sight of the rascals, drop your corn, sir, every man of you—(each carried his corn upon his horse,) and give them chase!" Away we sallied for about a mile when a voice suddenly exclaimed, "There they are! "Where, where ?" was the equally sudden and excited question. "More directly ahead—through those pines—

why, I see them as plain as can be."
"True—there they are! Go back, (said the Captain to one of the men,) and inform Col. Goodwin that the In dians are here."

dians are here."

This order arrested our attention, and struck us as most extraordinary. We had been sent in search of the Indians, with directions to give chase the nument we should see them; and no sooner did we see them than the men halted, and a message was sent to inform Col. Goodwin that the Indians were there! Well there we stood watching them, when a cry rose that they were running through the woods!

"There—there they go! they will escape us!" Carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, we instantly exclaimed, "Boys, let us after them!"

"Drop your corn! drop your corn!" was the immediate.

claimed, "Boys, let us after them."
"Drop your corn! drop your corn!" was the immediate response; and, without waiting for Col. Goodwin to be informed, away we speeded in pursuit of the flying enemy, fast as our horses could carry us, and with our fingers

fast as our horses could carry us, and with our fingers ready to the trigger.

"By heaven, they are already out of sight! spur ye, boys!" and spur we did, for in about ten minutes more we were down upon—the tents of our own men! It was upon Camp Shelton—upon Gen. Bustis's left wing—and no Indians—that we were charging at the rate of at least ten miles an hour.

The poor men, peaceably engaged about the camp, were astounded, and stood like "wonder-wounded hearers" of the rattling of our horses' hoofs, and as astonished spectators at the menacing appearance that we presented. Nor were we the less amazed. The whole had been a strange blunder: strange, though it may be thought explained, when der; strange, though it may be thought explained, when we state, that the camp had been removed five miles to the right of where it stood when we had last left it on going to Tampa; and, not having been apprized of the change of location, a few stragglers from the camp had been mistaken for Indiane.

taken for Indians. The Captain, whose tidings had led to the blunder, was profoundly silent upon the subject afterwards; and, as he was nevertheless universally respected, no one seemed disposed to annoy him by any allusions to a mistake which

was certainly a very awkward one.

About a week after this incident, we were approaching Dade's battle, or, rather, massacre-ground. Traces of our vicinity to it were to be seen in shreds of jackets, cartouchboxes, belts, and things of that kind, scattered along the road for some distance before we reached the fatal spot. The country around it was the reverse of what we expect ed to see. Instead of a gloomy wood, or low, unsightly bottom, it was an open pine barren, with a small prairie pond, however, (the only sombre object,) spreading in front of the ground, (the immediate scene of the horrid tragedy,) which is, in form, an isosceles triangle. Every thing (sav that the men and officers had been buried) seemed to lay as the Indians had left it. Here was a team that had fallen, and now lay bleaching, on the spot where it had been shot. There was a half-burnt cannon-carriage, traces and chains lying about it. Here a broken cart, or dead horse, pieces of singed crimson velvet, (from the instrument case of the surgeon,) implements, and remains of all sorts; and there strigeon, Implements, and remains of an sorts; and more the imperfect breastwork! the most melancholy object, for its half-finished state reminded you of the hasty hands that, in desperate hope, had gathered together a few logs for protection, and had been suddenly stopped in the forlorn work—unnerved, paralyzed, in the fiery death that overtook them. It is a second to the remaining the process of the second process. them! High above all rose the tumuli—for they looked more like huge mounds than graves—of the officers and men. We observed some of the pine trees cut by cannon men. We observed some of the pine trees cut by cannon shot at least twenty feet from the ground. This was afterwards explained to us by one of the three men who had escaped the massacre, and whom we saw at Fort King. He said that the shot were fired in order to break the branches of the trees, which, falling, might drive the In-dians from behind their trunks, (under the shelter of which they shot down Dade's men,) and in that way bring them in reach of the guns of the latter.

It was by means of the prairie pond in front that this man, and, we think, the other two, were enabled to escape. They lay concealed in the high broom that covered it, till the Indians retired, when they made the best of their way

The scene was altogether a most mournful one, and we were glad when the army moved on, taking the road to Volusia, while Major Watson and ourself took the one to Camp King. They all thought us mad! and, in truth, it was not overwise in us, for we were but two, and without

was not overwise in us, for we were but two, and without arms, having lost our pistols. We, however, hailed the pickets at Camp King that night about 12 o'clock, having travelled fifty miles in nine hours.

We carried with us the first intelligence of the army that had been received since it left Fort Drane, one month, before. Would that our tidings had been more fortunate! We were constrained to say that the campaign had been a failure, and all the work to go over again! We never shall forget the rueful countenances which this news occasioned, as well it might; for the idea of a summer campaign, of being posted out in those fever-haunted regions during the intense months of June, July, and August, was far more intense months of June, July, and August, was far more formidable to our officers than would have been the prospect of a hundre d fights!

At Micanopy we parted with our fearless friend, Major Watson, and we fided our solitary way back to Picolata, after an absence of seven weeks, during which we had experienced privations and exposure of all sorts, yet congratulating ourselves, upon the whole, with having saved our scalp!