

PUBLISHED BY GALE & SEATON. PRICE FOR A YEAR, TEN DOLLARS...

GALT HOUSE, BY THROCKMORTON & EVERETT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WASHINGTON MUSEUM.—The Public are most respectfully invited to call at my house...

TRUSTEES' SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland...

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forewarns all persons purchasing the mill, mill-seat, and certain tenements attached thereto...

FOR SALE, Lot number sixteen, in Reservation twelve, fronting 20 feet on B Street...

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, mulatto boy WILLIAM DUNN...

TRAVELLERS SOUTH CAROLINA AND COLUMBUS.—The steam packets SOUTH CAROLINA and COLUMBUS...

BOARDING HOUSE.—Mrs. E. Manning has opened a Boarding House on 9th Street...

NEW LATIN GRAMMAR.—WM. MARSHALL & Co., publishers of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia...

PATENT TIN BAKE-OVEN.—For charcoal or wood-burned, and for use in the kitchen...

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.—Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets...

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.—Direct from Joseph Rodgers and Sons.—W. FISCHER has received the residue of his fine Cutlery...

District of Columbia, County of Washington, to wit: In the matter of Joseph S. Lowry, an insolvent debtor...

THE DOCTOR.—Just reprinted from the English edition, and translated for sale by F. TAYLOR, The Doctor, supposed to be by Robert Southley...

NEW AND ELEGANT BOOKS.—The Cabinet of Modern Art, and Literary Souvenir, edited by Alice A. Watts...

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE.—R. H. MILLER has just received, per ship John Marshall, Captain Crandell...

NEW BOOKS.—Paris and the Parisians in 1835, by Frances Trollope, in 1 vol. Price \$2.

BRICK STORE AND DWELLING ON 7TH Street, and Valuable Property.—On Monday, 13th instant...

FRANKE HOUSE AND LOT AT DYER.—On Tuesday next, 14th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. I shall sell on the premises...

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Pettibone & Shidell...

SALT AND RICE FLOAT.—T. W. PAIRO has just received, by the schooner Eliza, 550 sacks Liverpool fine G. A. Salt...

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A first-rate GRATE WORKER; one who can take the iron in the rough, and finish the grate ready for the bricklayer to set...

TRAVELLERS SOUTH CAROLINA AND COLUMBUS.—The steam packets SOUTH CAROLINA and COLUMBUS...

BOARDING HOUSE.—Mrs. E. Manning has opened a Boarding House on 9th Street...

VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT AT AUCTION.—Under deeds of trust, executed by the late John Cromwell...

FRANKLIN'S COMPLETE WORKS.—This day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, very handsomely bound and printed...

PUBLIC OFFICES.—The Departments, that he has opened and for sale at Stationers' Hall...

CASH FOR 500 NEGROES.—INCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of...

CRIMINAL CODE, BY EDWARD LIVINGSTON.—Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, a System of Penal Law, consisting of...

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—HUGH BUCHANAN has just received, per ship John Marshall, Captain Crandell...

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THE POTOMAC PAVILION, Piney Point.—THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the Public...

PAVILION OF MOST SPLENDID SET OF JEWELRY.—The Jeweller will take place at the Auction Rooms of Edwards, Corner of Pennsylvania and a Quiver...

STOCKS!—FRANCIS DUGENT, Stock Manufacturer in Baltimore, respectfully announces to the citizens of Washington...

TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.—The Public are informed that sixty miles of this road are completed and ready for the transportation of passengers and produce...

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IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1836.

Mr. SHEPLEY presented a petition for a mail route; which was referred.

Mr. NAUDAIN, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred a bill for the relief of Daniel Stenrod, reported the same, with an amendment.

The bill and amendment were then, on motion of Mr. NAUDAIN, taken up for consideration. The amendment being agreed to, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Hunt, without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of John F. Wiley, without amendment, and with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

The Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the Whole, the following bill; which was ordered to a third reading:

A bill for the relief of Seaborn Jones and Joel Crawford.

Mr. GRUNDY offered a post office resolution; which was adopted.

Mr. BENTON asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to restore a constitutional currency; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. BENTON, proceeded to consider the bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

Mr. BENTON made some observations on the necessity which exists for the increase of the Army in consequence of the disposition of the Indians on our Southwestern frontier, and in other parts of the Western frontier, and in other parts of the Western frontier, and in other parts of the Western frontier.

Mr. NICHOLAS moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report an organization precisely similar to that which was adopted for the peace establishment in 1815.

After a few words from Mr. BENTON in opposition to the motion.

Mr. PRESTON took a view of the altered condition of the country within a few years. In consequence of the progress made in the manufacture of arms, and in the knowledge of their use, we have become an armed population. The extraordinary concentration of Indian forces on our frontier has, indeed, rendered it necessary that the Government of the United States should adopt a system of preparation corresponding with this aspect of things. But our Indian frontier is not now as exposed and as difficult of defence as it was fifty years ago.

The increase of population, of a population abounding in arms and provisions, and having all the facilities which can be obtained from the application of steam to our roads and rivers, and also the additions made to our military strength, have placed all our Western frontier in a state of comparative security. He went on to speak of the diminished number of Indians, and the numerical diminution of the Indian character.

At present, we have thirty regular regiments in service, amounting to about 6,000 men, and in our military company. The present bill increases the number of the company to between 80 and 90. It was his opinion that the companies ought to be so increased as to make an aggregate of about 9,000. The object had been to increase the efficiency of the Army, without disturbing its organization.

There had been found to be a great deficiency in the staff, which was totally inadequate to the performance of the duties required of it. Much had been done to make the staff more efficient, and more in progress. The staff of the Inspectors and the Quartermasters' Departments demand an increase. He was willing that there should be a general recommitment of the bill, so as to obtain the sense of the Senate on the increase of the Army.

Mr. CALHOUN called for a revision of the question, so as to take the question first on the recommitment of the bill, and afterwards on the instructions. He had thought that there ought to be an increase of the Army by filling up the companies; but he was opposed to a new organization of the Army. There was nothing in the character of our foreign relations to make the belief that it would depend on our own prudence to maintain peace with all nations. It was only in reference to our Indian frontier that any additional force was necessary. He would be willing to give as much force as was necessary for that purpose.

Mr. PORTER concurred in the opinion of the gentleman from South Carolina that there was sufficient cause for an increase of the Army. The capacity of the country to bear the expense of maintaining a military establishment; and as to the dangers to be apprehended from a standing army to our liberties, there could be no ground for that apprehension while the Army was kept to a minimum of three the amount of men now asked for.

The general knowledge of the use of arms which pervades the country is the best security for the rights and liberties of the people which can be provided. He considered the United States bound to extend to a western frontier as long as any former period. He admitted that the Indian tribes were incompetent to carry on any prolonged warfare with the United States; but they ought to be prepared to meet those sudden outbreaks, which always inflicted severe wounds on the country before the enemy could be found and repelled.

The people do not ask that kind of protection which comes after a nation has been reduced to a state of prostration. Burning with indignation, fired with a sense of their wrongs, the vast body of Indians now to be removed will go to their new homes with feelings excited to the desire of vengeance. It only required a man of commanding genius to unite the Indians, and lead them on, to bring the entire race along the frontier into the field against the United States; and the power and energy of the Camanches alone are sufficient to render that tribe the most formidable enemy. He should vote for the recommitment with instructions.

Mr. PRESTON repeated what he had before stated as to the extent of the Indian frontier, and went more minutely into details. He showed that he had under-estimated the extent rather than gone beyond it. It was necessary to give a fair defence to that frontier, not by drawing a line of river fortresses, but by giving a sufficient force. Two regiments of dragoons have been given to the gentleman from the West. Do they want another regiment, let them take it. It was useless to carry on a war in the swamps, where the army might as well be sent to hunt a bear or a recon or a marten. But, in our Western prairies, it is different. The Camanches are mounted warriors, and strike from a distance, and they must be encountered by dragoons. He would not oppose any measure to give the utmost defence to the frontier settlements; but it was not in the power of Government to give them full and perfect defence. He touched on the situation of our Southwestern frontier, and on the necessity of having troops not distant when, instead of calling for troops to our Southwest post, we should have our forts on the Rio del Norte.

Mr. PORTER said a few words in explanation of his former remarks.

Mr. BENTON protested against the recommitment, which must be entirely useless without the instructions, so as to put the committee in possession of the sense of the Senate.

The bill was then ordered to be recommitted.

The question being then on the instructions to the committee.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to lay the subject on the table, in order to take up the special order. He withdrew his motion, and.

Mr. PORTER expressed his hope that the question would be taken, as the bill was already committed, and it was important to take the question on the instructions.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked what was the strength of the Army in 1815.

Mr. BENTON replied that the total of the Army in 1815 was 12,356.

Mr. PRESTON said that, if the Senator from Louisiana would withdraw his instructions, he would move to fill up the rank and file of the companies to a specific amount, without touching the organization.

Mr. CALHOUN was against any instructions.

Mr. PORTER called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. BENTON made some observations on the increased extent of our boundary, and ridiculed the idea of transporting by steamboats a sufficient force to protect that frontier. He adverted to the destruction of life and property which had been already perpetrated, and stated that the West must have the defence to which it was entitled. The attention of the State, he complained, could not be diverted from the subject of revenue to the situation of our citizens on the frontier. This bill was Western in its object

and its origin. The whole of the West were calling for it, and he was glad to say it was ordered.

Mr. LINN read an extract from the report of the Secretary of War, in which it was estimated that when the whole of the Indians intended to be removed shall be concentrated on the western shore of the Mississippi, they will amount to 250,000. He added a few words in favor of the concentration of a military force on the frontier to protect it against the danger to be apprehended from this larger force.

Mr. CALHOUN took a view of the present force of the country, and indicated in what manner the regiments we now have might be stationed, in order to effect an efficient defence of our frontier. He was disposed to fill up the companies, so as to render the regiments more complete.

Mr. CLAY thought it unnecessary to go into a general discussion of the necessity of increasing the Army. No Senator would hold himself committed by instructions, when the whole question of the policy of any increase shall come up for discussion. He smiled at the picture which had been drawn of our danger. One would have supposed that all at once a gallant nation of some millions had been rained down upon our frontier, instead of a few miserable Indians. He saw no necessity for any increase of the Army.

The question was then taken on the instructions, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, Morris, Nichol, Porter, Ruggles, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Nauvain, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster—25.

VETO MESSAGE.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States: "I appoint a day for the annual meeting of Congress, which originated in the Senate, has not received my signature. The power of Congress to fix, by law, a day for the regular annual meeting of Congress is undoubted; but the concluding part of this act, which is intended to fix the adjournment of every succeeding Congress to the second Monday in May, after the commencement of the first session, does not appear to me in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States."

The Constitution provides—"That neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting."

1st article, 5th section—"That every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the President of Representatives may be necessary, (except on the question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved of by him."

2d article, 2d section—"That he (the President) may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses of Congress, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such times as he thinks proper."

According to these provisions, the day of the adjournment of Congress is not the subject of legislative enactment. Except in the event of disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives, the President has no right to fix the question, and, in that event, his power is exclusive, but on the subject of the adjournment of Congress whose branches have agreed, the President of adjournment is obviously to be decided by each Congress for itself, by the separate action of each House for the time being, and is one of those subjects upon which the framers of that instrument did not intend one Congress to act, with or without the Executive aid, for its successors are vested in him.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to amend the bill, which requires the two Houses by consent to fix the day of adjournment, and, in the event of disagreement, the President decide, it is proposed to fix the day by law, to be binding in all future time, unless changed by consent of both Houses of Congress, and to take away the contingent power of the Executive, which, in anticipated cases of disagreement, is vested in him. This substitute is to apply, not to the present Congress and Executive, but to our successors. Considering, therefore, that this subject extends to the two Houses of Congress, whose day of adjournment is to be fixed, and that each has at that time the right to maintain and insist upon its own opinion, and to require the President to decide in the event of disagreement with the other, I am constrained to deny my sanction to the act herewith respectfully returned to the Senate. I do so with confidence, the other provisions of it do not appear to me objectionable.

Mr. WRIGHT moved several amendments; which were agreed to.

Mr. LEIGH moved an amendment providing that each bank shall have on the — day of —, and thenceforth to keep in its vaults specie to the amount of one-fourth of its business capital. [The object of the amendment is to impose on every bank desirous to become a deposit bank, the condition specified, that it must have within its vaults, previous to the day named, the proportion of specie, in order to qualify it to become a deposit bank.

It is optional with the bank to accept or reject the deposits under this condition.]

Mr. WEBSTER pointed to a state of circumstances, contingent but not improbable, when it would be found that our specie basis is not what we are now upon; and inasmuch as this bill would have the effect of coercing banks to keep a certain amount of specie in their vaults, it would be a restraint on exportation, and beneficial to the country.

Some discussion took place between Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. CRITTENDEN, Mr. MORRIS, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. CALHOUN; and before any question was taken, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9—IN CONCLUSION.

After Mr. VINTON concluded, who was speaking when our paper went to press, the debate was continued by Messrs. HAMER, STORER, HANNEGAN, WISE, HUNTSMAN, and MCKEON.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. VINTON, which was rejected.

Mr. ROBERTSON were also rejected.

Mr. ADAMS said that he wanted to offer an amendment, which he had not had time to prepare; and he wished a further opportunity. His desire was to admit the State of Michigan by a bill for that purpose alone, separate from all questions of boundary. He believed the people of Michigan had a right to admission, but he wanted the question of disputed boundary to be left for future adjustment.

Mr. THOMAS suggested that it would be better to let the bill be reported, and offer it in the House.

Mr. ADAMS said he could make no pledges for the House; but it could make no difference to the question.

Mr. ADAMS said it would make a difference, for in committee he could argue the propriety of the amendment, without being out of the previous question. He moved that the committee rise.

Mr. RUSSELL moved to amend the bill, so as to provide that none but free white male citizens should be voters.

The bill was then laid aside, and the bill for the admission of Arkansas was taken up.

Mr. PHILLIPS said it was now past midnight. Exhausted in body and mind, he could not feel that it was his duty to remain and consent to the precipitate action, by which it was evidently intended to force through the committee two bills of the importance of those under consideration.

The motion having been put, there were yeas 17, nays 92—not a quorum.

Mr. SEVIER requested Mr. PHILLIPS to withdraw his motion.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that if, with a knowledge of the fact that a quorum was not present, he could be persuaded to withdraw, or to refrain from insisting that the chairman rise and report the fact to the yeas and nays, he would be glad to do so.

on motion of Mr. SEVIER, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ADAMS requested that the hour (near 10 o'clock) might be kept near the Journal.

The SPEAKER said it was not in order. The question on the adjournment being taken, the vote was—yeas 24, nays 93.

There being a quorum, the House again went into committee upon the bill for the admission of Arkansas.

Mr. L. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill, so as to reduce the Judge's salary for that district to fifteen hundred dollars.

A motion was again made that the committee rise, and the vote was, yeas 15, nays 95—not a quorum; and the members having been counted, 112 were reported present.

Mr. SEVIER said he did not wish to press the bill at that late hour of the night. When the committee had risen, had of course been satisfied if the House would make the bill the special order for to-morrow (yesterday) at 10 o'clock. Loud cries of no, no.

The committee rose, and reported that they were without a quorum.

A motion was made to adjourn, which was lost.

A call of the House was ordered, at near half past one o'clock, and was proceeded in, till, at about half past four, 112 members having answered, and several absentees having been sent for, and brought up by the Sergeant-at-arms, a motion to excuse all the absentees prevailed, and the doors were opened.

Many amusing, but unimportant incidents occurred, for which there is no room in this day's paper.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Arkansas bill.

Mr. ADAMS made a similar provision in the other article, that included in the acts of several of the new States respecting the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the bill by introducing a clause "that nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to the article in the Constitution of the said State, in relation to slavery and the emancipation of slaves."

This motion was defeated at some extent by Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CUSHMAN, Mr. BRIGGS in favor of it, and Mr. WISE, and was defeated, at about four o'clock in the morning, by a vote of 98 to 32.

Mr. ADAMS moved that the committee rise. Lost—44 to 93.

Amendments moved by Mr. ADAMS and Mr. HARRIS (the latter of which went to the salaries of the Judges from \$2,000 to \$1,500) were rejected.

The Arkansas bill was then laid aside, and the committee took up the "bill supplementary to the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, and for other purposes."

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, moved that the committee rise, and report the two Michigan and Arkansas bills to the House.

After some confusion, which arose from a question whether the Michigan bill was still open to amendment, Mr. MASON withdrew his motion, and Mr. UNDERWOOD moved an amendment prescribing certain other conditions on which Michigan should be admitted into the Union.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, renewed the motion that the committee rise, and report the bills to the House. [This was about 7 o'clock.]

Mr. SLADE moved to amend the bill by inserting therein the following:

"After the words in the first section, 'that the State of Arkansas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects, add, 'whenever the People of said State shall, by convention, duly elected, expunge from its present Constitution so much thereof as prohibits the General Assembly from passing laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners; and shall also provide by said Constitution that no negro or mulatto born in, or brought into said State, and no admission into the Union, shall be held or transferred as property, or in any way subjected to slavery or involuntary servitude, unless in punishment for crimes committed against the laws of said State, whereof the party accused shall be duly convicted.'"

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON made a question of order. The Arkansas bill having been laid aside, was not open to amendment.

After some conversation and considerable confusion, Mr. E. WHITTLESLEY appealed to the gentleman from Vermont to withdraw the amendment, one of the same tenor having been offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Mr. ADAMS) and rejected.

Mr. SLADE declined, and addressed the House in support of the motion.

Mr. JENIFER rose to reply, and proceeded to make some general remarks on the subject of the abolition movement, when he was called to order by Mr. DENNETT.

After some words between Mr. DENNETT and Mr. JENIFER, the motion of Mr. SLADE was rejected.

Mr. WISE then rose, and addressed the House, at length, in opposition to the course of the majority, in pressing this question upon a House, sleepy, timid, and drunk. He was opposed to the motion that the committee report the bills, and said he would speak till 10 o'clock, when the House would be under the necessity of dropping the subject, as it was not a special order for Friday.

Mr. WISE several times gave way to motions that the committee rise, which were lost, without a count.

At half past nine, Mr. WISE having yielded the floor, Mr. MCKENNA suggested that, as the members were much exhausted, the committee should rise with the understanding that the House should then adjourn till to-morrow, when the gentleman from Virginia would resume his remarks.

Mr. WISE said that it was true that he was in an unfit condition to continue his remarks; but it was near ten o'clock, and he had it in his power to have his will over this subject, and, so help him God, he would persevere, if he dared.

motion therefor. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business, as established by the Rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present."

Mr. BENTON said he knew, nor was it material to what he rose to say, what object he could be accomplished by prolonging the present sitting; but it was, in his opinion, the duty of the committee to rise, in order to decide the question of order now raised. A majority of the committee might indeed oblige the committee to continue in session; but they would do it in defiance of the express Rule of the House.

There is no alternative in the present case, under the Rules, but for the committee to rise. It would be in the power of the majority, when in the House, to direct the continuation of the discussion; to which, for his part, (Mr. B. said) he should not object. But he begged of gentlemen to respect not the parliamentary law, but the positive written Rules of the House.

Mr. GLASCOCK said that there had in the present case been no adjustment of yesterday's sitting; and that the practice of Courts of Justice, in similar cases, would be a proper rule for this House, viz, that the day's sitting should be considered to extend to the time of adjournment. The principle contended for by gentlemen could not apply in the present case, because there had been no adjournment.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, suggested, as a mode of freeing himself from its present embarrassment, that the committee should now rise, and that these bills be made the special order for to-day; and that they would come up again as a matter of course, on the House resuming its sitting after an adjournment.

The question was taken on the motion which had been made for the committee to rise, and determined in the negative.

Mr. WISE then resumed the thread of his remarks upon the bill, and concluded at a little after eleven o'clock.

When Mr. MCKENNA obtained the floor. The Members of the House were, he said, evidently all worn out by this protracted sitting; many had not slept, and others had not broken their fast. All had need of repose. We have (said he) decided upon, and done our best to save off the decision upon it. My friend from Virginia (especially) has fought it hard and long, and has, in fact, rendered it old adage, a lean dog for a long chase. I hope, sir, the committee will rise, and report the bills, and that we shall adjourn over till to-morrow.

Mr. MCK. made a motion to this effect.

The motion was carried. The committee rose, and reported the two Michigan and Arkansas bills to the House.

[We are requested to state that Mr. PEYTON, who was not in his seat during the call of the House, last night, was detained therefor, as he has been for most of the time for two or three weeks, by indisposition.]

SALE OF VERY GENTLE NEW FURNITURE.—On Friday next, 10th instant, I shall sell at the residence of Mr. John Marion, on F street, north of the General Post Office, all his Household Furniture, which is chiefly new and very genteel, consisting of, viz. — Best Windsor Chairs Pillar and claw breakfast Tables Handsome new pair Card Tables, made by Green Handsome new Bureau and Book-case, very superior Brass Bedsteads, Andriens, Shovel and Tongue Bronze Mantel Pieces, and other articles of the kind. Candlesticks and Candlestands Maple-hick Post Bedsteads Superior Hair Mattresses Elastic and Hair Bedsteads and Bedding Chamber Carpet Handsome Toilet Bureau Mahogany and other Washstands Basin, Ewers, &c.

A very superior iron toned Piano Forte, made by Geib, selected by one of the best judges of the city. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms at sale. EDW. DYER, Auctioneer.

The above sale is postponed to this Afternoon, Saturday, 11th instant, at half past 3 o'clock.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Washington County, in Chancery sitting, made in the cause of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and others, complainants, against the heirs, widow, and representatives of George Proudie, deceased, defendants. The subscriber, as Trustee, appointed by the said Court in the said cause, will offer at public sale on Saturday, the 11th day of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction rooms of Thos. C. Wright, on Bridge street, Georgetown, the following described valuable property, to-wit: A lot of 300 feet on the east side of Montgomery street, fronting 87 feet on Bridge street, viz, South part of Lot No. 4, in Holmead's addition to Montgomery street, west part of Lots Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in Holmead's addition to Georgetown, fronting 87 feet on Bridge street, and a lot on Montgomery street, and running to the Canal bank. Parts of the same lots, fronting 40 feet on Bridge street, with a large three-story brick dwelling house thereon, and also the eastern part of the same lots, fronting 30 feet on Bridge street. Also, the following lots of ground, situate in Washington city, and distinguished on the plan of said city as Lots Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Square No. 15. Also, Lot No. 3, in Square No. 78, in the city of Washington. All this property will be sold free from the widow's dower therein.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, the residue payable in equal instalments in one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser's notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee, and to be deposited with the said trustee, as collateral security for the purchase money. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the trustee will convey to the purchaser, at his or their expense, a title to the property, which is best to be had. Should the terms of sale not be complied with, the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the purchasers, upon giving five days' notice thereof.

ROBERT BOWIE, Trustee. THOS. C. WRIGHT, Auct. may 5—lawis

By P. MAURO & SON.—Last chance for Bargains.—This evening—Fine gold Jewelry Watches, Jewellery, solid Gold General Clocks, and Butter Knives, at this evening, and continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings, if not all sold, consisting of— Gold and Silver Lever and Lepine Watches, Solid Gold Watch and Gutter Chains, Brass and Silver Watches, and other articles. Ever-pointed Pencils, Butter Knives, Music Boxes, fine Cutlery, on cards, Fancy Work-boxes, Razor Straps, &c. June 11—private sale, during the day, at Auction, prices.

P. MAURO & SON, Auctioneers, June 11—private. Opposite Brown's Hotel.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given to those persons charged with Taxes on the books of the Collector of the Fifth and Sixth Wards, that the time allowed for obtaining the deduction of 8 per cent, for promt payment of the same, has expired on the 10th of this month of the present month; after which day no allowance will be made. Persons that are in arrears for taxes are requested to make payment within a short time, or their property will be advertised for the tax due on the same. It would be well also for those persons whose taxes are not paid, to attend to the same, as Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Esq., to examine, and, if any be due, to pay the tax and save the expense.

GEORGE ADAMS, Collector Fifth and Sixth Wards.

DEBATES ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.—This day is published a new and complete edition of the Debates on the Federal Constitution, as recommended by the General Convention, in 1787. Together with the Journal of the Federal Convention; Luther Martin's Letter, and Yates's Minutes, (inserted at large). Also, Congressional Opinions, from 1789 to 1836, chiefly on questions of qualification and qualifications for members of Congress, and Resolutions of 1798-'99, including other Illustrations, showing the rise, progress, and actual practice of the Constitution; a synoptical view of the principal provisions of the Constitutions of the several States; and a Digest of Decisions in the United States Courts. In 4 vols. 2d edition, with considerable additions. Published under the sanction of Congress, by JONATHAN ELLIOT. June 11—eodt

BOTTLER & DONN have just received, at their House Furnishing Ware-rooms, nearly opposite Gadsby's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, in addition to their former well-selected stock, the following new and fashionable articles, viz. Marble slab Sideboards and Dressing Bureaus, Mahogany Chairs, spring seat Rocker Chairs, Gilt and mahogany frame Looking Glasses, &c. &c. To which they would invite the attention of persons furnishing their houses.

N. B. They are in daily expectation of a handsome assortment of Boston Rocker Chairs, fancy Wash Stands and Tables. P. S. They still continue to manufacture Chairs of every description, to order. June 11—eodt

EDUCATION.—A Young Gentleman wishes to obtain a situation in a genteel family as a teacher. He is qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and also the English Language, Mathematics, Surveying, &c. &c. A testimonial of qualification and a catalogue of his former pupils, may be had on application. Any individual desirous of employing a teacher, by addressing a letter to A. B. Warren, Fauquier county, Va. will have it promptly attended to. June 11—lawis

REPLY TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.—A Narrative of the Affairs of Queenstown, in the war of 1812, with a review of the strictures on that event, in a book entitled "Notions of the War of 1812," by S. KENNEDY & ELLIOTT, June 11—3t

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1836.

The present session of Congress has been somewhat remarkable for the want of aptitude to business in the House of Representatives; in consequence of which, and the defectiveness of the Rules of the House, that body has gone through great labor, in proportion to the amount of business actually transacted by it. Never, that we remember, have the sittings of the House, at any former session, been so frequently prolonged to a late hour. Never has the Previous Question been so freely used, nor the Yeas and Nays so often resorted to.

The sitting of the House, however, which began at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, and ended at 11 o'clock yesterday, is absolutely without a precedent in our history, if not in all the history of legislation. It was a Herculean task for those members who persevered to the end, and a vexatious and painful trial to the constitutions of those who were at last obliged to seek repose, many of whom were brought out of their beds in the dead of the night, by the officers of the House, to replenish the House, and enable it to keep a quorum.

The purpose of this great effort on the part of the Majority may, we suppose, be stated plainly here, without offence to any one, because it is a purpose which no individual in that majority would desire to conceal. The bills which have passed the Senate, for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan as States into the Union, were before the House as in committee of the whole: that is, the Speaker's Chair is filled, in such case, by another Member, who becomes Chairman of the House, which, by a legal fiction, is then called a committee. Whilst in committee, the Previous Question is silent; nor can the Yeas and Nays be taken. There is no way, therefore, of ending any debate in committee of the whole, if the minority persist in it, whatever may be the will of the majority, but by sitting it out.

The majority in the case before us were determined to get these bills out of committee of the whole, that, being reported to the House (as they have been,) they might be subject to the operation of the Previous Question. The majority of the House is anxious, of all things, that these bills should pass; and that they should pass without amendment, apprehending that their final passage would be endangered by having to go back to the Senate with amendments. By resorting to the Previous Question, the majority, having succeeded in forcing the committee of the whole to report the bills to the House, will have it in their power, if they choose, when the bills again come up, to preclude both debate and amendment on the passage of the Bills.

Besides the accounts copied to-day from late New Orleans papers, there are in the New Orleans papers of the 25th and 27th, rumors of negotiations between SANTA ANA, as President of the Republic, and the Executive of the newly formed Government of Texas, which are too vague and contradictory to be relied upon.

The United States ship VINCENNES, Captain AULICK, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday night, in 40 days from St. Helena; all well.

