short of a bloody revolution can restore the Constitution and the liberties of the People."

Here is the melancholy foreboding with which the Sensitors turn tewards their constituents! The New Hampshire Legislature has already voted out Mr. Bell, who has so long voted down the will of the majority of the People of his State in the Senate. The rest read their late in his, and they now threaten the country with "bloody flevolution," if by displacing them, its will is made to prevail instead of theirs in the Senate—or, in other words, if the will of the People should be heard there, instead of that of stockholders and politicians.

But there is another painful aspect of the affairs of the coalition that depresses the Telegraph. There is "no concert, either of opinion or action," among the malcontents, and the democracy cannot be divided. He says—"On the Part of Those who are opposed to

"On the part of those who are opposed to the existing order of things, there is no con-CERT, EITHER OF OPINION OR ACTION, WHILE ON THE PART OF THE ADMINISTRATION ALL IS CON-

CERT, IMPELLED BY A COMMON PURPOSE"

This is the weight that pulls them down. "On the part of the Administration all is concert." The hope of This is the weight that pulls them down. "On the part of the Administration all is concert." The hope of division in the Cabinet of the President—the hope of producing dissension in the Democracy of the country, has vanished. It is seen that the immediate Representatives of the People, upon whom all the arts of publical intrigue—all the blandshments and temptations of the aristorracy and its bountain of westth, appealing to the vanity, avarice, and ambition of every bosom, has been tried in vain—with the exception of a very few, who gave pledges and whose hearts were as ready to sacrifice them to the shrine of interest, as to make them for the reske of temporary policy, not one of those elected as a democrat to the House, has faltered in his course. The firm and taithful majority in the preceding Congress, have shown themselves incapable of "the substructing" charged upon them by the organ of the disappointed leaders of the Senate. They have repelled, with Roman patriotism, all the attempts of the great moneyed power to seduce them to those hands most willing to be profuse in bestowing it on them. They diffed all attempts which they saw so openly made to destroy their popularity at home. They passed the bill to secure the public treasury against the pretended chartered claims of the United States Bank, and against loss in the State Legislatures. They have restored the currency of the constitution, in the Gold Bill, which is calculated to restore the precious metals banished by the policy of the Bank; and with pure hands and untainted integrity, they go home to recrive the smiles of their constituents, whom they have most faithfully served, in resisting all the efforts of the formidable institution which has grown up by steath into power, and is almost capable of overtuining the Germandithal against the hose of the constituents, whom

"The Senate has the unquerstanced right to reject any bondation male by the President, without assigning any which they saw so openly made to destroy their popularity at home. They passed the bill to secure the public treasury against the protended chartered claims of the United States Bank, and against loss in the State Legislatures. They have restored the currency of the Constitution, in the Gold Bill, which is calculated to restore the precious metals hamished by the policy of the Bank; and with pure hands and untainted integrity, they go home to receive the smiles of their constitutionts, shoom they have most faithfully served, in resisting all the efforts of the formidable institution which has grown up by steatth into power, and is almost capable of overtuning the Gevernment that gave the three-Globe, July 1.

By letters received last evening from Washington, we learn that the Harbor Bill has passed the Senate. It contains an appropriation to commence the rebuilding of of the Fort at the Persitent for his signature. It appropriates 270,000 dollars this year to the Delaware B.esk-water. The Fortification Bill has passed the Senate. It for a Light House on Brantywine Stoals.

The unportant Gold Bill has passed the Senate. It has an appropriation for a Light House on Brantywine Stoals.

The unportant Gold Bill has been concurred in by the Senate. They would no doubt willingly have served the Bank by a refusal to passit, but popular opione was too strongly expressed on this subject. They dared not risk an opposition. Thus the present administration, in the face of Bank storm, has succeeded in carrying a measure, which will be its proudes boast, and which has been so often attemped before in vaim. The people have now a constitutional cirrency secured to them. The poon are saved from the miscreies inflicted on them by the miscrable paper trach, of which they for so many years have been the victims. Our government will be what it is framers designed it to be, a hard money government. The Senators who had the har for reproduction. They are Messrs. Chambers, Clay, Knight, Porter, Southard, Sprague, Silsbeet The House of Representatives have shown their dis-

approbation of the conduct of the Senate towards Andrew Stevenson, by the pas-age of a cordial vote of thanks to the Ex-peaker. They have done no more than echo the voice of the people of the United States, to whom the "Rejected of the Senate" is now a thousand times more en-

but this to complete the degrading scenes of the session.—

[From the Philadelphia Sentinel]
We have been requested to publish the following letter from the Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, in reply to one addressed to him by several gentlemen of the city and coun-

CINCINNATI, June 6, 1834 GENTLEMEN - Your let er of the 22d ult, was received GENTLEMEN — Your let er of the 22d ult, was received yesterday, on my return to the city, in which you request to know my opinion, on certain subjects of public concern. It has been my course, through life, frankly to avow my opinions on all subjects, in conversation; but I have a repugnancy to the publication of my views, even where they have been misrepresented. On the present occasion, I have received letters from so many sources, similar to yours, that justice to myself and my friends seems to require from me an answer.

State Governments. The power of Congress to establish a Bank would seem to have been as fully settled, by the respective action of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, as almost any other constitu-tional question which has been seriously agitated. And experience has most clearly demonstrated, that the local Banks cannot afford the necessary facilities to the fiscal action of the government, nor give to the country a sound and equal currency. And it can scarcely be necessary to say, that no nation can be prosperous, which has not a sound and equal circulating medium.

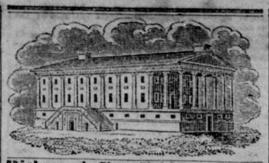
As to the other enquiries in your letter, I have to say that I never advanced an opinion to Mr. Taylor Webster, favorable to the removal of the deposites, or against their restoration. I expressed to him no opinion upon the subject, nor upon the propriety of the removal of Mr. Duane.
I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedientservant.
JOHN McLEAN.
To W. F. Van Amringe, A. McCaraher, Peter Fritz,
Thos. S. Smith, Jeob Frick and Nathan Smith, Esqs.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce re-asserts, in a confident manner, that "it is now understood that the Directors of the U. States Bank have determined that no lurther curtailments shall take place at any of their Branches for the space of six months at least; unless extraordinary which cannot now be anticipated, should render it necessary; and that they make no secret of the determination." We could hardly believe that the Bank would be so mad as to resort again to the scheme of coercion, without any pretext whatever to hide the real motive and full enormity of its conduct from the People.

AFFRAY WITH A REPUTED SLAVE - Day before of color had stabled one or two persons in Wall street—and during the day several individuals came to the Police Office to make enquiries about it. Until yesterday morning no official intelligence of the transaction reached the Police Office. The following is a court way on of the Police Office. The following is a correct version of the matter:
About twelve months ago, a slave named Martin Palm-

er, alias Francis Smith, abscouded from a Mr. Power at Richmond, to whom he had been hired by his master, Mr. Southall, of Williamsburg, Va. From the time he Mr. Southall, of Williamsburg, Va. From the time he absconded until within the last few weeks, his master could discover no trace of him. About that time he intercepted a letter which Palmer wrote to his mother, who is also a slave of Mr. Southall, and employed by him as a household servant. The letter from Palmer to his mother, instructed her how she could escape from her master, and encouraged her to do so. It was written from New London; but stated that Palmer would be shortly in New London; but stated that Paimer would be shortly in New York, where he desired the answer to his letter to be directed. On getting possession of this letter, and there by discovering where Palmer was, Mr. Southall proby discovering where Palmer was, Mr. Southall proceeded to this city, and o'stained a writ of Habeas corpus from the Recorder to arrest his slave. The writ was last Wednesday put into the hands of Mr. Charles Riddle, sheriff's officer, who, accompanied by Mr. Boudinot, another sheriff's officer, went in search of him on Wednesday night, but did not succeed in arresting him. On Thursday morning they ascertained that he was about to leave the city in the New Haven steamboat. Accordingly Messrs. Riddle, Boudinot, Southall and his agent, went down to the steamboat, and a few minutes before the boat was ready to start, Palmer went on board of her. Mr. Boudinot went behind him for the purpose of seizing him, and Palmer immediations. him for the purpose of seizing bim, and Palmer immediately drew a large dirk kulfe from the sleeve of his coat, in which he had a regular cass or scatibard to contain the knife. As soon as Mr. Riddle saw him draw the knife, he made a blow at it with his stick, with the intention of knocking it out of his hand, but missed Palmer and struck Mr. Boudinot on the wrist; Palmer then turned and stabled Mr. Boudinot in the thigh, inflicting a wound about an inch wide, and an inch and a half deep. Palmer next made a stab at Mr. Riddle, who, however, would the bloom and then such the whorf avoided the blow, and then rushed towards the wharf, first stabbing at a colored man who was in his way, and who immediately feel, but whether from a wound or fright is not known, as he immediately afterwards went away and has not been since heard of. Palmer then leaped on and has not been since heard of. Palmer then lesped on shore, and run off, closely pursued by Messrs. Riddelt and Boudinot, who brought him to bay in Fulton street, where he turned round and threw several stones at them, and then took to flight sgain. He was however finally captured and lodged in prison.—N. Y. Jour of Com.

We have just visited the steam boxt Pocahontas to wit-Bull kind for his age, that we have ever noticed. He is of He was purchased by Dr. Tazawell of Richmond, Va., where he is now taking him. Mr. Barney has likewise a pair of very fine working Oxen, which were brought down from his brending farm in company with the bull-Baltimore Farmer, June 10.



Richmond, Va., Friday, July 4.

MR. STEVENSON.

If Mr. Stevenson has met with some reenemies, whose slanderous persecution is to be miti-gated neither by his defeat nor by his infirmities, yet he may well be proud of the profound sympathy

whose whole ambition it is to prostrate the Administration. But, supposing the officient serious: who was more ardent or efficient in the cause of the Administration than Mr. Clay in 1814? And yet he was appointed by Mr. Madison, and he accepted! Is Stevenson bought? Was Clay bought? Is Stevenson rewarded? Was Mr. Clay rewarded? If the argument proves that Stevenson is sold and purchased, why the same argument shows that Mr. Clay was sold twenty year; ago. The parallel holds to a hair, and let no man fluch from The parallel holds to a hair, and let no man flinch from the legitimate results of his own premises. Has Mr. Ste-Ex-speaker. They have done no more than echo the voice of the people of the United States, to whom the "Rejected of the Senate" is now a thoseand times more endeared by the factions attempt to cru h him. Mr. Stevenson will have no reason to regret the course of the Senate. Their reproducion is a thing to be desired.

To add to the feeling of disgust already felt for the Senatorial minions of the Bank, we learn from a potscript to the letter of our attentive correspondent, that George Poindexter, of Mississippi, has been elected President of the Senate! Shame! where is thy blush? There needed the legitimate results of his own premises. Has Mr. Stevenson packed his committees, by placing on them a major that of Administration members? So, exactly so, did Mr. Clay. How would the nation have succeeded in her store the reproducion is a thing to be desired.

Webster, Pickering, and such like, at the head of important committees? No, at the head of such committees to defend the nation have succeeded in her store the blunk of the head of such committees? No, at the head of such committees? Too and the nation have succeeded in her store the sent of the Senate of the Senate. The reproducion is a thing to be desired.

To add to the feeling of disgust already felt for the Senatorial minions of the Bank, we learn from a pot script to the legitimate results of his own premises. Has Mr. Stevenson packed his committees, by placing on them a major that of Administration members? So, exactly so, did Mr. Clay. How would the nation have succeeded in her store the head of such committees? No, at the head of

And was it to be expected that Stevenson, in the nation's late struggle, would place the names of Binney, Everett, Adams, or such like, at the head of the Bank Committee? With as much propriety as in the former case it could have been required of Mr. Clay.

"Thus have we run out this parallel. Mr. Clay resigned—so did Mr. Stevenson befere his nomination. And if we are to trace the analogy still farther, even into little matters, such as the vote of thanks—for it has been said that the ordinary vote of thanks to Mr. Stevenson would be opposed if altempted—so it was opposed when attempted in the case of Mr. Clay, although in its terms it only compitned ed his ability—Among other names, in the minority on this vote, are Sheffey of Va., Governor of N. Y., and Gaston of S. C. Now, let is be put to any reasonable man—ought not Mr. Clay to have voted for Stevenson?—Does he not record by his vote, in living colors, his own condemnation? It it be asked why we select him, we condemnation? If it be asked why we select him, we answer, because he is the "archangel fallen, deep in counquire from me an answer.

A national Bank should be effectually guarded against sition, as suits his purposes; because it is presumed that he

could have found enough to justify such a vore.

"By examining the year and nays, it will be seen that the nays constitute a pure party vote, and that it does not the nays constitute a pure party vote, and that it does not embody even all the Opposition party. Thus it will be seen that the Virginia Senators divided on the question—Tyler sustaining Stevenson, Leigh voting against him. Now, if there had been any sound objection to Mr. Stevenson, would the party have split on the occasion? If there had been any sound objection, would there have been so large a vote as 22 in favor of the nomination? Had there been any thing that savored of corruption, or even "dailiance vile," would Tyler have supported him? Will it be said that Mr. Tyler had not acuteness enough to discover what Mr. Leich saw not acuteness enough to discover what Mr. Leigh saw one, will it be said, that he winked so hard that he would not see? Both these senators cannot be right; either Tyler has connived, if any thing improper was disclosed to the Senate, or Leigh has condemned his fellow citizen and fellow towns:nan for a mere difference of political sen-timent. The vote of Mr. Leigh would have saved a favorite son of Virginia from political banishment—his vote has effected all that it was in its power to effect towards prostrating and degrading that favorite son. Be Ides of March, the day of reckoning will arrive."

"The injunction of secreey has been removed from the Executive proceedings of the Senate in the case of Mr. Stevenson, and we insert to day so much of them as have been published. It is asserted by the Opposition papers, and is generally understood, that in this subject to the senate of the second control of the senate of been published. It is asserted by the Opposition papers, and is generally understood, that in this publication are given the reasons for which Mr. Stevenson's nomination was rejected. To do that, to justify the Senate, was the motive for making them public. The speeches we shall never know who had the consumner of get—we shall never know who had the consumner of the standard in the speeches and hardity assert. mate effrontery to stand up in his place and hardily assert nat he found sufficient, or even any reason in these documents for rejecting the nomination

"It appears from those papers, that in March, 1833, the President desired Mr. Livingston to notify Mr. Ste-venson, that if he should be advised of the willingness of venson, that if he should be advised of the willingness of England to enter into nego intions on the questions open between us, and he expected to do so daily, he should offer Mr. S. the mission to that country. Mr. Stevenson, having consulted his friends, deliberately made up his mind that he would not accept the appointment, unless it was first submitted fir the approval of the Senate, and meanwhile to take no notice of Mr. Livingston's letter. This was quite fortunate, as it turned out, for the contingency never occurred in the manner contemplated: within a month of the date of the letter, the British Minister arrived here, the negotiations were commenced here, and the of the date of the letter, the British Minister striven here, the negotiations were commenced here, and the necessity for sending a Minister to England for those objects was entirely obviated. The matter fell through, and was forgotten; and there was no pledge and no obligation between the President and Mr. Stevenson. The letter had been witten after the close of the resident and from ter had been witten after the close of the ression, and fro the circumstances became entirely nugatory, and was in effect cancelled within a month of its own date, and at least seven months before the commencement of the pre-sent seesich—so that it could never have influenced his of sent seesich—so that it could never have influenced his official conduct. There is nothing else, nothing under heaven alleged against him; but the fact that such a letter was written merely, is put forth as the pretence for the rejection! though the documents show also that he resolved to decline the effect, and that the possibility of the occurrence of the continuence under which it was balake effect. tence of the contingency under which it was to take effect, was cut off more than a year ago!

"Yet, in the face of these facts, it is charged against him that he engaged to repay this promise by the use of his official powers, and that be did appoint his committees, &c. accordingly! Why, he would have done just what he did, had the letter never been written—he would have made his nominations upon exactly the same principles, and he did so at the preceding and every previous session. The promise certainly did not influence his conduct then, and no more did it note for it was null and void, and had become so within a month after it was made. The pretence, therefore, is an utterly false one, and it requires no common hardthood to a sert, after reading these documents, that there is the slightest reason contained in them for the rejection of a nomination otherwise so unexceptionable. But let every one judge for himself—there are he did, had the letter never been written-he would have But let every one judge for himself-there the papers."

In confirmation of two of the above statements, we have to state in the 1st place, that a Correspondent informs us of his having received a Letter from Mr. Stevenson, in the spring of '33 (subsequently to the receipt of Mr. Livingston's note,) "assuring him, the embarkation of one of the finest animals of the that if the Preselent were to offer him an appointment abroad then, he would not, under the circumstances of the case, accept it"-and in the 2d place. in relation to Mr. Clay's charge of Mr. S.'s packing

* It has been asked, when before was a vote of thanks so strongly registed by the Opposition? A similar opposition was onco made to Mr. Clay, when he was in the Chair.

the Committees, we have the following extract, in the Pennsylvanian, of a letter from Washington:

"Stevenson was rejected by a single vote. Runnor gives a recital of an excellent thrust said to have been received by that arch—
—, Clay, frein the rapher of Tyler in secret session. Clay censured Stevenson for packing the committees of the House, and assigned that as one of the reasons why the speaker should not have his vote. Tyler, with all appropriateness, asked, if the appointing power of the Senate, residing in the majority thereof, had not packed the committees of that body to serve political purposes? You know, Mr. Editor, that in the Judiciary Committee there is not a riggle friend of the Administration; on Pubric Lande, enc, for Moore cirtainly is not; and on Funance, one. This stopped the mouth of the resisent Senator from Kentucky."

We learn by letters from Washington, that Mr.
Tyler conducted himself in the most manly manner, and stood gallantly by Stevenson—that during the five hours' debate on Friday, he combatted the whole host of the Opposition, Clay, Leigh, Mangum, Preston, Poindexter, &c.—that there was some sharp shooting between Clay and himself.—It gives us pleasure to pay this public tribute to one whom we have he himself declared in the Senate on the same (as he himself declared in the Senate on the same day) had not spared on other occasions. The exertions of Mr. Tyler had well nigh proved successful. Three other members of the Opposition went with him-and but one vote more was wanting to carry through the nomination. And had not one of the Senators bolted, Stevenson would have been con-

One word more !-- It has been asserted in some of the public prints, that Mr. S.'s rejection was a matter of profound indifference to the President himself. Indeed, some have ventured to say that he wished it. This assertion must be untrue. If such had been the President's feeling towards him, would be have visited Mr. S. while bis nomination was pending, and expressed such lively sympathy in his success?-Should we have seen such developements as the following we find in the last No.

knows he was rejected for his pre-eminent popularity, and the jealousy with which it in pired his envious rivals.

"So, Mr. Stevenson has long been honored by the highest trusts of his native State, and has been elected by

highest trusts of his native State, and has been elected by five successive Congresses, by the immediate Represen-tatives of the People, as the head of the representative body of the Union, and yet the Senate has declared that such a man is not fit to represent the Government abroad! If neither Mr. Van Buren nor Mr. Sievenson are qualified for the station to which they were nominated, where was the President to look for one that was? Having presented to the Senate the two persons most distinguished by the favor of the American People, and by the immediate representatives of the People, and the two persons in his own judgment, best qualified, we presume that the country will be satisfied that the President declined further effort to find

satisfied that the President decimed further effort to had person better suited to the station.

"We have before mentioned, that Mr. Stevenson had recommendation, in addition to that of his general anding and high qualifications, which should have simed a special reason for the confirmation of the Senter. He was recommended by the republican delegation. tion of Maine, (with the exception of Mr. Jarvis) This State, it is known, has a peculiar interest in one of the most important subjects which could have demanded the attention of a Minister at the Court of London."

Encroachments by the Federal Government. Let us not shut our eyes to the alarming fact, that the power over Internal Improvement is increasing and ought to be diminished. The Veto on the

for further surveys, and several appropriations were made for the improvement of rivers and roads.— Some of these were slipped into the Harbor Bill, and thus the good and the bad are forced through all together. An appropriation is made for the Cumberland river, one is wade in a small for the Cumberland river, one is wade in a small for the Cumberland river, one is wade in a small for the Cumberland river, one is wade in a small for the Cumberland river, one is wade in a small for the Cumberland river, one is wade in a small for the Cumberland river, one is wade in a small for the Cumberland river. berland river—one is made in a separate bill for the Hudson—and though the appropriation made for the Hudson—and though the appropriation made for the citizen, Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia. Of the table of this rest man, it is unof the separate States in which it runs, yet we object upon principle to a single dollar's going to the ob-These bills have been passed by Congress,

on in this way, appropriating money, from year to year, to works of Internal Improvement because they are, par excellence, to be styled national works, (thus opening a larger door for the exercise of the power than mere local works,) an enormous power will thus be gradually transferred to the Federal power—an overwhelming flood of inthe Federal power—an overwhelming flood of influence and corruption will be let loose upon the States-and the landmarks of the Constitution will essentially shifted, and may be successively washed away.

It is time, then, to be on the alert-to resist the exercise of this extensive power in every variety of form, and once more to say to the proud waves o Federal power, "Thus far, and no farther." pledge ourselves, to co-operate with the true friends of the Constitution in this important work-and from the very opening of the next Congress, to watch every proposition of this sort; and to oppose it with all our power--whether it be within or withon the Dismal Swamp-or the Hudson-on the Kanawha-or on the Wabash.

HISTORY OF POLAND.

It is with real pleasure that we turn from the busy field of party-politics to a theme, which meets with an unanimous response in the bosoms of all parties. With what anxiety did we follow unhappy Poland through all her difficulties! When a Spartan band attempted to stay the inun-dations of the North, our sympathies were all en-listed on her side. And now that she appears blotdefenders, and encourage them to disseminate those noble principles, for which she fought and bled? It is with such feelings that we call the attention of our readers to a recent Work on Poland by Mr. Szymanski, the son of the distinguished General of that name. Though a stranger, his name, connected with so many valorous deeds of executions of that he advised an elderly member of the Williamshu

"He founds his hopes of success in the present undertaking, entirely upon the interest manifested by the
American public, in the affairs of his unhappy coun
ity, and upon the sympathy it feels in the suffactors of
the se whose misfortunes arise from having loved her
too well. He diaguises not the fact, that the principal object in publishing this work is, to furnish himself the means of existence; but he comes not with the
limitating step of a symplan; he off is your sould not
lead to the suffactors of th pal object in publishing this work is, to furnish himself the means of existence; but he comes not with the lesitating step of a supplien; he off is you a quid proquo, and he does it with the ceritude, that in the following pages you may find remuneration for the obditurn you may be stow on him. He does it to with the hope that he may, in some degree, aid the cause of his country, by uniting your sympathies more strongly in her behalf. The wrongs and sufferings of Polland are indeed well known;—alas! they have become a by-word to the world; but, still, the precise nature of the tyranny exercised over her has been unknown: the public has heard only of her wholesale suff-ring;—in the following pages they are exposed in their minute detail. The author was a German, in the Russian service; he had no strong predilection for Poland; he does not admire even the Pol-sh character; and yet, with the hand of an impartial himner, he has drawn a picture of Russian brutality, as true to nature as it is disgusting in itself. The in-roduction is from the wrongs and the sufferings of the Poles. Reader, when you shall have gone half through with these pages, you

e Committees, we have the following extract, in e Pennsylvanian, of a letter from Washington:

Stevenson was rejected by a single vote. Rumor gives a recital an excellent thrust said to have been received by that such—

Stevenson was rejected by a single vote. Rumor gives a recital will tell you, that rather than endure such indignities you would throw life and weel h on the stake; - aye and wander years in exile, as destitute, houseless friendless, as is he who now addresses you.

"Boston, April, 1834."

LAFAYETTE

At Charleston (S. C.) the bells of the City were tolled, and 76 minute guns were fired by the Artillery under the command of Major Laurens, in honor of the memory of Gen. Lafayette.

At Raleigh, within a few hours after the intelligence of historical statements.

At Raleigh, within a few hours after the intelligence of his death was received, business of every kit d was generally suspended, a large Procession was formed of a ilitary and citizens, and an eloquent Panegyric was pronounced by Governor Swain. "On retaining from the Government House, the City Guards paid to the memory of the illustrious Yeteran, the Soldier's last tribute of respect, by firing three rounds of blank cartridges."

At a meeting of the citizens of Fredericksburg, held on the 20th alter a committee of 12 was anomated, for the

the 30th ult., a committee of 13 was appointed, for the purpose of preparing suitable resolutions to be laid before another meeting of the citizens to be held on Wednesday

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

We bail again the return of our blessed Anniver-sary. Notwithstanding the distresses, and the panic, and the clamour which are kept up-notwithstanding the violence of party spirit, and the struggles of the Bank, where does the sun shine upon so ree, and happy, and prosperous a land as ours? No where. There is nothing like it in all the regions of the many-peopled Globe.—The storms of discord, which clouded our Anniversary three years ago, have now dispersed, and Peace smiles us at home—Respect awaits us abroad. Well may we be proud of the singular blessings we enjoy—o of the Globe?

[From the Globe.]

"We perceive some expectation was entertained that the President would have made another nomination to England, after the rejection of Mr. S. evenson. But how could be have nominated to the present Senate without offering an iosult to the American People? Mr. Van Buren was rejected by the order of the triumvirate that rules the Senate, because he had received the highest honor; that the great State of New York could confer upon him, and the first station in the gift of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. He was rejected upon the preferce that he disgraced the nation in his successful negotiation with England—and the whole People repelled the charge by calling him to the second office in their gift. Every man knows he was rejected for his pre-eminent popularity, and honetary Measures.

we be proud of the singular blessings we enjoy—of the envisible distinctions to which we have attained—approaching.—Profoundly grateful should we ever be to the noble warriors and the illustrious statesmen whose services achieved our Independence, and laid the foundations of such a Union, such a Constitution, and so many blessings.—Let us then swear to preserve our Union—and as the essential means for this purpose, limit the Powers of the General Government by strict construction suitable to its letter and spirit.—In this way only, can we continue to enjoy the greatest prosperity and the purest liberty to which we are approaching.—Profoundly grateful should we ever whose services achieved our Independence, and laid the foundations of such a Union, such a Constitu-sion, and so many blessings.—Let us then swear to preserve our Union—and as the essential means for this purpose, limit the Powers of the General Government by strict construction suitable to its letter and spirit.—In this way only, can we continue to enjoy the greatest prosperity and the purest liberty to which we are approaching.—Profoundly grateful should we ever the noble warriors and the illustrious statesmen whose services achieved o

Monetary Aicasures.

The Gold bills have passed, and also the bill for giving currency to the Silver Foreign Coins.—These measures, which are calculated to increase the specie circulation of the People, and to strengthen the State Banks against the pressure of the National mammoth, are mainly owing to the Administration and its Iriends.—Most of the opposition which they met with, proceeded from the Bank and its adherents. Monetary Measures.

thereus.

There was but one thing more wanting, on the part of There was but one thing more wanting, on the part of the last Congress, to place the money matters of the country on a proper footing. It was the Deposite Bill—which would have placed the public treasure in the State Banks, under such restrictions, as could have guarded it against the nudue control or possible abuses of the Executive Department.—But the Senate would neither originate such a ment,—But the Senate would neither originate such a money though they had apply these to mature such a ment.—But the Senate would neither originate such a measure, though they had ample time to mature such a system, while they were wasting their session in Panic Declamations—nor would they adopt such a scheme, when it came up from the H. of R.—Upon them, therefore, should rest the great responsibility of leaving the public purse as it was formerly left, under the control of public purse as it was farmerly lett, under the convol of the Secretary of the Treasury, not sufficiently regulated and restricted by the authority of Congress.

Permit an humble citizen, but a devoted friend to the good of the Republic, to address you on a topic, which he thinks of much importance to our country. I mean the question, who shall be Gen. Jackson's successor in the of-

Let us not shut our eyes to the atarming fact, that the power over Internal Improvement is increasing and ought to be diminished. The Veto on the Maysville Road arrested its rapid extension. It rendered great service, as well to the Constitution as to the Treasury—although the distinction which was drawn in the Veto between local and national works, was one which could not be received, as it was not recognized by the Principles of our Government. The system, however, of Internal Improvements is again silently and insidiously making its way.—During the late session of Congress, a basis was laid for further surveys, and several appropriations were lents, firmness and patrioti-m of this great man, it is un-necessary to say a word. They are too deeply impressed on the public mind, to require a word of eulogy from my leeble pen.

eeble pen. Mr. Barbour is, perhaps, as popular with his political ject. These bills have been passed by Congress, and signed by the President.—The only one of the whole batch, which has been retained by him for consideration, from some doubt of its conflicting with his constitutional scruples, is the bill for improving the Wabash.

Mr. Barbour is, perhaps, as popular with his political, and at the same time as acceptable to those who differ with him, as any man in the Union. Upon him, then, in my humble opinion, the Republican party should be, as their candidate for the Presidency. If his nomination should be delayed, other candidates who are friend-into the presidency and the property of the property of the property of the property of the presidency. to the present Administration will be brought out, and

event, I doubt not, which would be halled as a great blessing to the country, by many of its fiends.

These are the views of an humble citizen, who has no personal acquaintance with Mr. Parbour, and who is actuated by no other motive in writing this Communication than his country's good. It you should think proper, you may give it a place in the Enquirer.

AMICUS POPULI.

Surry county, June 30th, 1834.

THE JUBILEE, ONCE MORE. The Enquirer of the 19th instant cont. ins, I perceive, a communication from Williamsburg, over the signature of "Old Fowhatan," in which an attempt is made to review the account which "Chickshominy" gave of the Jubilee at Jamestown. "Chickahominy" designed that his account should have a public and political bearing, and not a pri vate and personal one. From the vulgar personality of "Old Powhatan," it might be supposed that he is some malicious being who had been long collecting a store of venom to discharge at some tayourable moment upon individual whom he had injured, and therefore hated. is believed, however, to be the production of a Junto. Ne vertheless, as he has commenced in "Indian warfare," b throwing his tomahawk, he will not, I hope, object to

tle scalping. "Old Powlia'an" either does not deny, or his own ad missions prove, the statements of "Chickshominy." He shows distinctly, that his Committee of Arrangements was listed on her side. And now that she appears noted out from the map of Europe; now that her warriors are scattered over the globe, ought our sensations to be less lively in behalf of her sons? Ought we not rather to hold out our nid to her chivalrous defenders, and encourage them to disseminate those that name. Though a stranger, his name, connects ed with so many valorous deeds of arms, most strongly recommend any work of this nature which he may undertake. But we will do him more justice by letting him speak for himself—and therefore give his Address to the public. A specimen name between may be seen at our Office—where we invite the public to call, and, if pleased with the book, to pay this small tribute to the untiring exertions of a soldier:

"It is an exile of Poland who presents to you this work. The storm which swept aver his native lead, has involved him in the general rain, torn him from home, and friends, and country, and cast him a wanderer on a foreign shore. Bred in the Polish military school, it has been his lortune, before he had arrived at manhood, to turn against his enemies the weapons they taught him to wee,—to join with conthusiasm in the general eruge lo rise country's rights—to see her for a moment free—to witness the blasting of her hopes—the slangther of her sons—and then to the driven out to wander on through various prits of Europe, till he found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found a return in a land, which he had only the found and the found a return of a return to the distribution to didress the few in the divised an elderly member of the with the boat and therefore and therefore and therefore distribute, the same time, that such old tellows as he and "Chickahominy" had better delay a little, or they might fall overboard. Had "Old Powhatan" (I allow

ing of her hopes—the staughter of her sous—and then to be driven out to wander on through various parts of Europe, till be found a retuge in a land, which he had only dreamed of as a new and distant world.

The "was introduced to General Tipton at the dinner table, not very long after the company was seated." Was the General, I pray, introduced to any other individual at that time? and was it not after the General had been sent for dresmed of as a new and distant world,
"He founds Lis hopes of success in the present underby his colleagues, and solely in consequence of "Onl Pow

" Old Powhatan" says, that "Chickshominy" " hesi'ates | ron, and Paul Verdier, be appointed a committee of ar-

"Old Pow hatan" says, that "Chickshominy" "besi'stes not to espouse either the one side or the o her of any quetion, according to the object to be obtsined." In expressing this sentiment, "Old Powhatan," looking with his jaundiced eye, pourtrayed but his own Protean character. "Chickshominy" has never been found on opposite sides of any question; and this every candid man, who is at all acquainted with him, will readily admit.

"Old Powhatan" states, that "the Williamsburg supper was attended by gentlemen of all parties"—and, that the "guests were informed that it should be as little a party offair as possible." What are the proofs? Why, every member of the Committee of Arrangements, and the President and Vice Presidents at the supper-table, were tiptop Nullifiers? and not a single individual of the Administration party from a distance, except a few who bappened to be on the spot at the time, invited, either to the Jubilee or to the Supper! "Old Powhatan" also states, that at the Williamsburg supper "Mr. D.'s toast would undoubtedly have been immediately attended to, if it had been offered while the toas'-drinkers tecre copable of understanding good manners;" (unfortunate admission, this, for the President and Vice Presidents)—and that "they were not so far gone as not to see the impropriety of their conduct, tehen pointed out to them." Thus, this Nullification.

for the President and Vice Presidents)—and that "they were not so far gone as not to see the impreprie'y of their conduct, when pointed out to them." Thus, this Nullification Party, self-constituted Committee, and all, whether in their sober moments at Jamestown, or their drunken ones at Williamsburg, were incapable, according to 'Old Powhatan, of behaving like gentlemen!

"Old Powhatan" informs the public, that "Chickahominy" has within a few days succeeded in getting himself elected a Captain in the York militia," and, "for the best would take it." From this, it would seem that, in "O'd Powhatan's" opinion, a man who is willing to accept an arduous, unpopular and unprofitable office, from particular motives alone, she we that he is "consistent in nothing but his monarchical principles.' Had "Chick-hominy" succeeded in getting himself elected to be winter, a piec boun and Chay will office, from patriotic motives alone, shews that he is "consistent in nothing but his monarchical principles.' Had "Chick bominy" succeeded in getting himself elected to some office in a public Institution, which would afford him a chance (although a distant, contingent, and doubtful on-) of profitable preferencet, and where he could be in the way of "getting himself elected" occasionally, to execute some advantageous pecuniary contract, at the Commonwealth's expense, I suppose "Old Powhatan" would pronounce him to be "a man, by the bye, very different from himself"—"one whose bosom glows with the most enthusiastic patriotism, and whose heart overflows with the kindest feelings for his fellow creatures." This Caprain elect, however, was not present when appointed Copiain elect, however, was not present when appoin ed—and not a member of the company which elected him, knew for the space of half an hour beforehand, that he was willing to accept the command, if it was their wish that he should do so. nat he should do so.
"Old Powhatan" commenced his review by observing.

"Old Powhatan" commenced his review by observing, that "Chickshominy" "is well known in our city"—and, "that it would be well for the old city and its inhabitans if he were as well known elsewhere." It may be so "Old Powhatan" and a few others perhaps, would think it well ir "Chickshominy" could be ostracized from the city—for, then, probably, some who abuse and betray the public trusts confided to them therein, might profit more by their efficial stations, and be under less fear of exposure. "Chickshominy" ought, perhaps, to be thankful to "Old Powhatan" for making him known to society "elsewhere" then in Willismsburg. "Old Powhatan" himself is so well, so favor ably, and so extensively known—and, moreover, he is of such high official and personal standing, that any connexton with, or notice by him, must necessarily clevate one so little known as the humble CHICKAHOMINY.

Williamsburg, June, 1834.

Williamsburg, June, 1834. U. S BANK. COMMUNICATED.

"Hear this, ye old men and give ear, all ye inhabitants of the land." in October last, my countrymen were cautioned by "Lycurgus" sgainst the machinations of the Mannonires. These worthy pat iots and redoubtable defenders of the Constitution, have since abandoned the worship of their idol, and even go so far as to "d—n" the Bank. They tell the people they are "Whigs!" and hold the Bank as dross compared with the restoration of the "bleeding Constitution." Many have been weak enough to believe them, and are proud of being associated with such distinguished and disinterested patriots as the "Whigs!!" My lellow-citizens, I tell you this day, (consecrated by Richmond, to the memory of that illustrious Frenchman, who lellow-citizens, I tell you this day, (consecrated by Richmond, to the memory of that illustrious Frenchman, who, though a foreigner, was one of our political fathers,) this Whiggism is a lying pretence, got up by the Bank and English agents, to cheat the people out of the precious fruits won for us by the patriots and heroes of our glotious Revolution. The object now, as it has been for years is, to make Clay President, and to resuscitate this very Bank. You may be told, that I am a crazy lool, that does not know the Bank charter must expire im March, 1836.—True, the charter (all must believe,) will expire. There is it the expectation that it will be renewed or extended before that time. But, the Bank has two years, therefore, (and expects to get mare) to "wind up."—Now, what will the Bank care any more about the old parchment, called the charter, which is to expire in 1836, then does the snake for his cast-off slough? It will wind up—but it will wind up but to make a more venonous snap at the liberties of the people; encouraged, and animated with fesh vigor by PRESIDENT CLAY, Vice-President BINNEY, Secretary Calhoun, &c. &c. These are the golden dreams of the Fariors who say, "d—n" the Rank Why do these bonest White?" mond, to the memory of that illustrious Frenchman, who, though a foreigner, was one of our political fathers,) this mated with fresh vigor by PRESIDENT CLAY, Vice-President BINNEY, Secretary Calhoun, &c. &c. These are the golden dreams of the Fariors who say, "d-n" the Benk. Why do these honest "Whigs," who don't care a "d-n" about the Bank, want to get men into Congress (and none others) pledged to vote for Clay, if the election bound so in that leads? should go to that body?

It is pretty clear, from present indications, that the

people will have to fight two years hence, against Clay, Binney and the Bank, just such a battle as they fought two years ago, against the Bank, Clay and Sergeant. One thing is certain; there is a triumvirate in the Senate, one of which, by the consent of and with the help of the other two, and by the aid of the winding up Baik, will be made President, if the people are prepared to surrender their liberty. And yet this triumwrate tell us, the Bank is not worth a thought of the restorers of the "bleeding Constitution"!!! A viler conspiracy against the liberties of the people, is not recorded in the pages of history. In these times of lusting after power in our Sandhedrim, when the Constitution, our political Bible, is involved in darkness and mystery, or perverted to any other purpose than that intended in its creation, by the Talmuds, Mishness and Generas of political Rabbis; and when the servants of the priests are thrusting their three-pronged torks into the pans and flesh possof the people, it is bardly to other two, and by the aid of the winding up Bank, will be into the pans and flesh po s of the people, it is hardly to be hoped that a Moses or a Samuel would be heeded by

Professing to be neither law-giver nor prophet, I have d livered my message to the PEOPLE. If they will hear, it will be well with our country. If no, I have discharged my duty, and have nothing more to do, then submit to, my share of the fatal consequences of giving the country up to the absolute control of a Senatorial triumvirate, its creatures and its Bank.

TIMELY WARNING.

ORANGE DINNER. At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Orange, assembled at the lotel of James G. Blakey, on Monday, the 231 of June, 1834, agreeably to notice, the object of the meeting having been explained, Capt. Thomas Davis was called to the Chair, and James Newman, E-q, appointed Secretary - Whereupon, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in times of great party and political excitement; when the great interests of the community seem likely to be sacrificed on the alter of personal ambition; when every effort is making, from high places, to mislead and delude the public mind, to misrepresent public sentiment; when every measure of a patriotic and enlightened administration, meets with a violent sud indiscriminate opposition from the majority of the Senate of the United States, unexampled in the history of our's, or of any other government—it is proper that the voice of of any other government—it is proper that the voice of the people should be heard; that their approbation of the conduct of those who have faithfully and ably sustained the principles of democracy-should be expressed and known, that their censure be not withheld from those of a contrary character, who, for party purposes alone, would involve our country in the horrors of civil commonon : Be

it therefore

Resolved, That the faithful, able, and independent man ner in which the Hon. John M. Patton, our Representa tive in Congress, has di-charged his responsible duties, merits our decided and suquaified approbation.

Resolved, That the experience of every day, and of

every hour, affords the strongest confirmation of our be-lief in the patriotism and waslom of the framers of our Constitution, in excluding from the jurisdiction of Congress, the power to incorporate a Bank of the United States, and of the total incompatibility of such an institution, with the prospect us and paramount existence of our re-

Resolved, That we feel undiminished confidence in the integrity and patriotism of our venerable President, An-

the American People.

Resolved, That the reception of the late letter of the

Hon. John M. Patton, to the Fredericksburg Committee of Invitation to the miscalled "Whig Jubilee," was a wanton and unpardonable breach of ordinary courtesy, meriting the lasting indignation of an intelligent commu-

Resolved, That Dr. Peyton Grymes, Col. Ambrose Madison, apt. Conway C. Mason, William C. Willis, Col. Nathaniel I. Weleh, Col. James Walker, James T. Hill, James B. Newman, Daniel Miller, Col. Lynn Banks, and Cast. Libra Welling. Capt. John Woolfolk, he appointed a committee to invite the Hon. J. M. Patton, the Hon. Judge P. P. Barbour, His Excellency James Madison, General Lawrence T. Dade, and the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, to partake of a public dinner, to be given on the 11th of July next, at the Hotel of James G. Blakey, at Orange C. H.; and such other the fluguished members of the temperature Republicant of the Manual Committee to invite the subscriber, containing as above from 5 to 600 acres.—The above land lies on the south side of the Notioway river, two miles from the Court House, adjoining the portion purchased by Col. Jesse Hargrave, and is regarded as very valuable. It contains about 250 acres of flat land, the balance heavily timbered. The subscriber will treat the purchased provided to the subscriber of the subscriber will treat th finguished members of the Democratic Republican party, as they may think proper.

Resolved, That James T. Hill, Joshua W. Fry, Henry Willis, William D. Clarke, John F. Tallaterro, James Newman, David Hume, Hezektah Richards, Isaac Davis,

Jr., and James Besziey, be appointed a committee of cor-Resolved, That James G. Blakey, Robert Willis, Thompson Shepherd, Benjamin Walker, James M. Macon, Samuel Dinkle, John Scott, Gerrit Scott, Thomas Robert-

Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be transmitted to the Hon. John M. Patton, our representative in Congress.

Resolved. That the foregoing proceedings be sent for publication to the Orange Democrat, Richmond Enquirer, which is a contract of Congress o

Washington Globe, and Culpeper Gazette.
THOMAS DAVIS, President.
JAMES NEWMAN, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Officers attached to the 21st Regiment of Virgin a Militia. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major William A Backhouse, Capit, Joed Hayes was duly elected to fill said v.cancy. After the adjournment of the Board, the Officers convened for the purpose of testifying their regard for their late brother officer. other officer.
Capt. Thomas I. Banks was called to the Chair, and Capt. Robert

C. Curtis was appointed Secretary. And appn metion, the following efficers were appointed a committee to draft resolutions suitable for the pa pose; Capt Joel Hayes, Capt. Mann Page, Capt. John W. C. Carlett, and Capt Robert G. Curtis; and after retiring for a short time, returned with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That we deep'y regret the death of Major William A. Backhouse, not only as our brother in arms, but as one of cur best eligens.

Backhouse, not only as our brother in arms, our as one of the abilities eitlzens.

Resolved. That we entertain the highest opinion of the abilities of our late inspector, Major Valcuijne Y. Conway, to discharge the duties of Brigade Inspector, and we regret the loss of so valuable an officer to the service.

Resolved. That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that a copy be sent to the Editors of the Enquirer and Wing, with a request that they would publish the same.

TROS 1. BANKS, Chairman.

Ro C. Cuntis, Secretary.

To the Editors:

GENTLEMEN-In the Enquirer of the 27th, I have just seen a thrade against Mr. Leigh and Mr. Calheun, signed "L. M.," and dated "Washington." It chances that I was those a few days ago. In the winter, a piece of tike date and signature attacking Mersts Calheun and Clay with much asperity, also appeared in the Enquirer, soon after a visit of mine to Washington. The circumstances led many to suppose me the writer. I differ whichy from those gentlemen upon the engrossing topic of the last seven months; and from one or more of them, upon other leading subjects in party notities—but, I enterusin towards them all, feelings wholly incompatible with the authorship of those efficiences. Be pleased, therefore, to say to your readers, that the "L. M." in question is not.

L. M., of Lenius.

Lewisburg, June 27.

White Sulphur Springs.—Already has this place become the scene of gaiety and festivity. People are flocking there from every point of the compass, and the company is beyond all former example, at so early a period of the season. The number there at present exceeds a hundred, probably one hundred and twenty, whilst daily accessions are made to it. We do not know what number there are at the Salt and Red Sulphur, but believe the terms of the season has companied very applicable at both those laseason has commenced very anspiciously at both those fa-vocite places. Numbers have gone in that direction; from which we presume that they too are coming in for a full share of public favor. It the excellence of their fare, with the indefatigable attention of their proprietors to the comfort of visiters, be recommendations to public patronage, we are sure that those places will meet with ample encouragement; for, in these particulars they cannot be excelled.—Alleghanian.

DEATHS.

Departed this life, on the 224 ult., at his residence in Caroline county, Mr. Wesley Stockdell, in the 23th year of his age.

In obedience to the laws of nature, after a sic of piety and usefulness, on the evening of the 5th ult., Mrs. Franca Craphead, consort of Mr. William Craphead, of Lunenburg county, Va., departed this life—affording a straking illustration of the uncertainty of all subbunary events. With hardly any premonition of her disselution, and from the enjoyments of hie, activity, and more than usual cheerfulness, size was, in a few minutes, no more! How wonderful, how surprising the change! Death is always an unexpected measurer: But, size had ac ed upon the precept, "be ye always ready," and had been connected with the Presbyterion Church for many years. She acted well her varied duins in society. She was a kind neighbor, true friend, aff citooste wife, and tender, found mother. Benevolence was the motive of her actions; and the conscious rectifued of her life, was the reward of any kundness size performed. She lived beloved and esteemed by her acquaintances—most, by lose who knew her best; and long will it be, before her place in society is filled, or her herself forgot by those friends she has left. Though the Author of Nature intended the death of the good and the virtuous to be regarded as a termination of treable—a kied release from workilly missanity, to the enjoyments of that pure and unalloyed felicity which is of uneartily growth—and although we know, that all who live must centrinity die—yet, we cannot cent-mplace the loss of nearest relations and dearest friends, without its casting a gloom over the mind, and giving a painful sadness to the heart. To them I would say:

"Mourn the sad loss, but mours not unappeased,—

Rich'd Wholesale Prices Current. \$3 50 a 4, Cotton yarns-superior 5 a 12 21 av 4 a 4 1 2 | 4ugar, brown 7 1-2 a 10 4 1-2 a 6 | Hides, Spanish 13 a 16 5a 6 50 Brandy, Cog., gall. 120 a 157 7 a 11 Do. Apple 25 a 28 8 a 9 50 Rum, West India Do. New England 10 a 30 a 32 6 a 6 1 Vine, Madeira 25 a 3 6 a 3 0 Tonacco-Lugs Common refused ales 4 3-8 Do. Sicily Madeira
110 a 115 Do. Malaga
70 a 72 1-2 Tea, Imp. and Gunp.
80 Do. Young Hyson
25 Molasses
6 a 7 Salt, per sack
8 12 a 10 1-2 Henp orn Meal 19 1-2 a 15 Bar Iron 11 1-2 a 13 Pork, ser bri. 12 1-2 a 13 Shad. 33-4 n 4 1-2 20 Cut Herrings, 534 n 6 now

n yanna—good 20 Cut Herrings, 5 3 4 a 6 maiderable sales.
St. Domingo Mahegany, from 10 to 15 cents por foot.
Honduras 7 to 10

COUNTRY FUI S.—(Whelesale prices)
191-2 Giny Fox
12 1 2 a 15 Hare Skins
15 a 20 Otter THE MARKET.

THE MARKET.

Though our towns still feel the pressure of the Times—and though every thing will not get entirely right, until the National Bank has wound up, or has abandoned all hopes of re-charler, yet it must be admitted that Virginia generally feels the pressure as little as any other State.—Our staples in general bear a good price—Tobacco sells well—and Wheat commands a cheering price. The very pressure, too, which we suffer, if it should teach us more industry and economy, will not be altogether in vain.

During the last week, Wheat was selling for about 110 cents for Red, and 115 for White. The present week has given a new impulse to it—and we understand, a few

given a new impulse to it—and we understand, ecops have sold for 115 for Red, and 120 for White.

BIGGER'S EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA. Drawn Numbers of the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery,

6 39 3 13 71 75 31 2 14 51 16 Only a few prizes of \$500 sold in this Class. \$25,000-15 Prizes of \$5,000, &c. Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery,

No. 13 for Saturday July 12.
GRAND CAPITALS:
\$25,000 - 6,000 - 15 of \$5,000 - \$4,000 - \$3,660
\$3,000 - \$2,000 - 25 of 500, &c.

\$3,000 - \$2,000 - 25 of 500, &c.
Tickets \$10, halves \$5, quarters \$2 50.

* Bigger continues to sell and pay at sight most of the Capital Prizes—to purchase all descriptions of uncurrent (-olvent) Bank notes, at the lowest rates—to give the highest premium for American and Foreign Gold.

LT Address THOS, B. BIGGER, Exchange Broker, Richmond, Va.

REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the night of the 29th of June, a negro men named GIBSON, about 23 or 24 years of age, five feet integrity and patriotism of our venerable President, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the unexampled course pursued by the majority of the Senate of the United States, during the present session of Corgress, in abusing the federal executive; in its efforts to mislead the public mind; and then to create the greatest possible degree of excitement, with no other view than to facilitate the ambi ions views of a few designing men; is totally unworthy of the dignity which ought ever to be maintained by that body, and destructive of the confidence which it has heretofore enjoyed with the American People.

Resolved, That the reception of the late letter of the Resolved. That the reception of the late letter of the mite i to Jail, so that I can obtain his July 4. [17-wif] PETER F. BOISSEAU.

VALUABLE SUSSEX LAND FOR SALE. I will wall to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 3d day of July next, at Sussex Court House, that being Court day, my portion of the tract of land, formerly the land owned by my decessed father, Francis Lightfoot, containing from five to six hundred seres. This tract of land has been divided among the Legatees, and that portion allotted to the subscriber, comaining as above from 5 to 600 acres. the subscriber, containing as above from 5 to 600 acres.— The above land lies on the south side of the Nottoway as very valuable. It contains about 250 acres of flat land, the balance heavily timbered. The subscriber will treat privately for this land before the day of sale; but should he not sell, it will be sold as above, on very ressonable time. Col Hargrave, who lives adjoining this land, will show it to any person desirous of seeing the same. Any communication on the subject to the subscriber, at New Cauton, will be promptly attended to.

PHILIP C. LIGHTEOUT

PHILIP C. LIGHTFOOT. June 10.

II. The above sale is postponed until Sussex August Court, which will be on the 7 h.