

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

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MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

In the Senate, on the Michigan Bill.

The year 1836, is destined to mark the most remarkable change in our political institutions, since the adoption of the Constitution. The events of the year have made a deeper innovation on the principles of the Constitution and evinced a stronger tendency to revolution than any which have occurred from its adoption to the present day. Sir, (said Mr. C. addressing the Vice President) duty compels me to speak of facts, intimately connected with yourself. In deference to your feelings as presiding officer of the body, I shall speak of them with all possible reserve, much more reserve than I should otherwise have done if you did not occupy that seat. Among the first of these events, which I shall notice, is the caucus of Baltimore; that too, like the Ann Arbor caucus, has been dignified with the name of the Convention of the People. This caucus was got up under the countenance and express authority of the President himself and its edict, appointing you his successor, has been sustained, not only by the whole patronage and power of the Government, but by his active personal influence and exertion. Through its instrumentality he has succeeded in controlling the voice of the People, and for the first time, the President has appointed his successor; and thus the first great step of converting our Government into monarchy has been achieved. These are solemn and ominous facts. No one who has examined the result of the last election can doubt their truth. It is now certain that you are not the free and unbiased choice of the People of these United States. Hef to your own popularity, without the active and direct influence of the President and the power and patronage of the Government, acting through a mock convention of the People, instead of the highest, you would in all probability have been the lowest of the candidates.

During the same year, the State in which this illomened caucus convened has been agitated by revolutionary movements of the most alarming character. Assuming the dangerous doctrines that they were not bound to obey the injunctions of the Constitution because it did not place the powers of the State in the hands of an unchecked numerical majority, the electors belonging to the party of the Baltimore caucus who had been chosen to appoint the State Senators, refused to perform the functions for which they had been elected, with the deliberate intention to subvert the Government of the State, and reduce her to the Territorial condition, till a new Government could be formed. And now we have before us a measure, not less revolutionary but of an opposite character. In the case of Maryland, those who undertook, without the authority of law, or Constitution, to speak and act in the name of the People of the State, proposed to place her out of the Union by reducing her from a State to a Territory; but in this, those who in a like manner undertook to act for Michigan, have assumed the authority to bring her into the Union without her consent, on the very condition which she had rejected by a convention of the People convened under the authority of the State. If we shall sanction the authority of the Michigan caucus, to force a State into the Union without its assent, why may we not here sanction a similar caucus in Maryland, if one had been called, to place the State out of the Union?

These occurrences, which have distinguished the past year, mark the commencement of no ordinary change in our political system. They announce the ascendancy of the caucus system over the regularly constituted authorities of the country. I have long anticipated this event. In early life my attention was attracted to the working of the caucus system. It was my fortune to spend five or six years of my youth in the Northern portion of the Union, where unfortunately the system has long prevailed. Though young, I was old enough to take an interest in the public affairs, and to notice the working of this odious party machine, and after reflection, with the experience then acquired, has long satisfied me, that in the course of time, the edicts of the caucus would eventually supersede the authority of law and Constitution. We have at last arrived at the commencement of this great change, which is destined to go on till it has consummated itself in the entire overthrow of all legal and constitutional authority, unless speedily and effectually resisted. The reason is obvious; for obedience and disobedience to the edicts of the caucus, where the system is firmly established, are more certainly and effectually rewarded and punished, than to the laws and Constitution. Disobedience to the former is sure to be followed by complete political disfranchisement. It deprives the unfortunate individual who falls under its vengeance of all public honors and emoluments, and consigns him, if dependent on the Government, to poverty and obscurity; while he who bows down before its mandates, it matters not how monstrous, secures to himself the honors of the State—becomes rich, and distinguished, and powerful. Offices, jobs, and contracts, flow on him and his connexions.—But to obey the law and respect the Constitution, for the most part, brings little except the approbation of conscience—a reward indeed high and noble, and prized by the virtuous above all others; but unfortunately little valued by the mass of mankind. It is easy to see what must be the end, unless indeed an effective remedy be applied. Are we so blind as not to see in this, why it is that the advocates of this bill—the friends of the system, are so tenacious on the point that Michigan should be admitted on the authority of the Ann Arbor caucus, and on no other? Do we not see why the amendment proposed by myself to admit her by rescinding the condition imposed at the last session should be so strenuously opposed? Why, even the people would not be surrendered, though

many of our friends were willing to vote for the bill on that slight concession, in their anxiety to admit the State.

And here let me say that I listened with attention to the speech of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden). I know the clearness of his understanding, and the soundness of his heart, and I am persuaded, in declaring that his objection to the bill was confined to the preamble, that he has not investigated the subject with the attention it deserves. I feel the objections to the preamble are not without some weight; but the true and insuperable objections lie far deeper in the facts of the case, which would still exist were the preamble expunged. It is these which render it impossible to pass this bill without fulfilling under foot the rights of the States, and subverting the first principles of our Government. It would require but a few steps more to effect a complete revolution, and the Senator from North Carolina has taken the first. I will explain. If you wish to mark the first indications of a revolution, the commencement of those profound changes in the character of a people which are working beneath, before a ripple appears on the surface, look to the change of language; you will first notice it in the altered meaning of important words, and which, as it indicates a change in the feelings and principles of the People, becomes in turn a powerful instrument in accelerating the change, till an entire revolution is effected. The remarks of the Senator will illustrate what I have said. He told us that the terms "convention of the People" were of very uncertain meaning, and difficult to be defined, but that their true meaning was, any meeting of the People in their individual and primary character for political purpose. I know it is difficult to define complex terms, that is, to enumerate all the ideas that belong to them, and exclude all that do not; but there is always, in the most complex, some prominent idea which marks the meaning of the term, and to relation to which there is usually no disagreement. Thus, according to the old meaning, (and which I had still supposed was its legal and constitutional meaning) a convention of the People, was one, either by themselves, or by delegates expressly chosen for the purpose, in their high sovereign authority, in expressed contradiction, to such assemblies of individuals in their private character, or having only derivative authority. It is, in a word, a meeting of the People in the majesty of their power—in that in which they may rightfully make or abolish Constitutions, and put up or put down Governments at their pleasure. Such was the august conception which formerly entered the mind of every American when the terms "convention of the People" were used. But now, according to the ideas of the dominant party, as we are told on the authority of the Senator from North Carolina, it means any meeting of individuals for political purposes, and, of course, applies to the meeting at Ann Arbor, or any other party caucus for party purposes, which the leaders choose to designate as a convention of the People. It is thus the highest authority known to our Laws and Constitution is gradually sinking to the level of those meetings which regulate the operation of political parties, and through which the edicts of their leaders are announced, and their authority enforced; or rather, to speak more correctly, the latter are gradually rising to the authority of the former.—When they come to be completely confounded; when the distinction between a caucus and a convention of the People shall be completely obliterated, when the definition of the Senator, and the acts of this body on this bill, would lead us to believe is not far distant, this fair political fabric of ours, erected by the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, and once the gaze and admiration of the world, will topple to the ground in ruins.

It has, perhaps, been too much my habit to look more to the future and less to the present, than is wise; but such is the constitution of mind, that when I see before me the indications of causes calculated to effect important changes in our political condition, I am led irresistibly to trace them to their sources, and follow them out in their consequences. Language has been held in this discussion which is clearly revolutionary in its character and tendency, and which warns us of the approach of the period when the struggle will be between the conservatives and the destructives. I understood the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) as holding language countenancing the principle that the will of a mere numerical majority is paramount to the authority of law and constitution. He did not indeed announce distinctly this principle, but it might fairly be inferred from what he said; for he told us the People of a State, where the Constitution gives the same weight to a smaller as to a greater number, might take the remedy into their own hands; meaning, as I understood him, that a mere majority might at their pleasure subvert the Constitution and Government of a State, which he seemed to think was the essence of democracy. Our little State has a Constitution that could not stand a day against such doctrines, and yet we glory in it as the best in the Union. It is a Constitution which respects all the great interests of the State, giving to each a separate and distinct voice in the management of its political affairs, by means of which the feeble interests are protected against the preponderance of the greater. We call our State a Republic—a Commonwealth, not a democracy; and let me tell the Senator it is far more popular Government than if it had been based on the simple principle of the numerical majority. It takes more voices to put the machine of Government in motion, than in those the Senator would consider more popular. It represents all the interests of the State, and is in fact the Government of the People, in the true sense of the term, and not that of the mere majority, or the dominant interest.

I am not familiar with the Constitution of Maryland, to which the Senator alluded, and cannot, therefore, speak of its structure with confidence; but I believe it to be somewhat similar in its character to our own. That it is a Government not without its excellence, we need no better proof than the fact, that though within the shadow of Executive influence, it has nobly and successfully resisted all the seductions by which a corrupt and artful Administration, with almost boundless patronage, has attempted to seduce her into its ranks.

Looking, then, to the approaching struggle, I take my stand immovably. I am a conservative in its broadest and fullest

sense, and such I shall ever remain, fearless, indeed, nothing short of revolution can reform it. I solemnly believe that our political system is in its purity not only the best that ever was formed, but the best possible that can be devised for us. It is the only one by which free States, so populous and wealthy, and occupying so vast an extent of territory can preserve their liberty. Thus thinking I cannot hope for a better. Having no hope of a better, I am a conservative; I am a States rights man. I believe that in the rights of the States are to be found the only effectual means of checking the over exertion of this Government; to resist its tendency to concentrate all power here, and to prevent a departure from the Constitution; or, in case of one, to restore the Government to its original simplicity and purity. State interposition, or, to express it more fully, the right of a State to interpose her sovereign voice as one of the parties to our constitutional compact, against the encroachments of this Government, is the only means of sufficient potency to effect all this; and I am, therefore, its advocate. I rejoice to hear the Senators from North Carolina (Mr. Brown) and from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) do us the justice to distinguish between nullification and the anarchical and revolutionary movements in Pennsylvania. I know they do not intend it as a compliment; but I regard it as the highest. They are right. Day and night are not more different—more unlike in every thing. They are unlike in their principles, their objects, and their consequences.

I shall not stop to make good this assertion, as I might easily do. The occasion does not call for it. As a conservative, and a States rights man, or, if you will have it, a nullifier, I have and shall resist all encroachments on the Constitution, whether it be the encroachment of this Government on the States, or the opposite; the Executive on Congress, or Congress on the Executive. My creed is to hold both Governments, and all the departments of each to their proper sphere, and to maintain the authority of the laws and the Constitution against all revolutionary movements. I believe the means which our system furnishes to preserve itself are ample, if fairly understood and applied, and I shall resort to them, however corrupt and disordered the times, so long as there is hope of reforming the Government. The result is in the hands of the Disposer of events. It is my part to do my duty. Yet, while I thus openly avow myself a conservative, God forbid I should ever deny the glorious right of rebellion and revolution. Should corruption and oppression become intolerable, and cannot otherwise be thrown off—if liberty must perish, or the Government overthrown, I would not hesitate, at the hazard of life to resort to revolution, and to tear down a corrupt Government that could neither be reformed nor borne by freemen; but I trust in God things will never come to that pass. I trust never to see such fearful times; for fearful, indeed, they would be, if they should ever befall us. It is the last experiment, and not to be thought of till common sense and the voice of mankind would justify the resort.

Before I resume my seat, I feel called on to make a few brief remarks on a doctrine of fearful import, which has been broached in the course of this debate—the right to repeal laws granting bank charters, and, of course, of rail roads, turnpikes, and joint stock companies. It is a doctrine of fearful import, and calculated to do infinite mischief. There are countless millions vested in such stocks, and it is a description of property of the most delicate character. To touch it is almost to destroy it. But, while I enter my protest against all such doctrines, I have been greatly alarmed with the thoughtless precipitancy (not to use a stronger phrase) with which the most extensive and dangerous privileges have been granted of late. It can end in no good, and I fear may be the cause of convulsions hereafter. We already feel the effects on the currency, which no one competent of judging but must see is in an unsound condition. I must say (for truth compels me) I have ever distrusted the banking system, at least in its present form, both in this country and Great Britain. It will not stand the test of time; but I trust that all the shocks, or sudden revolutions, may be avoided, and that it may gradually give way before some sounder and better regulated system of credit, which the growing intelligence of the age may devise. That a better may be substituted I cannot doubt, but of what it shall consist, and how it shall finally supersede the present uncertain and fluctuating currency, time alone can determine. All I can see is, that the present must, one day or another, come to an end, or be greatly modified; if that indeed, can save it from an entire overthrow. It has within itself the seeds of its own destruction.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 17.

I have just returned from a visit to Gen. Santa Ana. He passed a few hours in social conversation with Major General Gaines, and before taking leave of him, expressed the warmest regard and friendship for the veteran, and told him (through Capt. Patton, who acts in the absence of Col. Almonte, as interpreter) that "he should never cease to remember him, and under any circumstances whatever, and at all times, he would feel proud to render him any service." It was only for Gen. Gaines to command." He then embraced the veteran and bade him farewell. General Santa Ana is an extremely graceful, affable and pleasing man in his deportment and conversation, with a remarkable degree of amiability portrayed in his physiognomy, and excessively plain in his appearance. The officers of the Court in due form waited upon him in a body. The cause of his friendship towards Gen. Gaines was the bearing and result of several letters addressed in an individual capacity to the President and Cabinet of Texas in relation to Santa Ana, which, doubtless, was the principal means of his liberation, and the subsequent honorable and magnanimous course pursued towards their illustrious prisoner.

The New York Commercial thus announces the Expunging Proceedings:—

PERFORMANCE EXTRAORDINARY.—For the first time, the new and amusing farce, entitled "Black Lines," or "Senatorial Dignity," Jack Ketch, Mr. Thomas Expunge Benton. Other characters by Messrs. Niles, Walker, Rives, Buchanan, &c. Prompter, Mr. Van Buren.

TEXAS.

In Senate, on Thursday, the following message was received from the President of the United States, through Andrew Jackson, Jr. his private Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States:
In compliance with the resolution of the Senate dated the 16th instant, I transmit a copy and a translation of a letter addressed to me on the 4th of July last, by the President of the Mexican Republic, and a copy of my reply to the same on the 4th of September. No other communications upon the subject of the resolution referred to, have been made to the Executive by any other foreign Government or by any person claiming to act in behalf of Mexico.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Jan. 18, 1837.

[TRANSLATION.]

The President of the Mexican Republic to the President of the United States.
To his Excellency Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S. of America.

COLUMBIA, (IN TEXAS,) JULY 4, 1836.

Much Esteemed Sir: In fulfillment of the duties which patriotism and honor impose upon a public man, I came to this country at the head of six thousand Mexicans. The chances of war, made inevitable by circumstances, reduced me to the condition of a prisoner, in which I still remain, as you may have already learned. The disposition evinced by Gen. Samuel Houston, the Commander-in-Chief of the Texan army, and by his successor, Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, for the termination of the war—the decision of the President and Cabinet of Texas in favor of a proper compromise between the contending parties, and my own conviction, produced the conventions of which I send you copies enclosed, and the orders given by me to Gen. Filisola, my second in command, to retire from the river Brazos, where he was posted, to the other side of the river Bravo del Norte.

As there was no doubt that Gen. Filisola would religiously comply, as far as concerned himself, the President and Cabinet agreed that I should set off for Mexico, in order to fulfil the other engagements; and, with that intent, I embarked on board the schooner Invincible, which was to carry me to the port of Vera Cruz. Unfortunately, however, some indiscreet persons raised a mob, which obliged the authorities to have me landed by force, and brought back into strict captivity.

This incident has prevented me from going to Mexico, where I should otherwise have arrived early in last month; and, in consequence of it, the Government of that country, doubtless ignorant of what has occurred, has withdrawn the command of the army from General Filisola, and has ordered his successor, General Urrea, to continue its operations. In obedience to which order that General is, according to the latest accounts, already at the river Nueces. In vain have some reflecting and worthy men endeavored to demonstrate the necessity of moderation, and of my going to Mexico, according to the convention; but the excitement of the public mind has increased with the return of the Mexican army to Texas. Such is the state of things here at present. The continuation of the war, and of its disasters, is therefore inevitable, unless the voice of reason be heard, in proper time, from the mouth of some powerful individual. It appears to me that you, sir, have in your power to perform this good office, by interfering in favor of the execution of said convention, which shall be strictly fulfilled on my part. When I offered to treat with this Government, I was convinced that it was useless for Mexico to continue the war. I have acquired exact information respecting this country, which I did not possess four months ago. I have too much zeal for the interests of my country to wish for anything which is not compatible with them. Being always ready to sacrifice myself for its glory and advantage, I never would have hesitated to subject myself to torments or death, rather than consent to any compromise, if Mexico could thereby have obtained the slightest benefit. I am firmly convinced that it is proper to terminate this question by political negotiation; that conviction alone determined me sincerely to agree to what has been stipulated; and, in the same spirit, I make to you this frank declaration. Dejected, sir, to favor me with like a confidence on your part; afford me the satisfaction of avoiding approaching evils, and of contributing to that good which my heart advises. Let us enter into negotiations by which the friendship between your nation and the Mexican may be strengthened, both being amicably engaged in giving being and stability to a People who are desirous of appearing in the political world, and who, under the protection of the two nations, will attain its object within a few years.

The Mexicans are magnanimous when treated with consideration. I will clearly set before them the proper and humane reasons which require noble and frank conduct on their part, and I doubt not that they will act thus as soon as they have been convinced.

By what I have here submitted, you will see the sentiments which animate me, and with which I remain your most humble and obedient servant.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

The President of the United States to the President of the Mexican Republic.

HERMITAGE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1836.

To Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana: Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th of July last, which has been forwarded to me by General Samuel Houston, under cover of one from him, transmitted by an express from General Gaines, who is in command of the United States forces on the Texan frontier. The great object of these communications appears to be to put an end to the disasters which necessarily attend the civil war now raging in Texas, and asking the interposition of the United States in furthering so humane and desirable a purpose. That any well-intended effort of yours in aid of this object should have been defeated, is calculated to excite the regret of all who justly appreciate the blessings of peace, and who take an interest in the causes which contribute to the prosperity of Mexico in her domestic as well as her foreign relations.

The Government of the United States is ever anxious to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations. But it pro-

ceeds on the principle that all nations have the right to alter, amend, or change their own Government, as the sovereign power, the People, may direct. In this respect, it never interferes with the policy of other Powers, nor can it peremptorily on the part of others with its internal policy. Consistently with this principle, whatever we can do to restore peace between contending nations, or remove the causes of misunderstanding, is cheerfully at the service of those who are willing to rely upon our good offices as a friend and a mediator.

In reference, however, to the agreement which you, as the representative of Mexico, have made with Texas, and which invites the interposition of the United States, you will at once see that we are forbidden, by the character of the communications made to us through the Mexican Minister, from considering it.—That Government has notified us that, as long as you are a prisoner, no act of yours will be regarded as binding the Mexican authorities. Under these circumstances, it will be manifest to you that good faith to Mexico, as well as the general principle to which I have adverted, as forming the basis of our intercourse with all foreign Powers, make it impossible for me to take any step like that you have anticipated. If, however, Mexico should signify her willingness to avail herself of our good offices in bringing about the desirable result you have described, nothing could give me more pleasure than to devote my best services to it. To be instrumental in terminating the evils of civil war, and in substituting in their stead the blessings of peace, is a divine privilege. Every Government, and the people of all countries, should feel their highest happiness to enjoy an opportunity of thus manifesting their love of each other, and their interest in the general principles which apply to them all as members of the common family of man.

Your letter and that of Gen. Houston, Commander-in-Chief of the Texan army, will be made the basis of an early interview with the Mexican Minister, at Washington. They will hasten my return to Washington, to which place I will set out in a few days, expecting to reach it by the 1st of October. In the mean time, I hope Mexico and Texas, feeling that war is the greatest of calamities, will pause before another campaign is undertaken, and can add to the number of those scenes of bloodshed which have already marked the progress of their contest, and have given so much pain to their Christian friends throughout the world.

This is sent under cover to General Houston, who will give it a safe conveyance to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message and documents having been read,

Mr. Preston, (observing that Mr. Davis, the mover of the above-named resolution, was not present,) said he would take this opportunity of making a few remarks. It would strike the Senate, that since the date of the correspondence which had just been read, the situation of Santa Ana had been greatly changed. He was then a captive, but had since been released, was now at large and in the city of Washington. Notwithstanding the protest of the Mexican ambassador, it might be that the President would think Santa Ana sufficiently *sui juris* as to act on the behalf of Mexico, and up to April next, when his Presidency would expire, as having the capacity to negotiate in relation to Texas.

Mr. P. did not know whether the President would enter into such negotiation under existing circumstances; nor was it at all material. What disposition the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walker) proposed to make of the resolution which he had offered on the subject, Mr. P. did not know; it was his own discretion.—But it appeared to Mr. P. that this message and correspondence did not at all change the question involved in that resolution; he was prepared to assert and maintain, that on all principles of national law, by the practice of this Government, and on all considerations of expediency, Congress were called upon to make an absolute recognition of the independence of Texas; and he hoped this would be done independent of any agency which Santa Ana might claim to exercise.

Texas, in her own right, had an absolute claim that her independence should be recognised. In saying this, Mr. P. did not think he ran counter at all to any purpose of the Executive. He understood that, as the affair was not without embarrassment, the President had referred it to Congress; that the best counsel might be obtained in the case. The President, in his first message, had put the recognition of the independence of Texas on the contingency of the invasion of Texas by General Bravo. Since that period two important circumstances had taken place; first, the liberation of the President of Mexico; and, secondly, the abandonment of the enterprise, on the contingency of which the President had rested the propriety of the recognition. It was now known that the force which had been sent for the subjugation of Texas was in a state of dissolution, and that Bravo had resigned his command. Mr. P. therefore urged the propriety and justice of immediately recognising the independence of Texas.

Mr. Walker read a letter, and made a few remarks, going to confirm what Mr. Preston had stated.

Mr. Calhoun said he had never from the beginning indulged the belief that Texas would remain under the dominion of Mexico. Under this impression, he thought it our duty to recognise at the earliest period the independence of Texas, for the good both of that country and Mexico. If this were not done, and if the contest should continue, Texas would not be confined within the limits of the Del Norte. She would pass it over, and shake the Mexican Confederacy, or whatever else it might be called. Mr. C. was willing to vote for the recognition and the earlier the better.

The message and documents were now laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A CARD.

George Cuthbert Powell, Attorney at Law, will practice in the different Courts of Loudoun and Fauquier Counties—his office is in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va. June 24—tf

WINDOW GLASS.

30 BOXES window glass, 10x12 first and second quality, from the Franklin Works Philadelphia, received for sale by 12 mo 29 ROBERT H. MILLER.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

CHARLES HAWKINS, second door from Mr. W. Morgan, St. R. Post and Shoe Manufactory.

King Street, Alexandria, D. C. intends to keep a general assortment of all articles in his line of business. He also tends his sincere thanks to the public generally for the distinguished patronage he has received from them, and feeling assured of his ability to serve them, solicits a continuance of the same. He has a new SPRING SADDLE, invented by the Rev. Mr. Callahan, of Va. which he invites the public to call and examine oct 6—eolt

HOUSE SERVANTS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN residing in the City of New Orleans wishes to purchase two Servants—a man who is a good carriage driver and waiter, and a woman who is a good cook. For such as can well recommended both for character and qualifications a liberal price will be given.—And as character as well as capacity is required, any person disposed to part with such, shall be satisfied of a situation being a desirable one for the most favored servant. For further particulars inquire at this office. Jan 13—d5t&eolt

RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will open on the 1st of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles A. Lewis, as Principal, aided by competent and approved assistants. The long experience of Mr. Lewis in the instruction of youth, and his competence to the task, so attested by his former service in the institution, afford an ample pledge of the moral and intellectual advancement of those who may be committed to his care.

The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a good English Education, embracing Natural Philosophy, the Theory and Practice of Surveying, Mathematics, and the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

The whole expense at this Institution, including Board, Tuition, Washing, &c. with the exception of Bed, Bedding and Candles, will be \$120; for Bed and Bedding, if furnished, the charge will be \$10. It is hoped, that the enlightened experience of the Principal, the healthfulness of the situation, and the advantage of a good Library, will secure to the Institution a continuance of that liberal patronage enjoyed by it for several years past.

Letters addressed to the Principal at Villoboro', Caroline county, till the 1st of December, and after that time to the Rappahannock Academy, or to the President, at Port Royal, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN H. BERNARD,

Pres't of Board of Trustees.

oct 27—2awtf

FOR RENT.

THE commodious Brick School House on Prince, between St Asaph and Washington streets, lately occupied by J. H. Robbins. The location being central makes it desirable. Immediate possession will be given. Jan 6 GEO. JOHNSON & Co.

FOR RENT.

The three story brick Store, with slate roof, at the corner of Prince and Union streets. It will be rented low and immediate possession given.

Also, the Brick Store on Fairfax street, adjoining the house occupied by Miss Ashton.

And a Brick Dwelling House on Henry street, suitable for a small family. Apply to Jan 2 WM. FOWLE & SON.

FOR RENT.

The two story brick dwelling house on the North side of King street, between Alfred and Patrick Streets, at present occupied by George Brent Esq.—Possession to be given on 22d January next.

ALSO, the brick stable, heretofore occupied by Mr. Ezra Lunt, as a livery stable, situated on the alley between Alfred and Patrick, nearest south to King street. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to A. C. CAZENOVE & Co. dec 24

HOUSE TO RENT.

The two story Brick House on Royal street, opposite Mr. McGinnis's, and adjoining Miss Mandeville's is vacant, and would be leased at a moderate rate to a respectable tenant—possession immediately given. dec 22—tf DANL. CAWOOD & Co.

WOOD FOR SALE.

WILL be retailed out in any quantity 340 cords prime wood at four dollars per cord. The wood is in the yard formerly occupied by the steam-boat Potomac upper end of the Town. Jan 17—1w JAMES GUY, Jr.

BOYS WANTED.

FIFTY boys wanted to work in a wholesale shoe manufactory, for export. The business will be made pleasant and respectable, and offers a good opportunity for well disposed and industrious boys from the age of 15 to 18. A few will be wanted both older and younger. WM. DEAN & Co. oct 14—d2w3awtf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TO hire by the year, for the country, a steady woman house servant. To one who can come well recommended, good wages will be given. Apply to Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, King street, Alexandria. Jan 10—eolt

WANTED.

A GOVERNESS in a private family—one of middle age, capable of giving instruction, and if competent to give lessons in music would be a recommendation—can hear of a pleasant and desirable situation by applying at this office. Jan 7—eolt

ST. UBES SALT—AFLOAT.

1200 BUSHELS St. Ubes Salt, 160 sacks Ground Alum on board Canal boats lying at Wm. Fowle & Co's wharf. For sale by dec 30 DANIEL CAWOOD & Co.

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

10 HHDS. Porto Rico Sugars, landing from schr Repeater, for sale by LAMBERT & MCKENZIE. Also—5 chests and half chests Imperial and Young Hyson Teas. dec 20

SPEERM CANDLES.

50 BOXES assorted sizes of superior quality. For sale by Jan 19 WM. FOWLE & Son.