The Pennsylvanian.

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DAILY.

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VOL. IV. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1836. NO. 1220

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAIL-ROAD LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
At 6 and 10 o'clock, A. M., daily, Sundays excepted,
From the Wharf foot of Chesnut street.
Steamboats on the Delaware.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, Capt. A. Jenkins.
TRENTON, Capt. Wm. M. Jenkins.
Steamboats on the Raritan.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Geo. N. Diehl.
SWAN, Capt. Chas. Seymour.
On and after Saturday, the 23d inst.
Passengers who leave in the 6 o'clock Line will arrive in New York between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. Those leaving in the 10 o'clock Line will arrive in New York at an early hour the same afternoon.
Fare in Regular Line, . . $3 00
Forward Deck passage, . . 2 00

ONE O'CLOCK LINE,
For Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown.
The steamboat BURLINGTON, Capt. D. Martin, will leave the wharf foot of Chesnut street daily, Sundays excepted, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Fare to Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, 50 cts.
☞All baggage at its owner's risk.
apr 22—dtf WM. J. WATSON, Agent.

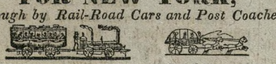
STEAMBOAT OHIO,
SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.
TO BALTIMORE.
Via New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road.

THE Steamboat OHIO, Capt. Jeffries, will depart from Chesnut st. wharf for Baltimore daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M.
PASSAGE $4.
☞All baggage at the risk of its owner. The Company will not be responsible for the safety or delivery of baggage unless receipted for by their Agent.
N. DAVIDSON, Agent,
Chesnut st. Wharf.
☞Freight received and despatched daily for Baltimore. may 28—dtf

FOR WILMINGTON.
The Steamboat NEWCASTLE, Captain W. Whilldin, Jr., will leave Race st. wharf for Wilmington, every morning at EIGHT O'CLOCK.
Returning, leave Wilmington at TWO o'clock, P. M.
FARE, 75 CENTS. To Chester or Marcus Hook, 50 cts.
Baggage at the risk of its owner.
Breakfast and Dinner provided on board.
Fare on Sundays.
To Wilmington and back, $1 00
To Chester or Marcus Hook and back, 75
Freight taken on the customary terms.
mar 23—dtf.

MAIL PILOT LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
And through to New York the same evening, arriving about 11 o'clock, via Philada. and Trenton and Camden and Amboy Rail Roads and Steamboat. This Line leaves the Office, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 23 south Third, between Chesnut and Market streets.
For seats apply early, as the number is limited.
☞Fare through, $5. C. HINKLE, Agent.
N. B.—All baggage at the risk of its owner.
apr 25—dtf

U. S. MAIL LINES
FOR NEW YORK,
Through by Rail-Road Cars and Post Coaches.



THE Great Mail will leave Philadelphia every afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and arrive in New York early next morning, passing through Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Rahway, and Newark to New York.
The Second Mail Line leaves the office every morning at half-past 5 o'clock, and arrives in New York early the same afternoon, passing through the above named places.
The Coaches and Rail-Road Cars on this route are new, and every possible comfort extended to Passengers.
FARE, FOUR DOLLARS.
For seats in the above lines, apply at the U. S. Mail Office, 28 South Third street, north of Chesnut st.
ZACH. B. J. GRISWOLD,
Agent for Alex. M. Cumming & Co. Proprietors.
je 6—dtf

Pennsylvania & Ohio Transportation Line
TO AND FROM PITTSBURG.

THE Proprietors of the above Line beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have changed the agency from J. Bunting & Co. to the house of BOLTON & CO. in Philadelphia, and from G. Mulhollan, Jr. to the house of HANNA & POINDEXTER, in Pittsburg, and will be prepared to run their daily line of Boats and Cars on the opening of the Canals.
A Boat will positively leave Bolton & Co's depot, foot of Willow Street Railway, on Fairmount Dam, Schuylkill; as also from the Warehouse of Hanna & Poindexter, Pittsburg, every day, Sundays excepted.
The Boats and Cars of this Line being of the first class, commanded by experienced Captains, who have a direct interest, all goods committed to their charge will be handled with care, and will meet with immediate despatch. All kinds of merchandize destined for the West by this Line, from Merchants of Philadelphia, will be received at the large Warehouse on the Willow Street Railway, below 3d, and all goods arriving eastwise will be received at the Warehouse on the Delaware, known as the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Rail Road Depot, where the articles can be put direct from the vessels into the cars. No assignment between Philadelphia and Hollidaysburg.
☞Insurance can be effected by this Line.
HENRY NEFF, Alexandria, } Proprietors.
CHARLES PORTER, do.
J S PATTEN & Co. Petersburg,
WM WALKER & Co. do.
A PATTERSON & Co. Williamsburg,
A ENNIS, do.
WM MOORE, and others, } Agents.
BOLTON & Co. Philadelphia,
WM WALKER, Petersburg,
H NEFF, C PORTER, } Alexandria,
A PATTERSON, A ENNIS, } Williamsburg,
J BINGHAM, Hollidaysburg,
HANNA & POINDEXTER, Pittsburg,
WM. MOORE,
General Superintendent.
REFER TO
T & W H Hart, Potts, Reynolds & Co. H & F A Huber, Robt Patterson & Co. Benners, Badger & Co. J & T Wood & Co. Mr Moses Atwood, Butler & Crutcher, S V Anderson, Son & Co. Worley & Welsh, Scull & Thompson, Wood & Abbott, H C Corbit & Co. Eagle, Westcott & Cambles. Wm Bell & Co. and James Park & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

PIONEER LINE,
[Exclusively for Passengers,]
BY RAIL-ROAD CARS & CANAL PACKETS,
FROM
Philadelphia to Pittsburg,
AND BY STEAM BOATS,
Carrying the United States Mail,
TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE,
LEAVES the West Chester House, corner of Broad and Race sts. everymorning at 8 o'clock, passing over the Columbia and Allegheny Portage rail road in daylight.
The cars used upon the Columbia rail road are of the very best description, running upon eight wheels, and carrying 40 passengers. The boats are an improvement on the best model now in use on the Erie Canal. They are furnished in the best style, and run *exclusively for the accommodation of passengers.*
The proprietors of the line have spared no expense in fitting it up, so as to promote the speed and comfort of passengers, and feel assured that they will still merit and receive a share of the public patronage so liberally bestowed last season.
For seats apply at the office N E corner of 4th and Chesnut sts. and at the N E corner of Chesnut and Second sts.—at No 200 Market st above 6th—at the White Swan, Race street, and at the West Chester House, Broad st.
A. B. CUMMINGS,
may 4—dtf Agent for the Proprietors.

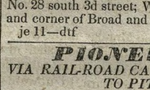
Leech & Co.'s Line,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis,
Via Rail-Road and Canal to Pittsburg,
THE United States Mail Steam Packet Line departs daily from Pittsburg, in connexion with Leech & Co's. Line for the above and intermediate places. Seats may be secured through to St. Louis, or any point on the rivers.
Passengers by the above line will leave the Broad Street House, corner of Broad and Vine streets, daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. via Columbia Rail-Road, where they arrive at three o'clock, P. M. and depart immediately for Hollidaysburg, then cross the Portage Rail-Road to Johnstown; from thence via Canal to Pittsburg.
The packet boats are drawn by three horses, and afford a more extensive and commodious accommodations than any other line on the canal.
Passengers by this line are warranted to arrive in Pittsburg on the same evening with those of the Boasted Fast Lines, the Portage Rail Road being crossed in daylight by the different lines together in the same train to Johnstown. This Line is but recently established as an exclusive Passenger Line. Travellers are respectively invited to examine the Boats—they will find the cabins one third wider than those on board the other canal lines, and equally as well furnished in all respects. A baggage room is also provided below deck, which is not the case with the boats on the other lines, so that baggage is not exposed to the weather on deck.
Fare in Packet Line to Pittsburg $10, in 4½ days.
Midship passage in Freight Boats, $7.
No Midship passengers taken in the Packets.
For passage apply at the Great Western Rail Road and Canal Office, No. 51 CHESNUT STREET, above Second, north side—or at the N. W. corner of Cherry and Broad streets.
☞All baggage at the owner's risk.
JOHN CAMERON, Agent,
may 21—dtf For the Proprietors.

To Rent,
A FIRST-RATE WATER POWER.
THE subscribers offer for rent a first rate Water Power, situated in Nether Providence, Delaware County, on Crum Creek; it has been lately occupied as a paper mill, but can be adapted to any manufacturing business; there are a sufficient number of good stone tenements, and the mill house can be very soon arranged for operations.
This property is conveniently situated for the transportation of all the materials required, having a water communication with Philadelphia, the distance from which is about thirteen and a half miles. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and offers many inducements to those who desire a first-rate establishment.
For further particulars inquire of
Geo. G. Leiper & Brother,
Delaware County, Pa., or
William J. Leiper,
jan 30—dtf No. 274 Market street, Philadelphia.

Good Intent Rail-Road
AND
CANAL PACKET LINE FOR PITTSBURG,
And Steamboat Line for
CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE,
Leaves corner Broad and Chesnut sts. every morning
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Passengers from Philadelphia will take splendid new eight wheel Cars by Rail-Road to Columbia, thence by Packet Boats to Hollidaysburg, by Cars over the Portage Rail Road to Johnstown, and thence by Packet Boats to Pittsburg.
The Cars are all new, of the most approved model and construction, built of the best materials, and decidedly the most elegant, comfortable and convenient ever put on the Columbia Rail Road.
The Packet Boats of this Line are also new and of the most approved model, which for elegance of finish, comfort, convenience and speed, are not surpassed by any in the U. States.
The Line from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and Louisville consists of twelve Steamboats, which for good accommodation, elegance and speed, are not surpassed by any on the Ohio River—one of which will leave Pittsburgh daily for Louisville.
The proprietors flatter themselves that from the very superior manner in which they have fitted up this Line, together with their having selected the most careful, efficient and obliging captains and agents, (whose duty it shall be to attend to the comfort and convenience of their passengers,) they will deserve and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞Seats for this Line can ONLY be secured at the offices, No. 89 Chesnut street, 1 door below 3d street; No. 28 south 3d street; Western Hotel, 288 Market st.; and corner of Broad and Chesnut sts.
je 11—dtf J. TOMLINSON, Agent.

PIONEER LINE,
VIA RAIL-ROAD CARS & CANAL PACKETS, TO PITTSBURGH.
And by Steamboats, carrying the U. S. Mail, from
PITTSBURG TO LOUISVILLE.



LEAVES the corner of BROAD AND RACE STS. every morning at 8 o'clock.
Office north-east corner of 4th and Chesnut streets. For seats apply as above, and at No. 200 Market street; north-east corner of 2d and Chesnut sts. and at the White Swan Hotel, Race st.
may 27—dtf A. B. CUMMINGS, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON
RAIL-ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
At 6½ & 9½ o'clock, A.M. and 4 o'clock, P.M.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,)

Leaving the Office, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 23 S. Third st., for Frankford, Holmesburg, Cornwell's, Bristol, Tullytown, & Trenton.
The half-past 9 o'clock Line will take passengers to Frankford, Bridesburg, Holmesburg and Cornwell's only, leaving Cornwell's, to return, in the afternoon at half past 5 o'clock.
FARE;

To Trenton,	$1 00	To Holmesburg,	18¾
Tullytown,	75	Bridesburg,	12½
Bristol,	50	Frankford,	12½
Cornwell's,	37½		

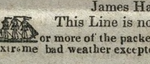
Sunday's Arrangement.
Three Lines will leave the Office every Sunday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at 4 o'clock, P. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M.;—returning from Trenton leave the same hours.
Passengers for Newton, Attleborough, &c. will leave in 4 o'clock Line, daily.
☞All baggage at the risk of its owner.
apr 26—dtf C. HINKLE, Agent.

Steamboat to Cape May.

The Baltimore Citizens Union Line respectfully inform the public, that during the Bathing Season, a first rate Steamboat will be run from their wharf at Chesnut street, to Cape May. Due notice will be given of commencing the trips.
Extensive improvements will be made on the Island this season for the accommodation of visitors.
may 19—dtf NAT. DAVIDSON, Agent.

James Hand's Line,
For Norfolk and Petersburg.
Wednesdays and Saturdays.
THE subscriber, thankful for past encouragement, will continue to run good and substantial schooners to and from the above ports, commanded by men experienced in the trade—to sail from each port twice a week. The vessels of this Line will be towed up the river Apamattox by steam, without lightering.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Fassitt's wharf, 2d above the Drawbridge, or to
JAMES HAND, 58½ south wharves.
Rowlett, Roper & Noble, Petersburg.
W. Babrington, Norfolk.
N. B.—Shippers by this Line may rely upon the vessels sailing as advertised. mar 15—dtf

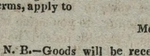
BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA
PACKETS,
Via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
James Hand's Line.



This Line is now in full operation—one or more of the packets leaving daily; Sundays and extreme bad weather excepted. For freight apply to
JAMES HAND,
may 21—dtf 58½ south wharves.

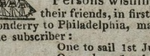
JAMES HAND'S LINE,
New York and Philadelphia Packets.
DAILY,
Via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
THE subscriber being thankful to the public for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the Merchants and Shippers generally, that he will continue to run a line of first-rate vessels to and from New York the ensuing season, and as the vessels employed are of a light draught of water, and carry small cargoes, will not meet with as much detention as larger vessels or barges, and by using every exertion and attention to the receiving and forwarding goods, he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. For freight, which will be taken on the most reasonable terms, apply to
JAMES HAND,
58½ south wharves—or to
Messrs. J. & N. BRIGGS,
36 Old Ship, New York.
N. B.—Goods will be received and forwarded to any place, via New York, as directed, free of storage and commission. apr 21—dtf

Passage from Londonderry.



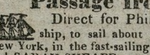
Persons wishing to engage passage for their friends, in first rate ships, to sail from Londonderry to Philadelphia, may now do so by applying to the subscriber:
One to sail 1st July,
One do. 1st August,
One do. 1st September.
Apply to ROBERT TAYLOR,
may 14—dtf 276 Market street, above 8th.

Passage from Belfast,



Direct for Philadelphia, in a first-rate ship, to sail about the 1st of August; or via New York, in the fast-sailing packet ships JOSEPHINE and SARAH SHEAFE, may now be engaged by applying to ROBERT TAYLOR,
may 14—dtf 276 Market street, above 8th.

Passage from Londonderry.



Persons having friends to bring out from Londonderry have now an opportunity of doing so by engaging passage for them in first class ships, to sail from Londonderry, one the 20th May—one the 10th June—one the 1st July—one the 1st August. Apply to
HENRY McMAHAN,
apr 12—dtf S.W. corner of 5th and Pine sts.

JOURNEYMEN
Cabinet-Makers' Warerooms,
No. 48 South Fifth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE Pennsylvania Society of Journeymen Cabinet-Makers' respectfully announce to their fellow citizens of Philadelphia, and of the United States generally, that they have been engaged during the past winter in making such additions to their establishment as the great and rapidly increasing demand for their Furniture rendered necessary. They have recently obtained possession of the large room on the second floor of their old established stand, and have fitted it up on a scale commensurate with the vast patronage with which they are honored. The Furniture with which it is now crowded is of a choice description, and will be disposed of at very low prices.
The great extent to which our business has been carried, and the immense stock of Cabinet Ware now in our rooms, offers inducements to persons who purchase largely in our line, that cannot be met with elsewhere.
Gentlemen from the South and West, who may be disposed to honor us with an early visit, will find ample proof of the accuracy of the foregoing declarations, and we doubt not we will be readily suited, in quantity, quality, and price. CRAWFORD RIDDELL,
feb 27—dtf Superintendent.

THOMAS J WILLIAMS,
Copperplate Printer,
No. 86 S. Third street, opposite the Exchange.
N. B.—MUSIC PRINTING executed with neatness and despatch, and inferior to none in the United States.
☞Two Apprentices wanted. apr 23 dtf

Strasburg Rail Road.
THE Stockholders of the Strasburg Rail Road Company are hereby notified, that a third, fourth, and fifth instalment of Five Dollars for each and every share of said stock, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 65 south Fifth street, in Philadelphia—the 3d instalment on the 21st of May next—the 4th on the 21st of June, and the 5th on the 21st of July following—and on the 23d of each and every of the above months, at the office of Isaac Girvin, in Strasburg. From the present estimates, the above instalments are all expected to be called in, as it is found they will be adequate for the completion of the road. Therefore notice is hereby given to those stockholders who have not paid the 2d instalment, that by a resolution of the Board of Directors, their stock will be forfeited for the use of the Company, unless paid, with interest, within thirty days from the 13th inst.
apr 25—eod2tly JNO. D. MILES, Treasurer.

Britannia and Block-Tin Wares,
CONSISTING of Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Slop Bowls, and Cream Cups to match, for sale in sets or separate, by C. K. SERVOSS,
nov 10—dtf 60 north 2d street, 4 doors above Arch.

Gibsons & Bell,
NO. 176 MARKET STREET,
HAVE on board ships Monogahela, Walter, &c. and received by recent arrivals at New York,
100 Packages Spring Dry Goods,
Consisting of superfine and medium Cloths; blue, black, wool dyed black; rifle, Polish and bronze green; purple and crimson Dahlia; ruby and yellow brown; citron and bronze olive, &c.
London ribbed, striped and plaid single and double milled Cassimeres.
Plain Black and Blue do.
Silk Vestings, and London printed Weltings and Marseilles.
Ribb'd, check'd, and plain Linen Drillings, white and colored.
Paris, Windsor, and Cable Cords.
Printed Cantoons, and ribb'd Florentines.
Plain and twill'd Summer Iaths or Crape Camblets.
Electorate Merino Cloths and French Bombazines.
Ribb'd and strip'd worsted Venitians, and check'd Gambroons.
English Silk Hdkfs.; Gauze Flannels, &c.
☞For sale by Package or Piece.
mar 12 dtf

MECHANICS' & TRADESMENS'
Loan Company of Pennsylvania.
Capital 500,000 Dollars.
INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Money to be loaned on Deposit of collateral security.
OFFICE NO. 16 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
THIS Company being now in active business, are ready to advance money on deposite of all kinds of collateral security, in sums to suit the necessities of those who may make application to them.
One of the objects the Legislature had in view, in incorporating this Institution, was to enable such as might be in want of money, to obtain it upon the deposit of collateral security, at a moderate premium.
The Company are desirous of calling the attention of the community to the Institution, and give notice that they are prepared to loan on entire invoices, as well as on smaller deposites.
They will receive money, on deposit and allow the usual rate of interest on the same.
They also receive daily deposites, to be drawn at the pleasure of the depositor, on which no interest is allowed. The office hours are from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 3 o'clock, P. M. except on Saturday, when the office is open till 5 P. M.
By order of the Board.
J. LOGAN SMITH, Cashier.
☞may 31—dtf

Savings Institution,
Chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED BY LAW,
$200,000.
THE Philadelphia Savings Institution, at the office, No. 100 Walnut street, south side, between Delaware Fourth and Fifth streets, receives Deposites daily, (Sunday, the Fourth of July, and Christmas, excepted,) between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. from all persons disposed to place funds therein, at the following rates of interest, viz:—
Regular Weekly Depositors, from $1 to $10 per week, 5 per cent, per annum.
Special Deposites of any sum over $500, and not exceeding $5000, to remain at least one year, 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums of $1 and upwards, and not exceeding $500, to remain at least three months, 4 per cent per annum.
Sums of $1 and upwards, and not exceeding $500, to remain from thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. per annum.
All sums on Special Deposits, not exceeding $50, to be paid on demand, at the rates of interest above specified.
No interest will be allowed on any sum under $5, nor upon any fraction of a dollar.
The rate of interest to weekly depositors will not be reduced without notice of at least 60 days, in two daily newspapers of the city of Philadelphia—but weekly depositors will not be allowed to withdraw their deposites without having given four weeks notice of their intention in writing, so to do, and upon such notice the interest shall cease.
Certificates will be given to special depositors, wherein the rate of interest, the duration of the deposite, and the notice for withdrawal, will be designated.
Applications for loans to be made on Mondays of each week.
The following is an extract from the 5th section of the Charter:—"And provided also, that no director or officer of the said institution, either by himself or through any other person, shall be authorized to borrow or make any loan from the funds of the said institution."
Published by order of the Board of Directors,
PETER FRITZ, President.
CHAS. ROBB, Treasurer.

The Manual Labor Bank,
North-east corner of Second and Race streets,
IS NOW OPEN
For the current transaction of BANKING business, in addition to the SAVING FUND of the Proprietor.
Current Deposites on Interest.
DAILY current Deposites, subject to be drawn for at the discretion of the depositors will be received; and an interest of four per cent per annum will be allowed on the weekly balance of the Depositor.
An interest of five per cent will be allowed on the monthly balance of Depositors; and an interest of six per cent. upon the balance of 60 days—Depositors always being at liberty to draw the full amount of their funds at their pleasure.
By retaining a balance in Bank for a month, the Depositor will be entitled to five per cent per annum on its amount, and in like manner by retaining a balance for 60 days, the entitles himself to an interest at the rate of six per cent. on his balance.
All accounts of Depositors will be settled every 60 days, and he Interest carried to their credit, unless previously closed at their own request.—The interest will be calculated daily on the balance to the credit of the Depositor at the closing of the Bank. T. W. DYOTT, Banker.
STEPHEN SIMPSON, Cashier. may 28—tf

LIFE INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
No. 159 Chesnut Street,
The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,
CHARTER PERPETUAL,
Capital, $300,000.
DAILY receives monies in trust on Interest, executes Special Trusts, grants Policies of Life Insurance on the most favorable terms, and grants Annuities and Endowments. Special and Weekly Deposites will be received and if desired, applied to the purchase of Policies of Life Insurance, Annuities or Endowments.
Rates of Insurance for $100, at some of the ages.

	Premium for 1 year.	Premium for 7 years, annually.	Premium for whole life, annually.
At the age of 21	$1 42	$1 48	$2 07
22	1 51	1 58	2 24
30	1 64	1 73	2 48
35	1 80	1 91	2 80

☞Office open from 9 A. M.
B. W. RICHARDS, President.
GEO. W. ASH, Treasurer.
JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary. apr 29—dtf

Pennsylvania Life Insurance and Trust Company.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Entire Capital paid in $500,000.
The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,
HAVING received additional powers by a supplement to their charter, granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 26th February, 1836, are fully authorized and empowered to receive moneys or other property, real or personal, in trust, to accumulate the interest or income thereof, and also to accept and execute Trusts of any and every description, which may be committed or transferred to them, by any person or persons whatever, bodies corporate or politic, or by any Court of the United States, or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they may also be appointed guardian of the estate of any Minor, or committee of a Lunatic.
The Legislature having provided that all investments of moneys received in trust shall be at the risk of the corporation, this company becomes the secure depository of Trusts reposed with them.
Certificates of Deposits in Trusts will be issued transferable only on the books of the company.
In addition to the trust business, the company continue to effect Insurances on Lives, Grant Annuities and Endowments.
Insurances on Lives furnish a means of making a safe provision for a surviving family, upon the payment of an annual premium, according to the age and place of residence of the person insured.
Creditors may effect insurances, by which they can secure debts owing to them in the event of the death of the insured.
The inconveniencies arising from the hazard of life in voyages travels, or residence in foreign countries, may be obviated by the payment of an additional premium varying with the risk.
Annuities afford the readiest means of securing to an aged person a large and safe income for life, or to a young person by the purchase of a deferred annuity.
Endowments may be secured to Minors on arriving at maturity, or at any specified age by depositing a small sum at the birth or any time during minority.
For further information concerning rates, &c. apply at the office of the company, 72 south 3d street.
my 23 d SEARS C. WALKER, Actuary.

SPRING GARDEN
Fire Insurance Co.
OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital authorized by Law, 400,000 dollars.
Charter Perpetual.
MAKE both limited and perpetual insurances on brick, stone, or frame buildings, vessels in port, stores, hotels, mills, barns, stables, carpenter shops, lumber yards, merchandize, furniture and property of every description, and in any part of the United States, against loss or damage by fire.
Applications, either personal or by letter, at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner of Sixth and Wood streets will be decided upon without any delay.
oct 1—d f SAMUEL HART, Sec'y.

French Indemnity.
THE Agent of the United States in Paris, having received from the Government of France the sum of frs. 18,486,666 52, on account of the Indemnity of 25 millions of francs, under the treaty of July, 1831, the amount of which is now in course of transmission to this country. The Claimants holding Certificates from the Treasury Department, are hereby notified, that the Bank of America in behalf of the United States, and by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, will advance and pay, on and after the 15th June next, a proportional part of their respective Certificates equal to at least the ratio of 50 cents on the dollar of the above mentioned sum received by the Agent in Paris, together with the same ratio of the sum there deducted, and to be repaid here out of the Treasury of the U. States; being frs. 1,180,000. The said Certificates must be presented at the Bank for that purpose by the parties to whom they shall have been issued, or by their legal assignees or duly constituted attornies, and payment will be made the day after presentation.
The residue of what has been received in Paris, and of the sum deducted there, will be paid out here as soon as the former arrives, and the nett proceeds of the whole can be ascertained.
D. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Bank of America, May 26, 1836.
Claimants in this city will be paid agreeably to the above arrangement, on application at the Girard Bank.
WM. D. LEWIS, Cashier.
Philadelphia, May 80, 1836.
may 31—dtf

Stationary, Playing Cards, &c.
FOR SALE, at the PHILADELPHIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 74 South Fourth Street, an assortment of superior Stationary, viz: Bath, Wove, and Paint-lined Letter and Foolscap Paper, Black Lead Pencils, Wafers, Sealing Wax, French Ink, Black Lines, Quills, Ready-made Pens, &c. &c.
Also, Crehore's and Humphreys' Eagle, Merry Andrew and Highlander playing Cards. jan 27—dtf

OFFICE FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE,
AT No. 88 Lombard street, below Fourth—where every branch of Conveyancing is faithfully executed.
Sums from $500 to $2,000 to be loaned on good and unencumbered property, either in the city or county of Philadelphia.
The subscriber will also attend to all kinds of claims on the general government, and execute all commissions faithfully and promptly. M. M. RUSSEL,
nov 25—dtf 88 Lombard street.

LONDON, May 17th, 1836.

O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Let the situation of Ireland be understood. It is said that there is an union between that country and this. I deny it—I totally deny it. There is, to be sure, a legal union---a parchment union---but for any practical purpose, or for any purpose useful to either country, there is no union at all.

"The Union," said the celebrated Curran, "will be just this, and no more---a full participation of British burdens and taxation, without any adequate share of British franchises or advantages." His was a prophetic spirit; the fact is just as he stated it would be. We share your battles and your burdens, but we are jealously, and, indeed, insultingly excluded from your franchises and advantages.

I therefore repeat, there is no union. That of parchment is a cobweb, which we will break through the moment we are convinced that we cannot obtain justice from you, if such a moment shall, as now appears probable, arrive.

Our cry is, "A real union or no union;" "No union, or a real union."

I candidly, and at once admit that my opinion is, that the Union, in its most favorable shape, must necessarily be injurious to Ireland. I do not think it is of any real advantage to England, but that it is detrimental to the Irish people, I have not one shadow of doubt.

I am old enough to remember the cruelty, the tyranny, and above all, the overwhelming corruption and bribery, by which that measure was brought about; and it may be prejudice, but I am at least candid in the confession that my own conviction is, that, for the prosperity of Ireland, a local legislature---whether dependent or independent, I stop not now to canvass---is essentially and necessarily requisite.

Accordingly, I have been the active and unequivocal advocate for a repeal of the existing Union. The people of Ireland have already roused themselves, with an unanimity unequalled, and with a determination never surpassed, to demand that repeal.

Impressed with these convictions, and impelled faster than my own judgment did warrant, by the strong sentiment that pervaded the Irish mind, I brought the subject before parliament.

Whigs, Tories, and Radicals of Great Briton joined against me—and I was defeated by assertion and by numbers. There was a plentiful lack of argument to sustain these numbers, but prejudice supplied the place of reasoning, and I was signally defeated by an enormous majority.

The men who formed that majority, felt that the truth of the evils inflicted upon Ireland by the Union was all at my side; they could not vindicate the past, but, as is usual in such cases, they were full of promise for the future. Nay, these promises were not the mere assertions of any rank or party, but were converted into solemn pledges. The House of Commons unanimously---for we Repealers did not interrupt that unanimity---the House of Commons unanimously pledged themselves to redress all the real and practical grievances of Ireland.

The House of Lords---mark this Englishmen!—with equal unanimity, made the same pledge. Ireland was to be governed as if she were part and parcel of England; there was to be no difference between them---the identity of the people of both islands was to be complete in franchises, in rights, in liberty, in prosperity.

There was still more. Both houses of parliament conferred. They, without a dissentient voice, concurred in an address to the throne, embodying those sentiments, proclaiming them to the King, and calling upon him to be the witness and the sanction of the solemn obligation thus incurred---to do justice to Ireland.

Thus was a species of new charter tendered to the people of Ireland—King, Lords and Commons, concurring in one solemn pledge. I stand upon this pledge, I demand, in the name of the Irish people, I insist upon its fulfilment. The Irish nation has a right to require and demand it; and in the name of that nation, or at least of more than seven millions of that nation, I insist upon its fulfilment.

Upon the promulgation of that pledge, we paused. We have ceased to agitate the question of repeal---we have accepted the promise, and converted it, by our acceptance, into a contract. We have sought redress for Ireland only by and through parliament---only by and through the people of England. We are still satisfied to look for redress through these means alone; but whilst we take this course, let us not be confounded with miserable mendicants, who, having no resources within themselves, seek by supplication and abject entreaty, to obtain that from the bounty of others which they are unable, in any case, to seize and to enjoy for themselves.

We are more than seven millions; and seven millions never yet knew and asserted their rights without success.

The House of Commons has, slowly and cautiously, commenced the effort to redeem its pledge, and perform its contract with the Irish people. We do not complain of that caution, nor do we quarrel much with that slowness. We make ample allowance for the situation in which the ministers are placed, and the difficulties by which they are surrounded. We are not unreasonable, neither are we discontented with the conduct of the ministry, or of the House of Commons.

But what shall we say of the House of Lords?

I will speak my mind freely. The Lords have scandalously, insultingly—I will add, because it is true---basely violated their pledge, and broken their contract.

People of England, we appeal to you—is the Union to be real? Is it to be the union of a brotherhood---of freedom and prosperity; or is it to be, as the Lords declare, a vile bond between master and slave

People of England, we appeal to you: and I, on the part of the Irish nation, lay before you as short a sketch as I can of the case of Ireland.

After about 35 years of the parchment Union, the state of Ireland is this---Upon a population of eight millions, there are existing more than two millions three hundred thousand actual beggars, living on alms, supported by charity. Yes, after 35 years of that Union, whose promoters declared, and proclaimed, and swore, in the face of heaven, that it would be a source of perennial prosperity to Ireland---after 35 years of that Union, there are, upon a population of eight millions, no less than two millions three hundred thousand beggars; much, much more, than one-fourth of the people, beggars. Yes, after 35 years' Union with the richest country in the world, more than one-fourth of the population of Ireland are actual beggars.

I know that I shall be met with the taunts that there are no poor laws in Ireland, and that I have, until now, opposed the poor laws. Why, so I have, because it has not been shown to me, and cannot be shown to me, that poor laws can increase the property, or the capital or the fund for the payment of wages of any country. And now I adopt the poor laws, not as an actual benefit, for they will be none, but as a mitigation for the horrible evils of the Union in its present form. Six years ago, I published to the landed proprietors of Ireland, that they must abdicate the rights of property, to give a temporary relief, in the shape of poor laws, to the people of Ireland, or repeal the Union, and permit a domestic legislature, freely and fairly chosen, to abolish the causes which have produced the hideous anomaly of a country the most fertile and productive of all the necessities of life, with the most wretched and poorest population in the world.

But that which poor laws cannot effect, justice may easily attain. We have been promised justice—we are entitled to justice; justice is the only experiment that has not hitherto been tried towards Ireland. We are entitled to have this experiment made, and we insist upon its being made.

Having placed the first fact before you, namely, that more than one-fourth of the people of Ireland are in a state of destitution and beggary, I come to the next. It is the ingratitude which has been hitherto exhibited towards the Reformers of Ireland.

We joined you in battle for Reform. Our numbers not only swelled, but actually constituted, the majorities in your favour. England obtained a considerable instalment of reform. Her franchises were augmented, and the number of her voters considerably increased.—Scotland obtained a still larger portion of reform, and from a mere nominal and paper franchise, she obtained a sound, a valuable, and a numerous constituency.

Ireland—Ireland alone—was defrauded and cheated, and insulted, by the Reform Bill which Stanley flung to us, rather than conceded. That "*calamity*" of his party and country, that "*curse*" of Ireland, defeated all my efforts to procure at that time justice for Ireland, and gave us, instead of a just and generous reform, a *jejune*, restricted, confused, and ineffectual Reform Bill.

Of this I will never cease to complain, until it be remedied. The ministry, in the last and in the present sessions, have endeavoured to mitigate some of the defects of Irish reform; but the House of Lords last year, with brutal scoffing, defeated the attempt, and here they are, in the present year, under the ignoble leadership of Lord Lyndhurst, to inflict the same injury a second time upon Ireland.

It is quite true that these are calamities and crimes of which I have already complained, and which do not constitute the leading object of my present address; but I could not avoid once again placing before the attention of the British public the miseries of Ireland, and the iniquity practised against her in the name of Reform.

I now come to the principal object of this address. It is to rouse British attention to the state of municipal corporations in Ireland, and to the base outrage offered to that country, by a majority of the House of Lords. I wish to know whether the British people are ready to submit in quiet and without remonstrance to the irresponsible, and therefore despotic, authority of that asssembly, or will they now join with me to make the Union real, by insisting, in a voice too distinct to be misunderstood, and too loud to be neglected, upon an organic change in that assembly, such as become absolutely necessary for the consolidation of a real union between both countries, and for the advancement of good government in each.

See what the real state of the question is. In Scotland the corporations had become close monopolies; the rights of all were usurped by a few, and peculation and every abuse were secured by the total absence of responsibility or publicity.

In England, the corporations were not such strict monopolies; but they were equally corrupt, and perhaps more actively mischievous.

In Ireland, the corporations happily blend all the evils of both systems. They are close and exclusive as the Scotch, monopolising and corrupt as the English, but they add the hideous features of religious animosity and exclusi

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DAILY PAPER—Eight Dollars per annum.
THREE TIMES A WEEK—Five Dolls. per annum.
PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Philadelphia:
Friday, June 24, 1836

DEMOCRATIC Republican Nominations:

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Electoral Ticket.

Gen. Robert Patterson, James Thompson, } Senatorial.

1. Thos. D. Grover,
2. Joseph Burden, Samuel Badger,
3. John Naglee,
4. Gardner Furness, Oliver Allison, Henry Myers,
5. J. B. Sterigere,
6. Henry Chapman,
7. Jacob Kern,
8. Jacob Dillinger,
9. Paul Geiger,
10. Calvin Blythe,
11. Henry Welsh,
12. Thos. C. Miller,
13. Wm. Clark,
14. John Mitchell,
15. Leonard Rupert,
16. Geo. Kremer,
17. Asa Mann,
18. Wm. R. Smith,
19. S. L. Carpenter,
20. Robt. Patterson,
21. W. M'Williams,
22. Dr. J. Power,
23. Robert Orr,
24. John Carothers,
25. J. P. Davis.

ARMY OF SAN JACINTO.

Much anxiety having been expressed to see a list of the gallant little army which, under the command of HOUSTON, on the 21st of April last, overthrew and captured SANTA ANNA on the banks of the *San Jacinto*, we copy it at length in another column, from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin. It will be seen that there were a few Mexicans attached to the body; but, with this trifling exception, it was composed of men from the United States, with probably a proportion from Great Britain—the Anglo-Saxon blood, which ever maintains its superiority, as well in the field as in the pursuits of peaceful life. This superiority was shewn under all circumstances, from the commencement of the Texian campaign to its brilliant close at San Jacinto. In no instance were the Mexicans victorious, with all their advantages of perfect organization and discipline, unless they outnumbered the defenders at least ten to one, and even then the triumph was secured by treachery, after the most terrible losses. The handful of Texians, it should likewise be remembered, were nothing more than undisciplined militia, hastily collected from all parts of the Union, with nothing to sustain them in the hour of trial but unfailing confidence, and perfect reliance upon the courage of each other. They well deserve the immortality they have achieved.—The crowning glory at San Jacinto stands without a parallel in the history of the world, and ambition could scarcely ask a prouder distinction than that of being one upon the roll of warriors which we publish to-day.

The New Orleans Bee says that there were not more than fifty Texians at the battle of San Jacinto, the army being composed almost exclusively of volunteers from the United States.

From the same paper we learn that Filisola and his army had crossed the Colorado in retreat, and were near the Rio Grande. The surrender of the French officer, Colonel Wolf, is doubted.

"The Bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money," which originated in the Senate, passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, by a vote of 155 to 38. The amendments made by the House, were concurred in by the Senate on Wednesday, and the bill now awaits the action of the President.

The leading feature of this bill is, that if there be a surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, it shall—with the exception of five millions of dollars—be *deposited* in the treasuries of such of the States, as shall authorize their Treasurers, or other competent authorities, to receive it, in sums proportioned to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the faith of the State to be pledged for the safe keeping thereof; and the money to be called for in rateable proportions, whenever it shall be required by the necessities of the General Government.

AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION—SURPLUS REVENUE.

We learn from the Globe that General M'Kay on Tuesday, gave notice that he would introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue.

On this subject, in connexion with the new law for depositing the surplus revenue with the states, the Globe says:

"We think that this proposal will become a subject of great public interest. By the law just passed by an immense majority, making the State treasuries simply the *depositories* of the surplus, it is plainly confessed that the constitution confers no power on Congress to apportion it among the states as an absolute gift. A distribution would certainly have been voted, but for the settled conviction in Congress that it possessed no authority to make it. The act, therefore, is at once the strongest proof of the wish of the representatives to restore the money to those from whom it was drawn, and of the want of the necessary authority to accomplish the object properly.

It is clear that some constitutional provision should be made in regard to the proper disposition of the occasional surpluses which may grow up in the national Treasury. If a fundamental regulation were made on the subject, it would certeinly be so made as to guard against the mischiefs which are inevitable, under present circumstances. The legislation of Congress must, from time to time, be influenced by the inclination of the States to swell their deposites, and to hold them permanently. The representatives of the States in Congress, will always, in their votes, be affected by the expectations of those whom they represent. But if an amendment of the constitution were adopted, with a view to dispose of the surplus by permanent provisions independent of the temporary legislation of Congress, it would doubtless be the first object of such amendment, to guard the States against the consolidating tendency of a system which must, in time, make the States altogether dependent on the General Government for a revenue, and direct the whole fiscal power of the Federal Government to the single aim of controlling the States through its Treasury.

In establishing fundamental and perpetual provisions on such a subject, the States would throw aside the temporary considerations which actuate them in striving for immediate and momentary gains. They would, as they did when founding the Union, sacrifice the interests of the hour, to those embracing a distant posterity.

There are many considerations which crowd on our mind in favor of both the propositions of Gen. McKay—the one to prevent, as far as possible, the growth of a surplus—the other to dispose of it constitutionally, on which we will hereafter enlarge."

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The *Wandering Piper* will play this evening, at the Masonic Hall, for the benefit of the orphans of St. John's Asylum. Tickets to be had at the door. Time of performance from half past 7 to 9 o'clock.

SHIP ON FIRE.—A letter received at Boston, dated New Orleans, June 3, states that the ship Queen Adelaide, at that port from Liverpool, on the 10th March, saw when she was 8 days out from Liverpool a large ship on fire, but did not see any person on board of her. This must be a mistake, or the vessel could not have been from or for the United States, as after diligent enquiry, we cannot hear of any missing vessel.—*N. Y. Mercantile.*

We learn that a disgraceful affray, (deadly in its results,) took place on the 2d inst at Clinton, Miss., between two individuals, a Mr. Gilbert of Jackson, and a Mr. Haines. They fought with large Bowie knives, and it did not terminate but with the death of the first named gentleman. The latter was severely wounded in several places, and doubts as to his recovery are entertained.

[Louisiana Adv. June 9.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last a sail boat was capsized, by a squall of wind, at Whetstone Point, near Canton—there were eight colored persons aboard, five men and three women, two of the women were drowned, the bodies of whom have not yet been recovered.—Balt. Patriot.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, June 18, 1836.

Chevalier Severin Lorich, who has been acting as Charge d'Affairs *ad interim*, since the departure of Chevalier Ankarloo, yesterday presented his credentials, and was received as the Charge d'Affaires of His Swedish Majesty to the United States.

Will the Inquirer be kind enough to specify—if it can—wherein Mr VAN BUREN has abused and insulted Pennsylvania? We are unwilling to task our cotemporary too severely; but as it has parrotted this charge every day for sometime past, it is but charity to suppose that the reiteration means something. Is the Vice President's Ohio letter alluded to? That paper—if memory serves us—spoke in terms both just and severe, of the renegade eight of the Pennsylvania Senate, and exposed their treachery to the well known will of their constituents. In this the Vice President gave utterance to sentiments entertained by a vast majority of the voters of Pennsylvania, and the next election will be contested and carried on these very grounds.

Will our cotemporary inform us whether we are correct on this point, and at the same time prove how it is 'abusing and insulting' Pennsylvania to tell the truth of a handful of deserters, who have betrayed and deceived Pennsylvania, and who are so well aware of the fact, and of the odium which they have justly incurred, that they would not return to their respective districts, if they could avoid it. We fear that the Inquirer mistakes these gentry for the State, as it often does the Bank. To prove its error, let it place one of the aforesaid Senators in nomination for the lowest possible office in a democratic district, and try how large a portion of the State he is.

The elections, however, are almost at hand, which will effectually settle all such questions, and shew an immense majority of the people of Pennsylvania 'abusing, insulting and injuring Pennsylvania,' according to the Inquirer's notions, by driving its friends into private life, and by giving the electoral vote, by an overwhelming majority, to Martin Van Buren.

It is rumored that the growing dissatisfaction between the whigs and anti-masons may lead to the adoption of separate tickets in the city and county of Philadelphia. It is also intimated that an anti-masonic organ, to pipe daily, is about to be commenced in this city, which will speak the opinions of the thick and thin Ritnerites. The want of harmony now existing is very natural—for the pure anti-masons have reason to complain—and it is just as natural that, holding the reins of power, they should deserve to set up for themselves in this section of the State.

The Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS reached Pittsburg on Monday week. He was escorted into the city by a large concourse of his personal and political friends.

FIRE.—The large new barn belonging to Major David Fore, near McConnellstown, Pa., was struck by lightning on the 11th inst., and entirely consumed, together with ten tons of hay, and a new wagon. The loss is considerable, as this is said to have been one of the best barns in Bedford county.

Among the passengers in the packet ship Samson, which arrived at New York on Saturday, were N. P. Willis and lady, Edward Ellice, Esq. formerly Secretary of War in England, and Mr. Parish, the Banker from Hamburgh.

The following are the particulars of the explosion of the steamboat Helen Mar, at Peru, Illinois, on the 1st inst. On leaving the wharf, both flues of the larboard boiler collapsed with a force which tore the hurricane roof off, and burst through the bulk-heads into the lower cabin. The following is a list of those who suffered by the explosion, viz:

Killed.—Oliver Cole, of St. Louis, second engineer, killed instantly; Thos. Finch, residence unknown, deck passenger, died in one hour after the explosion.

Wounded.—Wallace Johnson, of St. Louis, engineer, scalded and badly bruised; J. Rouse, deck hand, scalded and badly bruised; Addison Lewis, cook's mate, scalded. Those who were wounded are all fast recovering, and no doubt of their final restoration to health remains.

A Vandalia (Illinois) paper states that HENRY KANE a son of the late Senator, lately lost his life at Kaskaskia, by the accidental discharge of his own rifle. "Young Kane, in passing to the house of an acquaintance a short distance from town, in a light wagon, got out for the purpose of shooting a squirrel. Without accomplishing his object, however, he returned to the carriage, neglecting to uncock his piece, which a short time afterwards went off, and the bullet passing directly through the temple, the unfortunate youth expired immediately. Mr. Kane was a youth of much promise, and expected in the course of a few days to set out for the West Point Academy, for the purpose of entering that institution as a cadet."

NORRISTOWN.—The Register, in speaking of the prospects of Norristown, says the improvements keep "pace with the spirit of the times. A large number of dwellings have already been completed this season; many are in progress, and others about being commenced, which necessarily act as a stimulant upon all classes of society, and not only enhances the value of real estate, but adds materially to the business of merchants, manufacturers, and others not immediately employed in the erection of the buildings. Hitherto and up to this time a scarcity of dwellings exist, although during the last two or three years many have been erected. The demand exceeding the supply, rents were consequently high, producing a large per centage for the investment, and from present appearances this will be the case for years to come."

General Tacon, Governor of Cuba, says the Louisiana Advertiser, has completely succeeded in putting down mob law, and reforming the numerous abuses which existed at Havana when he arrived there. He has protected the liberty of the Press, for which he deserves our highest commendation, and like every great man who attempts to reform long continued abuses, and to establish a rational liberty, he is assailed by the assassins whom he has disarmed, and the swindlers and bullies whose power he has abolished.

Capt. Page, of the U. S. Army, despatched a friendly Indian from Fort Mitchell, some eight days since, to the Camp of Ne-ah Micco, the head chief, with a view to ascertain the private feeling of this old chief in relation to the present war. The Indian returned this morning. During his stay at the chief's camp, the Indians were assembled by Ne-ah Mic-co, who gave them a "war talk." He told them to prepare for war—to make ready to take the field, and he would head them in person. At the conclusion of this speech, he "broke the stick" in presence of all his warriors, and declared positive and unremitting hostility. It is an ancient and peculiar custom of the Indians, that when they assemble in council, if it be a *time of peace*, for the head chief to appear with a *white stick* in his hand; but if the times breathe *war*, and when hostilities are proclaimed, then the RED STICK is substituted for the WHITE. On the occasion to which we have adverted, Ne-ah Mic-co "broke the *white* stick," the war-whoop reverberated through the wilderness, and the chief and his warriors are now seen in battle array. At this talk, there were present about 800 warriors, and a reinforcement was daily expected. This body of Indians had for several days been in waiting both on the old and new road, with a view to intercept the troops on their return from Tuskegee, who formed the escort of Gen. Jessup.

The camp of Ne-ah Math-lee is separate from that of Ne-ah Mic-co, and distant about eight miles, being located on the waters of the Hutchachabee. Capt. Page instructed his runner to ascertain, if possible, the force of Ne-ah Math-lee; but he could not gain any definite information regarding that chief, his forces, or his movements. This old warrior, it will be recollected, is the same who headed the Seminoles in the war which was waged against them by Gen. Jackson—and the history of that campaign has fully recorded the art, the stratagem, and the intrigue, of this vindictive and bloody old savage.—*Columbus Herald, June 8th.*

FATAL OCCURRENCE

We learn that a butcher, named GOTTLIEB KRAUSE, a resident of Spring Garden, was killed on Saturday last, under the following circumstances:—He was driving a horse and cart, when some mischievous boys fired off some crackers, frightened the horse into a gallop, and before he could be checked, Mr Krause was thrown from the cart, and injured so severely, that he died almost immediately.—*Inquirer.*

ACCIDENT ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—On Monday last, Anthony G. Van Pelt was knocked overboard from canal boat Mary, lying at anchor, by the boom of a schooner under weigh, which carried away the mast of the boat, and struck Van Pelt in the side. He fell over the side and disappeared, supposed to be killed by the blow. He stated that his father and mother reside in Shrewsbury, New Jersey.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE UNION AGENCY.—We learn from the Georgetown Metropolitan, that GEO. K. MYERS the *inventor* of the great "Union Agency" had his trial, in thar city, on Monday last, on a charge of swindling, and that the jury, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict of acquittal, on the ground of *unsound mind.*

Twenty-Fourth Congress,
FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 21, 1836.—In conclusion.
EVENING SESSION.
DEPOSITE BILL.

The question pending being the motion proposed by Mr. Anthony, to substitute his motion for the 13th section of the bill.

After a debate in which Messrs. Adams, Granger, Speight and Wise took part,

Mr. Anthony, at the suggestion of Mr. Briggs, modified his amendment, by inserting a clause, "to pledge the faith of the state for the safe keeping thereof." After a few words from Messrs. Wise and Love, Mr. Anthony's amendment was adopted; ayes 123; noes 8.

Mr. Mann, of N. Y. moved to strike out the word "Senate" from the section, as amended, so as to have the surplus distributed according to federal numbers.

Mr. Mann went on to speak, with great earnestness in support of his motion to amend; but he finally withdrew his amendment, at the request of Mr. Mercer and others, and gave notice that he would renew it in the House.

Mr. Rencher moved to amend the bill by adding a section providing for the distribution of the stock of the government in the Bank of the United States.

Mr. M'Kay said the House had just passed a bill throwing the whole power of the Government, in relation to the Government Bank stock, into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury; there was, therefore, no necessity for the amendment. The stock would be sold and distributed, of course. The motion was lost.

Mr. Ash moved to amend the bill by inserting a clause providing that the States should appropriate a portion of the sum deposited with them to the purpose of education—lost.

The Committee rose and reported the bill, with the amendments, at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Mr. Mercer moved to amend the 13th section by striking out the clause distributing the surplus among the states, in proportion to their representation in the House and Senate, and inserting the words, "in proportion to their federal population, according to the census of 1830.

Mr. Vinton said, that the effect of the bill was partial. The people of New England, upon the principle of distribution adopted in the bill, would receive much more, in proportion to their population, than New York or Pennsylvania. Over New York they gained in the distribution, in the proportion of forty-two to fifty. Ohio under this bill, would lose something like twelve and a half per cent. of fair proportion, and, besides that, lost ten and a half per cent. under the land bill. The only rule was, if the distribution was made according to population, to pay out so much for every individual. That was the only mode of fair distribution.

Mr. Lane contended that even upon the Senate plan of distribution, the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri would lose much of the proper proportion of the surplus due to their greatly increased and increasing population.

Mr. Mercer signified an intention to move to amend by allowing the new States ten per cent. in addition to their distributive share.

Mr. Mann of New York, then sent to the Chair a similar proposition which he had intended to offer; and

Mr. Mercer accepted the amendment as a modification.

Mr. Lewis of Alabama, thanked the gentleman from New York for his amendment; but, though it rendered the bill better for the new States, yet he warned gentlemen that they would lose the bill, if they undertook greatly to amend it. He believed that the mode of distribution adopted was as fair as any that could be devised; and, even if Rhode Island and Delaware gained a little by it, it was but a small objection.

Mr. Adams, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Johnson of La. were in favor of the bill as it stood.

The question was taken, by yeas and nays, on the motion to amend offered by Mr. Mercer, and decided in the negative. Yeas 88, nays 110.

The question being on concurring with the committee of the whole in their amendment, adopting a substitute for the 13th section, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Gillet said he wished to move an amendment.

[Loud cries of "question," "question."]

Mr. Gillet stated his motion to be, to add after the five millions reserved, the words "over and above all expended balances of appropriation."

Mr. G. said it would be absolutely impossible for the Government, if the bill passed in its present shape, to meet the ordinary appropriations. Mr. G. here talked much of wars on the frontier; the latter of which would, no doubt, (as he might have said to day) suck up just as much money as the Government could be persuaded to appropriate for the object.

The amendment was rejected by acclamation.

The question being taken on concurrence in the amendment of the committee of the whole, inserting Mr. Anthony's substitute for the 13th section, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 142, Nays 67.

Mr. Hawes moved the previous question.

The motion was seconded, 87 to 72.

The main question on ordering the bill to a third reading was then taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 163, nays 43,

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time.

The bill was then read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

The bill was then passed—yeas 155, nays 38.

The House then adjourned, it being 9 o'clock, P. M.

IN SENATE.
Wednesday, June 22, 1836.

The bill to regulate the deposites of the public money came back from the House of Representatives with an amendment, which the reader will have seen elsewhere. Being taken up, the amendment was, after a short debate, agreed to, one Senator only (Mr Morris of Ohio) decidedly opposing it.

The bill to provide for the erection of a new building for the Patent Office was taken up, considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then took up the Message of the President, returning, with his objections, the bill to change the time of meeting of Congress, &c.—on which a constitutional discussion took place. The bill was then laid on the table till to-day. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A considerable time was spent after meeting, in discussing and settling the priority of business.

Mr Adams presented the protest of certain Cherokee Chiefs, against the Treaty lately promulgated as having been made within that nation; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole that has a bill upon that subject under consideration.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to reorganize the Post Office were read, and referred to the Post Office Committee.

The remainder of the day, after the morning business, was spent in the discussion of the bill making additional appropriations for the Delaware Breakwater, and for other ports and harbors.

On Friday last a gentleman of the name of Daggert, having had a quarrel with another individual in the upper part of this state, whose name we could not ascertain, the latter plunged a knife, which he drew from his bosom, into the heart of the former.

[Louisana Adv., June 9.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.

The land sales for the Arkansas land district commence in this city to-day, and will continue one week. Our city is crowded with land speculators and citizens of the Territory; some anxious to secure their pre-emptions, and others to purchase lands at the sale. From the land mania that now exists in Arkansas, and the high prices which Arkansas cottons have brought this season, from its superior quality, and from the activity manifested by many to ascertain information respecting the lands to be sold, we anticipate large sales, and at prices advantageous to the Government.

The steamboat Compromise arrived here on Thursday last, having on board about 400 Seminoles, men, women and children, under the charge of Lieut. Harris, U. S. Agent, and left on Saturday for the purpose of carrying them to the place of their destination in the country assigned them in the West.—*Times.*

The Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have determined that the canal shall be thirty-six feet wide on the bottom, sixty feet on the surface, and six feet deep. The surface of the towing path is to be nine inches higher on the side next the canal than on the opposite side, and both sides are to be at least three feet above high water mark. No spirituous liquors are to be used by the labourers on the work. Operations are to be commenced about the end of this month.

The experience of old settlers in Louisiana proves that the southern district of this state has elongated into the gulf during the past century, upwards of 30 miles. Formerly the Balize was the most distant part of the river mouth; now that mouth is 12 or 13 leagues beyond the Balize. All the coast between the Sabine and Mississippi, for a space of 30 miles, has been formed of late by alluvial deposit; and the process is still continued by the Rivers Sabine, Teche and the Atchafalaya in the western part of the state, and by the Mississippi in the east. Had not the wanderings and inundations of the latter river being curved or checked by the wretched system pursued by individuals or rising enbankments, the alluvion which would have long since been deposited with the former inundations would have raised the soil some two or three feet, and conseqently have prevented all subsequent overflowing and all present percolation; for the soil would have been elevated and palpable—not as now, low, spongy and imponderous.—*N. O. Bee.*

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and privates engaged in the battle of San Jacinto, on the 21st of April, 1836.

Major General Sam. Houston, Commander in chief of the Texian forces.

Staff.

Adjutant general, John A. Wharton.
Inspector general, Geo. W. Hockley.
Commissary Gen. John Forbes.
Ass't. Inspector Gen., Wm. G. Cooke.
Aid de Camp, A. Horton.
William H. Patton,
James Collinsworth.
Volunteer aids, James H. Perry,
R. Eden Handy,
R. M. Coleman. M
William Motley, (M. D.)
Hon. J. Rusk, Sec. of War.
Medical Staff.
Alex Ewing. Surgeon 1st Regiment Artillery, (Acting Surg. Gen.)
Davidson, Surgeon 1st Regiment volunteers
Fitzhugh, Ass. do 1st do do
A Jones, Surgeon 2d do do
Booker, Ass. do 2d do do

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. J C Neil. Wounded on the 20th.
Captain J N Moreland.
1st Lieut W Stillwell.

Privates.—T O Harris, Jno M Wade, Hugh M Swift, William A Park, wounded on the 21st, Thomas Green, Clark M Harmon, T J Robinson, M Baxter, Thomas Plaster, 2d sergeant, Willis Collins, Benj M'Cullough, Richardson Scurry 1st serjeant, Joseph White, Thomas N B Green, John Ferril, Joseph Floyd, Alfred Benton, D T Dunham, T C Edwards, S B Bardwell, assisted by the following regulars from the companies of Capts Teal and Turner.

Campbell, Millerman, Gainer Cumberland, Teals company, Benson, Turner's company, Clayton, Merwin, Legg.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Mirabeau B Lamar, Commander.
Benjamin F Smith, Major.
Henry Carnes, Captain.
W H Smith, Captain.
J R Cook, 1st Lientenant.
William Harness, 2d Lieutenant.

Privates—W Secretts, Thos Robbins, F Secretts, Elisha Clapp, A Alsberry, H Henderson, S C Tunnage, George Johnson, D W Reaves, J W Williamson, E R Rainwater, Wilson C Brown, J D Elliott, J Thompson, J P Davis, John Robbins, J Neil, Wm F Young, N Nixon, Jas Douthatt, G Deaderick, John Carpenter, J Nash, William Taylor, Isaac W Burton, Anthony Foster, Jacob Duncan, Z Y Beauford, W Hill, A Spencer, Townsend, P Allsberry, Jas Shaw, D McKay, William D Redd W J C Pierce, Clopper, W King, P H Bell, Thos Blackwell, J W Robinson, — Goodwin, J Coker, W B Sweney, Lem Gustine.

REGULARS.

COMPANY A.

Capt Andrew Briscoe,
Lieut Col Henry Millard,
1st Lieut Martin K Snell,
2d Lieut Robt McCaskey,
1st Sergt Lyman F Rounds,
2d " David S Nelson,
3d " Daniel O'Driscoll,
4th " Charles A Ford,
1st Corpl Richardson,
2d " Harry C Craig,
3d " Bear,
Musician Flores.

Privates—Bruff, Bebee, Benton, H P Brewster, Cassady, Dutcher, Darrell, Elliott, Flynn, Farley, Grieves, Warner, Henderson, Lang, Labartare, Limsey, Mason, Montgomery, Marsh, Morton, O'Neil, Pierce, Patton, Rhemhart, Karner, Richardson, Smith 1st. Smith 2nd, Sallavian, Saunders, Swain, Tendall, Taylor, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Webb.

COMPANY B.

Capt A Turner,
1st Lieut W Miller,
2d " W W Summers,
1st sergt Charles Stewart,
2d " Swearinger,
Corpl Robert Moore,
" Thomas Wilson,
" M Snyder.

Privates—Bernard, Browning, Bissett, Colton. Callahan, Christie, Clarkson, Dahymphle, Eldridge, Edson, Harper, Hogan, Harvey, Johnson, Keeland, Ludus, Lind, Minnett, Mordorff, Massie, More 2d, Nules, Pascal, Philips, Smith 1st, Smith 2d, Scheston, Sigman, Tyler, Woods, Wardryski, Belden.

COMPANY 1.

Privates—George W Leck, N Rudders, J W Shroud, Jos Sovereign, W Sargeant, R J L Rech, Rufus Wright, Jos McAlister, B F Starley, ——— Day, John Morgan, ——— Tewester, ——— Slack, R Banks, Jacob Maybee, ——— Graves, B F Fry, E G Mayric, ——— McNeil, J M Shreve, W Pace, Ch Stubbins, R Crittindiin, Adam Mosier, J S Petterson, Jos Douane, Geo W Mason, Thos Pratt, E Knoland, A H Wiles, ——— Lewellin, Jos Joslin.

Capt W S Fisher,
2nd Lieut R W Carter,
Sergt Jones,

Privates—W S Arnot, M W Brigham, P Burt, H Bond, Geo Fennell, W Gill, Jo Gillespie, A D Harris, D James.

Staff of the Command.

John M Allen, Major.
Nicholas Lynch, Adjutant.
W M Carpar, Sergeant.
John Smith, Sergeant Major.
Pinkney Caldwell, Quarter Master.

FIRST REGIMENT TEXIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Col Edward Burleson,
Lieut Col Alex Somerville,
Adjutant James W Tinsley,
Serg't Major Cleveland.

COMPANY A.

Capt Wm Wood,
2nd Lieut S B Raymond,
1st Sergt J C Allison,
2nd " Jas A Sylvester,
3d " O T Brown,
4th " Nathl Peck.

Privates—Wm M Berryhill, Uria Blue, Seymour Bottsford, Luke W Bust, James Cumbo, Elijah V Dale, Abner C Davis, Jacob Eiler, Simon P Ford, ——— Garner, Giles A Giddings, James Greenwood, Wm Griffin, Wm C Hayes, Thos A Haskin, Robert Howell, Wm Lockridge, John D Lodaback, Edward Miles, Benj Osborne, James K Guichback, Joseph Rhodes, John W Rial, Ralph E Sevey, Manasseh Sevey, Edward W Taylor, John Viven, George Waters, James Walsh, Ezra Westgate, Walter Winn.

COMPANY B.

Capt A Roman,
2nd Lieut Nicholas Dawson,
Sergt James Wharton,
A Mitchell,
S L Wheeler,
Corpl. A Taylor,
Charles Clarke,
J S Egbert,
W Moore.

Privates—Angell, G Brown, Joseph Barstow, J B Bradley, B Coles. J S Conn, J H T Dixon, William Dunbar, H Homan, J M Jett, Stev Jett, A S Jordon, S W Laymar, Edward Lewis, J W B McFarlane, A McStea, H Miller, W G Newman, W Richardson, D Tindale, J Vinaten, C W Waldron, F F Williams, Jas Wilder, W S Walker, Jas Ownby.

COMPANY C.

Capt Jesse Billingsley,
Lieut Micah Andrews,
2d " James A Craft,
1st Sergt Russell B Craft,
2d " Wm H Magill,
3d " Campbell Taylor.

Privates—L S Cunningham, John Herron, Preston Conly, Jackson Berry, Jefferson Barton, Demry Pace, Saml Blakely, George Self, Thomas Davy, Jacob Standuford, Wyne Barton, Sampson Connell, Logan Vandeveer, Washington Anderson, Wm Standerford, Wm Simmons, George Green, Geo G Erath, Jno W Bunton, Wm Crisswell, Samuel McClelland, Lewis Goodwin, Jos Parwood, Willis Avery, Jesse Haldaman, Charles Williams, Aaron Burleson, Calvin Gage, Martin Walker, Gernett E Boone, Robert M Cravens, Walker Wilson, Prier Holden, Thos H Mays, A M Highsmith, Thomas M Dennis, James R Pace, John Hobson, V M Bain, Robert Hood, Dougal McLean, Thos A Graves, James Curtis.

COMPANY D.

Capt Mosely Baker
1st Lieut J P Pordon
2d " John Bettus
3d " M A Bryan
1st Sergt Joseph Baker
2d " E P Bettus
1st Corporal James Bell
2d " James Friel
3d " J L Hill

Privates—O D Anderson, J P Alexander, John Beecham, T H Bell, S R Bostick, P P Borden, J Carter, Samuel Davis, G W Davis, J R Foster, A Granlaw, ——— Fowler, Hugh Frazin, Wm Isbell, S H Isbell, R Kleburg, Mat Kuykendall, Robert Moore, Jos McCrabb, Louis Rordu, V W Swarengen, Joseph Vermilion, J E Watkins, A W Wolsey, M R Williams, Ellison York, Patrick Usher, J S Menifee, Paul Scarborough, John Flick, J H Mooney, Wm Mock, ——— Weppler, Jno Marshall, Wm Bernbeck, ——— Millett, Philip Stroth, Andreas Voyel, Nicholas Peck, William Hawkins, John Dungan, Geo Southerland, Thos Gay, Joseph Joseph Miller, G W Gardener.

McHenry Winburn } Officers belonging to the Regular Service.
W R Jackson
D D D Baker

James Tarlton, Allen Ingram.

COMPANY F.

Capt Wm J E Heard.
1st Lieut. Wm Eastland.
1st Sergt Eli Mercer.
2d do Wilson Lightfoot.
1st Corporal Alfred Kelso.
2d do Elijah Mercer,

Privates—Wm Waters, Robert McLaughlin, Leroy Wilkinson, Wm Lightfoot, Daniel Miller, Jesse Robinson, Joel Robinson, Josiah Hagans, John McCrabb, Maxwell Steel, John Bigly, Hugh McKensie, Jos Elinger, D Burham, Wm Passe, John Hallett, Andrew Sennatt, James S Lester, Phillila Brading, Christian Winner, James Nelson, John Tomlinson, Francis Brockfield, Charles M Henry, James Byrd, Nathaniel Reid, P B O'Conner, Thomas Ryons, John Lewis, Jos Highland, Leander Beeson, S T Foley, Allen Jones, Thomas Adams, Mitchell Putnam, Thos M Hardiman, Chas Thompson.

COMPANY G.

Captain R J Calder.
1st Lieut J Sharpe.
1st Sergt M A Bingham.

Privates—B Brigham, J Connor, F S Cooke, S Conner, Geo J Johnstone, Granville Mills, Elias Baker, H Diable, T M Fowler, H Fields, B C Franklin, J Green, W C Hogg, J Hall, E B Halstead, J W Hassel, W Lambert, B Mims, W Muir, J D McNeal, C Malone, J Plunkett, W P Rease, C K Rease, J A Spicer, H Stonfer, J Threadgill, W P Scott, R Crawford, S B Mitchell, B F Fitch, W W Grant, J S Edgar, J Smith, T D Owen, W Hale, A G Butts, D Dedrich, C Forrester, W K Denham.

COMPANY H.

Capt Wm H Hill, (sick,) commanded by R Stevenson.
1st Lieut H H Swisher
1st Sergeant C Raney.
2d do A R Stevens.
4th do Wm H Miller.

Privates—Elisha Whitesides, J S Stump, Jno M Swisher, Moses Davis, Jno Lyford, Jno Tom, Nicholas Crunk, Lewis Clemins, Wm Hawkins, J W Cannon, Jacob Groce, F B Gentry, Jas G Wilkinson, Abraham Dillard, R Bowen, James Farmer, Abner Lesassieur, W R Dallis, M B Gray, James Gray, B Doolittle, Jno Graham, James M Hill, Jno Ingraham, F K Henderson, Uriah Saunders, Jno Craddick, Jno Gafford, Nath'l Mitchell, David Corneky, Geo Petty, James Everett, Prosper Hope, J Powell, Mathew Dunn, J D Jennings, Jno C Hunt, J Lawrence, Allen Caruthers, Daniel McKay.

Second Regiment Texas Volunteers.

Sidney Sherman, Colonel.
Joseph L. Bennett, Lieut. Col.
Lysander Wells, Major.
Edward B. Wood, Adjutant.
Bennett McNelly, Serg't Major.

1st COMPANY.

Hayden Arnold, Capt.
R W Smith, 1st Lieut.
Isaac Edwards, 2d do.

Privates.—Samuel Leiper, Peter W Holves, Wm P Kincannon, Daniel Doubt, John Moss, E E Hamilton, D Rusk, Wm F Williams, J F McHorse, Hosea Malena Alexin, John Harvey, M G Whitaker, John Yancy, Swanson Yarbrough, Thomas G Box, Nelson Box, G R Mercer, William Nabors, Wm T Sadler, James Mitchell, James E Box, Samuel Phillips, John B Trenay, Levy Purch, Crawford Grigsby, John McCoy, Dickinson Parker, Jesson Walting, John W Carpenter, John Box, Wm E Hallmask, Thos D Brooks, Stephen F Spanks, Howard Bailey, Henry M Brewer, Stephen McLin.

2d COMPANY.

William Ware, Captain.
Job S Collard, 1st Lieut.
George A Lamb, 2d do.
Albert Gallatin, 1st Sergeant.
William C Winters, 2d do.

Privates—John F Winters, James W Winters, Christopher Edinburg, Lewis Cox, John Sadler, George W Robinson, George W Lawrence, Wm. Cartwright, Jesse Thompson, James Wilson, James Dewitt, Matthew Moss.

3d COMPANY.

William M Logan, Captain.
Franklin Hardin, 1st Lieut.
B J Harper, 2d do.
E S Branch, 1st Serg't.

Privates—Ephraim Bulliner, Peter Bulliner, John Sleghton, Patrick Carnel, Wm M Smith, David Choat, David Cole, Q J Dykes, David McFadden, Thomas Orr, Luke Bryant, William Kibbs, E M Tanner, H R Williams, Michael Peveto, Lefroy Gedrie, Joseph Farewell, John Riddell, J M Maxwell, Michael Charencan, C W Thompson, Cornelius Devore, M J Brake, Thomas Belnop, Wm Duffee, Joseph Ellender, William Smith, William Robertson, Wm A Smyth, James Call.

4th COMPANY.

Wm H Patton, Captain, (before entered as aid to General H.)
David Murphy, 1st Lieut.
Peter Harper, 2d do.
John Smith, 1st Sergeant.
Pendleton Rector, 2d do.
A W Breedlove, 3d do.
G L Bledsoe, 1st Corporal.

Privates—M B Atkinson, James Bradly, J C Boyd, R Barr, A J Beard, Alex Bailey, J J Chiles, Edw Darst, R B Darst, Holden Denman, Jesse K Davis, E Gallaher, Jas Hall, James Hays, Charles Heek A D Kenyon, G W Lewis, James M McCormack, James Pickering, St Clair Patton, Claiborne Rector, E G Rector, Phineas Ripley, Thomas Leveny, J B Taylor, Leiper Willoughby, G Wright, S Phillips, Thos McGary, J A Barkley, Francis Walnut, H Curtis, J B Grice, Nat Hager, James Harris, Wm Brenman, Wm H Jack, Dr Baylor, Thos F Coney, A Lewis, B F Cage, W P Lane.

Thomas H McIntire, Captain.
John P Gill, 1st Lieut.
Bazil G Gaines, 2d do.
Robt D Tyler, 1st Sergeant.
John Wilkinson, 2d do.
E G Coffman 1st Corporal.

Privates—Moses Allison, Wm Boyle, Benjamin Bancroft, G Barker, Wm Bennett, John Clarke, John B Callrant, John Chevis, John Chevis 2d, Thomas Cox, Joseph Campbell, Cooper, Travis Davis, Oscar Farish, Thomas Hopkins, Jack Lowrie, Cyrus Cepton, Ambrose Mayer, P McCurdy, David Oden, Geo W Penticost, Sam'l W Peebles, Samuel Sharp, Isaac Jacques, Isaac Morder, Freeman Wilkinson.

James Galaspy, Captain.
William Finch, 1st Lieut.
A L Harrison, 2d do
R T Choderick, 1st Sergeant.

Privates—John Sayres, F B Lasiter, M K Goheen, T H Webb, J Peterson, Jno Montgomery, T F Johnson, Hezekiah Harris, W F Terrill, Samuel Wyley, Wm Fertilan, A Montgomery, Abiah Lobson, F M Woodward, Wm Peterson, Lawrence Raney, J C White, Robt Henry, Elijah Votaw, G Crosby, James Walker, Alphonso Steel, Joel Dedrick, E McMillan, S Darling, J W Scolling, John Richardson, Obanion, Willis J Ellis, Benjamin Johnson.

B Bryant, Capt.
John C Hall, 1st Lieut.
A S Lewis, 2d.