A SHIP-CARPENTER | REMOVAL | Wm W. Laird | Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's | CAUTION

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By slips from the office of the *Savannah Georgian* of the 18th inst, we have further accounts of Indian outrages in Florida, and confirmation of those wo published yesterday.

The steamboat Florida arrived at Savannah on the 18th from Black Creek. The captain reports on the night of the 9th of this month *sixteen* negroes, belonging to Powell's band, were captured, not far from Dade's battle ground. About the 11th, *thirty six* others were captured, including Primus who was sent out by Gen. Clinch as a Spy, in March of last year.

It is said that Powell is in the Cove, sick. The troops, or a part of them, were to march on both sides of the Outhlacooche to find him, if possible.

In addition to the above, we take the following from the Georgian slip of the 18th, being one day later from Jacksonville, than our previous account.

From the Jacksonville Courier of 12th inst.

Indians signs are reported to be plenty between Black Creek and Newnansville. A body of men under Col. Warren, composed of detachments from the companies of Militia of this and neighboring counties, in the service of the U. States, have gone to scour that section of country, and to give the Indians battle if they can be found. It is supposed there is a body of Indians between Oranne Kake and the Ochlawaha.

We have no late news from Genl. Jessup. That the Indians in considerable force are between us and the army, is almost certain from reports received.

The following memoranda were sent us by an officer of the army, to whom we are indebted for many favors, for publication week before last, We regret the delay of publication. We believe the facts stated are not generally known, and therefore we insert them in to day's paper:

"Lieut. Hoberg, an officer attached to the Regiment of Indians, states—that Gen. Jessup fell in with no hostile Indians. Apparently, the hostiles went south immediately after the battle of the twenty first November. Lt. Hoberg left Dade's battle ground on the 21st Dec. Jessup left the day before, leaving at Dade's battle ground about 200 Regular Troops and 500 Indians, and taking with him to Tampa Bay, 300 Alabamians and 100 Regular Troops and Marines. While absent, Gen. Jessup will make an expedition to Pease Creek; in which direction, all the signs indicate that the hostiles have done. Gen. Jessup will return to Dade's battle ground in ten days, with sufficient additional force to make 2000 in all.

"In consequence of Indians being near McIntosh's on the 12th Dec, Lt. Hinder, U. S. A. commanding at Fort Drane, despatched nine regulars under Sergeant Greenwood, U. S. A. on the 13th. They fell in with about the same number of Indians with badges on their heads. The Indians fired the first volley and *disabled* three men. The Indians retired. The soldiers kept the ground, and afterwards brought away their wounded, one of whom is since dead.

"The whole country from Fort Drane to Dade's battle ground has been scoured; but no hostiles to be found. A sufficient number of cattle had been driven in to supply the Indians until January."

A slip from the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 16th inst, communicates the following intelligence. As for war with Mexico, it is the last thing that we have to fear.

PROSPECT OF A WAR WITH MEXICO.—INDEPENDENCE OF CALIFORNIA.

The United States Sloop of War Boston, having on board our Minister near the Government of Mexico, touched at the Balize on the 12th instant, on her way to Pensacola. Gorostiza had arrived in the city of Mexico. After his arrival, *Judge Ellis demanded his passports*, and left the city on the 28th ultimore.

A letter, under date Jan. 3. from Vera Cruz, states, that California has declared her independence of Mexico. Bustamente was about to be elevated to the Presidency.

It was not positively known at Vera Cruz, whether Santa Anna had been released.—His return to Mexico was expected to produce a tremendous revolution. The strongest apprehensions were entertained of war with the United States. The Boston left Vera Cruz on the 3d January. Every thing were the indication of approaching trouble.

On reference to our marine intelligence, it will be seen that the deserters from the U. S. Sloop of War, Natchez, while at Tampico, have been brought to this port by the schr. Watchman, and that they have been safely lodged in prison.

By the schr. Watchman, 10 days from Tampico, we have advices to the 24 h ultimo. Nothing important. The Tamaulipas Gazette of the 24 h contains a long article on the election to the new Congress, favorable to the middle or conserved party.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The schooner *Watchman*, arrived last evening from Tampico, bring us the papers of that city up to the 28th December inclusive. An editorial article in the *Lima*, published in the city of Mexico, represents the country as being divided into three parties—one being in favor of Santa Anna, a second for Bustamente and the third for Bravo. The editor of the Lima has the following on the subject:—

"Mexico, Dec. 15.

"Three parties now exist in the Republic the zealous partizans of the democracy—the sincere friends of liberty—and the admirers of the ancient *regime*—To these three parties belong indirectly the Scotch and Yorkinos, and are now the only three which are endeavoring to govern the nation, each according to their own method—*unus quisque in viam declinat*. Generals Santa Anna, Bustamente, and even Senor Corro, count upon the one or other of the factions, to conduct the Republic as they may think proper. Which of these aspirants desire the welfare of the country? Which one of them is capable of securing it? We shall recur to these questions in our next.

The Watchman brings $60,000 in specie, to several consignees.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 3.—Affairs here have assumed a warlike aspect in relation to the United States.

LATE FROM TOBASCO.

By the schooner Independence, 4 days from Tabasco, we learn that Gen. Guitierez, of the federal army, was advancing towards that place, with a force of about 1600 men. It was believed he would enter it by the 20th, without much resistance. We understand that the American consul at that place has arrived in the Independence, having taken his departure in consequence of the misunderstanding between the government of the United States and that of Mexico.—This intelligence goes to corroborate that stating the departure of Mr. Ellis the American Minister, and is a prelude to difficulties of a still more belligerent character.

A slip from the Mobile Register of the 17th inst. informs us that the steamboat *Champion* from Pensacola, reached that city on the morning of the 17th, bringing the intelligence of the arrival at Pensacola, of Judge Ellis the American Minister to Mexico, in the ship Boston.

The report is, that he had demanded his passports from the Mexican Government, and they were *refused*. He accordingly took the responsibility of returning without them.

Of the course of things in Mexico which led to this result, we are unadvised.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

FREDERICK, Jan 21, 1837.

The trial of General Scott has been concluded and his very able defence presented to the Court, the President and his country It is a very long document, and most of it a summary of the evidence which has been already presented to your readers.—You may probably guess at its *style* from the initiatory paragraph.

"*Mr. President*—When a Doge of Genoa for some imaginary offence imputed by Louis XIV was torn from his government and compelled to proceed to France to debase himself before that inflated Monarch, he was asked in the palace what struck him with the greatest wonder amid the blaze of magnificence in his view? "To find myself Here!"—replied the indignant Genoese, and so Mr President, unable as I am to remember one blunder in my recent operations, or a single duty *neglected*, I may say that to find myself in the presence of this honorable Court, while the army I recently commanded is still in the pursuits of the enemy, *fills me with equal grief and astonishment*."

The opinion of the Court in the case of General Scott is, of course, not officially known; but there can be no doubt that the veteran, who gave the best years of his life to his country, will, in return, receive from that country even handed Justice!—and that the Court's favourable opinion of his exertions in bringing to a successful and rapid conclusion the recent campaigns against the Creeks and Seminoles, will be fully, speedily and unequivocally expressed.

With the brave and discriminating Clinch, the people must concur. "The failures in Florida," said he "are attributable to higher personages than Major Generals"—every stage of the Inquiry has proved this; in what have Gaines and Scott shown want of energy? What movement or measure incompatible with military science, are they charged withal?"

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1837.

It was believed by most persons that the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Hawes on Wednesday last, had hermetically sealed the mouths of the Abolition agitators. That resolution is an exact transcript of the one adopted at the last session, and known to the whole country as Mr. Pinckney's resolution. It provides that all petitions, memorials, &c. in any way relating to this subject shall be laid on the table as soon as presented, without being read, referred or printed. John Quincy Adams is not a man to have his purposes crossed without a severe struggle with his adversaries. He labored hard to open wide the whole merits of the question again. After the Journal was read, the Speaker announced that the first thing to be done was the disposal of a petition presented last week by Mr. Cushing, which had been allowed to lie over. Mr. Adams immediately arose, and made the question whether the first matter to be attended to was not the unfinished business of *Monday before last*—namely, the question on reception of a petition relating to abolition which had been presented by him? The reception of this petition, you will perhaps remember was objected, and the question was argued by several gentlemen; and Mr. Bynum was in the middle of a speech on the matter when the House adjourned. The Speaker decided that this subject had been disposed of under Mr. Hawes' resolution. Mr. Adams appealed from this decision. He contended that this would be changing entirely the order of proceedings—the unfinished business from Monday to Monday is always by the rule first in order.—The Speaker stated the circumstances connected with this question as I have briefly described them above; and then repeated his decision. The resolution he maintained was of a retrospective as well prospective character; and comprehended all papers relating in any way to the abolition of slavery.

I think the Speaker was clearly wrong in this opinion. He overlooked an important distinction—the unfinished business was not a *petition or memorial*—but a *pending debate* with which the resolution has nothing whatever to do. It is perfectly immaterial what was the *subject* of discussion—the debate on the question of reception was the unfinished business—and that ought to have been resumed and decided.

Mr. Adams argued the question on the appeal with his usual ingenuity and force. He said the effect of the decision, if sustained, would be to suppress all debate. He complained of the injustice of the Speaker on hearing members who had spoken against the reception, and then taking up this resolution that has no reference to the subject to prevent him from replying. Mr. Pinckney demanded the previous question on the appeal. The call was sustained by the House; when the main question was about to be put Mr. Adams rose, and amidst loud cries of *Order! Order!* from every quarter, reminded the House that the question to be decided was, whether a petition should be laid on the table which had not yet been received! He was clamoured down. But this is precisely what was to be determined. The House sustained the decision by a vote of 145 to 32,

When the vote was announced, "Well" said the ex President, "I shall not tell you what I think of your consistency!"

So far Mr. Adams was in the right.—But through the remainder of the scene in which he took a part, he did himself no honor. He insisted on having the question on the reception of his suspended petition decided amidst the greatest tumult and confusion, until at last he was peremptorily ordered by the Speaker to take his seat.

He soon obtained the floor again however, and proceeded to present petition after petition on the same agitating subject, commenting on them and reading their contents occasionally with great gusto. He presented upwards of thirty, and in doing so was called to order half a dozen times. Two hours and more were spent in this work. The remainder of the day was occupied with petitions and memorials. Plenty of them on abolition.

In the Senate the Land Bill was the absorbing subject. Various unimportant amendments were proposed and discussed. But the great subject of discussion was the amendment offered by Mr. Ewing of Ohio That distinguished Senator made a masterly speech on the general subject of the bill.—He showed most clearly that this measure could not effect the object of limiting the sales of the lands to actual settlers. In my next I will attempt an abstract of his arguments. He was so much indisposed as to be unable to finish his remarks to-day.

One important fact came out in the course of the debate—that is—there is little chance of the Treasury Circular being rescided or repealed during Gen. Jackson's reign! It will be kept to be a feather in the cap of the coming administration. The bill which was reported by the Land Committee, and is tantamount to an abrogation of it will not be passed in time to be taken up by the other House.

The Committee of Finance have reported against the petition of the New York Board of Trade, praying for the establishment of a National Bank.

Reuben Whitney appeared before the committee to day and claimed further time! He declared he was not ready to answer without the advice of his counsel, and produced a letter from his counsel (signed by no name however) certifying that he had not time at present to attend to Mr. Whitney's concerns. By a party vote it was decided he should have four days more. His counsel is said to be Francis Key, Esq.

From "The United States Chronical: Political, Commercial, And Historical. Providence, Thursday, September 29, 1785."

"WHOLESOME SCRAPS."

If you are ever so sure that you ought to resent an injury, at least put off your resentment till you cool. You will gain every end better by that means; whereas you may do your neighbor great mischief by proceeding rashly and hastily.

The consciousness of having acted from principle, and without the praise or privity of any person whatever, is a pleasure superior to all that applause can yield.

Why do you desire riches and grandeur? Because you think they will bring happiness with them, The very thing you want is now in your power—you have only to study *contentment*.

Don't be frighted if misfortune stalks into your humble habitation. She sometimes takes the liberty of walking into the presence-chamber of Kings.

Are not the great happiest when most free from the *incumbrances* of greatness? Is there then any happiness in *greatness*?

If you err to oblige, the person you so oblige will secretly despise you.

If you have a family, it is no more allowable that you squander away your substance than for a steward to embezzle the estate of which he is a manager.

It may not be in your power to excel many people in riches, honors, or abilities; but you may excel thousands in goodness of heart. Hither turn your ambition. Here is an object worthy of it.

The most knowing are the most desirous of knowledge. The most virtuous the most desirous of improvement in virtue. On the contrary, the ignorant think themselves wise enough; the vicious are, in their own opinion, good enough

Accustom yourself to strict observance of your duty in all respects, and it will in time be as troublesome to omit or violate it, as it is to many people to practise it.

To defeat calumny, 1. Despise it. To seem disturbed about it is the way to make it to be believed; and stabbing your defamer will not prove you innocent. 2. Live an exemplary life, and then your general good character will overpower it. 2. Speak tenderly of every body, even of your defamers, and you will make the whole world cry shame on them who can find it in their hearts to injure one so inoffensive.

He who knows the world will not be too bashful. He who knows himself will not be impudent.

If you would add a lustre to all your accomplishments, study a modest behavior.—To excel in any thing valuable is great; but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments is greater. Consider, if you have rich natural gifts you owe them to the Divine bounty. If you have improved your understanding and studied virtue, you have only done your duty; and thus there seems little reason left for vanity.

From the New Hampshire Enquirer.

GOV. HILL TURNING "FEDERALIST!"

Rebellion.—Louder and louder grows the din in the tory camp! Warmer and warmer wakes the conflict! The faithful are rent in twain! And the harmony of Governor Hill's dominions is gone forever! The New Hampshire Patriot is warring upon the Newport Argus, the Argus is warring upon the Patriot and Portsmouth Gazette; and the Gazette is warring upon all—even majesty itself. The last Gazette pegs it into the editor of the Patriot—'Cyrus' as it calls him—to the tune of two or three solid columns, and winds up with the following note of defiance, in which it fairly shoves Governor Hill into the federal ranks!

"We wish to be candid with you, Cyrus. We confess we have been disappointed in our estimate of Gov. Hill's patriotism and firmness. We did not expect that he would have recommended any disposition of this surplus—nay, we expected that he would have advised the Legislature to spurn the gilded bait set by Clay, Webster, & Co. to ensnare them, and he must not be surprised if the evils of his *log rolling* policy should rebound to his own injury. We recognise in that portion of the message touching the surplus revenue in connexion with the subject of internal improvements, sentiments which we have ever considered as federal, and as such we protest against them. If Gov. Hill expects to receive a continuance of the support of the democracy of the Granite State, he must repudiate these sentiments, and the sooner he does it the better it will be for the integrity and harmony of the party which has hitherto borne him through all the storms of party warfare. They will not support him longer with these sentiments in his heart, and these sounds upon his tongue. We speak plainly that he and you may be advised of the folly of persisting in such error."

My gracious! is not this horrid! Isaac Hill a federalist! And the promulgator of federal doctrines—the real, unadulterated, old fashioned blue-lightism!

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

Truth forcibly illustrated.—Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, on Mr. Wises resolution speaking of the consequences of a corrupt administration of public affairs, said—and his remarks should be read by every American citizen:

We, too, may still boast the forms of a free people, & and long preserve them. We have seen the nomination and appointment of a successor to the chief executive, we have seen the success of that appointment. All the popularity and influence of the President, with a hundred thousand dependents; all the weight, and power, and influence of the Government, in all its vast and extensive ramifications, have been brought to bear upon the appointment of a successor. And I ask, sir, if we confirm, by re-election, this fraudulent appointment, will not posterity say we, too, are free only in name? Our country has been foully decieved; we have been basely deluded by all the arts of 'intrigue, bargin, and corruption' Let it not be said that these things are of no importance; that they have no effect upon practical liberty. Look to their consequences in the future. In physics, morals and politics, those causes are at first small which produce the most tremendous effects upon the destiny of man. The collection of a few shillings of *shipmoney* brought the head of a monarch to the block and changed for a time the Government of Great Britain. Go into the far West, and trace out, if you can, the origin of the vast Mississippi itself; you will find a bubble at the foot of perhaps some nameless hill, from which runs a stream, at the ripple of whose waters not a living creature turns aside; but follow it to the valley below *and it swells and it deepens*, and it widens, until the wealth of a nation float on its surface, and at the angry voice of whose stormy wave the hardy mariner trembles. I need not say that this is a full illustration of the history and progress of political affairs; that from apparently a small begining the most tremendous results are produced, that one step over the great land marks of the constitution will lead to the overthrow of all law, to the prostation of liberty, and the abandoned reign of arbitrary power. A drop of water, oozing through the dykes of Holland, if unnoticed would desolate the fairest regions, and spread terror through a ruined country. If now in the infancy of our Government, the President has it in his power to nominate and appoint his successor, the day is not far distant when we shall live under a power more odious than hereditary monarchy, because it will be exercised under the deceitful name and habiliments of a Republic.

Thrilling Accident.—On Monday night an accident occurred at the Equestrian Theatre in Front street, which cast a gloom over the performances of the evening, and excited the sympathies of the audience in behalf of the sufferers. Mr. Whitaker was going through his beautiful and interresting feats of equestrianism, and was about to perform some astonishing act of agility and daring, his horse being put at full speed for this purpose, when one of the bills of the evening was dropped from the upper tier, and, winding through the air, fell before the eyes of the horse.—The animal started back with affright, and Mr Whitaker was thrown over the head of the horse, prostrate on his face. The horse reared, and, making a leap forward, his fore hoofs struck him on the head, fracturing his skull in. The hind feet of the horse also struck him on the back injuring his spine very seriously. He was immediately stopped and Mr. Whitaker taken up senseless. Medical aid was afforded him, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Balt Chronicle.

Legislature of Maryland.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 23, 1836.

Both Houses, to day, were chiefly engaged in the consideration of local and unimportant business—the only proceedings of a public character, were the following:—

The Senate passed the supplement to the act for the relief of the heirs of Jane White.

In the House—the message submitted on on Saturday proposing to the Senate the appointment of a joint committe on the subject of reform, was negatived.

The bill reported a few days ago by Mr. Ford, from the committee on the constitution in relation to the appointment of clerks and registers, was made the order of the day for the 7th February.

Mr. Harris, from the committee on grievances and courts of justice, made a report against the bill to disfranchise persons convicted of felony—which was concurred in.

A special committee was appointed on motion of Mr. Combs, to enquire into the expediency of reducing the number of magistrates in the several counties.

AFFECTION OF A MUSSULMAN WIFE

A late French paper says—"The wife of Mustapha is now in Paris. She is come to solicit pardon for her husband, who lies exposed to capital punishment from Youseen and the French authorities, for his share in the plot conducted so unhappily by his brothers. It is reported that this woman was a mantuamaker at Aix, and that having gone to Africa as a seller of wares to the French army, she captivated the heart of Mustapha, and renounced her religion in order to marry him. Report further adds that she has brought her jewels with her, the value of which is estimated at more than a million of francs. She has taken up her residence at the Rue Castiglione, the most fashionable part of Paris.

Spirited.—The Register says that a subscription paper is in circulation in Marblehead the subscribers to which agree to use no flour or bread made of the same, until the price of flour shall be reduced to eight dollars per barrel, and the barrel to be full weight! As in 1773, when it was written over the doors "No Tea drank here," so be it now with flour.

WHEELING, Jan. 23.

The river is completely closed by ice; persons are continually crossing and recrossing. Gazette.

AMERICA

CHRONICLE.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX."

DAVID P. HOGE—EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1837.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Tuesday, 14th instant.

The alterations proposed to be made in the Constitution of Maryland relative principally to the mode of electing the Governor and the members of the Senate. If the Bill which has been reported should pass, and be confirmed at the next session of the General Assembly, it will then be a part of the fundamental law of Maryland. This Bill proposes that the Governor be elected by the people for a term of three years, alternately from the Eastern and Western Shores—that the Council be abolished, and a Secretary of State be substituted in its place—that each county shall send one Senator, and that the principle of representation in the House of Delegates be altered, so as to give a greater number of representatives to the larger counties and to Baltimore city. Dorchester would continue to send four. Other changes are proposed, or *will* be attempted.

The conduct of the great expunger on the floor of the U. S. Senate, on the occasion of the obliteration of the Journal of that body is said to have been truly ludicrous. The Secretary in fulfilment of the requisition of Benton's resolution, was proceeding to perform the duty imposed upon him, of drawing black lines around a certain portion of the Senate's record, when the indignation of the lookers on in the gallery burst forth in loud and continued *hissing*. The grave and reverend Senator from Missouri was furious; he rose from his seat and denouncing them as a set of "*hired Bank ruffians*," ordered the sergeant at arms to seize them. The seizure of *one* was effected, and the person being brought before the Senate was not permitted to say a word in his defence, but was ignominiously thrust out of the door, amid cries from the Van Buren Senators of *remove him, remove him*. This is the way the rights of an American citizen are respected, by the exclusive democrats of these days; and this the mode, in which men are condemned unheard, to be disgraced, by those who affect such a holy regard for justice and fair dealing. What a figure the dignified Senator must have cut, jumping up in his place, pointing to the galleries, and vociferating "Bank ruffians!" Verily the President elect will have a decent and able set of supporters!

From a statement made by Mr. Wharton the Texan agent now in Washington, it appears that the Legislature of Texas did *not* repeal the resolution in relation to the liberation of Santa Anna, which the President had returned to the two Houses with his objections. Mr. W. was a member of the Senate at the time, and of course ought to be acquainted with the whole transaction. This is gratifying intelligence, as the account which had been given of the affair, was calculated to have no good effect upon the cause of the new Republic.

California, another of the Mexican provinces, following the example of Texas, has declared her independence. Such is the report—and if it be true, Mexico will have trouble enough on her hands, especially if the present Government of that country should be mad enough to plunge into a war with the United States. Santa Anna, it is said, has been out-lawed.

A bill has lately been before the Virginia Legislature, proposing to tax bachelors, and has met with the fate which similar attempts in other quarters have experienced—a failure. The proposition, we presume, was made with a view of affording an amusing discussion to the good people of Richmond. The *Witenagemote* of the Ancient Dominion *might* be better employed.

The following gentlemen compose the committee appointed, in pursuance of the resolution of Mr. Wise, for investigating the condition of the various executive departments: Messrs. Wise, Pearce, of R. I., Muchlenburg, Campbell, Hannegan, Parks, Lincoln, Mann, of N. Y., Chaney.

Gen. Scott commenced his defence before the military court of inquiry, at Frederick, on the 20th ult. His defence occupied more than five hours. The court, it is said, has exonerated the General from censure and decided that the failure of the campaign in Florida is not to be attributed to him.