and to make good at the hazard of the Law's displeasure any demand for the same—shall forfeit to the nearest surviving relative the sum of —— thousand dollars, and should they fail to claim for one year, the claim shall be legal in the hand of the next eldest relative. That the evidence of the dying party is good and legal with regard to all claims against himself, and the testimony of his second valid and placed beyond impeachment, for whatever evidence he may under other circumstances have given. Which bill was read the first time and ordered to be printed.'

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF A SPECIAL MESSENGER.

Baltimore, Jan. 27.—The Norfolk papers of Monday, received by yesterday's steam boat, contain intelligence of the arrival there of the British Brig of War Pantaloon, Capt. Corry, from Falmouth whence she sailed on the 24th December. Captain C. is the bearer of despatches to the British Legation at Washington. He reached this city yesterday morning in the steam boat, and set out in the afternoon by the rail road for Washington. We learn that he left Falmouth at the shortest notice. The nature of the despatches which have thus been transmitted to our government is not transpired, but the general opinion is that they have reference to our relations with France.

From the Norfolk Herald, Jan 25.

His Britannic Majesty's despatch brig Pantaloon, Capt. Corry, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, in 29 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the Charge d'Affaires of the British Government at Washington. We are not permitted, of course, to know the nature of them, but rumor, always busy on such occasions, has decided that they relate to a proffer of the mediation of Great Britain to a just the unfortunate difficulty between France and the U. States.

The Pantaloon left Falmouth 24th December and brings London papers to the 22d. We are indebted to Wm. Gray, Esq. H. B. M.'s Consul at this port, for the loan of the Packet Ledger, of the latest date, from which we copy the only article it contains which can be of any interest to our readers. The acceptance of the mediation of England was the current rumor of the day, to which the Ledger, as will be seen, desires to give credence.

The French Chambers were to open on the 28th December.

The genuineness of the speech reported to have been uttered by the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw, is no longer questioned.

London Dec 22.

In the absence of authentic information, some of our correspondents indulge themselves in speculation, and we have, therefore, a variety of rumors. Thus we find one of these gives expectation that, on Friday last intelligence had reached our Government, announcing the consent of the French Ministry to accept the offered mediation of this country between the Government of France and that of the United States. That such a communication has not been made to Lord Palmerston we will not take upon ourselves to assert; but, forming a judgment upon the tone assumed and the temper still manifested by the Paris Journals almost generally, on the subject, we cannot but doubt the correctness of the information thus set forth. From the following passage, copied from a long article on the American question, inserted in the Quotidienne of Friday, it would indeed appear that British interference on the subject is the last thing desired by France. The Quotidienne observes.—

"It may be now conceived why we, who think that the interest of France should be the sole, the supreme rule of the French policy, have so great an aversion to everything that can augment the already too great ascendancy of England over our Cabinet. It is in that view the British mediation in the affair of the United States appears to us dangerous and fatal. We regret it because the result of it most clearly would be to place the Doctrinaire Cabinet in a still more complete dependence on the Whig Cabinet. We regret it because it is a new step in those deplorable ways by which England draws us into its train, in an interest of its own towards an end which is not ours, against a Power which though it is its own enemy, and perhaps because it is its own enemy, is to us its most natural and most sure ally."

The power here alluded to by the Quotidienne is Russian; and the policy of this country in tendering its mediation between France and America is according to the views taken by the French journalists to prevent France wasting her resources in a war with the United States, only that she may avail herself more effectually of French aid in a contest which at no distant period must arise out of the conflicting interests of England and the great Northern Potentate.

The approaching opening of the Chambers, which takes place on the 28th instant, forms a subject for discussion in the papers of Friday. Some of them enter into a review of and calculation upon the strength of the different parties as they are expected to stand in the Chamber of Deputies. A struggle is anticipated upon a choice of President, but the re election of M. Dupin is considered as certain. Whether he will in the approaching session give his support to ministers is a question much more difficult to solve. The opinion of those generally well informed appears to be that he will give his influence in aid of the opposition.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Jan 30.

THE BRITISH MEDIATION.

From first rate sources at Washington, we learn that there is no question of the British Government, with the consent of France, having tendered its mediation to settle the difficulties between the two Governments, and that under the proposition is now before the President upon which there has been two or more Cabinet consultations. That it will be accepted on our part, there can be no reasonable doubt, however pugnacious Gen. Jackson may be. The National Intelligencer of this morning, thus speaks on the subject:

Our readers will have heard, with great interest, the rumor that despatches lately brought to the British Charge d'Affaires by a Special Messenger, in a Government vessel, contain instructions to offer the mediation of the Government of Great Britain between the United States and France, in the existing dispute between them. It gives us pleasure to believe that this rumor is not without foundation, and that an opening has thus been made, by a magnanimous interposition on the part of the British Government, which promises a certain and happy adjustment of the controversy which unhappily exists between the United States and France.

That the mediation will be accepted, if it have been offered, we will not permit ourselves to doubt. To do so, would be to impute to our Ministry a determination to force a quarrel for the sake of the quarrel, and not with a view to either the honor or interest of the country, both of which would undoubtedly be consulted by an amicable termination of the dispute.—Every Power, says the most popular writer on the Law of Nations, in treating of *mediation* in general, owes so much respect to the happiness of human society, as to appear open to every method of reconciliation, when it refuses to interests that are not essential. No essential interest, certainly, is involved in the dispute between the United States & France, nothing which can be inflamed to a quarrel unless there is a predetermination towards that climax. If ever there was a case in which mediation, offered by a common friend, ought to be accepted by two nations, the controversy between the U. States and France is pre eminently of that character.

"A nation," says Vattel, "is under many obligations of duty towards itself, towards other nations, and towards the whole human society. We know that, in general, the duties towards ourselves have the advantage over those we owe to others, but we cannot refuse, in some degree, to forget ourselves with respect to interests that are not essential, to make some sacrifices in order to assist other persons, and especially for the greater benefit of the human society; and let us even remark, that we are invited by our own advantage, by our own safety, to make these generous sacrifices, for the private good of each is immately connected with the general happiness. What ideas should we have of a prince or a nation, who should refuse to give up the smallest advantage to procure the world the inestimable blessings of peace?"

From an authority so justly respected, from reasoning so comprehensive and yet so conclusive, we will detract nothing of the strength by dilating it with any commentaries of our own. We await with pleased anticipation the announcement of the acceptance of the proffered mediation of the British Government, and shall not be behind the warmest personal friend of the administration in applauding a course which will prove the sincerity of the professions of a desire for peace which have been made on all public occasions by the Chief Magistrate.

The Charleston Mercury contains an account of the great meeting which was held in that city on the 21st of this month, for the purpose of concerting measures for the aid and relief of the people of Florida. Five of the Banks have agreed to advance the sum of 5000 dollars each, with the expectation that it will be regarded by the General Government as a loan and be refunded. From the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, giving an account of their proceedings, which was read on this occasion, we extract the following melancholy picture.

"The situation of East Florida, as far as the committee are informed, is indeed deplorable. The Indians have undisputed possession of the Territory from Tampa Bay to Jacksonville. The country around St. Augustine is entirely at their mercy. The residents on the banks of St. John have abandoned their plantations, and have either fled to Jacksonville or are shut up in Stockade Forts, hastily constructed. Women and children are thus surrounded by the savages, and compelled to subsist upon a scanty supply of provisions, hastily collected. Disease has already commenced its ravages amongst these unhappy people, caused by the badness of the water, and the compact situation in which they are compelled to live. At this time there are only two detachments of the United States troops in the Territory, amounting in all to about 150 men. One detachment under Gen. Clinch, which previous to the battle of Withlacoochie consisted of 300 men, are now reduced to 250 and are actually shut up in Fort King, unable to advance a step. The other detachment which a short time since consisted of 300 effective and gallant soldiers stationed at Tampa Bay, are reduced to 200, and from the last accounts were besieged by the Indians. The reduction of this corps was caused by the destruction of one hundred soldiers, after a most sanguinary conflict, in which every officer was killed and scalped.

St. Augustine is threatened and the inhabitants compelled to sleep with arms in their chambers, whilst the women and children are required upon the first alarm, to resort to the Fort—a Fort unprovided with field pieces, &c. until the arrival of the U. S. troops sent from this station, is garrisoned. The whole of the Alachua country is laid waste, and the peaceable inhabitants, flying from their burning dwellings are crowding into the town, & from their numbers threatening a famine.—The negroes, in considerable numbers, are leagued with the savages; and to the horrors of an Indian war, will probably be added those of a servile conflict. From Augustine and Jacksonville, despatches have been received by the committee, earnestly entreating of the citizens of Charleston every assistance in their power. To use their own language, starvation or murder stares them in the face. Such, fellow citizens, is the wretched picture we are compelled to present. Such is the tragedy now acting upon a Territory, but a few degrees removed from us—a territory inhabited by numbers who have gone out from our own families and our own hearths."

Generals Hayne and Hamilton both addressed the meeting, and the latter offered a series of energetic resolutions which were unanimously passed.

Vigorous efforts are making in the other Southern states to succour the inhabitants of Florida. The Governor of Georgia has called out a portion of the militia of that state, and companies are forming and marching to the region of hostilities. A general meeting was held in Mobile on the 12th, and measures were taken to send immediate aid. Gentlemen of the first respectability enrolled their names as volunteers.

General Scott, says the Richmond Enquirer left Richmond last Sunday morning, and is proceeding with all possible expedition through the Carolinas and Georgia—touching at their seats of government, and prepared to make such requisitions for troops from the neighboring states as he may understand to be necessary to put down the Indians. The matter had assumed a more serious aspect before he left Washington, in consequence of a despatch from Governor Eaton, stating that there were suspicious signs of the Creeks being about to join the Seminoles."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington Jan. 25, 1836.

Mr. Southard has been replying to Mr. Hubbard, in vindication of the Senate against Benton and Co's attack on the subject of the loss of the Fortification Bill last session. He has done himself justice, and has successfully hurled the imputation levelled against the Senate, back again upon the assailant.—He has shown that it was not in the Senate that the loss of the bill was responsable, but to the unjustified course adopted in regard to that bill by the House of Representatives in locking them to, at the last hour of the session the enormous appropriation of three millions of dollars, to be expended according to the will of the President in military and naval defence, without specific appropriation of all or any part of that immense sum to any definite object. The unprecedented enormity of this demand, the consequences of a compliance with it, the way in which it was urged, and the view which has been taken, in the annual message of the Executive, of its rejection by the Senate, were the topics upon which Mr Southard has all the morning been enchaining the attention of a large audience and of the Senate. He was particularly eloquent upon the subject of the attempt which is making to throw an odium upon the Senate for the part they had chosen to take in this matter, and vindicated them in that course by the Constitution, and by the doctrines of *Jefferson*, as constantly laid down and inculcated by that "father of democracy." He showed that that power was the power of a dictator, which was given by the rendition of the sword and purse into the hands of one man, and that that was precisely the power which the amendment proposed to have been made to the Fortification Bill of the last year would have given to the President of the United States. Taking a brief, yet carefully exact historical review of the entire action of the last Congress upon the subject of appropriations, he clearly showed that the last House had not made so far as the Senate to make the necessary appropriations for the year 1835.—the latter having added, by various amendments, over four hundred thousand dollars, to the four hundred thousand, which was passed by the former at the last session, for such purposes—Mr. Southard has the floor yet, and is now in the midst of an explanation of the *modus operandi* by which the Fortification Bill was actually defeated.—More anon.

In the House, Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, has chiefly occupied the day. Petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia having come up, in the regular course, (Monday being the day for offering and disposing of petitions.) Mr. Cushing took the floor in opposition to the motion that the petition be not received—which, you remember, is now a standing motion in reference to all these petitions by Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina. Mr Cushing's argument upon the constitutional question involved in this motion, was written, and was delivered with much eloquence and effect. He said that it had not been his intention to say a single word upon this vexed question, but that he had been goaded to it by the speeches which had been made on that floor by Southern members. He was, and ever had been warmly opposed to the agitation of the subject of slavery—and had in that particular disagreed, *in toto*, with a large proportion of his constituents—and he was in favor of such a disposition of these petitions as would virtually say to them that the popular sense was opposed to the agitation of the question in any form. But he had been surprized to find the right to petition upon the subject denied, upon constitutional grounds. He undertook to show that the Constitution guaranteed this right.

Mr Cushing is a man of distinguished talents, and his speech of to-day, cool, calm, deliberate, temperate as it was, will do him no little credit. He has taken the same ground as that taken by Mr. Madison upon an occasion precisely similar, and has presented his side of the case raised in a forcible and sensible manner. He was replied to by Mr. Garland, of Virginia, who went over very much the same ground as has already been trodden during the discussion hitherto. No question was taken when the House adjourned.

We learn from letters received in this city from Mississippi, (said to come from one of the opposition candidates,) that no doubts remain of Walker's election to the Senate. News also has reached us from Louisiana, of the election of Nichols, the administration candidate, and Ewing, of Illinois, who to day took his seat, is undoubtedly of the same politics.

O

From the New Orleans Post, Jan. 1.

MURDER.

An act of the most shocking and unprovoked cruelty was perpetrated on Thursday evening last, about one o'clock, at the Planters' Hotel, kept by Mr. Armstrong and Brother. Several black-hearted villains, after finishing their carousal in the refectory of the house, came to the bar, where the Mr A's. and two barkeepers were in attendance. One of the gang complaining of the forced delay of a man in affording him a light, began throwing the glasses and decanters, lying on the counter, at the persons of those behind it, in which he was joined by his internal associates; they then attempted to climb over the counter, but being repulsed, one of them, Washington Whitaker a gambler, residing near St. Francisville, attacked with a large Bowie knife the eldest Mr. Armstrong, & his vile associates, amongst whom was his own brother, commenced a deadly conflict with the unarmed inmates of the house, the Armstrongs and barkeepers fled from such an unequal contest, leaving a young man named Murphy, who was then keeping the butcher, alone and unprotected: he was slaughtered—literally *slaughtered* on the spot, receiving three wounds from Whitaker's knife—one long one on the right another on the left side of the head, and one, which caused his instantaneous death, under the right shoulder, penetrating to the heart.

The murderers then made their escape, and reached the city hotel, where, for a time, they succeeded in baffling the attempts of a large and respectable body of citizens & night watch from discovering them; when at length two of the most conspicuous actors in the horrid feast of blood were found bedded together—a murderer in a murder's arms, covered beneath sheets polluted by the blood of their victim! They were immediately dragged to confinement, together with another. We saw the deadly instrument taken from beneath the pillow of Whitaker's bed, clotted with the very fat and blood of poor Murphy's heart. Whitaker, we understood, has since acknowledged that he murdered the unoffending, and—so far as we know his character—the worthy young man.

All comments from us are useless—the laws must satisfy the public.

From the Richmond Compiler,

MAIL ROBBER.

We are sorry to state that Mr. [illegible] one of our most active Police Officers, was greatly injured on Thursday [illegible] last, while in the act of arresting a stage driver, in the name of Richard Hawkins, charged with robbing the mail between this city and Fredericksburg. It appears that Hawkins was seen to have a large sum of money, and in his transaction with a gentleman paried with a hundred dollar note.

This gentleman having use for smaller change, presented it to Capt. T. B. Bigger for the purpose, who immediately claimed it as being one he had put into the mail for a northern city. Learning that the bill was obtained from Hawkins, a warrant was obtained for his apprehension, and Mr. Page, in pursuance of the warrant, found Hawkins in the stable yard of Messrs. Porter & Co. He made no resistance, but accompanied the officer as far as the gate, where, finding him without an assistant, he seized a piece of railing near by, and struck Mr. Page over the head, who was felled to the ground by the blow. The prisoner immediately made his escape, and it is stated took the Fredericksburg stage. Our neighbors in that quarter will keep a vigilant look out for the offender. He is a large, stout built fellow, and has been a driver between this city and Fredericksburg for several years. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs Gales & Seaton:—Less than a year and a half ago, that is to say, in August, 1834 the Whigs of Salem, in Massachusetts, gave a dinner to Mr. Webster and Mr. Silsbee the gentlemen who then represented the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States. The honorable John Quincy Adams, then and now a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, was respectfully invited to attend that dinner as a guest. His answer to the letter of invitation, I find, was published in your paper of the 15th of August. I have to request that you will so far oblige, several of your readers, as to republish that letter in your paper of Monday, asking of those who bear it in mind that the date of this letter is posterior to the passage of the Resolution of Mr. Clay, (now sought to be expunged) and to the Resolution of the Senate respecting the Protest.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Saturday, January 23.

"Leverett Saltonstall, Esq. Salem.

Quincy, July 25, 1834.

"Sir—I have received your obliging invitation, in behalf of the Whigs of Salem, of my attendance on a dinner to be given to the Senators of the Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States. Cordially approving the conduct of those eminent citizens, in the station assigned to them by the confidence of their constituents, I regret that my engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of joining with you in the festivity by which you propose to signalize your approbation of the firmness and ability with which they have discharged the trust committed to them. Of the importance of the services rendered by them to our common country, in the trying emergencies which mark the present era of our history, I entertain the highest sense. It is in the Senate of the confederated nation, and I regret to be obliged from the deepest conviction to add, of the Senate alone, that the bulwarks of our Union, and of its free, republican institutions, can find a solid foundation for the cheering hope that they will be preserved and redeemed from the imposture of pretended reform, from the frenzy of senseless experiments, and from the rapacity of Executive usurpations.

'With this impression, I tender to the Whigs of Salem, with my thanks for their friendly invitation, the following sentiment:

"'The constitutional *check* of the Senate fearlessly and faithfully applied to the Executive *simple machine*.' And remain, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

(From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 22)

Great Race.—A match race was made on Monday last, between Col Wade Hampton's celebrated horse Argyle, and Col John Crowell's Stable, consisting of John Bascombe 4 years old, by Bertrand, dam by Pacolet; Bill Austin, 4 years old, by Bertrand, dam by Timoleon; Lady Nashville, 5 years old, by Stockholder, dam by imported Strap, and Bolivia, 4 years old, by Bolivar—$17,000 on the part of Argyle, and $15,000 on the part of Col. Crowell's stable, to be named on Tuesday, the 12th of April next, when the race is to be run over the Augusta Course—4 mile heats—half the stakes to be forfeited in case of either not running.

It will no doubt be gratifying to the people of the State of Maryland generally, to learn that a parcel of Liverpool, a parcel of Virginia (or Pennsylvania, we will not be certain which) and also a parcel of Alleghany Stone Coal, were placed in the hands of three of the most eminent Chemists in the United States, one residing in N. York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Washington city, for the purpose of having the same impartially analized—all three of whom, although having no knowledge whence the Coal came from, reported in writing that the Alleghany Coal was thirty two per cent better than either of the other coals.

It has also been ascertained on trial that the Alleghany Coal answers all of the valuable purposes of *smelting*.—Cumberland (Md.) Advocate.

Robert Carter Nicholas, a Jackson man, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Gayarre. There were 84 members present at the ballottings, and Mr Nicholas, on the third ballot, received 82 votes, and was elected in consequence of one member refusing to vote.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Since the recent elections in the West, this branch of Congress, has become full, and the state of parties is reputed to be as follows:

VAN BUREN.

Shepley, Rogers, of Maine.
Hill, Hubbard, of New Hampshire.
Niles, of Connecticut.
Wright, Talmadge, of New York.
Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.
Wall, of New Jersey.
Brown, of North Carolina.
King, Cuthbert, of Georgia.
King, of Alabama.
Walker, of Mississippi.
Nicholas, of Louisiana.
Grundy, of Tennessee.
Tipton, of Indiana.
Ewing, Robinson, of Illinois.
Morris, of Ohio.
Benton, Linn, of Missouri—22.

ANTI VAN BUREN.

Webster, Davis, of Massachusetts.
Prentiss, Swift, of Vermont.
Robbins, Knight, of Rhode Island.
Tomlinson, of Connecticut.
Southard, of New Jersey.
Clayton, Noudain, of Delaware.
Kent, Goldsborough, of Maryland.
Leigh, Tyler, of Virginia.
Mangum, of North Carolina
[illegible]gan, Preston, of South Carolina.
[illegible]es, of Alabama
[illegible]k of Mississippi.
[illegible]er, of Louisiana.
White, of Tennessee.
Clay, Crittenden, of Kentucky.
Ewing, of Ohio—[illegible].

DOUBTFUL

McKean, of Pennsylvania.
Hendricks, of Indiana.

It will thus be seen that the political complexion of the Senate, depends upon Mr McKean of Penn. and Mr. Hendricks of Indiana. If they choose to follow the popular current and vote with the adherents of Van Buren, the man whom one of them has denounced, as unworthy of the slightest confidence, the Vice President will have the casting vote, and the expunging resolutions and all others of the most obnoxious measures of the administration will be carried by the decision of a man whose private interest in the question must outweigh all consideration of patriotic duty.—*Chronicle.*

OUR DOCTOR.

You don't know our doctor. More pity for you: he is decidedly the cleverest man of his profession in our village, but has the worst practice. And I'll tell you why. He is an inveterate punster, and it is one great failing of our villagers that they have no genius for this kind of wit. Their minds, like frisky horses, object to carrying more than one idea at a time. They won't *see double*. It is this as I said before that has ruined our doctor—His wit, like happiness, is "born a twin," and it his *double entendre* has a bad and a good signification, his patients are sure to lay hold of the unpleasant one—like servants maids, who always will take up China jars by the cracked handle. No man has had better opportunities than our doctor: and no one ever made a more unfortunate use of them. The squire of the parish was one of his first patients and an old fellow of ninety. On complaining that 'really he was getting quite blind," and asking what he must do to restore his eye-sight the doctor told him the best thing would be to eat nothing but *see* biscuit. That was his last visit at the hall.

Soon after this he lost a very good patient, a retired tailor of great wealth, by declaring after the poor man had recovered from a fit of extraordinary duration, that 'really he must acknowledge it was a *very tight fit indeed*."

A young lady applied to him who had received a wound (a mere scratch) from a fellow toxophilite at an archery meeting. He desired her to eat nothing but *arrow*-root for a fortnight, and rub the part affected night and morning with *arrow*-matic vinegar. The lady soon got a new string to her bow.

A sea-bottle nose once came to him complaining that he was all in a shake, and desired to know what was the matter with him. The doctor putting on one of his most knowing looks, assured him that it was a case of *quart* an ague; and on being asked what must be done, replied that the most usual treatment was *cup*-ping, and opening the *jug*-ular vein.

On another occasion he nearly killed an old widow lady by recommending roast duck as the best kind of *quack* medicine.

He once spoke a poor fellow who was complaining of the dropsy, by telling him he ought not to grumble as nothing was more natural than to find *water* in the *pit* of the stomach.

Another poor fellow he violently offended, by declaring that Mr. Bramah ought to be called in to such an obstinate case of *lock* jaw.

He was almost the death of a poor hypochondriacal gentleman, who fancied himself a pug dog, by recommending him to *take a little bark*.

He made himself many enemies among the M. D's of the neighborhood, by setting up in his surgery window this notice—"Physicians prescriptions dispensed with."

The last time I saw him, he told me he had been attending a most extraordinary case—that of an old woman of ninety eight, who had died of love—and, on my expressing my incredulity, appealed to his journeyman whether it was not true that poor Mrs. Simkins had died of an *affection of the heart*.

I could tell you a thousand of his oddities if I had time. To a miser he prescribed *auti money*, and recommended *drops of brandy* as the best thing in the world for Saint Vitus's *dance*. But, poor fellow every joke cost him a patient, and now he has scarcely half a dozen to crack them on—for people, they say, don't like doctors to be their own merrymen—and they complain that instead of trying to keep them alive with physic, his object seems to be to make 'em die with laughter.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Wednesday the 27th inst a bill was brought up from the House of Representatives, making an additional appropriation of 500,000 dollars for the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians. It was, on motion of Mr. Webster, read twice and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Webster reported the bill, without amendment, and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Knight from the Committee on Manufactures reported a bill for repealing and reducing the duties on certain articles therein specified.

Mr. Benton introduced a resolution to require into the inexpediency of abolishing Lotteries and sales of Lottery tickets in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Benton's resolution for appropriating the surplus revenue to the defence of the country was then taken up, and Judge White spoke till the time of adjournment.

In the House a bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, rewarding the captors of the Frigate Philadelphia.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Adams relative to the loss of the fortification bill at the last session.

Mr. Cambreleng being entitled to the floor, spoke at length, in vindication of himself and of the House, from the charge of having lost the appropriation bill for fortifications, at the last session together with the 3 million amendment. Mr. C. went into a detailed statement of facts with a view to shew that the Senate defeated the three million amendment. He declared however, that, as both houses were now disposed to undertake to put the country in a state of defence he thought unnecessary to waste time in the investigation proposed. On the ruins of the lost bill, he hoped Congress would erect a fabric capable of doing lasting honor to the country; and before twelve months had elapsed, he hoped to see on the ocean a force capable to contend with the fleets of France. The question of war, he said, was so equally balanced, that a feather would turn the scale.

A Swindler among the Shakers.—The following from the Zanesville, (Ohio) Gazette, presents the industrious and frugal, though fantastical shakers in a new and disagreeable light:—

'Nathan Sharp, the great head of the shaker establishment, near Labanon, has taken one of the sisters to wife, and pocketed a large sum of money, (some say $100,000) has put out—leaving the brothers and Sisters buzzing about like a swarm of bees which have lost their queen. Poor fellows! they have found the truth of Burns' remark, 'mankind are unco weak, and little to be trusted.' It is said, also, that Sharp mortgaged the Shaker property to the *Trust Company* of Cincinnati, and that a law suit will grow out of the transaction.'

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning Feb. 6.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.
William Henry Harrison
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

The weather, the present week, has been excessively cold—on Tuesday last the Thermometer at 7 o'clock, A. M. stood at 8 degrees above zero—Wednesday same hour at 12—Thursday at 11 and yesterday morning at 8.

The bill to charter the United States Bank passed the House of Delegates of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and is now before the Senate. The vote on its passage in the House was, yeas 57, nays 30.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

We are happy to announce to our readers, says the Baltimore Patriot of Monday last, that the "French war" has been brought to a close. It has been heretofore stated that the British brig Pantaloon, lately arrived at Norfolk, brought a formal offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain. The offer is understood to have been previously made to, and favorably entertained by, France; and we now learn that the mediatorial proposition thus tendered, was equally well received at Washington.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says—"Andrew Stevenson is to go to England. Roger B. Taney, is to be Chief Justice. Philip P. Barbour is to fill the vacancy on the Bench. Amos Kendall is to be confirmed to the Post Office Department."

Augusta, Geo. Jan. 23.

THE TALLAHASSEE REPORT.

A postscript of a letter from Columbus, received in this city, states that a rumor existed there, that Tallahassee had been taken by the Indians, burnt, and most of its inhabitants massacred. The distance of Tallahassee from the seat of war at the last accounts, (nearly 200 miles) renders this rumor altogether improbable. Perhaps the name has been mistaken for that of *Talisee*, a small village in the Creek section of Alabama, not far from Columbus, which may have been attacked by the Creeks. At any rate it surely cannot be Tallahassee, unless the Creeks have entered Florida, or even if they have; and moreover, we received a Tallahassee paper of the 16th inst. yesterday, which gives nothing new on the Indian subject, except the Governor's Message and Proclamation, referred to in another article.—Chronicle.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 15th January complains of the sultriness of the weather. The heat is described as more oppressive than had ever been felt there at that season.

NOMINATION.—The Intelligencer of Friday morning, publishes the following:—

"It is reported that Andrew Stevenson has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate for the office of Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and John H. Eaton for that of Minister to Spain."

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 19th. 1836.

Mr. Shriver presented eight petitions of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Fre-

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