collection of the precise language he had made use of, but he said in answer to the inquiry of his colleague, substantially, that he thought the appropriation proper, that the Executive had been consulted, and that it met the Executive's wishes—or something to that effect. As chairman of the committee of ways and means, inquiries had often been made of him in conversation, by members of the House, in relation to different appropriations; and he had always given the information in his possession, as he had in this instance.

The CHAIR would then state what he had not perhaps thought it necessary, at that time, to be stated to the House and it was this: that he had conferred with the chairman of the committee of Foreign Affairs, and with some members of the Executive, upon the subject of appropriation. As chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it was his duty if a heavy appropriation was proposed, to ascertain, and be able to give the information to the House if it was required, whether the Treasury was in a condition to bear it. He had always felt it to be his duty, whilst chairman of that committee, to consult different members of the Executive branches of the Government, when he thought it necessary to obtain information in regard to all appropriations for the public service. And when the question was asked of him by his colleagues, in regard to this appropriation, the individual now occupying the Chair had answered, in substance, that he thought the appropriation altogether proper, and that it met the approbation of the Executive. He did not remember adding any thing of the purport stated by the gentleman from Virginia, though he may have done so, and would not say he had not; though if he had, it had escaped his recollection.

The CHAIR would respectfully remark, that he was really unable to conceive how this could be a matter of any sort of importance. If it had an important bearing, he was at a loss to perceive it. The Chair felt a deep sense of obligation to the House, for the opportunity offered him of giving this brief statement.

If the House would permit him, he would add a single suggestion. It must be evident that the debate which had sprung up that day, had given rise to great excitement and feeling, and would require great forbearance on the part of the House and the Chair, to enable him to preserve order. He would repeat to the gentleman from Virginia, that in returning him, a few moments ago, that it was against order to refer to honorable members of the last Congress who were also members of the present House, and in their seats, by their names, it was far from the intention of the Chair to interfere with any of the rights of the gentleman from Virginia, and he would exceedingly regret to interfere with the rights of any member upon the floor. The Chair thought it out of order, and supposed such a course of debate, if suffered to proceed, was likely to produce excitement and collision, and he had therefore wished to arrest it. He felt sure that every other member would see the necessity of such a course, and would sustain the Chair in his efforts to preserve the order and harmony of the proceedings of the House.

Mr. LUKE LEA, of Tennessee, rose to make an explanation. Upon the occasion to which allusion had been made, he had a conversation with a colleague who sat near him, (Mr. Bunch) and they determined to enquire of their colleague, who was the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr Polk,) whether he thought it was a proper appropriation, and whether it was desired by the President. He was inclined to vote for the appropriation in any event; but in order more fully to satisfy his own mind on the subject, & at the suggestion of the colleague to whom he had referred, he applied to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in order to ascertain the President's views; and also whether, in the estimation of his colleague, (Mr. Polk,) the appropriation was proper.—He was informed, in reply, that his colleague thought it proper, and that the appropriation met the approbation of the President. He was under the impression that his colleague added, that it was not worth while to say any thing about the views of the President. This information formed an additional reason with his colleague (Mr Bunch) and himself, for the vote they gave on that occasion. The statement just made by the Speaker was substantially correct.

Mr. WISE—Now, sir, I consider this a most important fact. Permit me, however, to say, before I come upon this fact, that I truly sympathise with the situation of the Chair, for I know its difficulties in preserving order, and I shall at all times be prepared to sustain its efforts to do so.

Mr. Speaker, this not an important fact! What, sir, that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall come to the seats of members in this House, and disclose the fact that the Executive Department of the Government wants three millions of money, but it is to kept secret? Great God, sir, and this not a matter of importance! I wish not to come upon this fact till I have a fair opportunity.

The CHAIR said, that he had stated that he had no recollection of adding, in the conversation alluded to with his colleague, that nothing was to be said of his statement in regard to the Executive views or wishes in relation to the appropriation. It was a casual conversation, and he may have done so, and it may have escaped him. But if he had done so, no inference was to be drawn from it, that any intimation or wish had been expressed to him by any member of the Executive that it was the desire of the Executive, or any member of it, that their views or wishes should be concealed. Such was not the fact; he did not so understand the Executive. And if the remark was made, it was probably, from an impression that it was unnecessary to express the wishes of the Executive to the House.

Mr. WISE then rose to proceed, but gave way to Mr PEYTON, on whose motion the House adjourned.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.—A bill authorising a Rail Road, to connect some where in Cecil county with the one now constructing between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and running thence the whole length of the Peninsula as far as our State extends, passed the House of Delegates on Monday 1st inst without a dissenting voice.—*Md. Repub.*

Col. WHITE, the Delegate from Florida, was unlucky enough to break his right arm just above the wrist, by a fall on the slippery pavement on Sunday evening. We observed, yesterday, however, that even so severe an accident kept him but one day from his regular attendance in the House of Representatives.—*Nat Intel.*

From the Georgia Constitutionalist

THE INDIAN CHIEF POWELL.

We find in the St. Augustine *Herald* of the 13th inst. the following statement of Powell the Seminole Indian Chief. As he is the head and front of that tribe in their late and present depredations and murder, this account of him may not prove uninteresting to the reader.

"The character of this chief is but little known and not sufficiently appreciated. He is represented to be a savage of great tact, energy of character, and bold daring. The skill with which he has for a long time managed to frustrate the measures of our government for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, entitle him to be considered as superior to Black Hawk. Charley Omathla, a chief of the friendly party, interposed difficulties to the execution of his plans, and he at once shot him. He bore an inveterate hatred to Gen. Thompson, and yet he concealed his antipathies so skilfully as to deceive the agent and to induce him to consider Powell as personally friendly. Gen. Thompson fell by the hands of Powell. It is proper to observe that he ought not to be called Powell, as that is only a nick name. His Indian name is "Oceola," and by that he should be distinguished. It is apprehended that he will give the Government much trouble, if they do not act with that decision and energy, that becomes the power and force of the country.—The devastation and ruin that he has already caused will not fall short of a million of dollars."

POWELL, THE SEMINOLE INDIAN.

We copy from the Floridian the following description of Powell, the leader of the Seminole Indians.

MR. EDITOR, the following facts, in relation to this interesting personage, I collected from authentic sources during the late campaign, and they may be relied on.

OCEOLA or Powell, the head chief of the hostile Seminoles, is likely to figure in history, with Phillip of Pokanokee, or Tekumsay, possessing all their noble daring and deep love of country, with more intelligence, and perhaps, more ferocity. *He* is a half breed (his father an Englishman) of the Creek Nation and Red Stick Tribe. In person he is slight, well proportioned and active, complexion rather light, deep restless eyes, and a remarkable clear and shrill voice, and supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age. *He* has brought himself into notice, and raised himself to his present station, by his superior talents, courage and ambition,—not having inherited any title or command. Formerly he was proud, gloomy and insolent, and on one occasion, in a talk with the late lamented Agent, General Thompson, burst into a paroxysm of passion, declaring that the country was theirs, that they wanted no Agent, and that he had better be off; for this he was arrested and confined, afterwards he appeared penitent, became cheerful, signed the Treaty, and was released with many fair promises.

He then made himself very useful to the Agent and officers at Camp King, performing many daring feats in arresting criminals a[illegible] tribe he was at variance; and for these services received repeated marks of friendship from the agent, and gained his entire confidence.

Suddenly he threw of the guise of friendship—murdered Charley Mathly, a friendly chief—forced his followers to join him, received as allies, the Micosukees, who were glad to have such a leader,—and raised forthwith, the fire brand and scalping knife.

He, it is supposed, led on the party which attacked and defeated the advance guard of Col. Warren's regiment, about the 17th December.

On the 28th he was seen at the head of a band who rushed upon Gen. Thompson and some other gentlemen, within range of the guns of Fort King, and shot and scalped them.

On the 31st, he made a sudden and unexpected attack upon the army under Gens. Call and Clinch, whilst engaged in crossing a deep and dangerous stream, the Withlacoochee - attacking at two points simultaneously, and only yielding after a desperate struggle of an hour.

During the action he was recognised by the officers and men of the regular army, fighting several paces in advance of his men and after each discharge of his rifle, wiping it with the utmost coolness; and his voice was distinctly heard when his men were flying, trying to rally them.

He is, or *pretends* to be, of the belief, that the old treaty of Payne's landing is the only binding one, and according to his account, the time stipulated for their removal by that treaty, does not expire for five years yet; and he says he can fight the whites for that length of time.

R.

KING WILLIAM AND PRESIDENT JACKSON.

The New York Herald—a paper remarkable for its early procurement of remarkable documents, and "the only paper" which had the good fortune to obtain a copy of the 'original message' of Andrew Jackson to the present Congress, as it came from the old hero's own hand, and before being cut up and pared down by his Cabinet—the sprightly, or as its editor has it, the 'saucy Herald,' has the rare good luck to have 'come into possession' of the subjoined authentic version of the mediatorial correspondence, which has recently passed between King William, of England, and President Jackson. The reader may be assured that in this case 'no other paper has the news.' According to this *version*, as well as others less explicit, it will be seen that the mediation has been favorably received:—*Balt. Patriot.*

SIRE AND BROTHER, In consequence of the untoward scrape into which you have got with France, and the probability that you may get at loggerheads—yard arm to yard arm—before you could drink a pint of grog, I have taken the liberty to send from my Naval wardrobe a pair of Pantaloons, in the pockets of which you will find this letter, hereby offering to mediate in your difficulties with France, and to make you friends again on such terms as honorable men ought to accept. I have no desire to see you and my brother of France fall to and lick each other. No one has a right to fight on the ocean unless I have a hand in the fray. Besides I doubt whether you know so much about ships as I do, and, let me tell you, fighting at sea is a pretty devilish expensive business. I can't 'no way I can fix it,' as you Yankees would say, get our tars into a scrape during the present reform mania. So you will please to state by the bearer whether you accept my mediation or not. Compliments to Van Buren. WM. REX.

Palmerston, Secretary.

To this civil note the President replied in the most courteous terms, accepting the mediation, but reserving to himself the right to pick a quarrel hereafter if he chooses. It is as follows:—

SIRE AND BROTHER, Yours in the breeches of your Pantaloons (nice tailors you have, William,) have been duly received and note contents. I was indeed just putting myself into a posture of defence, and preparing, furthermore, to give Louis Phillippe a good licking. However, if you say you can make us friends again, in an honorable way, I have no objection to accept your mediation. You must remember, however, that, on my part, I have nothing to mediate. All I want is the money. If France chooses to give up her preposterous demand about an explanation, I shall be very glad to find her sensible again. Meantime, William, you will please to consider this merely re-opening the diplomatic intercourse—not the settlement. I shall give no receipt till I get the money in full. I shall not cease to urge on my Congress the passage of the three millions appropriations to put the country in a state of defence, till you can send me the final reply of France. I have nothing to say impunging your knowledge of ships and fighting. It might be unpleasant to mention New Orleans to you. Van Buren sends his special respects to Queen Adelaide, and says he never shall forget her polite attention at Windsor Castle. ANDREW JACKSON.

Forsyth, Secretary.

The British mediation is then for accepted—but it does not alter the position of the country—it merely re-opens the negotiation through a third party. This, however, is quite sufficient to satisfy all that it will terminate amicably. There is no necessity for Congress, therefore, to make any war appropriations.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

From the Maryland Republican.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

CARROLL COUNTY.

The bill for creating a new county came up as the order of the day on Wednesday last—When Mr. Burchenal moved that it be postponed and made the order of the day for Wednesday the 17th inst. assigning as a reason, the absence of several members from the E. Shore who were desirous to vote upon the question, and who, owing to the present interruption of navigation by ice, would probably not be here before that period.

Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore county, warmly opposed the postponement. This was a question of vital importance to two of the largest counties of the State, and especially his own constituents were constantly writing to him enquiring why the subject was not acted upon and decided one way or the other. Already had it been postponed to accommodate members who were absent when it was before the order of the day, and one of the principle of whom (Mr. Willis) he was gratified to see now in his seat. Mr. C. earnestly called upon the house to progress with the bill and quiet the apprehension of a gross injustice which the people of Baltimore county considered this measure to be towards them.

Mr. Burchenal replied and warmly urged that gentlemen of this shore, who could have yet to the seat of government, by any day fixed, would consider the predicament of members who were separated by the Chesapeake bay and by ice in the depth of winter from a possibility of being so punctual.

Messrs. Winder, Brown, Ely, [illegible] Carroll, [illegible] opposed the postponement.

Mr. Duckett and Mr. Burchenal, continued to advocate it, wandering occasionally as most of them did in the course of their remarks, from the question of postponement, into the merit of the question itself, and thence incidentally into the reform question with which, though some maintained that this had nothing at all to do, yet it becomes some what mixed up in the motives ascribed to members in regard to this bill—When

Mr. Carrol moved to postpone the consideration of the bill to the 1st June, instead of this day fortnight.

This being in substance to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Ely took the floor somewhat upon the merits of the question itself, which under such a motion is in order.

He observed that though this bills seemed to be but a short bill, and presuged by the gentlemen on the opposite side, a very plain and simple bill, yet when the occasion authorised it, he should undertake to prove that it was one of the most intricate and difficult subjects of legislation that the house had yet attempted during this session to legislate upon. He proceeded to argue that the bill proposed to change the Constitution in a feature which heretofore had been held as of a primary consequence, and under which change as it stood in the bill, the election districts in the whole three counties touched by this measure would hereafter be subject to alteration as to number extent, &c. *by law* of one session of the legislature instead as they now are remaining permanent except a change be proposed at one and accepted at another session. *He* adverted to the difficulties the measure would produce in relation to the Congressional Districts—the Judicial Districts of the State, and to various other ramifications of the measure, and concluded by hoping that the house, by adopting the motion of his colleague, would at once and forever relieve Baltimore county from the idea of being torn asunder and separated against the will and wishes of three fourths of the people of the county.

Mr. Duckett replied in a speech of some length, and urged as an additional motive for postponement for the two weeks which he had proposed, the reasons which the gentleman, Mr. Ely, had set out with. If the bill was indeed so intricate and surrounded with so many difficulties as gentlemen alledge, it certainly required the more time to deliberate upon it and endeavor to contrive means to obviate, if we can, those embarrassments. To some of the objections urged by Mr. Ely, he quoted the Constitution for the purpose of showing that it had already undergone the alteration which the gentleman objected to this bill for proposing in regard to election districts. The affect of the bill was to produce no change whatever in regard to the congressional districts—and in relation to the judicial districts, it looked of course to prospecuve measures. *He* intimated also, that as the general reform bill had been made the order of the day for the 16th inst. all parties to this bill might avail themselves of the full house which that question no doubt would occasion, to act upon this bill, and thereby, to use a homely phrase, they might kill two birds with one stone.

Mr. Carroll, of Balt. county, admonished the house that this expedient of imposing a law upon a country, four fifths of whose inhabitants were opposed to the measure—would not be oil to appease the tempest, nor a syren to hush the storm that was abroad. He was not disposed to refer to the Reform question, with which this bill ought to have nothing to do. That would be up on the 16th, and he hoped then to square some outstanding accounts with gentlemen. He would only on the present occasion call the attention of members to the grievous imposition which this bill proposed in regard to Baltimore county.

He then examined the pretext urged for the erection of a new county, and combatted them at some length.

Winder had heretofore as a junior member, taken advise of those who were more familiar with the parliamentary usage than himself.—On this occasion, he felt it a duty to those interests he was there to represent, to raise his voice against the measure proposed in this bill and to endeavor to convince this house that it was to the interest of all, as he knew it to be the interest as it was the wishes of three fourth or four fifths of the people of Baltimore county, that this bill should not prevail.

It had been the object of the delegation of Baltimore county this session, every man of whom were opposed to the division of the county,—it had been their aim, he said, to originate and to advocate such measures as would, if carried out, obviate the most material of the inconveniences which the inhabitants of the segregated district, who were for the new county, complained of. They had urged for one reason, that they were never allowed a commissioner of the county from the Freedom district. They had proposed, perhaps he said passed, a bill in relation to Baltimore county, to obviate that, and insure them always a commissioner in future. They had complained of the inconveniences of attending the county courts at such a distance. We now have a bill which Mr. W. hoped would be adopted by the house, for erecting magistrates courts in every election district, thereby obviating the greatest part of that objection.

A good old proverb teaches us, Mr. Speaker, that habit becomes second nature. The truth of this maxim is exhibited every day, and in almost every act of our lives, and influences no less the mechanic in his daily occupation,—than the profound statesman in his researches, as much the child in leading strings as the patriot in the field of his expanded duties. It is this principle with his associations, which constituted that attachment for country and for county, which no legislature ought to disregard, for it is equally dear to the patriot bosom of whatever clime or country. Mr Speaker, I was not long since in the State of Virginia, and the conversation fell incidentally upon the claim which *Maryland* has upon a portion of the territory of that State our pretensions to them, you cannot imagine sir, with what flashing indignity they repelled the idea of touching an inch of the old dominion.—Sir Virginia never will submit to our claim on their territory. Such in his measure, sir, is the feelings which this bill kindles amongst the people, of whom I am here the unworthy representative. Speculate as you please, Mr Speaker, about how it originates, or how it may be accounted for—it is a fact, it is there. It is a principle, which we alike maintain for ourselves and admire in others. After further illustrating this position by historical facts, as in the instance of the Netherlands, &c.—Mr. W. continued.—It appears now in this place and upon this floor, Mr. Speaker. What if it were proposed to day, that the Eastern Shore should be severed from old Maryland, and attached to Delaware—where is the Marylander that would listen for a moment to this proposition? No Sir, no it every man upon that Shore were for it, would *not* ever consent to part with those that have been so long associated, with us by every endearing recollection.

But Mr. Speaker, we are led to apprehend from what has already fallen from gentlemen that this may be intended as a substitute for, reform. Let me admonish gentlemen of small counties, of the danger of adopting such [illegible] and degrade by many upon us, as a remedy for the evil they are apprehending. The idea is, that as the larger counties complain that they have not a due proportion of representation, you will cut down a couple of them, in order to make short enough to come within the dimension of this bedstead of Procustus. Well sir, adopt this idea of cutting up the large counties to make them fit the tyrant dimensions, and you will soon be led to the discovery, that some counties are as much too short as those counties are now too long, and the process of making one county out of two, may commence in order to bring them to required length. Sir, suppose you put Kent or Queen Anne's county upon the bedstead?—stretch them to the utmost, and you will not be able to measure up to the required dimensions;—then Caroline and Talbot would have to be united and made one of, in order to equal Dorchester and Calvert and St. Mary's, even if their natural boundaries which now separate them, were abandoned both together would not equal one of our large counties; we would have to throw in some other county, to enable them to measure up to what Frederick would still be. Beware—beware gentlemen—this is a dangerous process—you had better leave the division of the counties untouched. Begin to equalize, and who will tell us when we shall arrest the process?

Mr. Brown intimated that the gentleman from the city of Annapolis ought to be cautious how he taught the house to fling stones, for on these questions he might possibly find himself in a glass house.—He wished the friends of reform to be awake to the hint which the gentlemen had dropped as to the association of those two bills—and cautioned the members of the small counties not to imagine that they would be able to quiet the spirit of reform by adopting the expedient proposed in this bill—The friends of reform were not to be silenced in that way.

Mr. Duckett supposed the 'glass house' mentioned by the gentleman from Baltimore county, must have reference to the smallness of the place which he (Mr. D.) had the honor to represent in part upon that floor. To what ever his metaphor might have allusion however he took leave to assure that gentleman that he felt himself entrenched in a cause so righteous, that the gentleman's stones would not be found heavy enough, nor his sling long enough to reach his position; he had not allowed himself, under the pending motion, to go at large into the merits of the erection of a new county—sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. When that question came up on the passage of the bill he should endeavour to be prepared to advocate the opinions he entertained—Nor had he, nor would he now allow himself to travel out of the record to get at the reform question—He had said that the one bill being referred to the 16th when the gentleman would have all his forces rallied, and if he could then get his reform bill through he might with the same forces knock Carroll county down too, if he could

Mr. McMahon was opposed to the postponement to the 1st June. The consequence of that would be to insure its being brought her again next session, and so year after year. He was for having the question taken upon the bill, and thereby deciding it definitely. He said gentlemen had expressed great apprehensions about this subject interfering with the reform question. This had nothing on earth to do with reform. He was from a small county himself, but small as it was, Allegany wanted a little reform in the Constitution too.—Not that he was willing, by any means, to go the length which some gentlemen seemed determined to go, for then Allegany would be left with hardly any influence at all. He was for reform to a certain extent, but he had no notion of letting go all the holds we have, and trusting to getting just what we can. Allegany he feared would fare but poorly in such a scrabble.

The question was then taken on the postponement to the 1st June, and negatived.

It was then postponed as moved to the 17th instant.

[We find too late to remedy it, that, we have omitted Mr. Dulany's remarks, altogether.]

The Wilmington (Del) Journal has the following notice of the result of the decision recently had in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the long contested case of John Randel, Jr., against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company:

Randel, Jr., vs. the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.—In this celebrated and long contested case, a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of this State, was sued out of the Supreme Court of the United States, some time since, by certain garnishees of the Canal Company On the 23d ult. the case came on to be heard before the Supreme Court, at Washington, on a motion made by Randel's counsel, to dismiss the writ of error on the ground that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and that the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State was final and conclusive on all the questions decided by it. Mr. Webster opened the case for Randel; Mr Sergeant replied for the Co. and was followed by Mr. Clayton for Randel On Monday Mr. Sergeant renewed the argument in reply to Mr. Clayton, & was followed by the latter gentleman, in conclusion. On Thursday last, Mr. Justice Story delivered the unanimous opinion of the court, at length, fully sustaining the motion of Randel's counsel, and dismissing the case with costs, on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

This decision leaves the canal company no resource but to pay the money which has been awarded to Mr. Randel by the verdict of a jury. We formerly recommended this course, as one dictated not only by the honor but by the interests of the Company. The highest judicial tribunal of this State has established the right of Mr. Randel to appropriate the tolls for the payment of his debt, and the Supreme Court of the Union now tells them that they can obtain no relief there. Mr. Randel, we presume, will not permit his right to lie dormant, but will undoubtedly proceed, according to the notice he has heretofore given, to attach the tolls in the hands of the Captains passing through. The Company cannot evade the process by collecting the tolls *out of the line of the canal*, for that has been decided to be an illegal payment—a payment to a void authority; nor can they refuse the use of their canal to a Captain who has paid toll under the attachment process, for such an act in the teeth of the judgment of the Court of Appeals, would unquestionably bring up the question of a forfeiture of the charter.

We repeat, then, as the best advice we can give to the Company—and we give it in a perfect friendly spirit—pay this money—put an end to this strife which has for so long a time embarassed the business of the Canal and destroyed its usefulness, and which if persevered in, can only end in the total ruin of the interests of the stockholders and creditors

TO THE PEOPLE.

The Attachment Causes decided in the State of Delaware, in which I was plaintiff, and the Garnishees of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company were defendants, have been decided in my favor by the Supreme Court of the United States, by dismissing those cases for want of jurisdiction with costs—thus leaving the decision in Delaware, that I have the right to attach the tolls of this corporation in the hands of the persons having the direction of vessels passing thro' the canal, *final and conclusive*.

After a Law Suit of *more than ten years*, in which every decision on the merits of my cause, whether in Delaware or Maryland, or in the Supreme Court of the United States, has been in my favor—after expending a large amount of money in legal controversy to vindicate my rights, and protect my reputation against this Company, I have at *last* reached the Court in the last resort; and having obtained the last decision, of the last Court which *can be* applied to, I now give public notice of the fact;—and invoke the judgement of the Public against the further continuance of the means which has been adopted to ruin me.

This Company now stands, by the judgment of the Courts convicted of the charge of compelling Captains of Vessels to pay *double toll*—the very charge which they endeavored to make against me, when *they themselves* were the extortioners!

I have, according to the decision of the Courts, a right to the tolls to pay my judgement, which, as it now amounts with interest and costs unpaid, *to more than two hundred and fifty thausand dollars*, it will take me some years to collect; and I hereby forwarn all persons having the direction of Vessels passing through this Canal, that I will enforce my claim, to the end, that such as pay tolls to the company or their toll gatherers, in violation of the charter, may never hereafter plead in excuse for their act, their ignorance of my rights.

JOHN RANDAL, Jr.

New Castle, Del. January 30, 1835.

☞Editors in places interested in the trade of this canal are respectfully requested to insert the above notice in their respective papers.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 18.

ANTI-VAN BUREN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

The following is the latest and most gratifying intelligence we have received from Washington for some time—it is the certainty of the offer of the British Government to act as a mediator between this Government and France and that the offer has been accepted by the "Greatest and Best."

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES.

Relative to the mediation of Great Britain, in settling the affair between the United States and France.

FEBRUARY, 8, 1836.

To the Senate & House of Representatives

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my special message of the 15th of January last which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States & France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the benificent policy of neighboring Powers; and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty. I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation already made to place the seaboard in a proper state for defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, February 8, 1836.

THE U. S. BANK BILL—PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

By last night's mail we have the following intelligence respecting the proceedings in the Senate of Pennsylvania on the U. S. Bank Bill.

Harrisburg, Feb 6, 1836—5 P. M.

The Bank bill has passed the Senate in committee of the whole, by a vote of 22 to 11, and will be upon second reading on Monday. The bill will surely pass, and by a vote nearly or quiet as favorable as the above and in the course of the next week.

We understand from Washington that the old President is *furious* upon the subject of the re-charter of the United States Bank, by the State of Pennsylvania.

In the U. S. Senate on Tuesday last Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH offered the following resolution, which was immediately considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be requested to inquire into the practicability and usefulness of placing buoys at proper sites in the channels of the rivers Nanticoke, Monikin, Annamassex, Pocomoke and Wicomico, in the Straits of Hooper and Carfy, and in the sounds of Tangier and Pocomoke, to render them more safely navigable, and an estimate of the cost of such buoys, if necessary.

The last accounts from St. Augustine mention that a communication had taken place between Camp King, Picolata and St. Augustine, by which all apprehensions for the safety of Gen. Clinch's detachment were relieved.

A letter received, dated 30th inst. states that Capt. Porter's Company at St. Augustine was to leave there on the following day, to reinforce Gen. Clinch, at Camp King—and that Capt. Porter would remain in St. Augustine to drill the Volunteers.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR GRAHAM:

It was with no inconsiderable degree of amusement and surprise, that I read in your paper of Saturday, the publication of "Peter" the unknown, in answer to Timothy Twist; surprise did I say sir,

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