represented the principles of the Ancient Commonwealth with great ability. then said: "Yesterday, the House had voted unanimously that there was *no occasion to make war*; and now, just before the moment of adjournment, the extraordinary proposition is made, to remove all the guards from the Treasury and to give up that and all the legislative power to the President, *in order to carry on a war*." The same sentiment prevailed among many members of that House. The appropriation was considered *utterly inconsistent* with the object and the spirit of that resolution, which is now represented as having been the basis of it. Nor, sir, is the gentleman any more correct in the remark that "*the resolution which finally passed by that vote* had been contested by a debate of several days immediately before its passage, upon grounds that such a resolution would occasion war.' The truth is, *the* resolution which passed was hardly debated at all. It was scarcely resisted. The reference to the Journals, which the gentleman challenges, does not bear him out. But this is a matter, sir, about which there need be no controversy. The Journals show the facts. On the 27th day of February, the Committee on Foreign affairs made a report, accompanied by these resolutions:

1. "Resolved, that it would be incompatible with the rights and honour of the United States further to negociate in relation to the treaty entered into by France on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist on its execution as ratified by both Governments."

2. "Resolved, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

A minority of that committee made a separate report, offering no specific resolutions, but expressing the sentiment that the execution of the treaty should be insisted on "*at all hazards*."

The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Adams) then offered his resolutions, as substitutes for those proposed by the committee, in these words:

"1. Resolved, That the rights of the citizens of the United States to indemnity from the Government of France, stipulated by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, ought *in no event* to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the United States.

"2 Resolved That if it be, in the opinion of the President of the United States, compatible with the honor and interest of the United States, during the interval until the next session of Congress, to resume the negotiations between the United States and France, he be requested to do so.

3 "Resolved, That *no legislative measure* of a *hostile* character or *tendency* towards the French nation is necessary or expedient at this time."

These various resolutions and the *reports* from the committee were debated on Saturday, 25th February, and also on Monday, the 2d day of March; and these were the resolutions which, upon the one side or the other, were '*contested*' and *opposed*.' The animated debate which the gentleman refers, and the spirited resistance, were not upon *his* resolution which *finally passed*—for it had not then been proposed, but it was to some of these and chiefly to that which looked to contingent preparations. Objections were made made to the *phraseology* employed in the report and resolutions. The expression "*at all hazards*" was regarded as minatory, and so also the words "*in no event*," which occur in the first of the gentleman's proposed substitutes. Milder language was sought. Various unsatisfactory amendments and suggestions were offered, all going to soften down the asperities which were thought to exist in the language and spirit of the reports and resolutions. Finally, at a late hour in the evening, the House having been in continued session fourteen hours, a *new* resolution, or perhaps a modification of one which had been already offered, was proposed. Very little, if any, debate occurred upon it. None is reported. It was *unanimously* adopted, with but two slight efforts to substitute others in its stead. These are the facts. They cannot be controverted. The House will now judge whether that resolution, which is asserted to have been the foundation of the appropriation of three millions, was debated and resisted several days, upon the ground that it would or might involve the nation in war—whether it was agreed to under any expectation that it was to be followed up by measures for defence. As to the notice said to have been given by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, (Mr. Cambreleng,) that he should submit a motion for large contingent appropriations, I lay it out of the case. Few heard it. But what of it? Was the House thereby *pledged* to vote any appropriation he might choose to propose? Above all was the Senate bound also to take notice, to know that it was the consequence, the consummation of our resolution, and, despite their constitutional objections, to grant the money accordingly? Did the resolution which had been already adopted thereby change its character, and, from being *pacific*, become all at once *belligerant*, because the member from New York took upon him to give notice to the House of what he should propose? I repudiate all such conclusions, *utterly, entirely*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1836.

There was another scene of immense uproar and confusion in the House today—and as usual, produced by a merely incidental question.

The first business was a pending question of order on Mr. Lawler's appeal from the decision of the Chair, relative to his right to send instructions to the Select Committee raised by Mr. Pinckney's resolution directing that committee to report that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of emancipating the slaves in this District. The Chair decided that the proposal to give such instructions was out of order. The question on the appeal was briefly discussed by Messrs. Mercer and Briggs, who sustained the decision of the Chair, and by Messrs. Shephard and Lawler, who opposed it — The last mentioned gentlemen after an animated address in which he called upon the House to pause in their career, & asserted that the fact could not be disguised that the South had been by *fraud* legislated out of their rights, withdrew his appeal.

Petition for abolition were then poured in by scores, from various parts of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. One that was offered by Mr. Granger, led to a rather sharp dialogue between that gentlemen and the Speaker. Polk is too officious by half in arresting the remarks of those members of the opposition, upon whose mildness and forbearance he thinks he may adventure to count. If their is a singleman in the House distinguished for his amenity of manner it is Mr. Granger,—and Mr. Polk, doubtless, thought he might hazard exhibiting his authority by stopping him in the midst of some perfectly relavant remarks he was making on the characters and objects of the persons who had signed a petition he was about to present. But the polished and spirited New Yorker was not to be restrained thus. He insisted on proceeding

The Chair—'If that is an abolition petition'—

Mr. Granger.—'Sir, I have not yet stated what the petitioners pray for, but supposing every member to be responsible for what he presents, I was proceeding to inform the House of what I know regarding the character and purposes of these petitioners,'——

The Chair —'In presenting a petition of that character,'——

Mr. Granger —'What character?—I have not yet put you in possession of the prayer of the petitioners.'

The Chair.—'The gentleman cannot be allowed to evade a rule of the House,'——

Mr. Granger.—'*Evade! Evade!* No, Sir, I wish not to evade any decision of this House; but I maintain, I have a right to state what weight is attached to the character of this petition'——

Here the honorable member was interrupted by the most indecorous clamour, —began of course by the poor penny trumpets, that are always ready to sound when the leaders give the word. The Speaker '*decided*' Mr G. was out of order, I saw Wise get up—and soon heard his sharp, shrill, but not unpleasant tones rising high above the discordant Babel that intervened.—'I wish to know,' said he, 'whether the gentleman from New York is to be deprived of the right to state the nature of the memorial, and the character of the memorialists.' The decision of the Chair was repeated—and in a petulant, impatient tone—and Granger not wishing to consume time, acquiesced—mentioned that the petition prayed for the abolition of slavery in the District—and sent it to the committee, according to Pinckney's resolution.

A temporary calm followed,—but it was only the prelude to a tempest.—When in the regular order, Virginia was called upon, Mr. Patton presented certain resolutions passed unanimously by the legislature of that State, relative to Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories, and moved to refer them to the Committee on the District with certain instructions.

The Chair decided that the motion was not in order. Mr Patton appealed, and proceeded to argue the question. The House, he said, had undoubtedly a right to make any disposition of these resolutions they thought proper—but he denied, that as a matter of course, they must under Pinckney's resolution be referred to the Select Committee. That Committee had no jurisdiction over them. They covered ground not touched by the resolution, and embraced subjects, which the committee were not required to deliberate upon.

Henry Wise followed his colleague.—He was most anxious the paper just presented should have the direction Mr Patton had moved for; but he was at a loss what to do in regard to the decision of the Chair, for he thought it quite consistent with the letter and spirit of the resolution of Mr. Pinckney—while it laid low the rights of Virginia.

'And, sir,' exclaimed the young orator, 'I wish to say now to Virginia, behold your Sovereigns! Behold the cords thrown around you by Southern Men! See who have trampled upon your rights!'

The Chair. 'The gentlemen's remarks are irrelevant.'

Wise. 'No sir—I will show you their pertinency—I am about to offer reasons for revesing the decision of the Chair, notwithstanding its consistency with the letter and spirit of the resolution—and I bring these reasons from its effects. I call upon the House and to sustain it in justice to the South. The voice of that section of the country will be smothered in the Select Committee. It will be called *agitation* there. Yes, sir, this very act of Virginia will be stigmatised as *agitation*; as fatiguing and disgusting, to quote from the vocabulary of the Attorney General of New York.

Mr. Wise proceeded in a strain of remarkable clearness and power to prove the *iniquitous operation* of the decision. The Speaker called him to order several times for irrelevancy. This was exceedingly provoking, because altogether gratuitous on the part of Polk. The Virginian, however, persevered; and for a time in the greatest good humor. He mentioned he had a right to apply to the Chair's decision that most powerful weapon of the logician, the *argumentum ad absurdum*, and he would go on to shew the absurd consequences of it—if it should be adopted by the House, as he prophesied it would!' Here he was again called to order. 'Well, then,' he exclaimed, 'I will leave that ground and say, I cannot sit still, and see this act of Virginia, in regard to which her people are unanimous—which none here dare contravene—nullified, laid low, trampled in the dust by this House. It is to make *slaves* of us!' Here he was again interrupted by the Speaker. Wise was now driven beyond patience—and said, if the Chair was determined thus incessantly to interpose, he had no alternative but to appeal. Several members then rose at once moving that he should be permitted to go on. He withdrew his appeal —and was allowed to proceed. But he had not got half a dozen words out of his mouth, to the effect that the desion deprived the South of its rights, when he was assailed by another absurd cound of 'order! order!'

The Chair hoped the gentlemn would confine himself to the questn of appeal.

Wise 'I meant to confine myself and *have done* so!' ('Order! order' was again bawled out) I am told by friendly voices near me to go on,—but how can I go on, when my voice is overcome by this confusion. Thank Heave, no censor can trammel the mind.

Here the Speaker rapped lodly with his ivory hammer, and called to order with all his might.

Great confusion now arose. Mr. Mason, of Virginia remonstrated gainst the Speaker's call to order. Patton, of the same State, arose, and demanded in a tone of immense energy, that was heard far above the repeated and noisy cries of 'order! order!' if there ever was a case in which a member had been unjustifiably interrupted? That really little gentleman, Bynum, tried to be heard—he is constantly endeavoring to provoke Wise. Several members rose simultaneously and addressed the Chair. He 'decided' that no conversation could be allowed. Wise rose again. The Speaker was again about to give some oracular 'decision.' But Wise's Virginian blood was now up—'I do not yield to your decision, sir,' he exclaimed, addressing the Speaker with extraordinary energy and directness. 'I appeal from it—and I will make this a test question.' The Chair became highly indignant.—Wise again rose and endeavored to speak—but he could not be heard for the noise in various parts of the House. He tried again—But the tumult increased.

The Chair. 'The gentleman from Virginia will take his seat'—But Wise still maintained his position—while the storm raged on—louder and louder. His appearance at this time was commanding; his eye seemed to roam over the hall with disdain of those who were attempting to put him down—his attitude was erect and firm—his whole port that of independence—

Lord of the Lion heart and Eagle eye!

When he was heard, he uttered the words 'I withdraw my appeal!'

The question was then taken by Ayes and Noes, whether he should be permitted to proceed; and decided in the negative.

After some further debate on Mr. Patton's appeal, Mr. Pinckney moved the previous question the gag was applied—and the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Washington, March —, 1836.

We had an unusual occurrence in the House of Representatives to-day, which may lead to some consequences of a personal character, although it is more probable that nothing immediately injurious will grow out of it.

The debate yesterday upon the question concerning the Virginia resolutions concerning Slavery, Mr. Wise had several times persisted in a course of remarks which the Speaker deemed to be out of order, and at length he proceeded so far as to require Mr Wise to take his seat. Mr Wise appealed from the decision of the Chair, but afterwards withdrew the appeal, and one of his colleagues moved that he should have leave to proceed with his remarks. Leave, however, was refused by the House, and this circumstance roused the indignation of Mr Wise. He did not, however, give any expression to his feelings during the sitting of the House, but after the adjournment, he was near the door at which the Speaker was going out, when he placed himself directly in the way of the Speaker, and accosted him in some such language as this, (according to report:) "Sir, you talked in a d——d arbitrary manner to me to-day." And as Mr. Polk made no reply, and was passing on, Mr Wise is said to have added—"I intend this as a personal insult, and you may pocket it, or act in any other way you please." The affair has caused a great deal of conversation to-day, and some expected that Mr. Polk would take the matter up as a personal quarrel, and that a meeting would take place. This, however, does not seem likely to be the case; at any rate Mr. Polk seems to have found that the Chair of the *House*, although a part of honor, is also a thorny seat; and that all the communities with which he is surrounded, cannot prevent him from being subjected to frequent and severe mortifications. He wants weight of character to ward off the attacks which his situation provokes; and his talents are not sufficient to give him that authority which can alone render his post pleasant and dignified. It is supposed that he will be rewarded at the close of the session with some Executive appointment which will be more suitable to his capacity.

You will see by the papers to-day, that Mr. Clayton has made a report from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on the subject of the dispute between Ohio and Michigan, and that Ohio is to retain her own territory, and Michigan is to be pacified by receiving a slice from the territory of Wisconsin. The report which was drawn up and read by Mr Clayton, places the whole question before the public in a simple point of view, displays labor and research, is written with great force and perspicuity, and is incontrovertible in its arguments, and sound in its conclusions. It is the work of an able lawyer & experienced statesman, and, as I believe, is in unison with the feelings of all parties in the Senate. If so the question may be regarded as settled, and Michigan may at once go to work, and conform her Constitution to the decision to which Congress will, in all probability come on this mooted subject.

There was also a communication from Mr. Forsyth, which he found it necessary to send to the Senate, to correct a blunder in the report he made last week, concerning the number of claims under the treaty made with France in 1831 which had been rejected. It appears that the clerk counted *ships* for *claims* in the former report. This circumstance illustrates the bad consequences of the changes in office. Experienced men have been to give way to men of no experience, and if such a blunder was committed in a report to the Senate, who can tell what more important errors may not be committed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Washington, March 3d, 1836.

It was a matter of some interest for me this morning, to get into the Senate Chamber within the *space time*, or, in other words, ere the waves of living beauty, and the ground swell of ugly manhood, had filled up every part of the galleries. The object of my desire was to hear Mr. Goldsborough, (Senator from the Eastern Shore of Maryland) but, as is often the case, I was exceedingly disappointed—he had occupied the floor some time before I could elbow myself into a situation—however, I was glad to hear and see him upholding the true position of Maryland in this controversy about slavery.

Mr. Goldsborough pursued the cool dispassionate course—said that it was preposterous to suppose that our rights were not to be held paramount to a *mere* SENTIMENT of the East and North—was it expected that we would sacrifice our property to please a speculative opinion of the non slave holding States?

He then took a view of the question as respects the constitutional powers of Congress upon the case: said that the limits of action upon slavery had been laid down by the Eastern section—that they had refrained from touching it in former days, when the understanding, the spirit, of the Constitution was as much a matter of fact as its language is now. Hooted at the idea of Maryland and Virginia's relinquishing this District to make it the neutral ground where free negroes, declased free negroes, could operate, and whence radiating into Virginia and Maryland, they could corrupt the slaves of these States—he then painted the meeting of the members from the South, at their return after a long session, to their homes. Were they met by cringing boondsmen? No! They were met with all the glowing and fine feelings of the heart—their slaves tripped gladly to the welcome interview—he wished Northern men could witness this spectacle—he doubted not that they would be struck with its force and beauty.—In conclusion, Mr. Goldsborough asked what was the nature of this Government? Was not its federal character that of protection to our diplomatic and general political concerns—a general federal supervision; but the States had interlocal rights and duties imposed upon them, independent and without reference to each other, to preserve the harmony of their domestic affairs. Let no man disturb that repose, said Mr. G. Let no man raise his hand against the peaceful domestic action of any section.

Mr. Goldsborough was listened to with flattering attention; in fact, his manners are so urbane, his manner oratorical so good and chaste, his language so classical, and his ideas so profound and philosophic, that it could not be otherwise. Mr. Goldsborough was for rejecting the memorial praying for abolition—he was followed by Mr. King of Alabama, who argued against the abolition project and the [illegible] He was in favor of reception and reference to Committees, because it had been practised years ago by the Senate. This is the falsest and frailest argument yet—the present increase of abolition Societies and wide spreading of the doctrine, show how inexpedient and time serving was that policy.

In the House nothing of *interesting* importance was done. A long and very able speech was concluded by General Thompson of South Carolina, shewing the disparity of the Naval appropriations as operating to the advantage of the North. This gentleman is a man of great distinction, a profound thinker, and possesses a cool, clear and dispassionate head—he is one of that bright galaxy from the South, shining well with the Hammonds, Campbells, Pickens, &c.

I observe a critique upon one of my late letters (18th February,) in the Georgetown Metropolitan, in which I gave an account of a debate in the Senate. In my letter I said that Mr. Van Buren was in the Chair at the time of the attack made upon that *illustrious individual* (and who, by the way, in a special manner, fosters the Press *every where*,) by Mr. Calhoun. The Metropolitan says Mr. Van Buren was not in the Chair—nor was he.

I happened not to be in the Senate that day, but got my account from a gentleman who told me the particulars of the day: My opinion is now, that Van, '*who is a sort of weasel*,' smelt the rat and vacated the Chair for the special occasion. B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Washington, March 4th, 1836.

I said in my letter of yesterday's date; that I was disappointed in hearing the opening of Mr. Goldsborough's speech: through my misfortune in not being able to do so, I was led into an error. Mr. Goldsborough was not opposed to the reception of the petitions—he wanted them received, laid upon the table or referred. I thought, from a remark which fell from him and which I shall give below, that he was opposed to the reception of them; that he had seen how futile the practice of receiving them alone had been. Upon the following passage, in which he paints the power of abstract principles upon the opinions and *feelings* of the people, I made up my opinion.—The passage of his speech is nearly, as I can now remember, as follows:—"We all know the force and power of opinion—we know its progress, and to prove the position, we have only to refer to the early period of the French revolution, when she was in her bloody infancy. England was alarmed, not at the physical power of the French, but the principles she was preaching—republicanism in its most horrid and brutal form she feared, and it required the whole strength and wisdom of England to keep those principles from encroaching upon her institutions and spreading among her people.' This was the amount of the remark, and I took it for granted, that, as a slaveholder, as a Marylander, as a man who can conceive of treason being promulgated under the mildest and gentlest garb, Mr. Goldsborough was for the most active and efficient proceeding; and if I have done him wrong among his constituents, who ought indeed to be truly proud of this gentleman, I am sorry that I did not better inform myself upon the important view he has taken. He disagrees with the South and the majority who represent the interests of those States; but, whatever motive actuates Mr. Goldsborough, depend upon it that it is based upon a high, patriotic and honorable foundation. B.

Richmond, Va. Feb 24.

The Governor yesterday sent to the Legislature a message, stating his reasons for declining to transmit to our Senators copies of the Expunging Resolutions. The *House* thereupon passed a resolution requesting the Speakers of the two Houses to forward copies of them.—[Cou.

REAL ESTATE BANK.

This bill, reported by Mr. Tenckle, came up as the order of the day on Wednesday last, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider its provisions—without being detained long, however, the question was taken, upon agreeing with the report of the committee which accompanied the bill, and decided in the negative—whereupon, the committee rose and reported their disagreement—Upon the question, will the *House* assent to the report of the committee of the whole.

Mr. Pratt rose, and proposed a bill for establishing a real estate bank, as a substitute for said report, and addressed the *House* for some time, in support of the provisions of said bill. We were not present until nearly the close of his speech. He was remonstrating with gentlemen, on their refusing to the landholders, the farmers, planters and property holders, spread over the whole surface of the State, who were desirous of making some 'internal improvements' in their own way, of their own condition, and of availing themselves of some small shares of those facilities, to enable them to do so, which that legislature had from time to time, so liberally granted to particular sections and to particular interests of the State. What, he would ask gentlemen, was in fact, the *basis* upon which the *faith* of the State, pledged to effect the rail roads, the canals, and all the other improvements for which that faith stood pledged—on what did that pledge repose at last, but upon the property of every individual land holder in the State? Did not every individual who hears him, admit at once, that in every ultimate failure of those projects, the expedient must be, to resort to a tax upon the holder of property. It is not a tax upon your floating property, your monied institutions—nor upon your articles of trade—(whether you *can* lay a tax upon them at all, even remains to be a disputed point)—it is not upon a reliance upon those sources, that the money lenders enter into the contract with you, sir, it is upon the faith of the land and the improvements thereon, of the *real estate* which is pledged, and the owners of which are desirous that whilst improvements are making by others upon the faith of such pledges, they may not be denied the privilege of pledging their own estates, to obtain some means wherewith to improve their own property.

Mr. P. insisted that the faith of the State in this case was asked only, and precisely for the same reasons, that had always been urged by himself as well others, friendly to all the great works of improvement which had passed; not with any view whatever, that the State Treasury would in fact ever be called upon, to pay out one cent of the people's money upon the object. They who asked for this bank, had at least as full faith in its future solvency, and capacity to meet all the obligations it would contract, as the friends of any project of improvement which had been approved, ever had in theirs. The State will never be asked for one cent of money to sustain this institution. The pledge we asked is solely for the purpose of obtaining the capitol which is necessary for its operation, from sources that it could not be obtained from, without that pledge. Such were the reasons upon which its pledge has been asked, and under which it has been granted for the construction of canals and rail roads, and even [illegible] The plea in that case, was for the sake of improvements that could not be so well effected without this aid—and such is exactly our plea for the landholders of the State.

Mr. P. made an appeal to the representations of the landed interest—and especially to the delegation from Allegany county, where property of incalculable value was lying, absolutely a waste wilderness, merely for the want of money to bring it into operation—Bring it into operation, and how amply would it pay the interest of the money it would require to do so? By the employment of such means as this bill might be the means of affording, that county would become one of the most wealthy as well as dense in population, in this State.

After invoking the dormant spirit in behalf of the agricultural interest, Mr. P. appealed to the delegates from the commercial districts, and enquired of them whether it was kind or courteous thus to attempt to monopolize for themselves, and for the accomplishment of their own splendid objects, all the advantages of the credit of the State? Is it generous in gentlemen, to whom we have extended so often and freely, the helping hand in their schemes, for bettering their condition, now in absolute silence—without deguing to assign an argument or a reason, thus to vote *us* down?

Mr. P. begged gentlemen to deliberate and weigh the subject, and concluded by moving that the House adjourn.

Mr Burchenal knew that the motion to adjourn was not debatable—but he would ask the gentlemen to withdraw the motion, and he would then move that the subject be laid upon the table and that the amendments be printed. They were now, to be called upon to vote upon them, and certainly they had not had an opportunity to examine them.

Mr. Pratt asked what would be the effect, if laid upon the table, would not the next order of the day have precedence?

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Some further conversation as to its present disposition, was interrupted by a motion to *adjourn*, which prevailed.

The subject was resumed on Thursday, and a very animated debate took place. Messrs. Spence, Teackle, Long, Pratt and Brown, advocated—and Messrs. Carroll Barchenal, Duckett, McMahon and Merrick, opposed the bill. We design giving the outlines of their remarks in our next. The house rejected the substitute by a vote of 28 to 41. The question remains in this posture for the present.

The Senate was employed yesterday upon the Magistrates Court Bill.

From the Delaware State Journal.

Millsborough, Del. Feb. 29, 1836.

Messrs. Editors—The proposed improvements through this Peninsula, before hinted at in your useful Journal, is of such vital interest to the citizens of this State and elsewhere, that I am sure every information on the subject will be accepted to your readers. It therefore gives me much pleasure to have it in my power, from undoubted authority, to say, that the proposed Rail Road through this Peninsula, is well received in the adjoining States; and that a Bill is now in progress in the house of Delegates in the legislature of *Virginia*, which no doubt will pass into a law, to authorize a joint stock Company to raise in shares of $100 each, the sum of $800,000; with leave to increase to $1,000,000; to construct a Rail Road from some point at or near Cherrystone, in Northampton county, on the Eastern Shore, to some point in the county of Accomac, on the dividing line between Maryland and Virginia, and through Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, with the assent of those States; to some point on the Delaware bay or river and thence to some other point stopping at Philadelphia. The Company is styled the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company. Authority is also given to unite with any other rail road company that may be now or hereafter incorporated by Maryland, Delaware or Pennsylvania, on the general route of the proposed road; and also to construct lateral roads, not exceeding 15 miles each in length. There is also a Bill in progress in the Virginia Legislature, to incorporate a Company with a capital of $300,000, to run Steam boats, from the town of Portsmouth, Va. to any point or points on the Chesapeake or its waters, as the company may behoove. You may be aware, that the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road terminates in Portsmouth; the Steam Boat Company is intended to connect with the Portsmouth rail road;—that road extends to Halifax, in North Carolina, and subscriptions are now being made to the stocks of two companies in North Carolina, one from Halifax to Wilmington, N C. and the other from Gaston to Raleigh with both of which the Portsmouth Rail Road will connect, and also with the road now being authorized (by a bill now in progress in the same Legislature, Va.) to be made from the termination of Gaston on the Roanoke to Danville, and thence to Tennessee, to unite with the New Orleans and Tennessee Rail Road. The Portsmouth Rail Road crosses the Nottoway river which empties into Albemarle Sound in North Carolina; and a steam boat line is now in operation between this road by the Nottoway to & across Albemarle Sound. If the Legislature of Maryland should act promptly and favour the petition from Worcester county now before them, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) we shall be able in the opening of the spring to commence simultaneous operation on this all important work, and with proper energy in two years have the Road ready for use. To this improvement I hope every citizen in the State of Delaware will respond, and endeavor to excite such an interest elsewhere as will enable us to procure the requisite funds. This matter is of too much importance generally and particularly to the citizens of Delaware to let it slip; let the watch word given by you sometime since, be—onward—onward I am gratified indeed to see the movement of the people in the good old Dominion, in this most interesting improvement, and I trust that the citizens of Maryland and Delaware will also act well their part. With such an improvement through our State what cannot little Delaware do? Add to it the improvement of our soil and the many advantages that nature has given us, and we may find good and profitable business for all without going South or West to look a home: the silk culture would enable us to compete with the South or elsewhere; and the time is not far distant when we shall be engaged in that sure and profitable business. Many of our citizens are now about to take the first step in rearing silk, that of the cultivation of the white Malbery. Example in those things will most assuredly produce much, a small beginning often produces great things, and in my opinion the culture of Silk needs only a starting point and the work will go on. I for one am determined to contribute my mite.

Yours, D——

(From the Charleston Patriot, Feb. 29)

From St. Augustine.—The schr. *S. S. Mills*, Capt. Southwick, arrived from St. Augustine this forenoon, having left that port yesterday. We are indebted to Capt. S. for the following late information from that place.

There was seven hundred mounted men arrived at Jacksonville 21st inst. from Georgia and South Carolina, they would leave next morning for Picolata. An express arrived from Picolata just as the *Mills* was leaving St. Augustine which stated that Gen Scott had arrived there—18 or 20 reports of cannon were at the time heard in the direction of Picolata.

Office of the Florida Herald, Feb. 23, 1836.

Since our last we have heard nothing further of any movement of the Indians. They have ravaged the country & committed all the depredations that lay in their power, and now they seem to be resting from their labours of destruction and rapine. The steam boat Dolphin, sailed on Thursday last on a reconnoitering expedition to Mosquito, with two Companies of United States Troops, under command of Major R. M. Kirby. They returned on Monday last, having proceeded up the Halifax river as far as Herlot's plantation, 4 or 5 miles above Dunlawton, without having seen any Indians, or discovering any signs. The body of a man named George Turner, was found near Depeyster's landing. *He* had been shot and scalped by the Indians, and from appearance must have been dead about 3 weeks.

The Milita of this city have been disbanded and disarmed by the orders of Gen Eustis.—Considerable excitement prevails on the subject, as it is considered by some to be a disgrace. This measure is regretted by all, especially as the gallant corps of St. Augustine Guards, who fought so bravely at Dunlawton, were included in the order, and were also disbanded. We know of no set of men more worthy of keeping their arms, and none who know how to use them better. Could not some means be devised to procure them arms so that this gallant corps of spirited young men should still continue to exist, and not die with the causes that called them into actual service.

Extract of a letter received in this city from one of the officers of the Irish Volunteers, dated

"*Gen. Hernandez's Plantation, Feb. 20.*

"We arrived here this morning, being the third day since we left Augustine, we did not see any Indian signs until we came to the Plantation. The Sugar Mills were burnt, and all the other buildings remain as they were, as also the cattle and horses. I am satisfied that they have not been in force near to St. Augustine than this place, and that their numbers here must have been small, this will appear from the fact of their not having touched the *lead* belonging to the Engine, neither did they disturb the lead at Williams's plantation, which is about two miles from here. It was examined by a detachment from our Company. On my arrival, the first thing I searched for was the lead, and finding it all safe it satisfies me that the Indians never returned after their first visit, when these places were burnt. How long we are to remain here I cannot tell; there are but two Companies here, ours and the Edgefied, under the command of Capt. Jones, a very good officer. We are in good health and spirits, the men behaved well and are determined to stand or fall together. The express is about to start—I must stop writing."

GENERAL HARRISON.

The Patriarch of North Bend, is making progress in the good will and wishes of the people, which seems destined to triumph over every obstacle. In another column will be found some reference to the proceedings of the mighty congregation of People in Ohio, who assembled on the 22d ult. at Columbus in that State, and there, with a unanimity and enthusiasm scarcely ever equalled—nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. We now learn that two days before that meeting, namely, on the 20th ult. Gen. Harrison was nominated for the same high office, by the Legislature of Kentucky—then sitting at Frankfort, some hundred miles distant from Columbus. The

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