ly traced. From an inscription on a rude portal of the city, it was found that its name was *Aztalan*.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

From the Washington Globe.

CONTINUATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF MONDAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Our report of Monday's proceedings was made up to the time when the petition of Mr. Adams from slaves was first presented. We copy from the Globe of yesterday morning the proceedings that took place afterwards, up to the time of adjournment.

Mr. Adams next stated he had in his possession a paper, upon which he wished to have a decision of the Speaker.—The paper, he said, came from twenty persons declaring themselves to be slaves.—He wished to know whether the Speaker would consider this paper as coming under the rule of the House.

The Chair replied that the gentleman having the paper in his possession was the best judge of the matter, but if the gentleman would send the paper to the Chair he would then decide.

Mr. Adams said if he sent it to the Chair, it would then be in possession of the House, whereas he wished to know of the speaker whether it came under the rule before he presented it. The paper purported to be from slaves; and this was one of those cases, which it had occurred to his own mind was an imposition.—The paper was signed partly by persons who could not write, they having made their mark, and partly by persons, judging from the writing, of little education. He would send the paper to the table.

Mr. Lawler objected to its going to the table.

The Chair said as this was a novel case, he would leave it to the House, and take its advice and counsel.

Mr. Haynes was astonished at the course pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts, not only on this day but on every petition day for some weeks since, but his astonishment had reached a height which he could not express when the gentleman rose and asked leave to present a paper purporting to come from slaves. He could not tell in what manner a proposition of this kind should be treated, but he had to express his surprise, that this measure should be brought forward. He moved that the petition be not received.

Mr Lewis. I beg to say that I hope no man coming from the South—

Mr. Haynes I withdraw my motion.

Mr Lewis rose and said, he was glad to hear the gentleman from Georgia withdraw his motion for a rejection of this petition. He hoped no gentleman from a slave holding State would either argue or vote upon the question of reception. *He* thought that the Representatives of the slaveholding States should *demand* that the *attempt to introduce such a petition* should instantly put in requisition the power of the House to punish the member for such attempt.—If this is not done, & that promptly, every member from the slave States should immediately, *in a body, quit this House* and go home to their constituents. We have no longer any business here.

Mr. Grantland. I will second the motion for punishment, and go all lengths for it.

Mr Anthony moved the previous question on the question of reception. (Cries of No! No!)

Mr. Alford inquired what kind of a petition it was that the gentleman from Massachusetts proposed to present.—(Loud cries of 'he ought to be expelled!')

The Chair directed the Clerk's minutes to be read, which set forth that it was the petition of twenty-two persons, declaring themselves to be slaves, and wishes to know whether it comes within the order of the House.'

Mr. Alford said if the member from Massachusetts should insist upon presenting his memorial, he would move that it be instantly burnt. [Cries of 'No!' 'No!' 'Expel him!' 'Expel the mover!]

Mr. Patton then arose, and stated that he had taken occasion to examine another petition presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts, described as coming from nine ladies of the town of Fredericksburgh, in Virginia. Mr. P stated there, in his place, as a member, and upon his responsibility, that there was the name of no lady of that town appended to that paper, nor a single name to it which was of decent respectability.—He believed, however, they were genuine signatures, for he did recognise among them the name of only one individual, and that was of a free negro or mulatto woman, of notoriously infamous character and reputation. Mr. P. accordingly moved a suspension of the rule, for the purpose of enabling him to make a further motion to take that petition from the table, and return it to the gentleman who presented it.

Mr. Robertson asked for yeas and nays on that motion, which were ordered, and were—yeas 131 nays 50.

YEAS 131—NAYS 50.

So the rule was suspended.

Mr. Patton then submitted the motion indicated above, and reiterated his former statement in reference to the character of the signers of the memorial.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina then moved the following resolution, in the form of an amendment to Mr. Patton's motion.

Resolved, That the honorable J. Q Adams, by the attempt just made by him to introduce a petition, purporting on its face to be from slaves, has been guilty of a gross disrespect to this House, and that he be instantly brought to the bar, to receive the severe censure of the Speaker.

Mr. T. made some remarks in support of his motion.

Mr. Haynes moved the following substitute:

That John Q. Adams, a representative from the State of Massachusetts has rendered himself justly liable to the severest censure of this House; and is censured accordingly, for having attempted to present to this *House* the petition of slaves.

[Cries of 'No!' 'No!' Let him be brought to the bar!] Mr *H.* deemed his amendment preferable to the original resolution, as it was conformable to the precedent.

After some remarks, at considerable length, from Mr. Granger.

Mr. Lewis submitted the following substitute for the originial resolution:

Resolved, That J. Q Adams, a member from the State of Massachusetts, by his *attempt* to introduce into this *House* a petition of slaves for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, committed an outrage on the rights and feelings of a large portion of the people of this Union, a flagrant contempt on the dignity of this House; and by extending to slaves a privilege only belonging to freemen, directly incites the slave population to incorrection; and that the said member be forthwith called to the bar of the House, and censured by the Speaker

This substitute was accepted by Mr Thompson.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Wise and Hardin, when

Mr Adams obtained the floor, and stated that he considered it to be his duty to remain silent while these resolutions charging him with high crimes were pending, but gentlemen had gone on consuming the time of the House in such manner that he felt he was under the obligation to rise and ask them to modify their resolutions, because it might be that if he was brought to the bar of the House, he would put an end to this resolution from the fact of its erroneous statements. The resolution charged him with attempting to present a petition from slaves for the abolition of slavery. Mr A. said he had not attempted to present a petition of this description at all. He had risen in his place, and stated to the Speaker that he had in his possession a paper from persons representing themselves to be slaves, but he had not stated what the object of it was, or what its prayer was; and he had asked the Speaker whether, if he presented this paper, it would be included under the general order of the House, and be laid upon the table accordingly, and he meant to have the decision of the House before he proceeded one step further. He had stated to the Speaker that he would not send the paper to the Chair until the question was settled whether it would come under this general rule.

As to the fact in relation to the prayer of the petition, he would simply state to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Lewis,) who had assumed, and sent to the Clerk's table a resolution importing that the petition was for the abolition of slavery, the gentleman was mistaken, because it was the very reverse of this; and if the gentleman was going to have him brought before the bar of the House, he must amend his resolution. If the gentleman was about to press his motion, and the House was about to adopt it, they would be under the necessity of seeing what the paper was, and to that he would willingly submit. He would be willing the petition should be received and considered, and he would be willing for almost any thing except to grant the prayer of this petition, because the gentleman from Alabama might find that its prayer was precisely what he had been so strangely contending for.

Mr. A. then went on to reply to some remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from N. York, (Mr Granger,) after which, he made a defence of his conduct, in presenting the petition of certain persons from Fredericksburg. He contended that the character of the petitioners should not be made the grounds for rejecting petitions, if they were couched in respectful language. All petitions, he contended, should be received whether they come from the highest or wealthiest individuals in the land, or whether they come from the poorest or lowest in character. The Sulta, of a despotic Government was bound to receive the petitions of the vilest of his subjects, and he hoped that no distinction would be made in petitions in a free Government, so long as they were in respectful language.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Mann, of New York, and Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, when the latter gentleman submitted the following modification:

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by an effort to present a petition from slaves has committed a gross contempt of this House.

Resolved, That the member from Massachusetts above named, by creating the impression, & leaving the *House* under such impression; that said petition was for the abolition of slavery when he knew it was not, has trifled with the House.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams receive the censure of the House for his conduct referred to in the preceding resolutions.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Pickens, Cambreleng, Lewis, Glascock, Pinckney, Lawler, Wise, and Jenifer; and on motion of the last gentleman, The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1837.

CENSURE OF MR. ADAMS.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolutions yesterday offered by Mr. Thompson, of S. C.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by an effort to present a petition from slaves, has committed a gross contempt of this House.

Resolved, That the member from Massachusetts, above named, by creating the impression, and leaving the House under such impression, that said petition was for the abolition of slavery when he knew it was not, has trifled with the House.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Q Adams receive the censure of the House, for his conduct referred to in the preceding resolutions.

Mr Jenifer referred to the statement in the Globe of this morning, that Mr. A did not present or offer to present the petition.

Mr. Adams said he did not present nor offer to present the petition. The statement of the Globe was correct. He asked the Speaker, he said, whether a petition purporting to be from slaves, came under the order of the 10th ulto The Speaker's reply he wished and had not yet received He did not say that it was a petition for the abolition of slavery.

If it had been a petition for the abolition of slavery from slaves, he might not have presented it, without much hesitation. The mere circumstance of the petitioners being slaves would NOT have prevented him from presenting the petition. He felt bound to be explicit on this point. If the House chose to censure him for this declaration he was willing to submit to it.

If slaves were to send him a petition of a nature unreasonable and unjust, he would exert his discretion in regard to the matter, and withhold it. What was a petition? A supplication from an inferior to a superior power—such as we all, both bond and free, address to the Almighty Any petition of a reasonable nature he would present and consider, no matter from whom it might come.

If a horse or a dog had the power of speech, and should request him to present a petition for more comfortable quarters, he would present it, if the House would allow him to do so. If he was brought to the bar of the House, he hoped he should be heard in his defence But he took this opportunity to say that whatever was the opinion of the gentleman from South Carolina he had no disposition to trifle with the House—As an evidence of it, he did not follow the impulse of his feelings, which would have led him to present the petition at once, without asking leave of the House, but he asked the Chair whether he could present it,

The Chair said it was a question that was new to him. And that he must refer to the proper authorities. That answer he still wanted, and by it, he intended to be governed.

Mr Jenifer protested against the doctrine of the gentleman. The right of petition presupposed the power to remedy the grievance complained of. This *House* had no power to abolish slavery, even if they were disposed to grant the prayer of slaves petitioning for it If the gentleman had presented his petition from slaves, he should vote, without hesitation, for the resolution of censure—Let the gentleman then present his petition, which he claims the right of doing, and I will vote, not only for the resolution of censure, but for the expulsion of the member.

Mr. Jenifer expressed his regret that a gentleman who had filled so high a station in the country and who represented one of the oldest States in the Union, should pursue a course so hostile to the peace of the House, and of the country

Mr. Dromgoole offered a substitute for the resolution under consideration, declaring that Mr. Adams, having brought to the notice of the House a petition from *slaves*, and given room to the idea that *slaves* have the right of petition, and avowed his willingness to be their organ, be severely censured by the Speaker, in presence of the House.

Mr. Elmore expressed the hope that the Southern members, without any division of sentiment, would vote for this resolution. It was time for them to forget their own divisions, and unite in opposition to the first attempt to introduce a petition from slaves.

Mr. Pickens expressed his gratification at the unanimity of feeling manifested on this subject by the members from the South.

Mr. Lawler said he understood the purpose of the gentleman from Massachusetts to give a practical evidence of the absurdity of sending all petitions to the table; and that he did not attempt to present it. Now he understood the gentleman to say that he would present it if the Speaker should decide that it could be presented. It would be obvious to all, that if a slave could petition for one thing he could for another. Let the practice be once commenced, & it would put an end to the peace & harmony, & in fact to the existence of the Union The gentleman must know too that much had been tolerated in him, in deference to his age and former stations, that would not be endured from any other man.—

The gentleman had even been suffered to say here that in the South, there was an "*unnecessary and cowardly panic*" on this subject. He said he would like the gentleman to get some responsible endorser for this assertion.—He denied the truth of that assertion. There was no panic at the South. It was a foul and false calumny. All the South asked was that the abolitionists would mind their own business.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Robertson, Alford, Lawler, Halsey, Pickens and Lincoln, and no decision was arrived at, when his report was closed, at half past three.

Messrs Robertson and Lincoln opposed the resolution. The others above named advocated it.

TUESDAY, February 7, 1837.

IN SENATE.

MEXICO.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, through Mr. Jackson, his private Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States:

At the beginning of this session, Congress was informed that our claims upon Mexico had not been adjusted, but that, notwithstanding the irritating effect upon her councils of the movements in Texas, I hoped, by great forbearance, to avoid the necessity of again bringing the subject of them to your notice. That hope has been disappointed. Having in vain urged upon that Government the justice of those claims, and my indispensable obligation to insist that there should be "no further delay in the acknowledgement, if not in the redress of the injuries complained of," my duty requires that the whole subject should be presented, as it now is, for the action of Congress, whose exclusive right it is to decide on the further measures of redress to be employed. The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of the recent insults to this government and people by the late Extraordinary Mexican Ministers, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war. That remedy, however, should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided; and it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress in our own hands.—To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of naval force of the United States by the Executive against Mexico, to enforce them, in the event of a refusal by the Mexican government to come to amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico

The documents herewith transmitted, with those accompanying my message in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of the 17th ultimo, will enable Congress to judge of the propriety of the course hereto ore pursued, and to decide upon the necessity of that now recommended.

If these views should fail to meet the concurrence of Congress, and that body be able to find in the condition of the affairs between the two countries, as disclosed by the accompanying documents, with those referred to, any well-grounded reasons o hope that an adjustment of the controversy between them can be effected without a resort to the measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, they may be assured of my co-operation in any other course that shall be deemed honorable and proper.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1837.

The message was read, and

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, it was ordered to be printed together with the accompanying documents, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday night, the resolutions relative to Mr. J. Q. Adams were finally *rejected*.

The proceedings in the Senate on Thursday, in reference to the Land Bill, are thus reported in the National Intelligencer:

LAND BILL.

The bill to prohibit the sale of the Public Lands except to actual settlers, &c., having been read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr. Calhoun then rose in his place and stated that he had been honored with a communication from the Chief Magistrate in reference to his course with regard to this bill, which he should take occasion now to bring before the Senate. He then sent to the Secretary's table the following letter:

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1837.

SIR: In the Globe of the 6th inst., I find the report of a speech made by you on the 4th upon the land bill, which contains the following passages, viz:

'Was it not notorious that the President of the U States *himself* had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Yes, the 'experiment' (Mr. Calhoun delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculations could not go on & the price of the public lands must consequently be reduced He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on' In a former part of your speech, as reported, you say:—'The speculation which a particular state of things had given rise to, had been produced by those in power. They had profited by that state of things; and should this bill be passed, it would only consummate their wishes,' &c. &c.

Knowing the liabilities of reporters to err in taking down and writing out the speeches of members of Congress, I have made enquiry in relation to the accuracy of this report, and have been furnished with certificates of gentlemen who heard you, affirming that it is substantially correct.

You cannot but be aware, sir, that the imputations which your language convey are calculated, it believed, to destroy my character as a man, and that the charge is one which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. If I caused the removal of the deposites for the base purpose of enriching myself or my friends by any of the results which might grow out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not to be inflicted upon me. On the contrary, if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact, be a fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty, is too mild for him who wilfully makes it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privilege under which this imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures. That privilege it is in no degree my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the use of it. But I exercise only the common right of every citizen, when I inform you, that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular, not having for the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered the offspring of a morbid imagination, or of sleepless malice.

I ask you sir, as an act due to justice, honor and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as it has been uttered—it being the most appropriate mode by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives, that they may institute the necessary proceeding to ascertain the truth or falsehood of your imputation, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will neither do justice to yourself, nor place the matter in a position where justice may be done me by the representatives of the people, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and before I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one, who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun U S. Senate.

P. S. I herewith enclose you the copies of two notes, verifying the correctness of the report of your speech in the Globe of the 6th inst.

A. J.

February 7, 1837.

This letter was accompanied by a certificate of a person present in the gallery during the delivery of the speech, and of Mr. Drake, a reporter for the Globe, that the report in the Globe states correctly what was said by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr C. said it was not his intention to comment on the extraordinary contents of this letter. It excited in his bosom no emotions but pity for its author, contempt for its menace, and humiliation that the Chief Magistrate of the United States should place himself in such an attitude. Nor was it his intention to ask protection there, as the representative of a sovereign State: he was competent to the defence of his own reputation, and so far from being intimidated by such a communication from the discharge of his duty, its only effect was to embolden him, the more in denouncing corruption, whether in high or in low places. As to the privileges of that body, he should leave it to the body to defend its own rights Much less was it his intention to comply with the demand of the President Demand was a term which belonged to equals In the public relation he sustained as a member of the Senate, he felt himself at least equal to the President of the United States As a Senator, (said Mr C.) I may judge him, he cannot judge me

I rise to reiterate here in my place, and to the fullest extent, all I before said, and to afford to the friends of the Administration an opportunity to correct the error, if there was one; in which case, I am ready at once, and on the spot, to retract the error. Mr. C. then went into a recapitulation at large of the substance of that part of his speech to which the President's letter had reference.

Mr. Grundy, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Clay successively occupied the floor in speeches which we shall present as soon they can be written out from the notes of our reporter.

LAND BILL

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

Mr. Davis spoke at length in opposition to it;

Mr. Tipton, in explanation of the grounds of his vote in its favor;

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Clay, in decided opposition to it on constitutional among other considerations;

When, the question being at length obtained, the bill WAS PASSED by yeas and nays, as follows.

YEAS—Messrs Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois; Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, *Hubbard*, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Moore, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Page, Parker, Rives, Robinson, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wright—27.

NAYS—Messrs Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio Kent, King, of Geo., Knight, McKean, Morris Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Sevier, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White—25.

The title was amended by adding the words 'and for other purposes.'

The Senate then (at a little past five) adjourned.

[The bill provides in substance.

1. That no person shall be entitled to enter by entry, or at auction, more than two sections of the public land, and previous to entry or to purchase, must make and file with the Register and Receiver of the land district an affidavit that the lands are sought to be purchased for his own use, and not in trust for another, nor for sale or speculation; and that he has made no contract, written or verbal, to sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise encumber the land, or any part of it; that he is at least twenty-one years of age, and has not previously purchased or entered, under this act, any public land, which together with what he now buys would exceed two sections. He must then pay the money, whereupon he gets a receipt for it from the Receiver, with the consent of the Register endorsed on it.

2. Within five years from the date of his receipt he must prove, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, by the oaths of two competent and disinterested witnesses, that he has erected a dwelling-house on the land, and cleared and cultivated at least one-tenth of it; or that he has resided on it one year of the five.—He may then get his patent. If he fails in this proof he forfeits the purchase money. If he dies within the five years, and his death shall be proved within six years from the date of the receipt, the patent is still to issue. Any sale, lease, or mortgage, or contracts for sale, &c. before the patent, is void.

3. Pre-emption is allowed, on proof as above, that the applicant has actually occupied and resided on any tract of the public land before the 1st of December, 1836, and has cultivated any part of it within the year 1836.—There are several guards to this section of the bill to cover reserved tracts, lead mines, &c. lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, and lands beyond the bounds of the States and Territories

4. The owner of a farm may enter any adjoining land, subject to private entry, not exceeding one section. 'An affidavit is required that the land is sought to enlarge his farm, and not for speculation, &c., and the whole must not exceed two sections.

5. A parent, being a citizen of the United States, many enter land for his children, but not over two sections in all; and no patent to come till the child becomes of age.

6. Purchases may be made in quarter quarter sections; but no one shall enter more than four quarter-quarters sections not contiguous. All land to be taxable by State authority from the day of purchase.

7. The law to continue to the 30th of June, 1840.]

[From the Alexandria Gazette of Monday.]

The Rappahannock is clear of ice.—The Potomac will probably be open in the course of the week, and the mail placed on the summer establishment.

The navigation of the Ohio river is now unobstructed between the mouth of Kanhawa and New Orleans. It is still closed at Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

A deputation of Fox Indians, savage looking fellows, are now in Washington.

Black Hawk was not drowned in the Ioway river as was reported. He is still alive.

Joshua Bates is called the best merchant in London. *He* went out a poor young man in the employ of the late William Gray of Salem, and is now a leading partner in the great house of Barings.

A copy right for a fac similie of the Expunging Resolution has been obtained from the Clerk's Office in this place. We wish copies of this fac similie could be extensively circulated. A sight of it is enough to make any man, not a partisan, sick.

In the House of Representatives last week, Mr. Wardwell, from the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Benjamin Gannett, widower of Deborah Gannett, a soldier of the revolution: read twice and committed. This is a most singular case, as the following statement will show.—It appears from the report that the maiden name of Deborah Gannatt was Deborah Sampson, of Sharon, Massachusetts. That she enlisted in the army of the revolution, under the assumed name of 'Robert Shurtleff,' served faithfully for nearly three years, until the close of the war, when she was honorably discharged. She was at the capture of Cornwallis, was wounded at Tarrytown by a musket ball, which was never extracted, the effects of which wound followed her through life. She received a pension from the Government until the year 1827, when she died. The said Benjamin Gannett is represented to be a poor but honest man. Has expended a considerable sum of money from time to time on account of the disabilities of his wife, the effects of the hardships she endured, and the wound she received while in the service The marriage took place in the year 1784, a year after the war.

The President's Message was received in London on the 2d ult. The Sun says of it—

'The Message of President Jackson has wonderfully tended to reconcile us to the idea of devoting the remains of our life to the support of a government based upon principles strictly conservative (certainly not Tory).—With all their boasted advantages, Republics are liable to calamities unknown in lands blessed with monarchical institutions. Let the disaffected Radicals of our own country, and the liberty loving euthusiasts of France, read the speech of President Jackson, and then contemplate the peculiar felicity which, in despite of themselves, they enjoy, living as they do, under the shadow of the royal diadem. Of the President's Message no fewer than thirteen paragraphs, or nearly a fourth of the entire document, are taken up with grave considerations respecting the disposal of the surplus revenue! Is not this frightful? The American government is so rich,—so superabounds in wealth and resources,—that Congress is invited to deliberate upon the best means of reducing taxation without giving offence to the people. Kings—God bless them!—are never at a loss as to how they may dissipate the wealth entrusted to them by the people.'

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—A fatal case of this terrible disease occurred yesterday afternoon in this city. Some time in August last, Mr. Wm. B. Payne received a slight scratch or wound on one of his fingers, whilst playing with a dog, which he had no reason to suppose was rabid, and consequently the circumstance did not excite particular attention at the time, nor occasion any subsequent uneasiness whatever. On Wednesday last, however, the symptoms of hydrophobia were plainly developed in the case of Mr. Payne, and in defiance of all the appliances of medicine, the disease rapidly run its course, in its usual forms of distress and horror, until yesterday afternoon, when death closed the scene and put a period to the patient's sufferings.—The deceased was in his 33rd year, and has left a wife and children to deplore his sudden and painful death.

Balt. Pat. Feb. 6.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 28th ult says:—On yesterday about 1 o'clock in the day time, three large wagons, loaded with dry goods, flour and salt were way-laid by six Indians, about eight miles from this place—taken about a mile from the road, the mules taken out, and the contents of the wagons packed upon them in sacks found in the wagons, and with three negroes, the drivers, carried off towards the peninsula. There were fifteen mules taken.—This information is derived from one of the negro drivers, who escaped.

Tigertail, it is supposed, was at the head of this party. Our city is alive with the call to arms. The Indians were painted, and had several rifles.

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