CONGRESSIONAL SYNOPSIS

IN SENATE.

FEBRUARY 3, 1836.

Mr. TYLER, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to extend the charters of certain banks in Alexandria and Georgetown, for three years, for the purpose of closing their concerns, which was read twice, considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. EWING, on leave, introduced a bill to authorise the conveyance of certain lands by the Trustees of the Michigan University, to Mr. Oliver, which was read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. EWING offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what particular balances of former appropriations enter into and make up the unexpended balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1836.

Mr. HILL offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the President cause to be communicated to the Senate, so far as there may be information in the Department of State, the number and amount of claims for spoliations presented to the Commissioners under the French treaty, of 1831, which were rejected, and the reasons for said rejection.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, his resolution, reported some days since from the committee on foreign relations, requesting the President to communicate certain copies of letters, &c. was taken up, and the following amendment, moved by Mr. KING, of Geo. was accepted by Mr. Clay:

Resolved also, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate an analytical abstract of the awards of the Commissioners under the Convention with France, of July 4, 1831, with the amounts respectively awarded to each citizen, for which indemnification was acknowledged to be due by Mr. Duman, in his report to the French Chamber of Deputies on the 28th March, 1835.

Resolved further, That the President be requested to cause an estimate to be furnished to the Senate, showing the probable advantages already derived by France from the execution of the treaty, of July, 4, 1831, on the part of the United States, and also under the laws of the United States, gratuitously favoring French commerce.

Resolved further, That the President cause to be communicated to the Senate any information under the control of the Executive on the subject of discriminating duties imposed by France unfavorable to the commerce of the United States.

Mr. BENTON offered the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of the measures taken by the Administration to suppress the Indian hostilities in Florida, and also to communicate all the information in his power relative to the cause of these hostilities.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, on leave, introduced a bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of the States against the United States for services, by allowing them interest on the same, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HUBBARD, on leave, introduced a bill for the relief of Caleb Starke, which was read twice and referred to the committee on [illegible].

The bill (Mr. CALHOUN'S) to repeal the first and second sections of the act to limit the time of office of certain officers therein named, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, King of Geo., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, White—23.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ill., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King of Al., Knight, Linn, Morris, Niles, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Wall, Wright—20.

The joint resolution authorising experiments at the Mint, to test the practicability of counterfeiting gold and silver coins,

The joint resolution to authorise the temporary employment of additional clerks in the Patent Office.

Were read a third time and passed.

The unfinished business, viz: the resolutions of Mr. BENTON, were then taken up.

Mr. MANGUM commenced a speech, but before he got through, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1836.

On motion of Mr. HUNT, the rules were suspended for the purpose of continuing the call of the States for petitions until one o'clock.

After the presentation of the petitions, Mr. SMITH, of Me. offered a resolution to take from the files of the House the letter addressed to the House on the last day of the last session by the Post Master General, and lay it on the table to print.

Mr. BOND moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question being taken by yeas, and nays, was decided in the negative, yeas, 65, nays 128.

The CHAIR announced the orders of the day, but the House by consent took up the bills from the Senate for the purpose of reference.

The bill from the Senate to repeal the first and second sections of the act to limit the term of service of certain officers therein named, and for no other purposes, was twice read by its title, and Mr. MANN moved its reference to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BELL moved its reference to a Select Committee, and advocated the motion with great zeal.

Mr. ADAMS and Mr. INGERSOLL spoke on the same side.

Messrs. HAMER, VANDERPOEL, MANN and SUTHERLAND, severally replied to Mr. BELL, and insisted upon the reference to the bill to the standing committee on the Judiciary. After some further discussion, in which Messrs. MORROW, THOMAS, and HAMER took part,

Mr. McKIM moved the previous question.

The House was about to second it, when the CHAIR said that he would inform the House that the main question would be, not the commitment, but the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. McKIM then withdrew his motion for the previous question.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. BELL, ROBERTSON, PIERCE of R. I. and the question was not taken at half past three.

IN SENATE, February 4.

Mr. NAUDAIN from the committee on claims reported a bill for the relief of James F. Southern of Md. which was ordered to a second reading. Also a bill for the relief of W. A. Gordon, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. ROBBINS from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of J. N. Gamble, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. CALHOUN, from the select committee on the subject, made a report, accompanied by a bill, on the subject of incendiary publications. The report occupied half an hour in the reading, and the bill is entitled "a bill prohibiting deputy Postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any state, territory or district, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said state, territory or district may be prohibited, and to other purposes."

An extra number of five thousand of the report and bill was ordered to be printed on motion of Mr. Mangum.

Mr. DAVIS of Mass. expressed his dissent to some portions of the report and to the bill. Mr. KING of Georgia and Mr. LINN, also of the select committee stated that they had not assented to all the reasoning but had concurred in reporting the bill.

Mr. WHITE offered the following resolution, which lies over for consideration.

Resolved, that the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is requested to inform the Senate what number of Cherokee Indians residing east of the river Mississipi enrolled themselves for removal to the western side of said river, from the 4th day of March 1829, to the last day of January last; stating particularly the number enrolled last year; likewise the number of improvements valued for such emigrants in each year, giving the name of such Indian for whom a valuation was made, a description of the place valued, the sum at which it was valued, and the name of each person which received this valuation money; and also whether the business of enrollment was suspended for any portion of the time within the period before mentioned, and how long.

MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate proceeded to consider Mr. Benton's resolutions.

Mr. MANGUM having declined making any further observations.

Mr. CLAYTON addressed the Senate to the hour of adjournment, without coming to a conclusion. He avenged Mr. Webster for the attack made on him by Mr. Adams in a most severe manner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, Feb'y. 4.

Mr. PINKNEY asked the unanimous consent the House to submit a resolution on the subject of the abolition question, to be printed, and postponed until the subject is taken up again by the House.

The resolution was read, and is, in substance, as follows:—

Resolved, That all the memorials heretofore offered, or which may be offered, and the resolution of Mr. Jarvis with Mr. Wise's amendment, and every other paper or proposition which may be hereafter offered, in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, be referred to a select committee with instructions to report, that Congress has no right to interfere with the subject of slavery in the States of this Union, and ought not to interfere with it in the District of Columbia; assigning such reasons for the decision as will, in their opinion, tend to satisfy the public of its correctness, and restore confidence and tranquility to every part of the Union.

Mr. WISE rose and objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. PINKNEY moved to suspend the rules in order to enable him to offer it.

The question being taken, by yeas and nays, the motion to suspend the rules was negatived, yeas 121, nays 75,—not two thirds.

Mr. MANN moved the suspension of the rules, in order to take up and consider the *Report* of the select committee on the rules and orders of the House. Lost—Yeas 103, Nays 102,—not two thirds.

Mr. CAMBRELENG from the committee of ways and means, a resolution setting apart Saturday next, after one o'clock, for the consideration of the New York fire bill, which was rejected,—109 to 66,—not two thirds.

Mr. WISE asked the chairman of the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, when the committee would report on the subject of incendiary publications.

Mr. CONNOR replied the committee would probably report at an early day.

The bill making appropriations for the pay and mileage of members of Congress, and for the contingent expenses of both Houses, was taken up,—the question being on the motion, to recommit it with instructions for equalizing the pay of members and establishing a uniform regulation for the allowance of mileage.

Mr. HANNEGAN moved further instructions.

Mr. BOON moved the previous question, which was seconded. The main question was ordered to be put and being taken the bill was passed.

MARYLAND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 2d, 1836.

In Senate, to-day, the Resolution from the House relative to the erection of Buoys and Light Houses on the Chesapeake Bay was adopted. Nothing further of any importance transpired in that body.

In the House, Mr. McLean presented a memorial from Baltimore, counter to the memorial praying a change in the License Law. Also a petition from James Bosley, setting forth that he is as assignee of the Maryland Canal Company, owner of certain water rights, and praying that in the event of the Susquehanna Canal Company being chartered and compensation being made to the Maryland Canal Company, that separate compensation be allowed him.

Mr. Richardson presented a memorial from Christain Keener and others, praying the incorporation of the Farmer's and Planter's Bank. Also the memorial of Wm. C. Harris praying indemnity for his loses during the recent riots in Baltimore. Also a petition praying the opening of Chatsworth street in Baltimore.

Mr. Nowland presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Cecil, praying the calling a Convention to alter and amend the Constitution.

All the memorials on this subject, and the report of the select committee, of which Mr. Carroll is chairman, were made the order for the day of the 16th inst.

The bill to establish Magistrate's Courts, and the bill to incorporate the Maryland Print Works Company, were recommitted.

In addition to the petitions and memorials already mentioned, many others were presented, but of an uninteresting character.

The House acted upon considerable private business.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 3d, 1836.

In the House of Delegates to-day, memorials from Allegany, Frederick, Washington, Montgomery and Cecil counties, praying the calling of a convention to revise the Constitution, were respectively presented by Messrs. McMahon, Shriver, Brookhart, Gittings, and Tawsend.

A memorial from the President of the Maryland Mining Company, praying an amendment in the charter, and asking the power to create a Bank with a capital of $500,000, under such restrictions and on such terms as the Legislature may deem proper, was presented.

Mr. Richardson presented a petition of Reuben Gilder of Baltimore praying to be divorced from his wife Eliza M. Gilder.

Mr. Duckett, from the committee on grievances and courts of justice, reported unfavorably on the propriety of substituting a *per diem* allowance in the place of the compensation now received by county Surveyors.

Mr. Richardson reported a bill authorising the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to condemn and make public an alley near Baltimore street, and between Eutaw and Paca streets; also,

A bill relating to Chatsworth street, which were passed.

Mr. McLean reported a supplement to the act of last session in relation to Run ally.

Messrs. Pratt, Wharton and Hambleton, in conjunction with Messrs. Wootten, Groom and Page, have been appointed a joint committee to inquire into the manner in which the public monies appropriated to the constitution of internal improvements, have been expended. This committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess of the Legislature.

The several orders of the day—bills to incorporate Banks, were postponed to 17th instant.

The bill to create Carroll County was taken up, when a motion was made by Mr. Burchnell to postpone it to the 17th inst. which led to some discussion. A motion was then made by Mr. Carroll to postpone the bill indefinitely. This motion opened the merits of the question, which were discussed by Messrs Ely, Winder, Duckett, Burchnell, Dulany, Brown, and Carroll. The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost, and the question was taken on the motion to postpone until the 17th, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 45, noes 20.

In Senate, Mr. Morris, from the committee on ways and means, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Atlantic Company; which was passed.

Mr. Wootten presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Allegany county, in relation to the new location of the Cumberland Road.

The resolution from the House, directing inspectors of spirituous liquors in Baltimore, to publish in one or more daily papers, quarterly reports of all foreign and domestic distilled spirits inspected by them, was assented to.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REFORM CONVENTION.

Held at Annapolis, January, 1836.

The Delegates appointed at public meetings held in Frederick, Washington, and Montgomery Counties, and Baltimore City, met agreeably to resolutions, at Annapolis, on Wednesday evening, January 27th. For the purpose of temporary organization,—the Hon. WM. McMAHON, was called to the Chair, and the roll being read, forty members appeared in Convention. Some misunderstanding as to the day of meeting was assigned as the cause of the absence of delegates from Harford, Cecil and Baltimore Counties. These Counties will officially be represented in all next week.

The Convention met by adjournments, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock;—on Friday at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.;—and on Saturday at 10 A. M. At these several meetings, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. BRENGLE, of Frederick,

Resolved, That the Delegates, to the Legislature and others present, favorable to Reform, who may choose to unite in the discussion of the evening, be invited to consider themselves as part of the convention.

On motion of Mr. J. M. COALE of Frederick.

Resolved, That the Presiding Officers of this Convention be authorized, and directed to lay before the General Assembly of Maryland through the Speaker of the House of Delegates, the memorials of the People praying for the call of a Convention, which are now in possession or which may hereafter come into their possession during the sitting of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. W. COST JOHNSON of Frederick.

Resolved, That a Committee of four from each county and city here represented, be appointed by the Chairman, to prepare an address to the People of Maryland, in the event of the present Legislature refusing to yield their assent to a call of a Convention to alter and amend the Constitution. That harmony, concert of action, and unyielding preservance among the friends of Reform, be urged in said address; and that the propriety of expressing their sentiments on the necessity of a Convention at the next September election, be recommended to the people in such manner, as may be best calculated to effect this desirable object.

On motion of Mr. J. M. COALE, of Frederick

Resolved, That, with a view to the efficient and permanent organization of the Reform party of the State, it be recommended to the friends of Reform throughout the State, to meet in primary assemblies and send delegates to a Convention to be held in the *City of Baltimore* on the first Monday in June next;—and further

Resolved That the Committee of four already appointed from the Counties and City here represented, be instructed to frame their address in conformity with this resolution.

On motion of Mr. W. H DAINGERFIELD, of Frederick,

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State, be requested, if deemed advisable, to hear the Reform party of the people of Maryland, at the Bar of the House.

On motion of Mr. DANGERFIELD, of Frederick,

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed by the permanent Chairman of this Convention, from the friends of Reform in the City of Baltimore, as a Central Reform Committee of the State of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. WM. M. STEWART, of Montgomery.

Resolved, That to alter, and amend reform their government, as the will of the majority shall determine, is the unalienable right and indefeasible privilege of every free people.

Resolved, That so long as the members of this Convention believe that the Constitution of the State of Maryland requires alteration, amendment and reformation, they will use every fair and honorable means to effect their purposes;—and *whenever* and *however* a majority of the People shall determine such alteration and information is right and expedient, that they will with untiring exertion and uncompromising zeal, use very effort to carry the will of such majority into full effect.

On motion of Mr. J. M. COALE of Frederick.—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the question of State Reform having no affinity or connection whatever with national politics, it ought to be kept forever separate and distinct therefrom, and urged on its own intrinsic merits alone.

On motion of Dr. J. J. GRAVES,

Resolved, That the gentlemen at present in the Convention who may remain at Annapolis, be constituted a standing Committee to receive and confer with the delegations from the several counties who have not yet appeared in Convention.

The Committee appointed under Mr. Johnson's resolution, are as follows:—

Of Frederick—Messrs W. Cost Johnson, Dixon, Daingerfield, Coale.

Of Washington—Messrs. H. Kennedy, Neill, Fitzhugh, Gaither.

Of Montgomery—Messrs. Stewart, Duvall, Carter, Dorsey.

Of Baltimore City—Messrs. U. S. Heath, Graves, Neilson, Ridgely.

(Signed)

P. LAURENSON, of Balt. City. Presid't.
G. BANTZ, of Frederick, Vice do.
W. H. FITZHUGH, of Washington do do.
W. M. STEWART, of Montgomery, do do.
J. J. GRAVES, of Balt. City, } Secretaries.
A. NEILL, of Washington, }
Annapolis, January 30th, 1836.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

HAVANA, January 11, 1836.

We arrived here a few days ago in good health, and shall proceed to Pensacola to-morrow or next day, were some employment may, perhaps, be cut out for our ship's crew.

Havana, is without doubt, the prettiest place we have seen in the West Indies. The streets are very regular, kept clean, and are well paved and lighted.—During the winter months, they are enlivened by the presence of a great number of Americans, who come out to get rid of the cold weather and their graves for a short time.

Places of amusement are open every evening and twice on Sunday; a band of music plays in the great square every other evening and such music was never heard by any one, except those who travel from home. They muster THREE HUNDRED men. The great Cathedral contains in an urn enclosed in a niche, the ashes of the great Columbus, which, sometime after his death at Valladolid, were transferred to St Domingo, and from thence to this place, where they are watched and protected with the greatest reverence. As for the internal affairs, they are well administered by General Tacon, formerly minister to our Government, and who has done more for Havana than any of his predecessors.

Gambleing is entirely abolished, assassinations are seldom heard of, although one actually occurred in the presence of one of our officers on Friday last. between two negroes. One of them I suppose having a grudge against the other, met him in the street and drove a knife through him, killing him on the spot. A few years since they were of daily occurrence. When we came in, there were 8 American Ships, 38 Brigs, 12 Schooners, and 2 steam-boats, and since our arrival there have been a Ship, 2 Barques, and 1 Schooner, the last 8 days from Baltimore, name forgotten, but belonging to East River. She did not even bring out a paper.

Steam Batteries.—An official communication from the Chief Engineer, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, inquiring what number of floating steam batteries are necessary for the defence of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and the harbor of New York, has the following passage:

"That steam batteries would be most effective and powerful auxiliaries to the other means of defence now existing and to be created for the protection of our seaboard, there can be no doubt; and the almost necessity of their construction is evident, when the length and extent of our bays and harbors are considered. After such an examination of the subject as time would permit, and making use of the best information in my power, I am fully of opinion that they ought to be so constructed that, while they possess the necessary strength, they shall draw the least possible draught, which, when fully equipped, ought not to exceed four feet; they should be provided with at least two guns, of the largest caliber and longest range; an apparatus attached to the furnace for heating shot; and a propelling power able to give them a velocity of ten or twelve miles an hour.

Vessels of this description would possess the advantages of being able to change their position regardless of shoals and bars always to be met with in our harbours, placing them beyond the reach of a pursuing enemy, & in case of calms or storms, or any other cause, obliging the enemy to anchor, might select such positions as to place their opponents at their mercy.—They would likewise be efficient in preventing marauding excursions in boats, so oft attended with distress & ruin to the peaceful and unoffending citizen. In relation to the number of such batteries required for each of the waters named in the resolution, I cannot venture to recommended less than ten for the harbor of New York, including the neighboring bays and bay, and Long Island Sound; six for the Delaware river and bay, ten for the Chesapeake. The probable cost of each is estimated to be from $25,000 to $30,000, though from want to all experience in naval architecture, this amount is not pretended to be correct.

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 23rd 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 Company, and was followed by Mr. Clayton for Randel. On Monday Mr. Serjeant renewed the argument in reply to Mr. Clayton, and 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 recourse but to pay the money which has been awarded to Mr. Randel by the verdict of a jury.

Wilmington (Del.) Journal.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞ We have to decline the publication of an anonymous communication, for two reasons, one of which is sufficient to state: it would have no effect upon that which the writer supposes susceptible of feeling.

The article which appeared in the Whig of the 2d inst. was not handed us, we believe, as original, and instead of "for the Whig" which may lead to such a construction, it should have been "selected for the Whig."

We publish in another column the proceedings of the Reform Convention, which convened on the 27th ult. at Annapolis. It was respectfully attended and good feeling and harmony prevailed—the Maryland Republican to the contrary notwithstanding.

United States Bank Stock sold in Philadelphia a few days ago as high as $128 per share, says the Wilmington Gazette, on the prospect of getting the bill, rechartering the Bank, through the Pennsylvania Legislature.

RAIL ROAD.

We learn from the Annapolis Republican that—a bill authorizing 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 the first inst. without a dissenting voice.

The Baltimore Gazette contains a Report of a case which was tried in Baltimore County Court some days since, relative to the recovery of pay by a Thomsonian practitioner for *vegetable medicines* and *nursing*. It was an appeal from the decision of a magistrate, who had given a judgment for ninety-eight dollars in favor of the practitioner.

The presiding judge gave it as the opinion of the Court, "that under the act of Assembly no person unauthorised to practice medicine or surgery is entitled to recover any compensation for medicial attendance, and any person practising without authority and charging for his services is liable to its penalty. The law will not permit any recovery against its policy which is to protect life and health; this is a bill for medical attendance *in fact*, although disguised as a bill for medicines sold, and the Court are of opinion that the vender of medicines, should he prescribe their use or administer the same, not having authority to practice, is not entitled to recover on a bill charging medicine only. The judgment must be reversed."

THE U. S. SENATE.

It is truly gratifying to witness the steady progress of the Republican party. The U. S. Senate is now no longer subject to the dominion of a factious opposition—factious because it is not founded on a general or public object. It is gradually becoming more kindred in its alliance to the will and pleasure of the people. The President will at least retire from office with the pleasing satisfaction of seeing an opposition that has been uncompromisingly opposed to him, pass away by the decree of the sovereign people, whose confidence and support he has so eminently enjoyed.

Messrs. Blair & Rives:

GENTLEMEN: Please publish the following tabular view of the division and strength of parties in the Senate of the United States, *at the present time*, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and oblige a democrat and a

SUBSCRIBER.

ADMIN. *Democratic.*		OP. *Tri-col'd Whigs.**	
Connecticut,	1	Connecticut,	1†
New Jersey,	1	New Jersey,	1†
N. Carolina,	1	N. Carolina,	1†
Alabama,	1	Alabama,	1†
Louisiana.	1	Louisiana,	1
Mississippi,	1	Mississippi,	1
Tennessee,	1	Tennessee,	1
Ohio,	1	Ohio,	1†
Maine,	2	Vermont,	2
New Hampshire,	2	Massachusetts,	2
New York,	2	Rhode Island	2
Pennsylvania,	2	Delaware,	2
Georgia,	2	Maryland,	2
Missouri,	2	Virginia,	2†
Illinois,	2	South Carolina,	2
Indiana,	2	Kentucky,	2
Sixteen,	24	Sixteen,	24

**Blue* Nationals; *Red* Anties; *White* Nullies, *a la Franchise:*

"Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may."

†How stand you with your constituents?

A Drum! a Drum!
The Speeches come!

Calhoun's *French* speech is in circulation hereabouts we are informed, and is expected to work miracles! And so it has. It has blackened him in the estimation of some who heretofore thought well of his patriotism.

Send them, most noble Festus, to enlighten the people—to show them how bold ye are to tell your sinking fortunes! You have madly launched yourself upon the stormy ocean and furiously buffet every swell the strong and steady wind heaps up before you. How vain and fruitless are such efforts.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The bill for re-chartering the United States Bank for 30 years with a capital of $35,000,000, has passed the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature by a party vote of 57 to 30, every Jackson man voting against the bill. The subject has created the greatest excitement in Pennsylvania, and the people are meeting in every part of the state to denounce by resolutions the attempt to rob them of their rights. The will of the people is not rightly reflected through the majority in the lower house of the Legislature, owing to the schism which divided the Democratic party.

The Globe thinks it highly probable from advices received from Harrisburg, that the bill will be gotten through. The following is the specious tittle used to effect the object:

"An act to repeal the State tax on real and personal property, and to continue and extend the improvements of the State by rail roads and canals, and for other purposes."

It appears the *State tax on real and personal property* expires by its own limitation before the repealing act can take effect! So much for that feature of the bill.

The honest yeomanry—the people of the Key-stone State will not certainly suffer themselves to be allured into such a departure from the Democratic principles which have ever so honorably distinguished them; nor can they tamely yield their consent to the creation of a great moneyed monopoly to be perpetuated among them for the space of thirty years.

The Wandering Piper is piping in Baltimore for the benefiit of the poor. Verily he is "one in a thousand."

THE INDIAN WAR.

We lay before our readers the latest intelligence from the seat of the Indian War in Florida which will be read with great interest.

The Columbus Inquirer of the 22d ult., states "that Gov. Schley is making every exertion to put the Georgia frontier bordering on the Creek territory in a state of preparation to repel any hostile invasion that may be attempted. Too much serious consideration cannot be given to this subject. It is rumored that a large number of Creek Indians, particularly those belonging to the Hitchitee and Euchee tribes, are at this time absent from their homes, and are supposed to be co-operating with the Seminoles in Florida. Returning from that section, flushed with their temporary success, there is no calculating what they may do next."

The Mobile Register of the 18th January says, "immediate measures are indespensable for the protection of the whole of East Florida from the devastations of the infuriated Seminoles, aides as they are by bands of runaway negroes, and supported, as it is believed, with arms and ammunition from the West India Islands—probably by the Cuba fishermen, who swarm uninterrruptedly along the coast.

Major General Gaines, of United the States Army, reached this city yesterday, on his way to Pensacola, where he expects to obtain the assistance of some vessels of war to co-operate with the land forces, and cut off the communication of the Indians with these foreigners. A single Indian Chief is said to be in possession of fifty casks of powder. This traffic must be stopped immediately, and for the purpose, some small armed vessels must be despatched to the coast, to command all the approaches by water.

Gen. Gaines, who fortunately was on a tour of inspection, when the late intelligence was received, took immediate measures for despatching all the aid in his power, to the fort at Tampa Bay. Ordnance, subsistance, Quarter Master's stores, &c. were sent from Baton Rouge, and will be on their way to-morrow. It is believed that the 6th Regiment of Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, will be immediately ordered by the Department at Washington, to New Orleans, and thence under command of Col. Twiggs, General Atkinson being ill, to Florida. The present force of the 6th is about 500 men—added to those that can be spared from Baton Rogue,—the whole aid from that quarter will be about 650 regulars. Gen. Gaines has in addition addressed a letter to Gov. White of Louisiana—asking for eight companies of volunteers to be held in readiness.

The hostile Indian force is estimated at 2500."

A letter from Milledgeville, dated 23d Jan., from a highly respectable source, to a gentleman in Augusta, says: A report has reached us this evening, that the Indians have taken one of our baggage wagons, loaded with muskets and ammunition, which we were sending to our lower counties, to protect the citizens of this State, from the intrusions of the Creek Indians, who are committing depredations almost daily. The report is very credible. The Governor, is issuing orders for *three thousand five hundred men*, including the volunteers."

The Columbus Volunteers, and several other companies, have been ordered by the Governor to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice.

Accounts from Mobile suggest that arms and ammunition may have been furnished the Indians, and the disaffected of the Florida population, by persons from the West India Islands.

MORE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city (says the Savannah *Georgian* of 25th inst.— for the use of a letter addressed to him, and dated Columbus, Geo., January 20th. The letter states that a plan of the Creek Indians, supposed to be friendly, to fire the city of Columbus, and attack it during the confusion, had just been discovered, by the confession of a half breed named Marshal. Great excitement had been created, and prompt measures for safety adopted.

The Columbus *Sentinel*, of the 22d inst. states that information had been communicated,

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