ing them with the briars of the wilderness.—Since the days of Abimelech there has been no such teaching as this by the Senate to the House of Representatives of the United States.

He dwelt on this subject because, if there was to be any such thing as harmony between the two Houses, in the discharge of their duty to the people of the country, he hoped that that message would stand as a solitary monument and warning never to be repeated.—He hoped that such a message would never go from the House to the Senate. He hoped the House would always be courteous enough to suppose that the Senate of the United States knew what was their duty and would discharge it accordingly.

Mr. A. said that no such example existed on the journals of the House of Representatives, but he was aware that there had been instances of the kind in the Parliament of Great Britain, and they were referred to in Mr. Jefferson's Manual as follows: "When a bill is sent by one House to the other, AND IS NEGLECTED, they may send a message to remind them of it. But if it be mere inattention it is better to have it done informally, by communications between the speakers or members of the two Houses."

From this it would be seen that the only cases given in the Manual, were where the house *had neglected* to act on a bill: he had consulted all the cases in Hatzell and Gray, and others referred to by Mr. Jefferson in the Manual; and he found that the last instance adduced of that kind, even in the British Parliament was in 1721, one hundred and fifteen years ago; and all the cases severally referred to, such message never were sent; unless there was a violent misunderstanding between the two Houses, and when the neglect of the bill was extremely injurious. Such was the nature of the message which he hoped never would be repeated in the intercourse between the two Houses of Congress. But to complete the true character of that message, he must inqure at what time it was sent? It was sent at two o'clock in the morning. It was sent at a time when it was known, both in the House and the Senate, that no quorum was to be found. When that message was delivered, he must confess if ever a feeling of shame and of indignation had filled his bosom, it was at that moment.

He felt it as an insult to the immediate representatives of the people; and if it had been sent at a moment when the House yet existed, with the power to resent unprovoked insult, he verily believed, that, imitating the example of our Congress in a somewhat similar case during the revolutionary war, he should have moved that a message be sent by two members of the House, to cast the Senate message on their floor and tell them that it was not the custom of the House to receive *insolent* messages. It was perhaps, well that he had no opportunity to give vent to those feelings. What were the feelings of the other members, it was not for him to say; he did not know that he had ever communicated his own to any member of the House; for he saw that the insult was committed on a dead body—another Achilles, dragging around the walls of Troy, his prostrate and lifeless foe! It was said, sir, there had been thrilling and unexampled eloquence of indignation at this conspiracy of man worship, servility and corruption, displayed by the House of Representatives, in that appropriation of three millions for the contigent necessary defence of the country from foreign shown to the salutation that I have already that eloquence was gratuitous, and all that indignation wastefully squandered away, some small portion of which might have been profitably expended upon the foreign treaty breakers; under whose injustice our own country was smarting.

This indignation and the temper with which it was manifested by these repeated insults to the House, did strike me as so extraordinary, and I must add, so unreasonable, that it was impossible, to avoid the inquiry where the real sting of that three million appropriation did lay, and what it was that had excited this tempest of passion against it. And I thought the true motive was discernible in that unanimous vote of two hundred and seventeen ayes in the House, demanding that the execution of the treaty should be insisted on. That vote, however overlooked then or now, had been neither unseen nor unfelt. It was not only a departure from the do-nothing policy of the Senate, but might be felt to contain a pungent, though tacit rebuke upon that paralytic. The three million appropriation was the complement and efficient energy of the unanimous vote of the preceding day. That vote was exclusively the act of the House. The appropriation required the concurring vote of the Senate, and that vote would have made the Senate the unwilling accessary to implied censure upon its own quietism under foreign wrong. The vote of the House could not be nullified, but its efficient operation might be unserved by the refusal of the appropriation; and so the bloodless ghosts of executive dictation and man worship and servility, were conjured up; and the overbaring arrogance of votes to adhere, and messages to remind, were substituted for the deficiency of better reasons for refusing the appropriation.

Great horror was manifested at the conspiracy and man worship of appropriating these three millions, and that was the source of the triumphant message to remind. Perhaps, technically speaking, the bill containing that appropriation did fail in the House; but if it did fail at all, it failed before the appointment of the Committee of Conference. Its death blow was the Senatorial vote to adhere. It failed, because it did please the Senate, in their wisdpatriotism, to strike out that appropriation, and to cast away the whole fortification bill, to exclude that single item. Between that day and the present, we have all had time to suffer our feelings to cool down. He had submitted in silence to the bad temper maifested on the part of the Senate. That bad temper was manifested not only to the President, but to the House of Representatives. If it had not been now renewed with redoubled vigor, and by the transcendent ability which belonged to those who lead the Senate, he would have remained silent for the sake of peace and harmony; but now, under such charges, enforced with all the arguments which nine or ten months of meditation could bring to minds of the highest order—while such charges went forth to the nation, accusing the House of Representatives of an unconstitutional conspiracy with the President on that bill, he could no longer remain silent. He therefore moved the resolution, so that the House might not trust entirely to the statement of facts which he had submitted to them, but that the committee might inquire and report to the House, what were the true causes and circumstances which produced the failure of the bill.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Who can read Professor Holland's Life of Van Buren, says the Richmond Enquirer, without admitting, that he was from his earliest year, a Little Magician; ardent, enterprising, eminently gifted with the talents which are adapted to a Republican Government' Among the first at the bar—among the strongest writers and the most popular speakers of the time—coping with Dewitt Clinton in politics, and finally passing him in his own State—one of the first Members in the Senate of the United States—a Governor of the largest State in the Union—then Secretary of State in which capacity he conducted some of the most difficult negociations, made several valuable commercial treaties, adjusted claims which had long defied the skill of his predecessors—next a minister to England, from which he was recalled by a factious Senate—and finally rewarded by a generous and indignant people with the office of presiding over the very body which had attempted to disgrace him. This man, blessed with the good sense and good temper which constitute the great secret of his magician's power, a Republican in his principles a friend of a strict construction of the constitution—a devoted State Rights man, and a fast friend of the South on the Abolition question, is the candidate of the great Republican Party! There is no trick about their movements—no division in their ranks—no attempt to baffle the wishes of the people—no effort to wrest the election from their hands, and transfer it to the House of Representatives—Such are his claims—such are their designs!—New Hampshire Patriot.

The Washington Sun and Telegrph are very positive that Mr. Webster is going over to Mr. Van Buren, although the friends of the latter have had the option heretofore of his services, and rejected him instanter. The object sought to be obtained by such unfounded aspersion upon Mr. Van Buren is obvious enough. It is well know that no two statesmen are further asunder than Messrs. Van Buren and Webster, and their respective friends, after having waged a war of the most inverate acrimony for years, are not to be brought together without an abandonment upon one side of their long cherished opinions. There is little prospect of *converting* the entire Federal party, and the democracy are too well founded on the basis of immutable truth to think of compromise or concession to their inveterate opponents. The Telegraph and Sun—the White and Harrison factions—would rejoice to place Mr. Van Buren in such a position as to be identified, with any color of truth, with the heresies of Daniel Webster.—Such a state of things would do wonders south of the Potomac. But it cannot be. Mr. Webster belongs to the Federal party, soul and body, and they *must* have him, with all the accumulated odium of his political heresies upon his head. But why are we disturbed perpetually, by this threatened union of the Federal and Democratic parties in New England? Such an union is impossible while men act freely in obedience to sincere and honest opinions. The parties possess no elements capable of union.

The Republican party are, in theory and corresponding practice in favor of Democratic Government, in which the people are the true and only sovereign, delegating trusts for brief terms, and holding their public servants at all times bound to listen to their voice and obey their opinions when clearly expressed as the judgment of a tribunal, from which there is no appeal. On the other hand, the leaders of the Federal party have always distrusted the capacity of the people for self government—They are ever predicting anarchy, irregular movements, mobs and violence.—This apprehension leads them to erect every species of [illegible] and generally—every contrivance to strengthen the arm of authority, and weaken and contract the sphere of popular agency.—Federal Representatives and Senators yield to the deliberate will of their constituents only when that will happen to coincide with theirs.

It ever becomes the subject of dignified merriment in the Halls of Congress, the people should presume to instruct their rulers in a Republic, where the people are sovereign and the official, a servant! The right of petition even, the humblest badge which freedom can wear—a right guarranted by the constitution is denied—unless, indeed, its language shall be measured and weighed, unless it be decked out in the choice phrases of a courtly sycophancy so as not to grate harshly on the delicate ears of these servants of the people.

So inveterate, indeed, is this constitutional antipathy betweeu the two parties that war—which usually hushes party strife—disarms faction of its animosity and compels a generous oblivion of past differences, has served only to exasperate and work in a ten fold fury the fervor of the Federal party. Patriotism had no appeals commanding enough to rally that party, in defence of our violated soil, while their opponents administered the Government. They had rather see the enemy triumph than their old foes. They had no tears for the fall of the poor soldier whose blood was freely shed at the call of his country. They could mourn over our victories and raise the shout of fiendish exultation at the triumph of the enemy though purchased at the price of a brother's blood.—*East. Argus.*

The Incendiaries busy yet.—We published two days ago a statement taken from the appeal of the Abolitionists, in which they shew an increase of 100 in the number of their Societies during the year.

By the last Steam Boat from New-York, we received a letter from a friend in that city, enclosing a sheet of the most infamous caricatures, designed to render the people of the South odious. The letter informs us that TAPPAN is said to have paid fifty Dollars for the Lithograph of these shameful prints, and that thousands have been stricken off, to be sent to various points of the South and of the Union. We have handed over the copy sent us, to a member of the So Ca. Association, which will doubtless take the proper course if more are sent hither. These facts shew that *public opinion alone will not put down the Abolitionists.*

Charleston Mercury.

The New York Herald states that the great boot and shoe manufacturers of Grannis & Brothers, at Newark, New Jersey, employs, all the year round, about *three thousand persons*, men, women and children. It also states that "the elegance and beauty of the Newark boot and shoe surpass the Parisian by long odds," and "to make an elegant shoe for a fine lady, is now elevated to a Fine Art, and requires as much genius and taste as to make a good speech, or write a good paragraph." In either case, it must be admitted, there is a measure of the understanding.

A Bold Pheasantry.—The London Court Journal recommends to the consideration of certain sporting gentlemen the following misreading of a well known couplet in Goldsmith's Deserted Village:—

"But a bold *pheasantry*, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

A bill has passed the Legislature of Louisiana, (says the New Orleans Bee,) authorizing an appropriation of 500 dollars to be given by the Governor to forward volunteers leaving Louisiana for Florida, to assist the U. S. troops against the Indians.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 4, 1836.

In the Senate, Mr. Wooten reported favourably on the supplemental bill from the House, providing for the instruction of youth in primary Schools throughout the State, which was read and passed.

Mr. Mayer reported a bill relative to the jurisdiction and powers of Justices of the Peace in Baltimore City. This bill is of great interest to the Citizens of Baltimore. It provides for the appointment by the Governor and Council of fifteen persons who are styled Aldermen, to hold their offices for three years and with a salary of $1000 each to be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. The fees are the same as received by Justices of the Peace, and are to go into the Treasury of the city. Three of the aldermen are to be learned in the law, and are constituted a Court of Appeals. The bill appears to be an excellent one and well calculated to guard against the evils of the present day.

In the House, several memorials were presented on the subject of Reform.

Mr. McLean presented the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore praying that the corporate powers of that city may be so extended as toauthorize a loan to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company not exceeding $3,000,000.

Mr. Teackle from the committee submitted a Report on the subject of a Real Estate Bank.

The bill for the speedy trial of petty misdemeanours in Baltimore City was passed.

The election of Bank Directors on the part of the state takes place on the 10th inst.

The Reports of the State Engineer and Geologist, were laid before both branches of the Legislature.

February, 5, 1836.

In the Senate to-day, the bill reported by Mr. Mayer, to regulate the rate of interest in this State was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. This bill, if it receives the sanction of the other House, will vary materially the existing laws on this subject. It prevents the entire vitiation of contracts when illegal interest is charged upon them, and legalizes interest as high as 10 per cent.

Feb. 8th, 1836.

In the House of Delegates, several petitions were presented.

A memorial of Amos A. Williams, praying an act to incorporate the "Hambleton Bank," was presented by Mr. Ridgely.

The petition of Mrs. Eleanor Bond of Baltimore, praying to be indemnified for losses sustained during the recent riots in Baltimore, was presented by Mr. McLean.

On motion of Mr. Berry, leave was granted a committee, consisting of himself and Messrs. Teackle, Kirby, Townsend, Spence, Ely and Helmsley, to report a bill to alter and amend the Constitution, so as to elect, in future, the Senate by the people, to consist of one from each county and the city of Baltimore; also to elect the Governor by the people—to abolish the Executive Council—to give Baltimore city two additional Representatives in the Legislature, and to change the mode of appointing Registers of Wills and County Clerks.

The bill to establish Magistrate's Courts in the several counties in this State passed its [illegible] reading.

THOMPSON & HOPKINS.

The [illegible] from the estate of Goodloe Street in Baltimore, was passed.

A bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail road Company, was reported by Mr. Richardson.

The bill from the Senate, in relation to the Militia of Baltimore, was taken up, and rejected.

A discussion took place on a message from the Senate, proposing to originate no new business after the 20th inst. and to adjourn *sine die* on the 27th. The message was laid on the table.

Nothing of interest to the general reader, was done in the Senate.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Resolutions, sustaining, in the strongest terms, the ground taken by the President's Message, have passed both branches of the New York Legislature, *unanimously*. Nothing can speak more absolutely the sentiments of the American people, than this *unanimous* expression of the feeling of all parties, where the party line is most strictly drawn, and firmly maintained. There was never, we presume, an *unanimous vote* on any great question in that state before.

In Alabama too, the Legislature which has just adjourned, closed its labors with a patriotic declaration that the State would pour out its blood and treasure like water to sustain the Executive in the stand he has taken for the rights of the country. The resolutions were feebly opposed, (and to their honor,) by a handful of Nullifiers, headed by Mr. Calhoun, a near relation to John C. Calhoun

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The French frigate Dido, has arrived at Martinique from Brest. She is the only vessel of war that had left France at our latest dates, for the West India station.

Since the 1st January last no man can be imprisoned in Scotland for a debt under 8l. 6s. 8d

MONUMENT TO PERRY.

A meeting was held at Buffalo, Jan 23d, to adopt measures for the erection of a suitable monument, at that place, to this distinguished commander. Lieut. Stephen Champlin, of the U. S. Navy, was appointed Chairman, and H. R. Stagg, and Lieut. J. T. Homans, of the U. S. Navy, appointed Secretaries. A committee of nine were nominated to solicit subscriptions. Among the resolutions we observe the following.

Resolved, That it is incumbent on us, as citizens of a rising city, whose shores have been laved by the same billows which bore the youthful hero to victory, to erect here a suitable Monument, commemorative of that glorious event.

Setting out in life.—The anxiety of accumulating something for their children, if not enough to set them well afloat in life, is very common among parents. It is injudicious,—and arises from paternal weakness. Educate your children well, and you have done enough for them;—Let them take care of themselves; teach them to *depend* upon their own strength;—and this can only be done by *putting* them upon their own strength;—in no other way can they *acquire* strength. Setting a young man afloat upon the wealth accumulated by his father is like tying bladders under the arms of a swimmer—or rather, one that cannot swim without them;—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders, and his sole dependence,—and then where is he?—Teach him, while young, to swim a little with his own strength; and then chuck him into the stream of life to take care of himself, without any extraneous helps. Under such circumstances, he will be likely to buffet the waves with far more success.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. J. A. Pearce for public Documents, for which he will please receive our thanks.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Fragment" is under consideration.

"Simple Boy" is inadmissible; we think it personal. We would, however, recommend a little more care and attention; beauty of imagination and chasteness of language go farther to recommend true poetry than the mere *jingling* of words.

We are perfectly willing to publish any communication we deem admissible, but should at all times prefer knowing the source from whence they come for our own *security*.

We will here take occasion to say we feel it our duty, as public journalists, to publish any communication that aims at asserting the truth of public matters that are exclusively the people's; and such a course we shall fearlessly maintain, and will at all times be happy to hear from our correspondents of whatever political complexion there principles may be.

We lay before our readers to-day Mr. Adams' Speech on the loss of the three million appropriation bill of last session. It requires no comment; coming from a man of acknowledged talent—though to many, of very dubious principles!

We owe an apology for its delay which circumstances alone caused; we will in our next give Mr. Wise's and Mr. Cambreling's in reply, and with more despatch, those of importance that may be thereafter delivered on matters of interest.

The Anti-masons of Massachusetts have had a Convention, and nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN as their candidate for the Presidency.

What may be effected by the assistance of the Anties, can better be imagined by those whom it more seriously effects, than by us.

THE MEDIATION—FOREIGN NEWS.

We are gratified in having it in our power [illegible] accepting the proffered mediation of Great Britain for the adjustment of the differences between the United States and France. The message is brief and therefore needs no comment from us. It speaks for itself.

It will also be seen by the foreign news which we publish, that France will accept, it is asserted, the mediation, and consequently the issue of a War is not likely to take place.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen the enterprising publishers of the "Modern Acting Drama" offer new inducements for patronage to their very excellent and beautiful edition to acting plays.

From the Baltimore American, Tuesday February 9.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

It will be seen by the annexed sketch of yesterday's proceedings in Congress that the President has sent a Special Message to that body on the subject of the British Mediation. It is of a peaceful character, and goes, we think, to remove any apprehension which may yet have remained in the public mind as to the amicable arrangement of the existing difficulties between this country and France.

IN SENATE, February 8.

The following was received from the President.

BRITISH MEDIATION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France, carefully guarding that point in the controvesy, which, as it involes our honor and independence, admits of no compromise. I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the Mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my special message of the 15th January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot but highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and feel a just reliance on the great influence of that power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know too that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country or forget the lessons of experience if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will; but upon the beneficial policy of neighbouring powers; and that nation which shall be found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without giving warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty. I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the sea-board in a proper state of defence, and promptly to provide the measures for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb'y. 6th, 1836.

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

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Navy yard at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, and that they report their opinion to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. SWIFT [illegible]

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision to extend to the officers and soldiers of the Army the benefits of moral and religious instruction.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate whether the Mint of the United States is regularly and amply supplied with bullion and foreign coins for the gold coinage; and if not, that he communicate his opinion to the Senate on the measures proper to be adopted to insure such supply in future.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial from the Chmber of Commerce of New York on the subject of the late fire, and stated that owing to the amount of bonds over due, any sudden call would be productive of immense failures, and owing to the accumulation of goods in the public stores, there could be no fair and advantageous exhibition of them for the Spring sales.

MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. CLAYTON finished his observations on the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton, and was followed by explanations from Mr. White and Mr. Grundy, after which

Mr. BENTON obtained the floor in reply, and was speaking when this report was closed.

CONGRESS.

We are desirous to present all the important movements in Congress to our readers, but for want of room and the general aversion by many to lengthy debates, we are admonished to be sparing in devoting our columns to their publication; and must only try and compensate by giving an epitome of the most interesting portions thereof.

In the Senate on the 4th inst.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Select Committee to whom that part of the message of the President relating to Incendiary publications was referred, made a report at much length, accompanied by 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 for other purposes.

Mr. Calhoun stated that three members of the committee had agreed to the report and bill; two others dissented from some of the views and from the bill in its present shape, but assented to report it rather than to have none, and the gentleman from Mass. Mr. Davis objected to it altogether.

The bill was read, and ordered to a second reading.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the 5th Mr. Tipton offered the following resolutions, which lie one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the Army is sufficiently numerous for the duties they are required to perform, and for the occupation of the various forts.

Resolved, also, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of increasing the pay of the officers of the Army, and whether, in their opinion, the pay and emoluments to the officers of the Army is sufficient compensation for the services they are required to perform.

The resolution having been read,

Mr. Tipton said: This resolution directs the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether our army as at present organized, is sufficiently numerous for the occupation of our fortifications, and the performance of the various other duties which necessarily devolve upon it.

Mr. Tipton in submitting the resolutions felt it his duty to make a few explanatory remarks for proposing the inquiry. I do not said Mr. Tipton expect to raise recruits in time to terminate the war now raging between us and the Seminole Indians, nor am I influenced in the course I have taken by any thing that has been said here or elsewhere on the subject of any other war, but purely by a desire to put our peace establishment upon a respectable footing, and to prevent the recurrence of these conflicts with the Indians on our borders.

I am unable to see any just cause for war, unless it arise from unfortunate collisions, which will occasionally occur between our border inhabitants and the neighboring Indian tribes, and sir, I am convinced that the sure way to prevent war is to be well prepared for it. If we expect to keep peace with the Indian tribes, we must provide and keep constantly stationed in their immediate vicinity an efficient military force to awe them into submission.

I am aware that the People of this country look with a jealous eye upon every step taken to augment our military force. The People when rightly informed, will do what is right. The Army is their Army; the money to support it is theirs; the Government is theirs; and I feel assured that they desire to see the Army sufficiently numerous to answer all the purposes for which it was created.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Napoleon, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 24th December.

The despatch of the Pantaloon for Norfolk does not appear to have been known in London. The papers continued to discuss the question of our difference with France, but without eliciting either facts or opinion of much novelty.

PARIS, December 21.

There is no farther news from America. It was stated yesterday in a dirtinguished circle, that Lord Palmerston had decidedly offered, officially, the mediation of England to the French and American governments. This is evidently premature; but what I can tell you for a fact is, that the journals which assert that France would refuse it are ignornat of the feelings of the cabinet.

The President's last annual message had not been received. Much anxiety was expressed to know its tenor and contents

French journals say that the budget will not contain any demand of increased appropriations for the department of marine.

The mediation of England is frequently referred to as having been accepted by France, and the general affairs of the continent and measures in prospective, render a war between the two countries highly improbable.

Occasionally we come across expressions and sentiments from the Opposition that too evidently betray their unhallowed cause; but when honesty—political honesty—predominates, we have the pure untainted expression of their sentiments, which burst upon us as would a fountain in the midst of a desert upon the weary traveller. The sentiments expressed in the subjoined paragraph from the Boston Courier, an Opposition print, are honorable alike to the heart of Whig or Democrat.

There are redeeming virtues even in the ranks of these political Ishmalites, and the force of conviction finds occasionally a soul brave and bold enough to admit it. However there are some among the opposition so blinded by party feeling, that it is impossible for them if they have any such intention to draw correct deductions from the facts they start upon, and which they first lay down only to catch the eye and allure the mind. And there are some among them whose only and chief aim is to throw discredit upon the Executive, though the pillars of our government tremble in the assault. No truth so strong—no right so dear, as to unchain the mind that revels in a reckless opposition—admired but for its fool-hardy firmness and supported but for its undeviating course even though most consumately in error. But here is an exception; an honorable exception!

"But we trust that our dislike (to the present administration,) will not so far be converted to prejudice or party feeling as to close our eyes to the true state of the case, between *our country* and France, or lead us to adopt or approve the sentiments put forth by Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, after the reading of the "Special Message." The sentiments and views then delivered by that *once* great man, as reported in the papers, and by our correspondent, are entirely unworthy of any creature that aspires to the name of an American citizen. The famous Letter of the Duc de Broglie, is of all things we ever read, in the way of argument, the most weak and inconclusive: it is a flimsy and dishonorable attempt to justify the hollow-hearted and hypocritical policy of the French government—to evade, or avoid the payment of an acknowledged debt. As to the Five Millions that France owes us, and which she has owed us for thirty years, *we* care nothing about it. Let her keep it. She will need it all, probably, to maintain an army to defend her own government against the indignation of her own citizens. We hope our government will not so far degrade itself and the nation as to make another demand for it. Let the claims of our citizens, to whom the money belongs, be paid at once from our national treasury, and then let France consult her convenience and *honor*, and *dignity*, as to the fulfilment of her treaties."

THE INDIAN WAR.

We have but little news by yesterday's mail from the scene of Indian hostilities; the accounts being principally details of skirmishes that have transpired between the Indians and the Americans. In one of which instances the militia stood the attack of the savages, while the regulars retreated in confusion. So much for a well disciplined militia! The Baltimore Gazette of the 9th inst. says: "we have received the St. Augustine Herald of the 29th ult. It contains no intelligence from the seat of Indian Hostilities. The Volunteers had all arrived and were in health and high spirit."

A slip from the office of the Charleston Courier [illegible] Wednesday from Savannah, states that a gentleman who reached town on Saturday evening, from Columbus, (Ga.) that a rencontre took place just before he left that place, between a body of the young men of the town, on guard, with the Creek Indians residing on the opposite side of the river. It appears that two Indians were observed approaching the town, with rifles—they were hailed, and questioned as to their intentions, they gave some answer, which was unsatisfactory, when they were fired upon, and one of them killed. Shortly, after, some thirty Indians crossed the river, with the intention of carrying home the body of the dead Indian—they also were fired upon by the guard and instantly returned the fire. Eight or ten of the guard were killed or wounded, and both parties then retreated. Much excitement existed at Columbus, but no fears were entertained for the safety of the town."

A letter dated Columbus, Ga. says:—Yesterday there was a great panic, from rumors that the Indians to the number of 500, with avowed intention to burn Columbus, had crossed the river below, and were advancing up! Consequently we were all under arms last night, and on guard until this morning. Every man has his gun on his shoulder, and seem resolved to die in the defence of the town, and its fair inhabitants.

From the Augusta Courier, Jan. 29.

We have another rumor from Columbus—a fight with the Creek Indians by some of the citizens of the neighboring country, in which several lives are said to have been lost. It may or may not be true. Or it may be another Tallahassee massacre!

The Milledgeville Journal of the 26th inst., states that orders had been issued from the Executive Department of Georgia for a draft of 3500 men, to proceed to Florida. Seven Volunteer Companies from different parts of the State had volunteereed their services, and were to march in a few days, the number being about 300. The report of the capture by the Creek Indians of a Wagon load of arms, sent by the Governor of Georgia for the use of the citizens of Early County, in that State is confirmed.

The Steam Boat Dolphin, Capt. King, with the Charlestown Volunteers, under commands of Capts. Finley and Ravenel, arrived at Savannah on the 28th ult., and proceeded on to St. Augustine the morning of the same day.

The Augusta Volunteers left Savannah for Florida on the 29th inst. A large detachment of Savannah Volunteers, consisting of 126 men, left there in the John David Mongin on the same day for Picolata.—They are destined for service on the St. John's River. The Steam packet David Mongin is armed, equipped and and provisioned for active service, in the waters of that river and its tributaries.

Capt. Merchant was to have left Savannah for Florida on the 28th inst., with the U. S. Troops under his command.

The following is an extract of a letter from one of the patriotic young men of the Detachment.

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