...ter this committee was appointed, is the Cumberland road bill. And on the return of the committee, what was the condition of the House? The Chair calling upon members to assist him in preserving order and decorum—the gentleman from Virginia rising and making an appeal to a House "which was about to separate," even before the return of the committee. And yet, sir, we hear gentlemen who would sacrifice the interest of our country because the words "Army" and "Navy" are inserted in an amendment—who are alarmed at the slightest deviation from the most rigid constitutional forms, denouncing a chairman of a committee for not reporting and submitting an appropriation of 800,000 dollars at one in the morning (for it was near that before the vote was announced on the Letcher resolution) to the fragment of a quorum of a dissolved body, in which the Speaker was not able to preserve order and decorum!—Sir, it was at no time practicable to make the report after the committee returned from the conference. I returned to the House just in time to record my vote in favor of the resolution to pay Mr. Letcher. It was five and twenty minutes after that before the result was announced, and it was known that no quorum had voted. The question actually before the House then was: whether a quorum could be obtained for the purpose of passing the resolution to pay Mr. Letcher. Had a quorum been obtained, the question would have been on that resolution; and, sir, had ten fortifications bills been ready to be reported, the friends of Mr. Letcher never, would have given way at that hour of the night. But no quorum was ever obtained from that time till the adjournment of the House, and the only motion in order was a motion to adjourn—That motion was made by a gentleman from Maine (Mr. JARVIS,) and the yeas and nays were again ordered. I voted against adjournment, still anxious to obtain a quorum, but no quorum voted. Thus, sir, was another five and twenty minutes exhausted. Another struggle commenced for a quorum to pass the resolution to pay Mr. Letcher. Tellers were appointed to count the House; the Speaker was requested to ascertain whether there was a quorum present. Sir, it is impossible to describe the scene. At length, abandoning all hope of obtaining a quorum, the House prepared a second time to adjourn.—A gentleman Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON) was permitted to report a mere resolution of inquiry of the War Department; the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WHITE) to lay on the table a copy of an act of that Territory; and the Speaker asked leave to dispose of the communications upon his table. On a motion to print the last of these, which was "a letter from the Postmaster General, vindicating himself from aspersions," &c, there was no quorum voting, and as the journal states, the letter "was not further acted on." Sir, this business preparatory to adjournment was all that was done after the passage of the Cumberland road bill till the adjournment of the House at about three o'clock in the morning. Not one dollar was voted, no amendment of the Senate was agreed to, and no act of any description was passed after the passage of the Cumberland road bill. Nothing was done but to hear reports from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and to send and receive messages to and from the Senate and the President.

I have been charged, Mr. Speaker, with another unpardonable offence, Although I objected to measures to compel others to vote after 12 o'clock, yet I voted myself on every question after that hour, and even against the motion to adjourn. Sir, the gentleman from Virginia with have gone back for fifteen years, and found my name recorded on every question till the hour of adjournment. I believe that our constitutional term does expire at 12 o'clock, but I have had no scruples about remaining and attending to the closing forms of this body, and even of voting for laws, in cases of indispensable necessity. If there is any offence in this, sir, I have no apology but in the universal usage of all legislative bodies, and I believe that my opinion and practice have been the opinion and practice of a majority of every Congress elected since the adoption of the constitution. Whether the hour of twelve we have a quorum or not, depends entirely upon the number of members who choose voluntarily to remain in session.

The gentleman makes another grave charge—that we had the power to command a quorum, and that the bill was lost by an intrigue of the friends of the Administration on this floor, who declined voting. Sir, I deny, utterly deny, that the refusal to vote was a party measure, or that the want of a quorum had any reference whatever to the fortification bill or the three millions appropriation. Was the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. HARDIN,) who first inquired "if the house was not virtually dissolved," a friend of the Administration? Was the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. GILMER,) who declined voting on the Cumberland road bill, a friend of the Administration? Was another gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. JONES,) who moved an adjournment while the conferees were still in session, a friend of the Administration? Did these gentlemen intrigue to destroy a quorum on the fortification bill, to prevent it from reaching the President, to shield him from responsibility? Sir, the question of a quorum had nothing whatever to do with the fortification bill. The struggle commenced on the Cumberland road bill. Forty members had retired after the passage of the Cumberland road bill; and before the resolution to pay Mr. Letcher was called up, the number was reduced from 174 131. It was the struggle between the friends of Mr. Letcher and Mr Moore which destroyed the quorum. Subsequent to that, no quorum could be obtained, even on a motion to print the Postmaster General's letter vindicating himself. As well might it be said that the want of a quorum on that proposition was owing to an intrigue among the friends of the Administration.

Mr. Speaker, it was after the vote had been taken on printing the Postmaster General's letter, after the Speaker had disposed of the business on his table, preparatory to an adjournment, and with a perfect knowledge, on the part of the Senate, that the House had been more than one hour in vain struggling for a quorum, and that they were making final preparations for adjournment; it was, sir, under such circumstances, and at two in the morning, the following, extraordinary resolution was received from the Senate of the United States:

"*Resolved*, That a message be sent to the honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the committee of conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

When that message was read, sir, I stated what I now repeat, that, I came into the House from the conference, the Clerk was calling the yeas and nays on the resolution to pay Mr. Letcher, which there was no quorum; that on a subsequent proposition to adjourn, the yeas and nays were called, and again there was no quorum. Under such circumstances, I did not feel authorized to present to the House an appropriation of 800,000 dollars. That the House had discharged its duty to the country by twice voting an appropriation of three millions for its defence, which the Senate had twice rejected; that the bill was virtually lost, and the Senate must take the responsibility of leaving the country defenceless; that it was no longer in the power of the House to compel members to vote, to call them here, or to command a quorum' that I did not feel authorized to report the bill, situated as the House was; but that if any other member of the committee of conference proposed to do it, I should make no objection though I believed such proposition utterly ineffectual at this time. Mr. LEWIS took the report, and as the journal states, made it. But, sir, in what manner did he make it? When the Gentleman from Virginia read from the journal the paragraph about the report, I was astonished. When I came, however, to examine that journal myself, when I observed a paragraph which had escaped the vigilent eye of that gentleman, my astonishment ceased. Here it is, sir; "The item proposed by the conferees in lieu of the amendment of the House was then read, and the question was stated 'that the House do adopt the same; when it was objected that a quorum was not present. We shall see, sir, who it was that objected: 'And *thereupon Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Lewis were appointed tellers to return the House; and the House being counted, the tellers reported that a quorum was not present.*" Yes, Mr. Speaker, the tellers appointed to return the House reported that a quorum was not present. This, sir, is Mr. Lewis's report. Was not every member present counted, whether refusing to vote or not?

If any member had "skulked," would not Mr. Lewis have reported that fact? But, sir, the journal does not state the case precisely as it occurred, though I presume the officers of the House felt obliged to place the report upon the journal in some form. There appears, sir, to have been some doubt about the fact; for the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Phillips) inquired of the Chair about it, and the report states that the Chair stated in reply, that, as he understood, the report was made." [Mr Phillips here rose, and stated that the report was not correct—that he understood the Chair to reply that the report had not been made.] The gentleman's recollection corresponds with my own as to the fact that the report was not, strictly speaking, made. In saying this, I by no means design any imputation against the officers of the House. It could not be overlooked in the account of our proceedings. But, sir, the Intelligencer's report of what actually occurred accords precisely with my recollection of it, viz.

"Mr Lewis another member of the committee of Conference took the report from Mr. Cambreleng, with the apparent intention of offering it to the House, but he first asked the Chair"—for no man better understands his parliamentary duty—"he first asked the Chair whether there was a quorum present or not." There was not, sir, and Mr. Lewis laid the bill upon the Clerk's table, and there it remained. Mr. Speaker, I confess that when that extraordinary message was received from the Senate—when we witnessed the solemn farce of hearing announced a grave message from that dignified body, rebuking the few members remaining, and who, it was well known all over this Capitol, were taking steps preparatory to adjournment, I felt, sir, some of the indignation so warmly expressed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. ADAMS.) But, sir, had we then known as we have been since informed—as we are now, indeed, told by honorable Senators themselves—that, before that message was sent to this House, they had received a message from the President of the United States, announcing to them that, as the functions of Congress had ceased, he could receive no further communication from them—had we been aware of that fact, sir, by what name should we have designated this extraordinary proceeding? Might it not have been denounced as a miserable artifice, to attempt to shift the responsibility of leaving the country defenceless, from the Senate to the Executive? All such expedients, sir, were in vain, as well as all these speeches [illegible] well know where this responsibility rests. The story of the three million appropriation is briefly told. It was the proposition of the House, in pursuance of the President's message, and for our country' defence—it was sent to the Senate where is was rudely rejected—it was sent there again and again—it was uncourteously returned to the House. It then received its deathblow in the Senate—it lingered for a time between the two Houses—it perished in the committee of conference, and its poor miserable remains were brought and deposited here, the gentleman from Alabama and New Hampshire and myself acting as pall-bearers.

But, sir, I dismiss all these details, which I have been compelled to go into in self defence. I come now, sir to those great constitutional objections which honorable Senators have urged against the three million appropriation, proposed for our defence, in the contingency of war. We have been told, sir, that the amendment specified no objects—that every thing was left to the discretion of the President—that he could do every thing touching the naval service, without control, and that he would have an absolute power to raise and employ land forces; and we asked whether our legislation, under our Constitution, furnishes any precedent for all this?

Mr. Speaker, these objections are made, and these questions are asked, by Senators distinguished as statesmen; gentlemen of great experience, having been in the public councils some twenty or thirty years in peace and in war. Such bold declarations of gentlemen of experience and reputation, though entirely unsupported by the history of our country, may sometimes mislead, especially when put forth with an air of confidence and authority.

The history of our legislation, sir, is replete with precedents, notwithstanding the bold declarations of gentlemen to the contrary. I have in my hand a list of some forty or fifty, a few of which I will only notice. In the early history of our legislation, in Washington's administration, all our expenditures for the civil list were in one line, and for the army in another, without any specification whatever. I know that we have long since departed from that rule, but I doubt a little whether we have consulted true economy by such a course, for every branch we have lopped off has become a tree; till, finally, one, two, and three hundred thousand dollars have mounted up to two or three times as many millions. Such, sir, are some of the results of too much specification.

On the 20th March, 1794, one million of dollars was placed at the discretion of President Washington, without specification of any kind whatever, to defray "*any expenses which may be incurred in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.*"

In the next Administration, sir, on the 3 of May, 1798—(and lest gentlemen should be alarmed at the period referred to, I shall, before I sit down, give them more republican authorities)—in 1798, sir, $250,000 was placed at the discretion of President Adams, for certain fortifications, "and to erect fortifications in any other place or places *as the public safety shall require in the opinion of the President of the United States, to be erected under his discretion, from time to time, as he shall judge necessary.*"

1798, May 4. $80,000 ... cannon, small arms, amunition and mili... stores, for "*the public safety and defence, ... President*," who was by ... discretion of the ... ized to establish armori... and foundaries, &c.

1798, May 28. The P... dent authorized to raise ten thousand troo... *declaration of war against ... the event of a or of actual invasion of ... United States, foreign Power; or of* IMMI... *territory by a* SUCH INVASION DISCOVER... T DANGER OF ... TO EXIST BEFORE TH... IN HIS OPIN... OF CONGRESS;" and author... EXT SESSION them, into corps of artille... to organize infantry, with a suitable ... alry, and Generals, &c. ...ber of Major

1798, July 16. $900,000 ... the increased army.

1799, March. The ... ally ... raise "twenty-four regiments ... authorized to a regiment, and a ba... of infantry, a battalion of artillerists ... of riflemen, and three regiments of ... engineers, part thereof as he shall ju... ry, or such *case war shall break out bet... necessary, in States and a foreign Europea... the United* CASE IMMINENT DANGER ... *Power, or in their territory by any such Po... invasion of* OPINION, BE DISCOVERED ... *shall* IN HIS Two millions appropriated, and ... EXIST."—authorized to borrow the money ... President

We now come to the Admin... Jefferson, when, sir, I believe ...ation of Mr. disposition to violate the constitu... ere was no the Government with the batter... , or destroy priation. ... of an appro-

1803, February 26. Two m... ars in addition to former appropr... ons of dollout any specification whatever; ...tions, with-*pose of defraying any extraordi... for the pur-which may be incurred in the ... expenses tween the United States and for... course be-*"to be applied under the direct... *nations,*" ident of the United States." ... the Pres-borrow the money. ...horized to

1803, March 3. President ... authorized, "WHENEVER HE SHALL JUDG... DIENT," to require of the Execu... T EXPEtain States to organize, arm, and ... es of cerness *to march at a moment's warni...* in readi*ment of militia not exceeding ... detachsand.*"

One million five hundred thou... dollars for pay and subsistence of such ... may be wanted for ordnance and other mil... stores, "and for defraying SUCH OTHER ... XPENSES AS, DURING THE RECESS OF ... NGRESS, THE PRESIDENT MAY DEEM ... CESSARY FOR THE SECURITY OF THE TER... TORY OF THE UNITED STATES," to be ap... under the direction of the President."

1804, March 26. For equipping ... ed vessels "as may be deemed ... ch armthe President," and for defraying ... ite by expenses incidental to the intercour... other Barbary powers," against Tripoli ... with the other of the Barbary Powers ... "or any commit hostilities," &c. Mediterra... h may established by this act: $1,500,000 ... fund propriated—President authorized t... lars apit. ... borrow

The following act is so important, ... hensive, and indefinite and applies so ... compreto the case of secret service money ... ctly contemplated in the appropriation l... ever that I give the whole section. The ... ear,) was authorized to borrow the mone... ident

1806, February 13. That ... millions of dollars be, and the ... of two appropriated towards *defra...* ...hereby, *nary expenses which ma... traordiintercourse* between th... *in the* eign nations, to be ... and forthe Treasury not ... to take at t... ney in to be applied un... d, and dent of the U... king busi... Presiaccount th... own boys, of go... an *soon as* ... the country would ... ess as ... the ages of thirteen ... one at each of the ... ANDERS ... smithing and Painting.

... to organize, and "to *hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning.*"

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILITIA. Two millions of dollars appropriated.

1807, February 24. Thirty thousand volunteers, "*to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President of the United States shall judge proper.*" Fifty thousand dollars appropriated.

1808, January 8. $1,000,000 for such fortifications "as he may deem necessary" to repair, and for "such other fortifications &c. as will afford more effectual protection to our ports and harbors," &c.

We now come down sir, to Mr. Maddison's administration, and approach a period with which some of the distinguished gentlemen of the Senate must be familliar even if they had no hand in framing or voting for these laws.

1809, January 14. $750,000 "for certain purposes, and erecting such fortifications *as may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, be deemed necessary for the protection of the Northern and Western frontiers,*" &c. &c.

1811, March 3.—$131,040 30 generally for completing fortifications.

1812, January 14.—$1,500.000 to purchase, under the direction of the President of the United States, ordinance, ordinance stores; camp equippages and other quartermaster's stores for the Army.

1812, January 8.—President authorized, "whenever he shall have satisfactory evidence of the actual or threatened invasion of any State," &c. to raise six companies of rangers.

1812. March 20.—$50,000 additional, "for the purposes of fortifying and defending the maritime, frontier of the United States."

July 5.—500 000 more.

The following were appropriations simply:

1813, January 20—$1,000,000 for the military establishment; $1,000,000 for the naval.

1814, March 9.—$500,000 for floating batteries.

November 15.—$600,000 for any number of vessels, not exceeding twenty, which in the President's opinion, the public service may require.

The act of the 20th April, 1816, appropriates a million annually, for eight years, for the Navy, and the President is authorized to build ships, or to cause them to be framed, &c. and never, sir, till 1821, was there an appropriation made for fortifications, except generally, and without specification.

Such, Mr. Speaker, are some few of the precedents for appropriations in sudden emergencies, and to prepare our country for the contingency of war. Instead, sir, of making all these objections to forms, instead of resorting to all these expedients to avert responsibility and making unfounded appeals to the history of our legislation, would it not be more candid, more manly, nay, more honorable, sir, to take the honest ground which some gentleman have occupied, and say they would not make the appropriation through fear of a war with France? Sir, these timid councils never have succeeded, and never will. It was the unfortunate decision of the Senate that it was inexpedient to do any thing that produced the prompt rejection of the three million appropriation for our national defence; it was their unfortunate and unchargeable resolution to oppose the House, the President, and the country. France exulted at this division in our national councils! the result is the treaty is not executed, and we are now preparing for any emergency.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate, in former days, was not found, in any question between our country and a foreign Power, uncourteous and rudely resisting measures of this House designed for our national defence, in case war should come upon us in the recess of Congress. They did not reject propositions without examination, and adhere without previous conference. They did not scruple about forms, specifications, and estimates of Departments, when called upon by the President to adopt measures "to maintain the rights and honor of the country."

But, sir, it is time to dismiss this inquiry. It is a matter of little moment now to the nation which House destroyed the three million appropriation, or who the fortification bill. I am glad to learn, from almost all sides, that we are now determined, in both Houses, to unite with the Executive in putting our country in that strong attitude which she ought to assume, whether we have peace or war. This is no time, sir, for continuing a war between the House and the Senate. The crisis demands that there should be no differences between the different branches of our Government. We are in the midst of an Indian war; we are threatened with a border war on our Mexican frontier; we are engaged in a controversy with one of the most powerful nations and the scales are so equally ballanced that a feather would decide the question of peace or war. France has told us the conditions only the treaty will be executed; she now stands pledged to exact conditions which this country never will submit to, though it should be desolated from Maine to Louisiana, I am still not without hope of peace; but when a French fleet is abroad upon the Atlantic, it is not a time to inquire about lost appropriations. We should be looking promptly to measures of defence; we should be developing the vast resources of our country, and erecting upon the ruins of of our fortification bill a fabric of defence which will do honor to this Congress. Let us arm our fortifications, multiply our steam batteries, and in less than twelve months put upon the ocean, as our great maritime resources will enable us to do, a fleet capable of successfully contending with the naval power of France or of any other nation.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.

The Debate on the main question was closed on Tuesday—and we congratulate the People on the passage of the 1st or Expunging Resolutions by a majority of 14.—All the members present at the vote, except one. Mr. Oden G. Clay, of Campbell, who would have voted for it.

The scenes on Tuesday were stirring, and agitating.—Mr. Garland, of Mecktenberg, delivered a short but luminous speech in behalf of the Resolutions—and drawing a powerful picture of the recent course, and political complexion of the U. S. Senate. He was followed by Mr. Watkins, of Goochland—who, we are told by the most considerate spectators, surpassed all his previous efforts—and eclipsed in eloquence and effect all the posted Orators of the Whigs during the present session. His speech abounded in wit, as well as argument, and some of the masterly strains of his eloquence were thrilling, and of the first order.

The House did not adjourn till about ... clock. There was much sharp shooting during the day—and the encounters of wits were keen and severe on both sides.—The ayes and noes were called not less than 15 times.—Motion after motion was made to adjourn, and the Delegate of James City avowed, that he would continue to do so till the morning.—The scene was almost [illegible]

Gentlemen of the Whig party attempted amendment after amendment—but they all failed. An effort was made to refer the question to the People at the Spring Election—the very same gentlemen remembering to forget, that they peremptorily refused at the last session to refer the election of Mr. Leigh to the People. The difference in the two cases being this—that if they had accepted the Republican proposition of the last winter, neither party would have gained any thing; Mr Leigh would have continued in service till the 4th March—and then, the people would have decided at their Spring Elections upon his continuation—Whereas, now, the Whig proposition would have left Mr. Leigh still in possession of his seat, without any action on the part of the people, against whose wishes and instructions he is believed to have been re-elected.

Upon one amendment, the voice of the Legislature was distinctly expressed, viz: that it is not permitted to the Senator to waive obedience, provided he may think the instruction unconstitutional. The vote being Ayes 87, Noes 90—and several of the staunchest Whigs voting with the Republicans. No wounder, THEN, that now, for the first time, the Richmond Whig is coming out with its advice and indications that the Senators should resign.

The question was at last taken, after a debate of about 16 days—and after full scope had been given to the amendments of the Whigs by the previous question.

We understand, that after much debate, and some sharp shooting, the Preamble and Expunging Resolutions passed YESTERDAY the House of Delegates. Upon one point, they decided, that the Senator is bound to obey, or resign—by a majority of about 100—thus showing that most even of the firmest Whigs expect our Senators to resign, if they cannot obey. What say ye to this Messrs. Mangum, Southard, Ewing, &c?

GALLANT AFFAIR.

Capt. Hooker on the lower Suwannee, a few days since, finding the opposite bank in possession of about 30 Indians, crossed over with nine men to attack them. As he landed, two of his men were shot down—one with nine balls, the other with five. With his remaining men, he boldly charged on the enemy.—While thus engaged, his boat got a drift, and he was left with no alternative but victory or death. After a close and deathly contest of some minutes, the savages were routed with severe loss.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED CHIEF POWELL.

Twelve friendly Indians arrived yesterday from Tampa. They will act as guides to the expedition which will march in a few days from this place. They state that the loss of the Seminoles at the battle of Withlacoochee, was one hundred and four killed. Among whom was Oscesola or Powel; who, they say, received two wounds, and died two days after the action.

The reported death of Powel is not generally credited by our citizens.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞ "JUSTICE" in our next.

FRANCE.

We are gratified at being able to lay before our readers the important foreign news which will be found in a subsequent column of our paper this morning. It appears quite certain that France will pay the instalments due on the Indemnity, even before she receives the acceptance of the mediation by England on the part of this Government.

All must rejoice at the prospects of so speedy and honorable a termination of the difficulties between the two countries, and feel gratified at the enviable position in which the United States are placed before the eyes of all Europe by the British press of different parties. Indeed we look forward to a speedy adjustment of the misunderstanding and the restoration of harmony with inexpressible pleasure.

We have been requested to republish that portion of the Legislative proceedings which relate to the increase of the Salary of the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. It is from the Journal of proceedings of January 21, and the Gazette of the 6th inst. It is as follows:

On motion of Mr. Hambleton, the House took up for consideration the bill reported by him, entitled, an act to increase the Salary of the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland,

The said bill was then read the second time, and passed.

We have no news from Annapolis of general interets.

Virginia has spoken with a voice that no men except Messrs. Leigh and Tyler could well misunderstand. The chivalrous spirit that is ever evinced by the Democracy of Virginia when aroused, has shown itself in the recent adoption of certain "Expunging Resolutions," by the Legislature of that State.—Their adoption must be nettles to the seats of the Hon. Senators Leigh and Tyler, who feel themselves at least for a time secure beyond the reach of the people who dare to instruct them though they may be inclined not to receive instructions, and when the day of reckoning comes they will find the people firm enough not only to INSTRUCT but to SCHOOL notwithstanding all their sapiency.

FINE ... VING ... TRADE'S UNION.—We ... *Illustrating a variety of Interest* ... of this title, ... *jects.* ...ing-

Besides every number will be enriche... It is ... Plate from the PORTRAIT GA... voted to the rights and interests of that class of community who too frequently have to truckle to the cupidity of employers, and render labor for an incompetent remuneration. The love of gain, and the accumulation of wealth at whatever sacrifice, upon the principle that its acquirement is a self protective power, lead many to an exaction that is incompatible with the interests of the community and unjustifiable by underrating honest labor. And what is worst the evil falls upon the innocent.

We have long thought, when we have heard censure heaped upon mechanical associations formed for beneficial purposes, that if possessed of the means to expose the false charges and set forth to the people the motives and measures that mutually keep them in union, the tongue of calumny and detraction would quickly be silenced. The means appear now at hand, and if the workingmen of Baltimore do not exhibit a judicious, discreet, and commendable course in connexion with their movements, then will we admit that we have formed an undue estimation of them as a particular class.

[Communicated for the Whig.]

MR. SHERWOOD, I perceive by your very useful paper that a great deal of dissatisfaction and complaint prevails in the public mind about the Treasurer's Office. This has been a subject of some consideration with me for some time past, being somewhat acquainted with the duties of the office; but being afraid of the imputation of interested matters, I forbore making any remarks upon the subject, knowing the duties of the office (as above stated) I was greatly astounded indeed when I saw the Salary increase to six or seven hundred dollars two hundred more than the usual compensation. I will undertake to say, sir, that there are fifty or more gentlemen in this County well qualified in every respect to discharge the duties incumbent upon that officer who would willingly and cheerfully accept it at the ordinary allowance of four hundred and fifty dollars.—The time consumed in performing the whole business of the office does not exceed four or five week, (the aggregate time) so that for about a month's labor a man receives six or seven hundred dollars; pretty good economy indeed, for some of our old *Financiers*. Now, sir, I'll put in an "*improved bid*," and obligate myself to transact all the business of the office for four hundred and fifty dollars per annum. If my bid is not received at the Department or the Salary reduced, I shall conclude that our Representatives and rulers act regardless of the interests of the People, and that they no longer deserve their confidence. Retrenchment—retrenchment was the cry, cut down the expences of the Anti Government, educate the poor and a thousand other things all for their purpose for the day, and what is the end of all this? why wasteful appropriations, increased Salaries—and *Recess Settings* to know how appropriated monies have been expended.

To be had at $450 per annum.

Nine days later from France.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Important!

OUR DIFFERENCES WITH FRANCE SETTLED.

By the packet ship Rhone, Captain Lines, and the ship St. Andrew, Capt. Tailbman, arrived at New York, we have Paris papers to the evening of the 7th, and Havre of the 8th of January, by the former, and London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive, by the latter vessels.

It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to inform our readers, and the country at large, that France has consented to pay the first instalment on the Indemnity Treaty without recurrence to the meditation, and that all our differences with our ancient ally and friend, are now happily terminated, and nothing is left, in any shape, to effect, our commercial intercourse, or mar those good feelings which should ever exist between two nations endeared by so many and valuable recollections.

A special messenger, from the St. Andrew, as proceeded to Washington with the intelligence.

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rotchschild, dated London, January 6th, to Messrs. J. L. & S. Josephs & Co., of New York.

"The message of your President has produced at Paris as favourable an effect as could be desired upon the question with which France has been at variance with your Government, and I am happy to inform you that the French Government is now prepared to make the payment on account of the indemnity, as soon as applied for. All kinds of stocks and American securities will experience the benefits of this result."

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's Letter dated Paris, 7th January; addressed to Messrs. J L. & S. Joseph & Co., New York.

"We felt much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the message, and have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the considerate dignified and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the point about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favourable sensation in every quarter, raised the scruples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with much joy as it has created generally here."

The President's Message had reached Paris, and was received with general satisfaction. Capt. Lines informs us that it *was supposed the Indemnity Money would be paid on the strength of the Message, without waiting for the result of the mediation.* This opinion is rather countenanced than otherwise, by the clause in the Address of the Chamber of Peers, adopted by a vote of 99 to 8, which speaks of the Message ... for a speedy adjustment of the dispute. A paragraph which we have translated from the Moniteur du Commerce, intimates that this question formed on a cause of the delay in reporting the Address of the Chamber of Deputies, which was still in the hands of the Committee. This however is probably little more than conjecture; and besides, it is stated in the same paper that the chief causes of the delay were question relating to Spain and Poland.

M. Dupin has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. He received 164 votes, against 34 for M. Lafitte, 34 for M. Sauzet and 14 scattering.

The British Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February.

MR WISE AND HIS BRETHREN.—The previous question being demanded the other day, in the House of Representatives, on a resolution offered by Mr Pinckney, of South Carolina, on the abolition question, Mr. *Wise* of Va. with his *usual* eloquence, exclaimed:—"In the name of God! gives us light—gives us information—give us understanding, before we are dragged up here to vote like mules."

Lord Castlereagh once, in a burst of indignant eloquence, surpassed only by this of Mr. *Wise*, described his opponents thus:—"There they stand like Jack-asses, with their hands in their breeches' pockets."

Mr. Wise has hitched up his team tail foremost. He should have asked for "*understanding*" first, and for "*light*" and "*information*" afterwards; for *these* would have been of no use to him without that.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Tallahassee Florida.

The Middle district in a few days will have six hundred men under arms engaged in the Seminole War. A number fully equal to one third of the effective men in it.

Major Wellford left this place on Tuesday last with a guard to meet and protect the arms now on their way from Augusta.

We assure our friends in Columbus and Augusta, that Tallahassee has not been burnt and plundered as reported to them and no apprehension exists of such a calamity.

Our Navy stationed in the Gulf of Mexico has acted in the present crisis of our affairs with a promptitude worthy of all praise. The frigate Constellation and Sloops of War Vandalia and St. Louis, besides smaller vessels of war, are already at the scene of action.

Creek Disturbances.—The Washington Globe says,—"We are gratified to learn by the Georgia papers, that the threatened difficulties with the Creeks are settled. Gen. McDougald, commanding the Georgia militia in that quarter, had on invitation from the principal chiefs of the Creeks, met them at Fort Mitchell, and it had been agreed on the part of the chiefs that they would restrain their young men from passing into Georgia and committing depredations; and that the tribe would exert its powers to arrest and bring to justice such marauders as may violate the agreement."

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