ensure, to have erected upon a system of permanent fortifications; it was in the second term of Mr. Jefferson's administration; and if the surplusses of revenue had been then so applied, the large appropriations afterwards made during Mr. Madison's administration would have been saved from a hurried and wasteful expenditure on temporary works; and many of the disasters and disgraces of the late war would have been prevented. Unhappily, Mr. Jefferson, even in his last message, in 1808, could bring himself to Washington's policy; and while taxing the inventive genius of Congress to find out constitutional modes of expending the accumulating surplusses, and in default of finding such objects recommending alterations in the constitution to enable them to be turned to roads and canals, totally overlooked the fortifications! without which it is now certain that an extended sea board, with its rich and populous cities, must lie at the mercy not merely of the bombs and crews of an enemy's fleet in time of war, but even of the daring enterprize of pirates and buccaneers! A similar period has come round again; we have surplus revenue, and we have peace. We can now lay it out in our defences with the skill and care which durability and true economy require; and if it is not so laid out, there is one department of the Government at least which will not be to blame,—the Executive department whose multiplied messages to this effect, and especially the one on the anniversary of the birth day of Washington, and reinforced by the sentiments of the Farther of his country, cannot be lost either upon the Senate or the country.

*(To be continued.)*

NOTE. When we commenced setting up Col. BENTON's speech, we expected to get the copy ready in time to put the whole in this day's paper, but have been disappointed; and not having other matter in type to fill the paper, we are obliged to publish as much of the speech as we have set up, which, on account of our hurry, is no doubt imperfect.—*Globe.*

## CONGRESSIONAL SYNOPSIS.

Reported for the AMERICAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 4.

Mr. HANNEGAN rose and said, it seemed to him to be the settled purpose of the majority of the House to prevent any publication from being made in relation to the manifold abuses and corruptions of the West Point Academy. [Much laughter and cries of order.

But I warn the House, continued Mr. Hannegan, that they cannot longer smother the truth, and that one way or other we will have it out.

He did not, he said, expect any votes from the gentlemen who had brothers, sons and kinsmen at the Academy. He asked the yeas and nays on the motion, but they were refused.

Mr. HANNEGAN—I move to suspend the rules in order to offer a resolution for the printing of the report of the select committee, appointed last session, to investigate the concerns of the Military Academy at West Point, now on the files of the House, which report, he added, the house had kept back and smothered [cries of order.]

Mr Hannegan—I hope the House will indulge me [cries of "order" "order"] indulge me with the yeas and nays on this motion. Is that out of order?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said he was ready to prove that this paper, purporting to be the report of a committee, was not the report of a majority, but of a minority of the committee.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected, yeas 112, nays 82—not two thirds.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on Elections the North Carolina contested election,—the question being on the motion to allow the petitioner (Mr. Newland) to take a seat on the floor, and be heard, in his own behalf, by counsel.

The motion was debated by Messrs. BYNUM, MERCER, REED, HAND and GLASCOCK, after which Mr. WHITTLESEY called for the order of the day.

Mr. BOYD moved that the House proceed in the consideration of the report of the committee of elections.

The motion was rejected, 87 to 83—not two thirds.

Mr. BYNUM insisted that the motion did not require a vote of two thirds, but a bare majority.

The Chair decided that the rules and practice of the House required a majority of two thirds to suspend the private order of Friday and Saturday.

Mr. BYNUM appealed from this decision, and the question was discussed at great length.

After a debate of two hours, the previous question was ordered to be put, and the result was, that the decision of the chair was sustained—yeas 132, nays 61.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

IN SENATE, March 4.

Mr. R. C. NICHOLAS, Senator from Louisiana, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. PORTER presented the credentials of R. C. Nicholas, appointed a Senator from Louisiana, and the oath was administered.

The chair, in compliance with the instructions of the Senate yesterday, appointed Mr. Walker to supply the vacancy in the committee on the District of Columbia, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER the chair was instructed to fill the vacancy in the committee on finance occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. HENDRICKS, EWING and MORRIS.

Mr. KNIGHT, from the committee on manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the petition of certain merchants in Baltimore, to repeal the duties on brown linens.

Mr. TIPTON, on leave, introduced a bill supplementary to the act for providing for any exchange of lands with the Indians, and for their removal west of the Mississippi; which was read a second time and referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WEBSTER, on leave introduced a bill allowing drawback on imported hemp, when manufactured into cordage and exported: read twice and referred to the committee on manufactures.

On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn, to meet on Monday next.

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

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what part of the whole expenditures, under the head of the Indian Department, from the commencement of the Government to the 30th September, 1835, as stated in his report to the Senate, of the 25th of Jany. last, was paid the Indians for land purchased of them by the United States.

Also that he transmit to the Senate a statement of the balance of public moneys in each of the Deposite Banks on the late day to which he has received their accounts current.

Mr. PRESTON offered the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient, the States of Maryland and Virginia assenting thereto, to retrocede the District of Columbia to these States with such reservations as may be necessary for their government.

This resolution lies one day for consideration.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

An act to repeal certain provisions of the act imposing duties on imports.

An act to authorise the East Florida Rail Road Company to construct a road through the public lands.

An act to authorise the Pensacola and Perdido Canal company to construct a canal through the public lands.

A bill to authorise the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery, was taken up and ordered to a third reading.

The Cumberland Road bill was then taken up for consideration, when the first amendment of Mr. Clay, to strike out $320,000 from the clause appropriating for the expenditures in Ohio, and insert $200,000, was agreed to by the following vote.

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay Crittenden, Goldsborough, Hill, Kent, King of Ala., King of Geo., Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naulain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Swift, Tomlinson, Walker, White,—21.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Ewing of Ill. Ewing of Ohio, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Lewis, McKean, Morris, Niles, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Wall, Webster, Wright—19

The next amendment of Mr. Clay, to strike out of the Indian expenditure $350,000, and insert $200,000, was negatived, there appearing to be a tie—yeas 22, nays 22

Mr. CLAY moved an amendment to provide that the expenditure in Illinois should be limited to grading and bridging the road in that State, which was carried—yeas 30, nays 14.

Mr. BLACK moved to insert an appropriation of $150,000 for repairing a State road in Alabama between Mobile and Portsville.

On the 5th there was no business of importance transacted in the House, the Senate did not sit.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1836.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, communicating the state of the various Deposite Banks, on the first of February last. Also, a second report, in reference to the balances of public money in the hands of those Banks. These reports are both in reply to resolutions adopted by the Senate, on the motion of Mr. EWING of Ohio.

Mr. CLAY presented a memorial from a committee for obtaining from Congress an appropriation for a Marine Hospital in the West. This memorial led to a brief discussion, concerning the origin and object of the Marine Hospital Fund, and the right of the Western Boatmen to participate in its advantages.

Mr. DAVIS stated that the fund had been collected by a tax on Seamen, ever since the year 1798, of 20 cents per month out of the wages of each individual, and that in this way one million and a half of dollars had been collected. He was of opinion that the Western boatmen should not be considered as entitled to the benefits of this fund, unless they consented to pay their quota, in the manner and under the conditions, in which it had been heretofore furnished by the Atlantic seamen.

Mr. CLAY replied that the western boatmen had contributed to build up this fund, having paid towards it about $12,000 since the fund was established. He did not know whether those who worked on board the steamboats in the West paid their proportion, and he knew that those who navigated the small arks were exempt. But he wished the subject to be examined.

Mr. BENTON wished the Hospital to be at St. Louis.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

The question of the Abolition of Slavery was again taken up for consideration, when Mr GRUNDY made a speech which occupied about an hour and a quarter.

Mr. KENT also made some observations, in which he denied the power of Congress to interfere with the abolition of Slaverry in the District of Columbia, without violating the deed by which the ten miles square was ceded to the United States. He knew that the prayer of the petition would not be granted. He had yet to learn that there was an individual on this floor who would vote for it.

Mr. EWING followed, and

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives on the 7th inst:

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Va. asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding the District of Columbia to the States of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, and report the prominent objection to such measures, and the advantages and disadvantages, likely to result from it to the citizens of the District, to the United States, and to the States concerned.

Objections being made,

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to suspend the rules for the purpose indicated.

Mr. GARLAND of Va. asked for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. BOULDIN said this was a very important subject, and, as the house was very thin, he moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

The call, after some time, was suspended, and the question being taken, it was decided in the negative. Yeas 71—Nays 114.

## THE REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND to which

was referred the memorials of John B. Morris, Reverdy Johnson and others, praying indemnity for losses sustained by reason of the Riots in Baltimore, in the month of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, January 26th, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body to appoint a joint committee of the two houses to consist of nine members to consider and report upon the memorial of the sufferers by the late riots in the city of Baltimore. We have named Messrs. Merrick, Pratt, Ely, Travers, and Wharton, to join such gentlemen as may be named on the part of your honorable body to perform this service.

By order,

G. G. BREWER, Clerk.

BY THE SENATE, January 27th, 1836.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We have received your message of the 26th inst. proposing a joint committee of the two houses to consist of nine members to consider and report on the memorial of John B. Morris, in relation to the late riots in the city of Baltimore. We have already appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Mayer, Sappington, Groome, Claude and Page, and they will join the gentlemen named by your honorable body to consider and report on the matter presented by the said memorial.

By order,

Jos. H. Nicholson, Clk.

### REPORT.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates to whom were referred the memorials of John B. Morris, Reverdy Johnson and others, have the honor to report that on the 19th day of February last, a letter was addressed by their Chairman to the Mayor of Baltimore, a copy of which is appended to this report, to which no answer has yet been received That at the instance of the Memorialists subpœnas were issued for Ebenezer L. Finley, Joseph Willey, Henry S. Saunderson, Thomas Carroll, John Thomas, Dr. Nathan R. Smith, John Kittlewell, Dr. Ashton Alexander, William H. Norris, Columbus O'Donnell, Joshua M. Turner, James Maguire, Frederick Tensfield, John Tensfield, Elias Brown, William Devre, James M. Buchanan, Henry Myers, Sheppard C. Leakin, Alexander Cheves, Dr. Wm. N. Baker, Samuel Hunt, and Caleb Owings, who attended as witnesses in support of the memorials, and were publicly examined under oath by the Committee, their testimony reduced to writing and is appended to this report upon a careful consideration of which your Committee submit that it is clearly proven, that the laws of the State have been openly and violently set at nought, and the rights and property of her citizens, the Memorialists and others violated, trampled on and destroyed, by a tumultuary and riotous assemblage of men, in the heart of the populous and powerful City of Baltimore, and that this disgraceful state of things was permitted to exist for several days together, particularly on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of August last.

It is proved that the public authorities of the city and the citizens generally, were well and in time, apprized of the approaching tumult; and possessed abundant means to have prevented the assemblage, or at any time to have quelled and dispersed it, and to have saved from injury the property of her citizens.

The conclusion is irresistable that Baltimore has failed to perform the duties she owed to members of her own community, to her own honor as a city, and to the State of Maryland. The Committee are far from designing to cast this censure upon the citizens of Baltimore individually. Doubtless many high-minded and patriotic citizens burned with desire to prevent the shame of the city; it is in proof before us, that many individuals did meritoriously exert themselves, for the preservation of order; and the Committee is persuaded that a large majority of the citizens regretted and condemned these outrages. But the duty of a citizen is not discharged by vain wishes, or by fruitless regrets.

At the last, in the hour of its greatest power, flushed with success and fraught with new and glorious enterprizes, the mob was subdued and utterly dispersed without extraneous aid, by a voluntary movement of the citizens and a display of power which was at no time absent from the city. This might have been done at any time; that it was not done, was a lamentable failure of duty. The dark transaction began and ended in the city, and the Committee do but echo public opinion, in charging the offence upon that community; an offence which has deeply affected her character and credit, and reduced the value of her property.

Some of the active rioters have been made to answer criminally; but from the evidence before us of the multitudes concerned, there is no doubt but by far the largest portion has escaped with perfect impunity; and it is certain that the escape of multitudes who have indulged and glutted the base lusts of rapine, malice and revenge, will be more powerful to tempt, than the punishment of the few can be, to deter from similar outrages, in future. Stronger measures are necessary, and in the judgment of your committee, it is expedient at once to set an example by, and carry out in perspective legislation, provisions that will connect the interest, of any tax-payer at least with the support of the laws, and demonstrate to the disorderly and malicious, that those whom they would make victims of lawless wrath, are under the broad shield of indemnity, from which their blows may glance with injury to themselves, or their friends.

At present the citizens who have been injured, remain wholly unredressed; and can look for redress only to the justice and power of the State, represented in this General Assembly. It is not the first time that the peace and dignity of the State have been wounded by a mob; and had the Legislature been then aroused to the necessity of connecting with every public duty, an appropriate responsibility; had provision then been made for redress through the courts of justice to every citizen for injuries sustained through the delinquency of any public functionary, corporation or community, we should probably not now be called on to deplore and redress these outrages.

Improvident legislation is then in some sort the cause of these disorders. In this the State herself is not free from blame, and Maryland can suffer no blemish on her honor.

But while the State at large may not be wholly free from the censure of having allowed these evils, by a too confident reliance upon the strength of her people's attachment to order and law, there would be little justice in subjecting to the consequences of these disorders, those, who residing in the remote quarters of the State, partook not in them, equally with those who were active agents or passive observers of them, or who feebly asserted or weakly betrayed the supremacy of the laws.

Under these circumstances, it is a source of satisfaction to the Committee, that there exists a mode by which, without raising doubtful questions, complete redress may be made to the sufferers, from a fund annually by the bounty of the State, devoted to the use of the City of Baltimore, a fund, which the State has the unquestioned right to give or to withhold, or to grant upon such terms as she may think proper to prescribe.

The Committee entertain the conviction that it is the interest, and should be the pride of every community to manifest and make clearly known, that within her borders, no man can be harmed in person or estate without full redress, unless by the verdict of his peers and the law of the land; and the hope is cherished that the local authorities of the city of Baltimore will desire to use the power we propose to confer upon them, of making this indemnity the voluntary act of the city. But it is incumbent on the State of Maryland at all events to take care that her citizens shall not suffer unredressed.

Your committee have accordingly reported a bill to meet the case which has occurred; and they have refrained from offering a bill of general prospective character, only because they are aware that a standing committee of the House of Delegates, already has been charged with the consideration of the recommendation of the Governor on that subject.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. MERRICK, Chairman.

Jos. H. Nicholson, Clk.

The New Orleans Courier of the 18th ult. has the following report. If it be founded in truth, the hope of the achievement of the independence of Texas is indeed a forlorn one:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—*if true.*—We extract from the Donaldsonville (La.) Eagle of the 13th inst., received by the mail yesterday evening the following important intelligence.

"We learn from a respectable person, arrived here, that the *Camanche* and several other tribes of Indians have declared war against Texas, and will second the operations of Gen. Santa Anna, who is now advancing on San Antonia at the head of 5000 men, and 25 pieces of artillery. The Indian force, it is said, amounts to 10,000 warriors, and 5,000 cavalry. This report accords perfectly well with the departure of the 6th regiment of U. S. troops from Jefferson barracks, for the Mexican frontier, where they are to be joined by General Gaines, who is to take the command."

The disaffection of the Camanche Indians is also stated in an article which we published on Tuesday last;—according to the Arkansas Advocate, they had torn up the treaty lately entered into by them with the Commissioners of the U. States, and exhibited a hostile attitude.

If this rumor prove correct, which God forefend, then indeed the friends of Texian liberty have every thing to fear, a bloody & savage war must ensue, the consequences of which will be terrible, and may forever seal the chance of Texian independence.

Santa Anna, perhaps, has offered the numerous hords of Indians, who inhabit our frontiers and those of Mexico, the whole of Texas as a reward for their services, in case they should expel the colonists.—This measure would be politic on his part, as it would crush all that vestige of liberty which is so rapidly diffusing itself among his countrymen, and which every moment threatens to hurl him from his usurped power,—besides it would put a stop to all future American enterprise in that quarter. The Indians he could easily induce to become his allies, and use them either as means to gratify his ambition or revenge.

The frontiers of Louisiana and Arkansas would require a large force to keep the Indians in awe; and even then be subject to the depradatory excursions of the savages.

### MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

The brig Susan Elizabeth, Capt. Lawlin, of New York brought letters from Doct. James Hall, Governor of the Maryland Colony, to the 10th Dec. In consequence of her having arrived at Cape Palmas two weeks earlier than was expected, Doct. Hall was not prepared to furnish a full account of the present prosperous state of the Colony. But we make the following short extract from his letter to the Corresponding Secretary, which accords with the statement made by Capt. Lawlin as published in our paper of Saturday:—

"I had intended by this vessel (the Susan Elizabeth of N. Y.) to have furnished you ample details of the present state of the Colony, such as the progress of the farming operations, roads, buildings, health, &c. but her unexpected arrival, two weeks earlier than I had anticipated, has effectually prevented me. I am however able to assure you, that we continue to prosper: and I believe I may truly say that every month of our existence witnesses an increase of energy, industry, and contentment among the fine inhabitants of our little settlement. I am in readiness for the next expedition should it not exceed one hundred and fifty. They ought to have been here ere this, that they might have their lands sowed by the 1st March.—*Balt. Amer.*

In the First Branch of the City Council, on Friday, a resolution was adopted, appointing JOHN NELSON and ALFRED CONSTABLE, Esqs. as Counsel, to proceed to Annapolis and resist, before the Legislature, the passage of any law to indemnify the sufferers by the riots in August last.—*Balt. Amer.*

A special envoy from Mexico to this country, *Senor* Gorostiza, has within a few days arrived at New York. The Courier and Enquirer concludes some speculations upon the object of his mission with the opinion that he comes to say to the United States,—"Give us a fair price in money for that portion of Texas between the line you claim and the desart south of the *Rio Grande*, and we are prepared to establish the boundary line where nature has so clearly fixed it."

Our south west boundary being undefined, and extending according to our interpretation to the heart of Texas, the Courier and Enquirer thinks that such an arrangement would be expedient for both parties. The mere enlargement of our territory is in itself an object rather to be rejected than desired. On the other hand, it is already so extensive, that the addition of a few millions of acres is but a "drop in the bucket," and as there is a dispute about boundary in perspective, such a proposition may be worth considering.—*Balt. Amer.*

### THE EARTHQUAKE AT PEKIN.

Valparaiso papers to the 16th November have been received at Boston. The following is given in the Commercial Gazette, as an extract from one of them:

The Pekin Gazette contains the details of the most terrible earthquake within the memory of man. The shocks continued with intervals for twenty-one days It is estimated that in the four provinces, one hundred thousand houses were destroyed. The fields were covered with dead bodies, and no one to bury them, and the survivors were obliged to live in the open air exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. At Pong Tehin, the earth opened and a stream of black water burst forth which carried away produce, men, animals, houses and whatever it met with in its course.

THE BRITISH MINISTER—Mr. Fox was cordially welcomed upon landing in this city, and as a testimony of respect, a splendid BALL was given to him and very fully attended, last night. A dinner was first thought of but (we presume upon the fact being ascertained, that Mr. Fox is a bachelor,) it was calculated that a ball would be quite as acceptable to him, and certainly not less agreeable to our WHOLE community.—*Annap. Rep.*


# EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1836.


DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

We commence to-day Mr. Benton's speech on National Defence—fortifications, &c. in which he shows how the surplus revenue can be applied to the purposes specified and the necessity of such an application of it. It will fully repay the reader for its perusal, and needs no other comment than to say it is from an unswerving advocate of the people's interests and one who is firm and true to the principles of Democracy.

### EASTERN-SHORE RAIL ROAD.

The bill providing for the erection of this road is about to be re-considered by the Legislature, and judging its merits from the message of the Senate asking its return from the House, we think it visionary and oppressive. We will give the arguments contained in the message at length, on Tuesday, when our readers can judge for themselves.

The Hon. B. W. Leigh has communicated to the Legislature of Virginia his determination to *disobey their instructions* to vote for the expunging resolution—and also refusing to resign his seat in the Senate. His letter is of great length, but we will endeavor to give sufficient extracts in a few days from it, as will possess our readers of the *arguments* he uses to justify his course—which is as inconsistent and reckless as one could possibly suppose.

LAUNCH.—The United States Frigate Columbia, was to have been launched at the Navy Yard, at Washington, on Wednesday last.

Tyrone Power's new work entitled "Impressions of America" is spoken of in high terms of commendation, as being not only well written in point of style, but graphic and impartial in its descriptions of the manners and customs of Americans.

The Bill which accompanies the report of the Joint Committee on the Indemnity question, we learn from the Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle—"proposes the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the amount of the losses sustained, specifying the names of the sufferers and the amount of their respective losses. It further proposes that upon a return of their estimates to the Treasurer, he is to issue to each of the parties a certificate of stock of the State, bearing an interest of 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, assignable and redeemable at the pleasure of the State, for the amount of loss ascertained to have been sustained by each party.—Also, that the $20,000 appropriated by the act of 1827, ch. 111, for the purpose of deepining and improving the harbor of Baltimore, be withdrawn and pledged and appropriated to the redemption of the aforesaid stock, and further, that the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be authorized to provide for the redemption or payment of the said stock, by assessment and levy upon the assessable property in said City, or by a loan upon the credit of the city, and upon the redemption of the said stock by said City, within two years after the passage of this act, thereafter as heretofore, the said $20,000 shall annually be paid out of the proceeds of auction duties, for the purpose of deepening and improving Baltimore harbor."

The Whig Convention of Ohio, which recently assembled at Columbus in that State, nominated as their candidate for the Presidency Genl. Harrison, and for the Vice Presidency Francis Granger of New York.

LETTER WRITERS—SENATOR GOLDSBOROUGH—ABOLITION.

We have frequently derived, apart from politics and matters connected with them, some satisfaction from the perusal of certain letters which appear in the Baltimore Chronicle (an opposition paper) from its correspondent at Washington. He holds an able pen, and if he would impartially speak and write and not suffer his prejudice to carry him so far as to give just cause for the suspicion, that

He bends the pregnant hinges of the knee
That *thrift* may follow fawning,

he would exalt himself in the estimation of *all* so far as his opinions go; but in sophistry and detraction he appears to clothe all he says in relation to the administration and its supporters—he would rather, it seems, traduce an opponent than nobly spare him. But in speaking of his own infallible faith and its adherents, he cloaks his language in the most possible winning guise and puffs his partizans to a fulsome degree. All that they do or say receives a high wrought eulogy, but all else coming from the opposite side of the House is "frail and false" in the opinion of this learned Theban. But he has been trapped at last, and out of his own mouth he stands condemned.

What we particularly wish to notice in his eloquent description of the oratorical powers of Mr. Goldsborough, and the praise he metes out to him for his course in relation to Abolition memorials. After a due quantum of praise is lavished upon the Hon. Senator, the writer says:

Mr. Goldsborough was for *rejecting* the memorial praying for abolition—he was followed by Mr. King of Alabama, who argued against the abolition project and the constitutionality of Congressional interference. He was in favor of reception and reference to Committees, because it had been practised years ago by the Senate. This is the falsest and frailest argument yet—the present increase of abolition Societies and wide spreading of the doctrine, show how *inexpedient* and *time serving was that policy.*

Thus it appears Mr. King's arguments were the "falsest and frailest yet"—it was an *inexpedient* and *time serving policy.*

In his next letter this same correspondent thus puts the boot upon the other leg, and all he says in relation to Mr. King he is compelled to show is applicable, in the most positive degree, to the Cicero of his communication, Mr. Goldsborough.

I said in my letter of yesterday's date, that I was disappointed in hearing the opening of Mr. Goldsborough's speech; through my misfortune in not being able to do so, I was led into an error. Mr. Goldsborough was NOT *opposed to the reception of the petitions*—he wanted them received, laid upon the table or referred. I thought, from a remark which fell from him and which I shall give below, that he was opposed to the reception of them; that he had seen how futile the practice of receiving them alone had been. Upon the following passage, in which he paints the power of abstract principles upon the opinions and *feelings* of the people, I made up my opinion. The passage of his speech is nearly, as I can now remember, as follows:—"We all know the force and power of opinion—we know its progress, and to prove the position, we have only to refer to the early period of the French revolution, when she was in her bloody infancy. England was alarmed, not at the physical power of the French, but the principles she was preaching—republicanism in its most horrid and brutal form she feared, and it required the whole strength and wisdom of England to keep those principles from encroaching upon her institutions and spreading among her people." This was the amount of the remark, and I took it for granted, that, AS A SLAVEHOLDER, AS A MARYLANDER, AS A MAN WHO CAN CONCEIVE OF TREASON BEING PROMULGATED UNDER THE MILDEST AND GENTLEST GARB, Mr. Goldsborough was for the most ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT proceeding; and if I have done him wrong among his constituents, who ought indeed to be truly proud of this gentleman, I am sorry that I did not better inform myself upon the important view he has taken HE DISAGREES WITH THE SOUTH AND THE MAJORITY WHO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THOSE STATES; but, whatever motive actuates Mr. Goldsborough, depend upon it that it is based upon a high, patriotic and honorable foundation. B.

We really feel indebted to the present source from whence we derive our knowledge, and frankly assure the Chronicle's correspondent he has not only done the honorable Senator wrong, but fully committed himself. If he found it requisite to contribute his daily allowance as an "attentive correspondent" he should have known his duty better. But we assure him by the slight mistake in the first instance and his exposition of the matter in the latter, he has done a portion, at least, of the Hon. Senator's *"constituents"* a favor which they *will long remember.* Mr G. being one of the "chosen" that was to receive particular attention, the writer, took much "for granted," and ventured accordingly. Then as Mr. King's arguments were the *falsest and frailest yet*, just so stand Mr. Goldsborough's agreeably to the first statements of his own eulogist. As for the motives which actuated Mr. Goldsborough, we are not inclined to suppose them based upon quite so high and patriotic a foundation as does his apologist, but confront him exactly with such language as he tauntingly applies to Mr. King; and though *he* (Mr. G.) DISAGREES WITH THE SOUTH, AND THE MAJORITY WHO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THOSE STATES, we verily believe the people of Maryland, if called upon so to do, would with great unanimity beg leave to differ with their Senator, because he is NOT for the most "active and efficient proceedings" (as says the correspondent,) in guarding the interests of the slaveholding States against the unjustifiable course of the abolitionists and fanatical innovation and they, the people, unequivocally are.

### LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Army to his correspondent in Washington city, dated Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Feb. 13, 1836:

"We arrived here on the 11th, after a very boisterous passage from New Orleans. Every day we have been expecting to start for Fort King, but as yet have been delayed from time to time, until we begin to think that we shall not go there at all. We start this morning, however, for the woods, and, if we keep on, to Wythlacoochie, it will be very well; if not, why no matter. There will be a force of 1,[illegible] men to take the field, of which 450 will be regulars, and the balance mititia. The prospects of a fight are pretty fair, and, in the next, I hope to inform you that we have met and captured a great many Indians. I am in a hurry now, so that you must excuse me for not writing more."

"KEY WEST, Feb. 15.

A few days since an arrival from Cape Florida brought us intelligence from that quarter up to the 10th inst—The Indians had not yet been to the Light House, nor to the plantations in its immediate vicinity. They had paid a second visit to the plantation of Mr. Cooley, at New River—(whose family was massacred on the 5th January, as you are aware)—and taken away every thing which they left behind them the first time;—the nearest house had also been ransacked—the furniture destroyed—beds ripped open, &c.

"Mr. COOLEY's black boy, who, it was supposed had been carried off by the Indians has since made his appearance, having escaped at the time of the massacre, by means of a boat;—he states that the outrage was committed by Indians well known to him and the other inhabitants of that part of the peninsula and who had often times had intercourse with Mr. Cooley's family.

There were about fifteen in number, and

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