PUBLISHED BY THOMAS WATSON

TERMS. Three dollars per annum, payable in advance.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRS SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

[Public. No. 1.] AN ACT making appropriation for repressing hostilities

commenced by the Seminole Indians. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives f the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, one any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense attending the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of April fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, making appropriations for the support of the

> JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the Unifed States and President of the Senate. Approved, 14th Junuary, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON

[Public. No 2] AN ACT making an additional appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians Be it anacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A nerice in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to a former appropriation, to defray the expenses attending the suppression of hostilities with the Saminole Indians in Florida : to be expended in the manner provided for in the Act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled " An Act making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Semigole Indians Approved, 29th January, 1836.

[Public. No. 3] RESOLUTION authorising the President to furnish tations to certain inhabitants of Florida

Be it enacted by toe Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the President of the United States be authorized to chuse rations to be delivered from the public stores to the un-fortunate sufferers who are unable to provide for themves and who have been driven from their homes by Indian depredations in Florida, until they can [be] reestablished in their possessions, or so long as the President may consider it necessary Approved, February 1st, 1836.

[Public. No 4]
AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hun-

the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage to members of Congress and Deleg-tes, five hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and

House of Representatives, thirty-three thousand seven For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental

two hundred thousand dollars. The said two sums last mentioned, to be applied to the

pnyment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other

Approved February 11th, 1836.

MISS VIPON WILL resume her School, at her residence, on the 1st of March next.

Newbern, 10th February, 1836. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Newbern on Monday of House, in Newbern, on Monday the 6th of March,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a Canoe, the property of Alfred Jones, dec'd. At the same time will be hired, a Negro Woman, for the balance of the year.

J. L. DURAND, Adm'r. Newbern, Feb. 17th 1836.

NOTICE.

T the February Term, A. D. 1836, of Asupply of Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Alllate of said County, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, are required to present them within the time prescribed by one dozen; Old Sherry in bottle; superior Claret, in principles of yor own; for, (as one of your Whig organs

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD. R AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th of May last, a Negro Woman named Swansborough, in Onslow county. I will give servative of the Teeth, has induced the Subscriber to offer the above reward for her confinement in any it to the American Public. the above reward for her confinement in any jail within this State, or for her delivery to me at my residenc, Richlands, Onslow county.

February 8th, 1826.

Service of the service of the service of

LION FOR SALE. A FINE ST A FINE STATE ION FOR SALE.

A regular recendant of Archy and Junus, five years old next April—dark bay, black mane and tail, upwards of sixteen hands high, very active, and in all respects an elegant high, very active, and in all respects an elegant black mane and tail, upwards of sixteen hands high, very active, and in all respects an elegant high, very active, and in all respects an elegant black mane and tail, upwards of sixteen hands high, very active, and in all respects an elegant high very active, and in all respects an elegant leaves are already to be a sperienced such delightful and salutary effects from the country, that have arready to be a sperienced such delightful and salutary effects from the country, that the Whig leaders, as they another, the slayer may be tried and hanged in either toon, and lessen in any manner the pomp of it, he insisted further, that the Doge, who was to perform this cived its death wound in the House of Representatives, the killenge of the show, you would be continued in his magistracy, not schemes and intrigues of your Whig promoters and advi
The control of the balm, are ready to bear, (for the balm and salutary effects from the two leaders, as they another, the slayer may be tried and hanged in either too less the Genores abould clude the making this satisfaction to less the Genores abould clude the making this satisfaction to less the Genores abould clude the making this satisfaction to less the Genores abould clude the making this satisfaction to less the Genores abould clude the making this satisfaction to less the Genores abould clude the making this satisfaction to less the Genores abould clude the making this satisfaction, and the first the Genores about the country to the state of the slaw of the sl horse. Judging from the partial trials of his speed heretofore made he would are be would as the most valuable each.

Discovery of the Red Man of the Woods. Price 75 cents each. speed heretofore made, he would, probably, Petersburg, (Va.) Eeb. 1836. in the hands of a sportsman, make a good racer. The owner having no use for, will sell him at a low rate. Enquire at this Office. Feb. 10, 1836.

JOHN COOK.

GARDEN SEEDS. general assortment of FRESH GAR-DEN SEEDS received and for sale by WILLIAM SANDERS.

Newhern, 10th Feb. 1836.

Medical and Chemical ESTABLISHMENT.

Newbern and its vicinity; and would respectfully inform them that he has just opened a Medical and Chemical Store, in Craven Street, next door to Mr. Durano's Clothing Store, where he intends keeping Republican in Virginia, but more paracularly to Judge PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES, CHEMI-CALS, PERFUMERY, SPICES, &c. &c., from the first establishments in the United States and Europe, and he pledges himself to attend, with the nicest punctuality, all orders in that line. Supplies will be regularly imported, and the most effectual means adopted to preserve those on hand with all their original properties. The purchaser may depend upon having as good an article, and at as low a price as it can be obtained in the Town. At present the Stock consists of the following articles. VIZ:

Antimony, Antimonial Wine, Aqua Ammonia, Bermuda Arrow Root, Alcohol, Æther, Adhesive Plaster, Assafoetida, Aloes, Arsenic, Anise Seed, Alum, Aloes with Canella; Acros, - Sulphuric, Nitric Acetic, Tartaric, Benzoic, &c.

Brimstone, Bluestone, Barley, Barks, Blisters, Bole Armeniac, Bismuth, Burgandy Pitch, Borax, Balsam Cochineal, Camphor, Castor, Caustic, Cantharides, Chargoal, Copperas, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel, Castile Soap, Castor Oil, Caraway Seeds, Cardanon Seeds, Chalks, Cloves, Cream of Tartar, Calamine, Columbo Root, Cubeb, Cayenne Pepper; Can-ATES. Dandelion.

som Salts, Emeric Tartar, Elixir of Vitriol ; Essences of Cinamon, Lemon, Lavender, Peppermint, &c. EXTRACTS, -of Belladonna, Cicuta, Gentian, &c nger, Gentian, Galls, Glue. GUMS, -Arabic: Am-

moniac, Bonzoin, Copal, Campbor, Guiacum, Shell Luc. Senegal, Tragacauth, Myrrh. Indigo, Iceland Moss, Iodine, Ipecacuanha, Jalap.

Laudanum, Liquorice, Sugar of Lead. Litharge. Magnesia, calcined and common; Mercury, Manna, Madder, Mercurial Ointment, Mezercon Root. MIXTURES in variety. Nitre. Nux Vonica.

OILS ESSENTIAL, -- of Lemon, of Cinnamon, of Anise, of Rosemary, of Cloves, of Caraway, of Peppermint, of Orange, of Lavender, of Wormserd, of Turpentine. Oil of Olives, Castor Oil, Oxide of Bismuth. Fine Turkey OPIUM. aregorie Elixir, White and Red Precipitate, Phosphorus, Long Pepper, Prussian Blue, Carbonate of Pot-

assa: PILLS, in great variety. Quassia. Rosin, Rhubarh, Rochelle Sult, Rose Water, Red Sanders. Sal Eratus, Sal Ammonia. Spanish Flies. Snake Root, Squills; SYRUPS, in variety; SALVES: Senna, Soda, Salt of Tartar, Sulphur, Saffron, Sweet Spirits of Nitre. Spirts Turpentine, Sulphates of Pottassa and Zinc, Sienne Earth. SPIRITS, in variety.

INCTURES -of Aloes, of Assafortida of Canthar des. dred and thirty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representations &c. &c. Tapioca.

Oplum, of Peppermint, of Rhubarb, of Valerien,

of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Verdigris, Vilriol, Valerien, Ven. Mixture; VAR-

NISHES. prepared to order. WINES, Medicated : WAX, bee's and Myrtle; White Mustard Seed, &c. &c. &c.

Lime Juice: Compound Syrup of Sarsperilla; Dave's Compound, for cleaning coat collars; Soda Powders; Seidlitz Powders; Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoe; Syrup of Liverwort, for chronic coughs, asthmas, and colds: Church's Drops, for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions; Godfrey's Cordial, for the and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, cure of cholic, gripings, hic-cough, cetarrh, &c. &c. Oil of Wormseed, an innocent, yet powerful vermifage; Dr. Thompson's celebrated Eye Water; Dr. Henry's valuable calcined Megnesia; Butler's invaluable Effervescent Magnesia Aperient, for Dyspepsia, or indigestion, nervous debility, giddiness, headache, acidity of the stomach, eruptions, &c. ; Bateman's Drops, for colds, spitting of blood, and a variety of other diseases: Green's Vegetable Tonic Mixture, or Fever and Ague Conqueror; British Oil, for lameness, swellings, St. Authony's Fire, and all scorbutic and rheumatic disorders; Beckwith's Anti-Dyspectic Pills ; French Jujube Paste, or Pectoral Gum, a valuable medicine for coughs, phthysic. &c. : Court Plaster, Adhesive Plaster, Blistering Plaster, Anti Syphilitic Mixture ; Acetate of Morphine, Sulphate

of Quinine; Hydriodate of Potassa. TOOTH-ACHE DROPS!!

Saporaceous compound Shaving Soap; Pungent Smelling Salts. Otto of Roses; Ditto Wash Balls; Castile Soap; Toilette and Nursing Powder, and powder puffs; Hairbrushes, Tooth Brushes; Snuff Boxes; Lip Salve; Hair Oil; Rose, Vegetable, and Violet Tooth Powder, Flesh Brushes; Lancets; Nursing Bottles; Sable Hair Pencils; Red Wafers; Tapers, or Night Watchers, Chinese Cracks, &c.

(A supply of PERFUMERY expected shortly.)

SPICES, &c.

Craven County Court, the subscriber spice, and Pepper, always on hand ;—Also, of Raisins, qualified as Administrator of Alfred T. Jones, CO and SEGARS.

WINES, &c.

law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. L. DURAND, Ad'r.

Newbern, 15th Feb. 1836.

Newbern, 15th Feb. 1836.

Newbern, 15th Feb. 1836.

MONTAGUE'S BALM,

Newbern, N. C., February 9, 1836.

CARER, formerly the property of of George An Indian Remedy for TOOTH-ACHE. A. Thompson. It is likely she is in Carteret | THE established reputation and constantly increasing county, White Oak, or the neighborhood of L demand for this effectual Remedy of Pain and Pre-

> When applied according to directions given on the bot-tle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in Defective Teeth, and relieves that soreness which sofrequently renders a strong Tooth useless. The application and remedy are simple. innocent, and not unpleasant, and the large number of per-

IF A supply of the above article, just received and for sale by

WILLIAM SANDERS, Druggist. Newern, 15th Feb., 1836. CACT SAME

or plines had det de calbelles of the m

From the Richmond Enguirer. A LAST APPEAL TO JUDGE WHITE: OR, FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In times like these, when discussions of every kind are protracted, to a wearisome extent, brevity is an admirable virtue. I intend to practise it. I am not in the habit of writing on publical subjects. I never wrote for a newspaper in my life; nor do I now intend to be understood as expressing an intention or a wish to become in tuture a regular scribbler for the press. My own conscience shall hereafter be as it is now, my exclusive guide in such matters. Whenever the good and security of MR. JENKINS takes this method of announcing my country shall require that her ancient principles and his arrival, to the Inhabitants of the Town of dearest interests should be idefended against the secret White. Your position, sir, has really been a strange one for the

last twelve months. But of late it must be confessed, it has become more and more extraordinary and inexplicable. Until lately you were not formally adopted by that anomalous party called the Modern Wnigs, as their candidate for the Presidency. Till this time, you had been proclaimed a candidate of Whiggery, only by some Whig editors, and a few base, turn coat politicians; but the case is now completely altered, and you have been regularly nominated and recommended to the good people of Virginia, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, by all the OPPONENTS of Gen. Jackson's Administration in the present Legislature! Or in othe words, by all the Bankmen, Nullifiers, and Federali is. Sir, what does this mean? I deal not in declamation. Facts are my onlyjarguments, and history my only weapon. Here, then, I must call your attention to the historical fact I have cited above, namely, your nomination by the enenies, not merely of the present Administration, but what signifies infinitely more to the people of Virginia, by the enemies of the salutary, DEMOCRATIC principles upon which that Administration has been rigidly conducted." Remember, sir, remember! that a Republican peo ple cannot sacrifice the Republican p-inciplesthey have so ong cherished, at the shrine of your personal aggrandizement, & unpatriotic ambition. Sir, you ask that of us which it is impossible for us to grant You want us to associate with the Federalists, the Bank-bought men, the Nullfiers, the Internal Improvement men in elevating you to the Chief Magistracy. You wish us, sir to go with these men to the polls to subserve your sickening pretensions. Indeed! has the effrontery of ambitious men come to this? You compel us, the Republicans of Virginia, to be in doubt as to what we shall marvel at most-your inordinate ambi-tion, or your want of discretion. I regret that I cannot now, for want of space and leisure, make that full and minute exposition of your case, which its delusive and atrocious character so loudly calls for. Still, depend upon it, sir, that whatever abilities or influence I possess, shall be employed in opening the eyes of my Republican brethren in Virginia, to your extraordinary and censurable course. Think not, that an indignant community do not see through your designs; and that you may believe me the better when I say this, I will tell you candidly, what in part, the Republican people thought and said in Virginia, upon the subject of your late nomination by

the pseudo-Whigs. The Democracy of the country conferred with one nother as to what could be the object of the Whig aristocracy, in taking you up for their candidate. They re ing rational conclusions: "The Whigs" (said they)
"are tired of being always in a minority. They are dis
heartened by the constant rebukes and defeats which they have encountered at the hands of the Republicans, whenever and wherever they have ventured to appear openly in defence of their odious aristocratic notions. of Camphor, of Cinchona, of Digitalis, of Guiacum. They wish, therefore, to get into power at any and at all of Camphor, of Cinchona, of Digitalis, of Charles, of Kino, of Lavender Compound, of Myrrh, of Opium, of Peppermint, of Rhubarb, of Valerien, Cobbett once said of the English Whigs, they are last, &c. &c. Tapioca. jority of the people will never trust them, knowingly, they have resorted to this stratagem. This, then, is a true picture of the case; and this, then, sir, is the blessed result to which the intrigues of the Whige are tending, and to which your own machinations would conduct us! You intend to make the insidious attempt, through chicauery and manœuvring, of imposing upon the Republicans of America an Administration of Whigs and Whig principles, yourself being the head. Agreeable work,

th s. for the people! Sir, I ask you to ponder for a moment. Reflect, sir, reflect, that as I have herein seen through and exposed your ultimate, ambitious, and anti-republican designs, in the same manner have thousands and hundreds of thousands of my fellow-citizens also seen through them. Sir, the conclusion at which the Democracy of the country have arrived on this subject, is irresistible; neither are its obvious consequences to be concealed from them. The Democrats say, that if you are ever to reach the Presidency, it will be owing to the seal and assistance of the

Whigs. You will be chiefly indebted to them for it.

And how are you to be elected? By the People—by the Electors of the People? Never. You must knoweven John T Brown must confess, by this time-that you have no chance of getting the votes of Pennsylvania, the North, or of the North-West-but that the object of the Whigs, is, to run several candidates, where each is supposed to be the strongest; cut up the Electoral vote, and transfer the ultimate Election to the House of Represen tatives. where the large States are all to be sunk to the scale of the smallest, and where "the Empire is to be put up to the sale of the highest bidder." Are you, Sir, prepared for this State of things? Can you expect to be elected even then? Will not the Whigs cut you, and take up some other man, whom they like better than yourself-unless you outbid your rivals?

But, s prose yourself elected either there, or by the Electors, it must be by the Whig votes.

And pray, sir, what comes next? Aye, you will have to reward them for their services. But how are you to reward them? Why, you must call their leaders to office, and make their base principles and aristocratic current-ing measures, the principles and the rule of your admin-istration. And this, then, is what we are asked to do! Elect you to the Presidency, in order that such vile politi cal aspirants as Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Southard, Webster, and. perhaps, even Mr. Biddle himself, may cominto office! This is truly farcical: but rest assured, sir, that the people see through all these things, & appreciate says in Richmond,) ss you would be greatly indebted to the Whigs for your election, you would be obliged to forego your own opinions and principles, (if you ever had any.) in order that the Nullifiers, the Bankmen, and the Fedaralists, might sway the helm of State as it pleased their fancy, and thus be sufficiently rewarded for their devotion to your interests. Sir, what a dark and revol-ting picture do these things present to us, even in imagination! But, let us proceed one step further; and the consequences which most palpably present themselves to my mind. I have no doubt will present themselves to yours. Fancy yourself President of the United States who are to be your counsellors, I ask? What is to be your line of conduct? Which of the parties of the presout the present day will receive your favor? Whose principles are you to carry out? I make no doubt that you intend to carry out the principles of Whiggery; for it is to Whiggery that you are so deeply indebted for your present not the principles of the parties. toriety. But let me give you this parting warning: Flatter not yourself with the belief, that even in such a case you or any other man would be able to reconcile the vasers, instead of taking care of the national concerns, and the immediate interests of the People.

A VIRGINIAN.

A VIRGINIAN.

the propriety of dedicating the surplus revenue to the State, his head covered in a bonnet of red velvet,

purpose of completing our fortifications in all quarters of the Union, and making effectual the vast sums which here already been expended on half finished works, which are now exposed to ruin, as well from the elements as from a public enemy. Mr. Benton nobly proclaimed that he presented his system in its broadest form, for the express purpose of taking issue with the several projects introduced by Mr. Clay and Mr. Cathoun, the first proposing to scatter the whole revenue arising from the sale of public lands among the States, to feed the schemes of apeculating politicians; the last, to give the entire surplus to similar scrambles in the State Legislatures. These bids for venal popularity are met by Mr. Benton, who, with Roman firmness, shuts the door of the Treasury in the faces of men who would buy the people with their own money. The honest object for which the surplus was set apart—the payment of the debt of the two wars set apart—the payment of the debt of the two wars— being accomplished, Mr. Benton would now apply it to the sacred purpose of providing for the national delence, and of preventing the recurrence of wars.

country, which, it was made manifest from the declara-tion of the French themselves, had prompted their present menacing attitude towards as. He alluded to the Senate's vote against the three millions appropriation, which passed the House, to provide for the contingency which has happened. This called forth Messrs. Webster, Leigh, Each had an explanatioon to excuse a course which, at this moment, involves so deeply the interest of the country. But it is remarkable, that no one man declared the actuated their conduct. The Opposition in the Senate had taken ground against the President on the French quetion. They had resolved to embarrass the administration in its difficulty with France, as it had done on every question on which it was staked. They knew that if it appeared to the world that our councils were divided on the great point of sustaining the national rights and onor, by insisting on the treaty, the whole treaty. and nothing but the treaty, it would have been performed in good faith, and the President would have had the glory f retiring from the Chief Magistracy, his civil adminisration crowned with the blessings of peace, as his milita-

career had been with the honors of war. This was gall and wormwood to his enemies. It would ve crushed those hopes which depend altogether upon gitation, public excitement, and sectional difficulties. To have voted for the three millions would have been a nost decisive step on the part of the Senate, to convince hat every branch of the Government would stand by the President, if the alternative of war was left as the only means of preserving national character. As the opposiion had at the threshold determined to make the most of he French difficulty, they refused to give a vote at the lose of the session, which would increase the moral influence, as well as the physical power of the head of the nation, to accomplish the great object for which he lapored. This is the true cause of the defeat of the appropriation; but now the ingenuity of the rescuant Senators will be torfured to invent some plausible pretences to conceal. what has been perfectly plain to politicians on both sides of the Atlantic, from the moment that the vote was known.

CONGRESSIONAL

Mr. Benton's Speech.

IN SENATE, FEBRURY 8, 1836. The resolution for setting apart so much of the surplus revenue as may be necessary for the defence and fiery courage of the French. and permanent security of the country, being under consideration-

Mr. BENTON, after some conciliatory remarks on Mr. Clayton's proposed amendment, said, that a good consequence had resulted from an unpleasant debate. All parties had disclaimed the merit or sinking the fortification bill of the last session, and a majority had evinced a determination to repair the evil by voting adequate appropriations now. This was good. It bespoke better results in time to come, and would dispel that illusion of divided councils on which the French Government had so largely calculated. The rejection of the three millions, and the loss of the for tification bill, had deceived France; it had led her inthe mistake of supposing that we viewed every quesion in a mercantile point of view-that the question of profit and loss was the only rule we had to go bythat national honor was no object, and that to obtain these miserable twenty-five millions of francs, we should be ready to submit to any quantity of indignity, and to wade through any depth of national humiliation. The debate which has taken place will dispel that illusion; and the first despatch which the young Admiral Mackau will have to send to his Government will be to inform them that there has been mistake in this business—that these Americans wrangle among themselves, but unite against foreigners, and that many opposition Senators are ready to vote double the amount of the twenty-five millions to put the country in a condition to sustain that noble sentiment of President Jackson; that the honor of his country shall never be stained by his making an apology for speaking truth in the performance of

It was in March last, that the three millions and the fortification bill was lost; since then the whole aspect of the French question is changed. The money s withheld, an explanation is demanded, an apology is prescribed, and a French fleet approaches. Our Government, charged with ausulting France, when no insult was intended by us, and none can be detected in our words by her, is itself openly and vehemently insulted. The apology is to degrade us-the fleet to intimidate us and the two together to constitute an insult of the gravest character. There is no parallel to it except in the history of France herself, but not France of the 19th century, nor even of the 18th, but in the remote and ill-regulated times of the 17th century, and in the days of the proudest of French Kings, and twards one of the smallest republics in Italy .allude sir to what happened between Louis the XIV, and the Doge of Genoa, and will read the account of it from the pen of Voltaire in his Age of Louis

"The Genoese had built four galleys for the service of Spain; the King (of France) lorbade them by his envoy St. Oion, one of his gentlemen in ordinary, to launch those galleys. The Genoese, incensed at this violation of their liberties, and depending too much on the support of Spain, refused to obey the order .-Immediately fourteen men of war, twenty galleys, ten bom bomb ketches, with several frigates, set sail from the port of Toulon. They arrived before Genoa, and the ten bomb ketches discharged 14,000 shells into the town, which reduced to ashes a principal part of those marble edifices which had entitled this city to the name of Genon the Proud. Four thousand men were then landed, who marheed up to the gates, and burned the suburb of St. Peter, of Arena. It was nowthought prudent to submit, in order to prevent the to-tal destruction of the city.

"The King exacted that the Doge of Genoa, with four of the principal Senators, should come and implore his clemency in the palace of Versailles; and rious, discordant elements of Whiggery You would plore his elemency in the palace of Versailles; and see, then—alas! too late—that the Whig leaders, as they lest the Genorse should clude the making this satisfac-

From the Globe of Thursday morning.

National Defence.—Mr. Benton yesterday introduced a general resolution to take the sense of the Senate upon the propriety of dedicating the surplus revenue to the propriety of dedicating the surplus revenue to the content of the country of dedicating the surplus revenue to the country of the

which he often took off during his speech, made his which he offen took of during his speech, made his apology, the very words and demeanor of which were dictated and prescribed to him by Seignelai," (the French Secretary of State for foreign affairs.)*

Thus, said Mr. B., was the city of Genoa and its Doge treated by Lonis XIV. But it was not the Doge who was degraded by this indignity, but the Republic of which he was chief magistrate, and all the Republics of Fals besides, which lift the masters.

Tuilleries. It is not President Jackson that is out-raged, but the Republic of which he is President; and all existing Republics, wheresoever situated. Our whole country is insulted, and that is the feeling of In the course of the discussion. Mr Benton adverted the whole country; and this feeling pours in upon us to the present naked and defenceless condition of the every day, in every manner in which public sentiment can be manifested, and especially in the noble resolves of the States, whose Legislatures are in session, and who lasten to declare their adherence to the policy of the Special Message. True, President Jackson is not yet required to repair to the Tuilleries with four of his most obnoxious Senators, and there recit, in person, to the King of the French, the apology which he had first rehearsed to the Duke de Broglie true, the bomb-ketches of Admiral Muckau have not real motive which the whole country understands to have yet fired 14.000 shells on one of our cities; but the mere demand for an apology; the mere dictation of its terms; the mere advance of a fleet in the present state of the world, and in the difference of parties, is a greater outrage to us, than the actual perpetration of the enormities were to the Genoese. I his is not the 17th century. President Jackson is not the Doge of a trading city. We are not Italians, to be trampled upon by European Kings; but Americans, the decendants of that Anglo-Saxon race, which for a thousand years has known how to command respect, and to preserve its place at the head of nations. We are young, but old enough to prove that the theory of the Frenchman, Abbe Raynal, is as false in its application to the people of this heunsphere, as it is to the ther productions of nature, and that the belitting tendencies of the New World, are no more exemplified in the human race than it is in the exhibition of her rivers and her mountains, and in the indigenous aces of the Mammoth and the Mastedon. The Duke de Broglie has made a mistake, the less excusable, because he might find in his own country, and perhaps in his own family, examples of the extreme criticalness of attempting to overawe a community of freemen. There was a Marshal Broglio, who was a Minister at War at the commencement of the French Revolution, and who advised the formation of a camp of 20,000 men to overawe Paris. The camp was formed; Paris revolted, captured the Bastile, marched is Versailles, stormed the Tuilleries, overset the monarchy, and established the Revolution. So much for arrempting to intimidate a city; and yet here is a nation of freemen to be intimidated, a Republic of 14.000.000 of people, and descendants of that Anglo-Saxon race, which, from the days of Agincourt and Cressy, of Blenheim, and Ramillies, down to the lays of Salamanca and Waterloo, have always known perfectly well how to deal with the impetuous In the course of the remarks, continued Mr. B. which I had the honor to submit, when I first intro-

duced my resolution, I took occasion to refer to what I thought was matter of history, namely that the onposition of the Senate to the three million contingent appropriation, had lost that appropriation, and also, had lost the fortification annual appropriation bill to which it was attached; and that these two losses had left us defenceless, and, what was more serious, had left us with the appearance of not being willing to defend ourselves : and that this sad exhibition of divided counsels, and naked frontiers, had drawn upon us the impending visit of that imposing flect, which seems to be the only negociator which French susceptibility now condescends to employ in the existing controversy with her ancient ally. I thought, Mr. President, that in speaking of these things, I was doing nothing more nor less than making reference to historical facts; and had no expectation of exciting, or eliciting a warm remark, much less of provoking a discussion which has continued so may days, and enlisted so many orators. Many speakers have indeed taken the field against me, but with an effect the reverse of what usually results from numbers. The more the stronger, is the law of numbers; but the more the weaker, has been the effect here. For every Speaker has a different reason to account for the same thing, while truth, which is single, admits of but one reason; and thus each confutes the other. One gentleman lays the blame upon the House of Representatives; another absolves the House, and censures the President; a third throws it upon the Representative branch of the Committee of Conference; others again lavish the whole blame upon individuals of that committee; and, to complete the circle of inconsistent solutions, and to attack one that is never spared, there are others who charge it upon the presiding officer of this body, upon h.m who had no concern in the affair in any shape whatsoever. So many inconsistent answers are, each and every, a refutation of the other, and might absolve me from further trouble, than to co. f. ont this series of contradictions, and to le ve the whole to die of each other's condemnation; but I will not limit myself entirely to this brief task. I will expand a little; and touching at few points, this circle of inconsistencies, I will show what I first said to be strictly true, name, that the Senate is the responsible party, first, for the loss of the three millious; secondly, for the loss of the fortification bill; and, thirdly, for the impending visit of the French fleet, and for the demand for explanation and apology.

In presenting the Senate as the responsible party for these losses, and their consequence, as I had the ionor to do in my introductory remarks, gentlemen have assumed that I had indicted the Senate! and thereupon, incontinently, great indignation has been prepared and exploded. Cert inly I never intended to indict the Senate for this matter, but simply to state an historical fact; but since gentlemen will have me to prefer an indictment, there is something. at least, they must allow me an elementary conception of the constitutional mode of trying people in our country! For! have not proceeded ex parte ; I have not indicted the Senate behind their bucks; nor tried them when absent; nor condemned them unheard; nor denied them the privilege of self-defence; nor considered their delence as a breach of my privileges, nor an insult to my dignity! All this they must allow me; and then there is something else which must be allowed me; and that is, that I have shown myself so far capable to conduct an maictment, as not to be turned out of court for an erro: in the venue For, as at common law, when a mortal wound is given in one county, and the wounded mun dies in