RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETT

Expances of the Land Offices. Appropriations for Surveying. of six Surveyor Generals' Offices. of Registers, Receivers, &c. Annuities to Indians. Future Indian Treaties, for extinguishing

Titles. Expenses for removal of Indians. All of which amount to more than a will continue to illion of dallars, and will continue to ocrease, until upwards of an hundred aillion of acres are released from Indian itle. Now, sir, this heavy expense of bolstering the land system must of course devolve upon the Custom House revenue. Is this not indirectly taxing the people may not, prove adequate to the support and that, when advices of the result should be reof the Civil and Military administration of the Government. Under the compromise of the Tariff, the duties are anhually diminishing. On the S1st of this taining, among other things, the correspondence on month, there will be a reduction of 10 this subject between our Charge d'Affairs and the per cent. on a number of articles, and we have no assurance, that two years from this time, there will be a surplus ally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowlof one cent. It has been alledged, that edged by all the branches of her Government to be the increase of population would keep pace with this gradual reduction. But I mong the States, and that there should be an actual deficiency, how would it be supplied ? I know of but one source, viz: is the basis of the whole plan, disguise "its part to declare to us, by addressing its claim to non. it as you may. Who are the god-fathers of this PROJECT ? The Committee of Manufactures in the Senate of the United measure to suit different tastes, though in substance it is the same. It is a Tariff scheme. Was it ever intended by our forefathers, the watchful guardians of the rights of the States, that the power given the General Government to raise money for its own support-a power originating in necessity-should be so exand sustaining a lund for distribution ? I think not. the Treasury of the General Government, the sceptre will have departed from Juof this Resolution into practice, and you will, at one fell swoop, prostrate the States at the feet of the General Government. Every barrier that has been here-State sovereignty, will have been thrown mere stipendiaries and dependencies upfor alms and petitioners for bounty. such terms. Yes, sir, let her be poor, I care not how long, so she loses not her pride. devised, than the principles it contains, if carried out. The General Governture to their constituents, would be diminished. All power would be immediour State institutions.

of the Land Sales. What will be the ence ; but, sir, the grade of duties bears consequence? The whole land machinery | the same relation to each other, that obe will be thrown upon other sources for dience to the positive law does to the support; and it will amount in substance, high obligations of morality. If the will to creating a fund for division. The fol-lowing are the expenses now incident to expressed, the Senator is as much bound to obey, as if he were formally instruct-

ed. The obligation is the same.

I have thus given, Mr. Speaker, as succinctly as possible, the reasons that will influence me in voting against the second Resolution of the gentleman from Surry, and thank the House for its in-

dulgence.

THE "SPECIAL MESSAGE."

To the Senate and House of Representatives : GENTLEMEN

In my Message at the opening of your Session, I informed you that our Charge d' Affairs at Paris had been instructed to ask for the for the purpose of raising a fund for dis-tribution? The revenue arising from du-relation to the payment of the indemnification ties is at least precarious ; it may, or secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, ceived, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, con-French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen that France requires, as a condition, precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditiondue, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms, are such as that Government has already been officially would suppose, that the increase of ma- informed, cannot be complied with; and, if persistnufactures would be in the same propor- ed in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal tion. Suppose then, Mr. Speaker, that on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding This source of revenue is distributed a- by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4. We will pay the money, says he, when to raise the duties on imports. And here | " the Government of the United States is ready on "us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two ' countries ; that this misundetstanding is founded

originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on great surprise and approbation-surprise in find. a landing, and, a part of the volunteers, what different form, modified in some "Government, nor to take a menacing attitude ing so able and eloquent a Senator in the new the Indians commenced a spirited attack towards France ;" and he adds, " if the Govern e part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perment of the United States does not give this asform engagements contained in a treaty, from surance, we shall be obliged to think that this correctness of what he said. the faithful performance of which by us, they misunderstanding is not the result of an error." Mr. Benton next took the floor. It was hardare to this day enjoying many Important com-In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister ly known what he intended to say or do. He also remarks, that "the Government of the United mercial advantages. oon made that known however. He shook his It is time that this unequal position of affairs " States knows, that upon itself depends henceforshould cease, and that legislative action should ward the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831." Obliged, by the precise language thus used by be brought to sustain Executive exection in such ment. He said in a low tone of voice, something measures as the case requires. While France the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory reabout that he thought instinct would prompt ercised as indirectly to amount to raising fusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incom persists in her refusal to comply with the terms any gentle-man (drawling out the gentle and of a treaty, the object of which was, by repatible with the honor and independence of the U strongly emphasizing the man, and then repeamoving all causes of mutual complaint, to renited States, and persuaded that, on considering the ting the same term more emphatic in another) new ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite I ubject to this Resolution, because it correspondence now submitted to you, you can reis an argument to the States to corrupt gard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call the two nations in the bonds of amity and of a and said the Senator from Maryland had made a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justyour attention to such measures as the exigency deliberate, personal attack upon him! that at themselves, by an address to their meanest the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the ly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies the last session that Senator drew a picture passions. When the time shall have ar. communications between the different branches of as the Law of Nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the rived that the States draw the means of our Government shall be persisted in. This prenature of these remedies I have heretofore had supporting their own institutions from tention is rendered the more unreasonable by the ccasion to speak, and, in reference to a partifact, that the substance of the required explanation cular contingency, to express my conviction has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before that reprisals would be best adapted to the was insisted on as a condition-a condition th dah, and the rights of the States will ex- more humiliating because it is demanded as the emergency then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the Departist only in name. Carry the principles equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Doe ments of her Government, has acknowledged France desire only a declaration that we had no in the validity of our claims, and the obligations tentien to obtain our rights by an address to her fears of the treaty, and has appropriated the moneys rather than to her justice? She has already had it which are necessary to its execution; and frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredthough payment is withheld on grounds vitally ited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and important to our existence as an independent out of the Senate slamming the door after him tofore erected for the maintenance of my confirmation of it officially communicated by Nation, it is not to be believed that she can with g est violence. him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign have determined, permanently, to retain a po-Mr. Goldsborough rose to speak. down, and the States will dwindle into Affairs of the 25th of April 1835, and repeated by sition so utterly indefensible. In the altered Mr. King: Order! The Senator from Mary my published approval of that letter after the passstate of the question in controversy, and unand will not be permitted to proceed. Th age of the bill of indemnification. Does France on the great central Power-mere beggars want a degrading, servile repetition of this act in der all existing circumstances, it appears to me Chair did not understand him, when up before that, until such a determination shall have beto make any personal allusions to the Senator terms which she shall dictate, and which will income evident, it will be proper and sufficient from Missouri. If he had, the Senator would would rather the old North State would volve an acknowledgment of her assumed right to to retaliate her present refusal to comply with have been called to order at the time. be poor for ever, than grow rich upon interfere in our domestic councils! She will never her engagements, by prohibiting the introduc-Mr. Goldsborough : I am not permitted to reobtain it. The spirit of the American people, the tion of French products and the entry of French dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of vessels into our ports. Between this and the of order ? their Executive Government, forbid it. interdiction of all commercial intercourse or o-Mr. King: No: the Chair cannot permit an-As the answer of the French Minister to our ther remedies, you, as the representatives of I object to this Resolution, because a Charge d'Affaires et Par s, contains an allusion to the People, must determine. I recommend gentlemen more effectual consolidation could not be a letter addressed by him to the Representative of the former, in the present posture of our affairs, Mr. Porter now rose. He said he had a few France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay as being the least injurious to our commerce, remarks to offer, and he really wished the Senbefore you the correspondence had between that and as attended with the least difficulty of reator from Missouri were in his seat. (Here the functionary and the Secretary of State relative to ment would effect, through State agents, that letter, and to accompany the some with such turning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, Sergeant-at-Arms went after Mr. Benton, who if the Government of France shall render us what it would not be permitted to do for explanations as will enable you to understand the shortly returned and took his seat.) He said the justice that is due, and, also, as a proper he knew not what the honorable gent'eman exa moment through its own agents. The course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring preliminary step to stronger measures, should nected. He wished to know whether the Senresponsibility of members of the Legisla- to the historical statement made at the commencetheir adopt on be deemed necessary by subseate were expected to pocket the accusations a ment of your session, of the origin and progress of quent events. gainst them in silence, knowing them to be unour difficulties with France, it will be recollected The return of our Charge d' Affairs is at rue ? Whether they must bow to the lootstool that, on the return of our Minister to the United tended with public notices of naval preparaately concentrated in the General Gov- States, I caused my official approval of the explanaof power and say all was true that might be tions on the part of France destined for our seas. heaped upon them ? For one, he was not dis ernment, by means of its control over tions he had given to the French Minister to be Of the cause and intent of these armaments I posed to bear the unjust imputations with immade public. As the French Government had nohave no authentic information, nor any other punity. If Senators from any cause or motive, ticed the message without its being officially commeans of judging except such as are common would make unjust charges against that body municated, it was not doubted that, if they were to yourselves and to the public ; but, whatever whereby it might be prejudiced in the public disposed to pay the money due to us, they would may be their object, we are not at liberty to mind, they must be expected to be replied to. notice any public explanation of the Government) regard them as unconnected with the measures Judge Porter made a lengthy and eloquent from the silent, insidious agency, by which of the United States in the same way. But, which hostile movements on the part of France speech the consolidation of the States would be contrary to these well-founded expectations, the may compel us to pursue. They at least de-Mr. Webster followed. He first went into effected in pursuing the course of policy French Ministry did not take this fair opportuserve to be met by adequate preparation on minute history of the proceedings of the fa our part; and I therefore strongly urge large nity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate pomous last night of the last Congress, in some sition, and to do justice to the United States. and speedy appropriations for the increase of parts of which he was uncommonly playful and Whilst, however, the Government of the Uthe navy and the completion of coast defences. sarcastic. He told a true but a most amusing If this array of military force be really denited States was awaiting the movements of the story, consisting of the history of the bill of ap ry ceded by her to the General Govern- French Government, in perfect confidence that signed to affect the action of the Government propriations for " civil and diplomatic services' ment. Upon this point, I have little to the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of and People of the United States on the question in all its stages. At the most earnest solicita-State received a call from the French Charge now pending between the two nations; then, tions of gentlemen, he said, the Committee of d'Affairs in Washington, who desired to read indeed, would it be dishonorable to pause Finance, after having attached to the bill severto him a letter he had received from the French moment on the alternative which such a state "eternal justice," I would have remain- Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked al items which had very little indeed to do with of things would present to us. Come what "civil and diplomatic" affairs, added that of ed entirely silent. I would ask gentle- whether he was instructed or directed to make may, the explanation which France demands the Military Academy at West Point, under the River, &c. men to show me where, and in what in- any official communication, and replied, that he can never be accorded; and no armament, howhead of "civil and diplomatic" appropriations. stance, and how much the General Gov- was only authorised to read the letter, and fur- ever powerful and imposing, at a distance or on The bill went down to the other House, and nish a copy if requested. The substance of its our coasts, will, I trust, deter us from discharwhen it came back there were several other contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from | ging the high duties which we owe to our consales arising from territory ceded by N. Nos. 4 and 6, here with transmitted. It was an stituents, our national character, and to the civil and diplomatic' items added to it. Among Carolina ? Has she ever received one attempt to make known to the United States, world. cent ? I will barely refer gentlemen to a privately, in what manner it could make expla-The House of Representatives, at the close of ure of that useful personage's acquaintance .reservation in the cession act, and to the act of 1893, and let them investigate for the removal of the In-ted by France, acceptable to her, and thus solved that the treaty on the 4th of July, 1831, on some pleasant morning about the pleasant dians within two years, and secures to them the act of 1823, and let them investigate for obtain payment of the twenty five millions of should be maintained, and its execution insis- lawns and groves of the President's House, now peaceable enjoyment of their possessions during select committee on the subject of the francs. No exception was taken to this mode of ted on by the United States. It is due to the that he has been raised to the diplomatic order, It has been alleged by gentlemen, that communication, which is often used to prepare welfare of the human race, not less than to our at least so far as his salary is concerned, he cer- survey of the lands, and pre-emption rights to the flouse to report " a bill to extend the the way for official intercourse ; but the sugges- own interests and honor, that this resolution | tainly should expect to see a small diplomatic such heads of Cherokee families as desire to tions made in it were in their substance wholly should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If, after button attached to his coat. inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an oi- so signal an example as that given by the Amerexpression of opinion on the part of this ficial communication to this Government, it did ican People during their long protracted diffi- ing of the famous last night was most interesting useful members of Society. The other provis- next." Legislature. Now, sir, I am one of those not admit of reply or official notice, nor could culties with France, of forbearance under accu- and conclusive. He told of one important fact ions of the Trea y are not materially different who believe in the right of the Legisla-ture to instruct; and to a Senator in Executive or the Legislature : and the Secre-ture to instruct; and to a Senator in Executive or the Legislature : and the Secre-ture to instruct in the secreture to ins tary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, permitted to withhold from us the tardy and im. time in Executive session, and had rejected right, it would make little difference, I Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10, ar.1 11, perfect indemnification which, after years of re- the nomination of a person to the beach of the monstrance and discussion, had at length been | Supreme Court, they sent their Clerk to the would conceive, whether there was an show an attempt, on the part of the French solemnly sgreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to President, in a room in the Capitol, near by, to additional Resolution instructing him Charge d'Affaires, to place a copy of this letter set at usught the obligation it imposes, the U- inform him of the fact,-that the President readditional Resolution instructing him charge d'Anaires, to place a copy of this letter set at naught the obligation it anaposes, the U-specifically to vote for the principles ad, among the archives of this Government, which, vanced in the Resolutions, or not. The obligation upon the Senator to obey, is obligation upon the Senator to obey, is constructed by the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might is to be done; that any official communication which he might is to be done; the thought that if the President would refuse if the corrective remedies usually resoran obligation above all law, if he recog- be authorised to make, in the accustomed form, ted to by injured nations, will receive little ennises the right. Like that existing be- would receive a prompt and just consideration. coursement from such an issue. By the se- at that hour, for the reason assigned, he for the tween man and his God, between parent and child, between brother and sister, it is a bigh mored ablication. It has the object was to bring is a bigh mored ablication of the freater ablication of is a high moral obligation. It has, it is this letter before Congress and the American tal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall considerable, when he signed the Cumberland Stork. - Nat. Int.

to others, than to attempt to use the Executive ests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

as the passive organ of their communications. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity; and that, in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Eexcutive should assume the accustomed official form., It is only by insisting on this form, that Foreign Powers can be held to full responsibility, that their communications can be officially replied to, or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can with propricty be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and on the other to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny, and if occasion shall require it, to Constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests, it very intimately concerned the national honor-a matter, in my judgment, much too sucred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation. It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government received by the Government of the United States, after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hone was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government, on receiving that information in the same manner the alleged offensive message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and at all events to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affairs which were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a sine qua

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his in found attention. I noticed as a fact worth nostructions, returned to the United States, and ticing, that during the whole delivery of Mr. the Charge d'Affaires of France having been re-Goldsborough's speech, Mr. Calhoun kept in called, all diplomatic intercourse between the his seat-a thing very remarkable for him-and " on a mistake; that it never entered into its intentwo countries is suspended-a state of things caught every word as it fell, apparently with States. It is before this House in a some- "tion to call in question the good faith of the French

went source of revenue-the gross amount, true, no legal sanction to enforce obedi- People. If foreign agents, on a subject of dis- therefore not only preserve the pecuniary in- Road Bill. The bill was lost in the other ish to prefer an appeal to the American Peo- Government and the honor of our country, but ple, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better ap- do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith preciate their own rights and the respect due of treaties, and to promote the general inter-

ANDREW JACKSON. WASHINGTON, JAN. 15, 1836.

GREAT DEBATE.

A debate of surpassing interest has just occur red at Washington, in the Senate, on Mr BENTON's proposition to expend the Surplus Revenue in putting the country in a complete state of defence. . We find in the Correspondence of the " Baltimore Patriot" the subjoined faithful sketch of it:

After the final passage of the bill to relieve the New York sufferers by fire, and the postconement of the question whether the peti tion from Ohio, praying for the abolition of slave ry in the District of Columbia, ought to be received, Mr. Benton's resolutions relative to disposing of the public revenue by putting the country in a complete state of defence, &c. came up for consideration.

Mr. Ewing took the floor and spoke for some me with much energy and warmth against the roposition and against Mr. Benton's speech. livered on offering the Resolutions, in which the latter took occasion to attack and unjustly ccuse the Senate about the loss of the Fortification bill at the last session. Mr. Ewing was quite severe upon the Missouri Senator. His arrows, though not the smoothest in the world. were sent with a strong arm and evidently did not fail to rankle where they hit.

Mr. Goldsborough, of Maryland, one of the most kind, unassuming, unpretending, honorable men in the Senate, next took the floor, and made a very able and conclusive, argumentative speech in oposition to the resolution and in deence of the Senate, from the attacks make upon t by Mr. Benton. At times he was very eloquent and impressive. He took up Benton's speech, piece by piece and tore it all to tatters, and left the Missouri Senator nothing but bare poles to scud under, amid the devouring storm which he had most presumptuously called down about him. Mr. Goldsborough was listened to not only by the Senate and the immense crowds in the galleries, but by many of the Representatives who were present, with the most pro-

for. The House knew of the manuer in which the President left the Capitol, and under what circumstances. But he would not say that this formed any part of the reason, why the House refused to pass the bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee of both Houses. He took up the President's Message and read

that part of it which referred to the loss of the appropriation bill and charged the loss of it to the Senate. He repelled this charge with the most eloquent indigiation. He went at large into the subject of the duties of an Executive .-He claimed the honor of having moved to reject the \$3,000,000, which were attempted to spring upon the Senate so late on the last night of its session-and when the great expansing process should be introduced, he begged that his name might not be blotted out or obliterated from where it now stands upon the record, as the mover of the proposition to reject so absurd and uncalled for an appropriation. He said he would move a rejection again, under similar circumstances .- He would do it, though the enemy were thundering at the doors of the Capitol! He took up the Constitution and asked if it was entirely forgotten ?- There were principles there, he said, which he would maintain though ten Capitols were to be smouldered in ruins. But there I cannot do him any sort of justice. i will therefore close my letter, by remarking that when you see Mr. Webster's speech in print, you will agree with me that it is an able one-aye, a very able one.

INDIAN WAR.

It will be seen from the following extracts, that the Indian disturbances in Florida have attained a degree of consequence that justifies the prompt consideration of Congress :--

We learn from the Floridian, of the 9th inst. that the Seminole war still continues in Florida. Volunteers from Georgia and South Carolina were marching to the scene of action. Gen. Thompson, the Indian agent, and Lt. Smith, of the U. S. Army, had been murdered near Camp King. The following particulars are from the same paper : On the 29th Dec. the army, consisting of two hundred regulars. under Gen. Clinch, and five hundred volunteers, under Gen. Call. set out from the Cantonement on an Indian trail, for Withlacoochee. On the 31st, in crossing the river, after the regulars had effected

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 13,

Among the Resolutions, was one, by Mr. Southard, to inquire into the expe. diency of fortiging Pensacola. The Bill for the New York sufferers, after ineffec. tual attempts to amend by Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, was reported and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Jarvis's Resolution, offered some days ago, declaring that Congress ought not to entertain the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District, and that all petitions therefor should be laid on the table, was taken up, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Wise, and Mr. Glascock. A motion to lay on the table was decided in the negative-Ayes 58, Nays 155. After some conversation, it was postponed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. In committee of the whole, the Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up; on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the appropriation of \$200,000 for Marine Barracks was stricken out .-Mr. Cambreleng moved to amend the bill by striking out the sum of nine hundred

and fifty thousand dollars, as the sum to be appropriated for the launching, refiting, and putting in commission of ships of war, and inserting two millions of dollars.

On this a debate arose, and before a vote was taken the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New York, was read a third ime and passed.

After some other unimportant business, the Senate proceeded with the unfinished business, being the resolution offered by Mr. Benton.

A debate took place on this subject, in which Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Porter, Mr. Benton and Mr. Webster took part. Mr. Goldsborough remarked that the

The States have little to fear from any sudden onset or invasion of their reserved rights. But, sir, there is much to fear proposed by this Resolution.

Much has been said about the rights of North-Carolina, and the immense territosay ; and had not the claims of our State been placed upon the great principles of erament has ever received from land these Resolutions were not intended as instructions, but barely and simply as an Congress, who honestly believed in the because he could have no use for it. member from Maryland, and approbation of the which continued for an hour, when they

ead and apparently gritted his teeth. He eiher was or affected to be, under deep excile-

which the Senate, and the thousands who heard it in the galleries, he doubted not, knew it to be drawn for him! that he had heard that that Senator had rehearsed, yes, REHEASED that part of the picture which related to him! that he had now, after sleeping over the balance of the account which he then received, a whole year, commenced anew his attack. Here he clenched his fists together, drew himself up at full length, grated his teeth, and gave a most of United States Troops, under the commagnificent shiver all over, and left his seat (Mr. King, of Alabama, being in the Chair, and crying out order! order! meantime) and went

ply in order to that which has been asserted out

other word on the subject from either of the

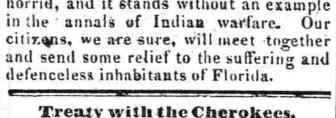
gave way in all directions. 'The Regulars suffered severely. Whole loss 4 killed, 59 wounded. Among the latter, were Capt. Graham, Lts. Graham and Ridgely, of the regulars, Col. John Warren, Col Leigh Reid, Maj. Cooper and Lt .none dangerouly wounded, except Maj. Cooper. Loss of the Indians estimated to be 35 to 40 killed, and a much larger numconnection) to do, &c. He then raised his voice ber wounded. The troops behaved with great firmness.

Horrid Massacre.

From the Mobile Chronicle of Jan. 13. By the mail boat Mazeppa, Capt. Carsurprize and massacre of two companies men by the Seminole Indians.

dians, supposed to number from 800 to give the matter due consideration. 1000, and were cut to pieces. Only three men of the 112 escaped, badly wounded,

butchery of their fellow soldiers. on the commencement of the attack. Captains Gardner and Fraser soon after fell mortally wounded, and their scalps were taken by the savages. Lieutenants therefore, to be discontinued or reformed. Bassinger, Henderson, Mudge and Kean, and Dr. Gatlin, Surgeon to the detachment, were all slain. Lieutenant Bassinger was wounded on the onset, and was discovered by a negro in the party of savages, crawling off to a place of concealment and tomahawked. We do not remember the history of a butchery more horrid, and it stands without an example



From the Standard.

We have been favored with the follow. lowing communication addressed to His Excellency Gov. Spaight, announcing the fact that a treaty has been concluded favor of a thorough investigation of the with the Cherokee Indians, providing for affairs of the Millitary Academy, and their removal West of the Misssissippi | went to some extent into a statement of

To His Excellency, R. D. SPAIGHT, Governor of North Carolina.

attack made by Mr. Benton, on the Senate, in reference to the loss of the Fortifi. cation Bill, last session, was indecorous and disorderly. He went over a history of the proceeding-and was followed by Mr. Benton, who retorted very sharply on Mr. Goldsborough. Mr. Porter and Mr. Webster also went over the particulars of the causes of the loss of the bill. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reception of reports of private bills from the Standing Committees.

The House took up for consideration the resolution offered by Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, on a former day, for the appointment of a select committee of nine members, to investigate the condition and son, arrived yesterday afternoon, from management of the U. S. Military Acade-New Orleans, we have received the pain- my at West Point, and report whether a ful and distressing intelligence of the new organization of the institution be necessary or not.

Mr. Wardwell said, if the investigation mand of Major Dade, consisting of 112 was necessary at all, it ought to be made by the committee on Military affairs. The

Major Dade had started with his Troops | report of the last year was on file, and was in from Tampa Bay to Camp King to join 'to be presumed to make mention of all the Gen. Clinch, when on the morning of the abuses alledged against the institution. 28th December at eight o'clook, they That could be referred to the committee were surrounded by a large body of In. on Military affairs, who would doubtless

Mr. Smith, of Maine, opposed the motion, as did Messrs, Hannegan,, Reynolds to recount the lamentable history of the and Hamer, all of whom contended, that the institution was thoroughly corrupt, Major Dade was shot off of his horse | was made the instrument of favoritism and filled all the offices connected with the Engineer corps and army, with pets of officers of the government, and ought,

Without taking the question, the House, at one o'clock, took up the order of the

day. The bill from the Senate for the relief of sufferers by fire in the city of New York was read twice, and, on motion of Ma Cambreleng, committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Friday, Jan. 15.

The SENATE did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Hawes, in relation to the Military Academy.

The question being on the motion offered by Mr. Wardwell to amend the resolution by substituting the Committee on Military Affairs for a select conmittee-

Mr. Mann spoke, at some length, in the reasons which in his opinion rendered it necessary to reorganize or abolish that institution.

Mr. Pierce, of New Hampshire, spoke

SIR: It is with great pleasure that I announce others, he recidlected the salary of the Presi- to you, that I concluded a Treaty with the peo- on the same side of the question, and, dent's gardener. He said he had not the please ple of the Cherokee Nation, in General Council without concluding, gave way to a moassembled, at New Ecota, Ga. Dec. 29th, 1835. this time. It also provides for the immediate District banks, obtained the consent of Mr. Webster's history of the whole proceed-North Carolina, and are qualified to become of Columbia to the 1st day of Octolier

from the propositions drawn up at Washington last winter, with which you are well acquainted.

I am, with great respect, Your obd't Servt. J. T. SCHERMERHORN.

tion for the Orders of the Day. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, from the

The bill was twice read. It extends the Charters of all the solvent Banks of the District of Columbia to the 1st (12) of October next. Their existing Charters run only to the 4th of March ne sti and the intervening time being abviously too short to allow of a mature considerafor a further term of years.