

THE TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON—No. 6.

GAYNES'S No. —, Feb. 20, 1836.

Dear Glenn: In the House of Representatives on Monday, after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Pierce of N. Hampshire, asked leave to make some remarks in relation to what he considered an attack made in the Senate upon himself, by reading a newspaper paragraph impeaching his veracity. Leave being granted, he proceeded to explain his reasons for throwing himself upon the indulgence of the House. He said in reference to the article read at the request of a Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) from an abolition paper printed at Concord, N. H., that the paper was a disgrace to the State, and its statements as to the number of abolitionists, were destitute of truth. These papers, if signed in New Hampshire, were most generally signed, Mr. Pierce thought, by women and children who were ignorant of the use intended to be made of them, and not by qualified voters. He denied the existence of a strong abolition party in that State, and charged the violent and sensitive course pursued by some Southern people, with having a tendency to keep up this excitement. Here Mr. Mackney, from South Carolina, explained. He said that the Senator from S. Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) had asked the reading of the article to show that the number of abolitionists in New Hampshire was greater than another Senator had stated them to be, and not for the purpose of impeaching the character of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Pierce remarked that the Senator (Mr. Calhoun) had stated the same fact to him privately; but as the attack was public, made by reading in the Senate, he felt bound to make the reparation as public; and repeated his charge of falsehood against the paper in which the offensive article was published, and acquitted Mr. Calhoun of an intention to do him personal wrong.

Mr. Pierce is a young man of respectable talents, and speaks well, though seldom takes part in debate.

Mr. Briggs presented a petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Wise took fire and objected to its reception, and a discussion ensued which would be both tedious and useless to repeat, or for you to publish; I will therefore give you some of my own notions. It is plain to my mind that there is not a strong abolition party any where, who advocate instant and entire abolition of Slavery. It would be unreasonable to suppose so. Congress has no right to interfere with the abolition of slavery in the States, as it existed at the time the Constitution of the United States was adopted; and it surely would be inexpedient and improper, if not unconstitutional, for Congress to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, while Virginia and Maryland remain slaveholding States, should this District become an asylum for free blacks and runaway slaves.

On Tuesday the Senate spent most of the day determining whether Mr. Buchanan's resolution to allow each Senator to admit not exceeding three ladies to take seats on the sofas in the Chamber, should be adopted, or not. Motions to lay on the table, postpone and amend, were made and withdrawn, or lost. Some humorous remarks from grave Senators, in regard to their gallantry, called forth smiles and even laughter from the fair maidens now seated in the circular gallery. Indeed, it was rather a merry time, until Mr. Calhoun commenced speaking of the administration, and about power, the sword, and the purse, &c. &c. This changed all our mirth and glee into sober seriousness. The resolution was rejected, and the ladies left to amuse themselves by looking down from the circular gallery on the Senators. But Mr. King of Alabama, an old bachelor of 50, you know, instantly submitted a resolution setting apart one third of the circular gallery exclusively to the ladies. It was adopted, *nem. con.*, and for the two last days it has been so arranged, and in my opinion is a very unpopular arrangement. Picture to yourself 50 or 60 of the fair sex, maids, maidens, and wives, who come here for pleasure, to see and be seen, &c., &c., seated alone; no gallant near to return the wistful glance, no crowding to be sure, but alas! no whisper, no squeeze, and I am told the more squeeze the better in cold winter. The fair I am sure are ready to exclaim, "Oa! Mr. King, yours is a most ungalant, uncomfortable and truly bachelor-like arrangement; repeal, rescind or expunge it from your rules without delay."

Mr. Benton's resolution to set apart the revenue, you know had the word *surplus* in it: that was stricken out, and

the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On Wednesday, Mr. Calhoun having trembled out upon the President another bitter philippic, about power, patronage, the sword and the purse, corruption, &c., &c., he was followed by General Wall, the new Senator from N. Jersey, who comes in place of Mr. Frelinghuysen. He is a lawyer of high standing, speaks boldly and forcibly, though upon this occasion short. It was his first speech in the Senate. Mr. Niles of Connecticut, fresh from the land of steady habits, in reply to Mr. Calhoun, said it was true that Gen. Jackson was popular, and public men who wish to become or to remain so, must be honest, honest, honest, emphasizing the word honest. Mr. Preston came in to the rescue of his colleague; his eloquence is always interesting, and Mr. Shepley followed in some remarks rather ridiculing the opposition to the popularity of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Mangum followed, and Mr. Shepley closed the farce in a reply to Mr. Mangum's allusion to the Kitchen Cabinet. That produced laughter, and so it ended. One could not help reflecting on the mutability of man, and in relation to John C. Calhoun, how has the mighty fallen!—20 years ago, such men as those now assailing him would not have been listened to; but he has fallen to rise no more, never. In all this rather ludicrous scene, I was gratified to see those master minds, Webster, Clay, Grundy, Benton, &c., sit in silence; and I would think they felt that the scene acting before them was rather humiliating than elevating to the character of American Senators.

We have divers rumors. It is said that on Monday the President will send in a message, informing Congress and his country that the difficulty with France is adjusted, and the instalment of indemnity now due is ready and will be paid when our Government authorizes an agent to receive it; and that the President will urge the propriety of liberal appropriations to put the country in a state of defence. This you know will be in direct opposition to the prospects of passing Mr. Clay's land bill. If this course is taken by the President, it is not probable that Mr. C's land bill, if passed, would meet a favorable reception at the white house.

Yours truly,

FOR THE TIMES.

FRIEND GLENN—In looking over the Times a week or two ago, I discovered a notice calling the attention of the citizens of Rising Sun and the surrounding country, to the subject of assisting the Methodist Society of this place to build a house for the worship of God, with a basement story, on the ground where the old one stands. The question seems to be, 1st. Is it necessary for them to have a larger and better house? 2dly. Would it be right for the citizens to help them to build it? The situation of the house, and the largeness of the congregations in attendance in general, answer the first question I think to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds; and 2dly. I think it would be right for the citizens to subscribe liberally for its accomplishment—1st. Because it would be a public benefit, and would improve our growing town; 2d. There would be a room larger than the present meeting house in the basement for night and other meetings, in which the seats, pulpit and stove of the present house would answer very well; and the body of the church could be kept in order for Sabbath meetings; and 3d. The Society have always been liberal in giving the use of their house for public benefits, and doubtless they would do it still under proper regulations. Then let us all help, and the undertaking would be light, and be much to the credit of the place. I would suggest the propriety of building a house 40 feet front by 60 deep—the old walls, &c., would do considerable towards the new house; and I think a cupola and bell to the church would be very necessary. More anon, if necessary.

PHILANTHROPIST.

FOR THE TIMES.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Dillsborough Temperance Society met at the school house in Dillsborough, on Saturday evening last, agreeably to previous notice. The house was filled at an early hour, notwithstanding the evening was rainy, and the roads were quite muddy. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Knowles, with a solemn appeal to the Benign Disposer of all human events, to direct public opinion to the all-engrossing subject of Temperance.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Monroe, of Wilmington, in an able and eloquent speech of about two hours length, portraying in the most vivid manner the evils produced by the immoderate use of ardent spirits, both in

a national and individual point of view, by showing the multiplied thousands who annually sacrifice themselves to Bacchus—among whom are some who have filled distinguished places in the government, and many others who have made lofty strides up the slippery path of fame; and in an unassuming hour have reached forth their hands and plucked the forbidden fruit, and fallen never more to rise—and they are lost in the vortex of dissipation; and their friends and their country are robbed of all their usefulness. Besides, it has a demoralizing effect upon society, and an onward tendency to degeneracy and ultimate degradation; destroying the mental faculties and weakening and debilitating the corporeal system; and at length by an almost imperceptible transition, all will become degraded, and thus our government becomes weakened by losing so many of its former supporters. Patriotism having lost all of its relish, and virtue its charms. In fact, he done every part of his subject ample justice, and I do not believe there was an individual present who will ever raise their voices in opposition to the Temperance cause again.

After Mr. Monroe concluded his address, the Constitution was read, and eleven persons were attached to the Society. It was then announced by Mr. Monroe, that the Temperance Society at Wilmington, being desirous of opening a correspondence with this society, had appointed himself and the Rev. Mr. Knowles, Mr. H. C. Grove, and Mr. Robert Wallace, a committee of correspondence for that purpose; and said committee were unanimously received, and a similar committee was appointed by this society to open and keep up an intercourse with the Wilmington Temperance Society; and the meeting was adjourned.

Dillsborough, Ia., Feb. 27th, 1836.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

The following Message was this day transmitted to Congress by the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Charge d'Affairs of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two Nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities must never be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the People who have confided to us their power, is not to place our country in such an attitude as always to be so amply supplied with the means of self defence as to afford no inducements to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our seacoast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostili-

ties during the recess of Congress, the time inevitably elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and, if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions, that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now, fortunately, so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt; and, if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are, at all times, ready for war."

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 22, 1836.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FEB. 6.

You wished to know the news of the Indians; we cannot hear of them in any direction; it is, indeed, reported that they are gathering at the town of which Powell is chief, but nothing certain is known, for no scouts can be sent out, as there are not more men than to guard the posts at which they are stationed, and it is murder to be sending small parties of 40 and 50 men at a time, for the Indians always discover them, and drive them back with loss. I believe the Indians know every thing that is passing in the place, and almost every post. The weather has been extremely cold since the day we landed; and, as the Indians fight naked, that may have kept them at their homes. We have had ice every night since our arrival, and the tops of the young orange trees are killed.

FEBRUARY 7.

General Scott arrived early this morning with 110 regulars. Fires were seen last night about twenty miles south; it is supposed, and with reason, that they are caused by the Indians, burning the planters' houses. Every white man and all the blacks who have not been carried off by the Indians, have left the country and gone into some one of the strongholds; so there is every reason to believe the Indians are out on some devilry.

We have received orders to-day, by express, that will carry off all the regulars, including the companies that arrived to-day, with the exception of one company. Clinch is doubtless hard pressed by the Indians, as all the volunteers have left him. We see to-day fires in a southerly direction, which are supposed by those best acquainted with the localities of the country, to be in the neighborhood of Bulow's and Hernandez's plantations; it is probable either that the Indians have burnt these places, or that they are making a feint to draw the troops out of St. Augustine. They are probably concentrating there, (it is about 15 miles from St. Augustine,) and, if so, we stand a chance of a brush with them. I do not know how long we shall be kept within St. Augustine; many of the men are anxious to go out, but the officers feel themselves pledged to keep them within the city.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to the New Orleans True American of the 16th inst. for the following very interesting intelligence of the situation and movement of Santa Anna. It will be seen that he is in no condition to afford any serious molestation to Texas. That garden spot of the world, therefore, may be already regarded as free.—Nashville Banner.

By letters received from Vera Cruz, dated 2nd February, the accounts from Santa Anna were, that he was waiting in San Louis, under a pretext of augmenting his force, to march against Texas, and they already amounted to between 7 and 3000 men as reported, but that in fact, there were only from 2 to 3000, although much was said about his campaign against Texas, he will not go in person, fearing (from appearances) that there is a gathering storm at hand, and that he may be hustled from power; it is also stated, that the Mexican gov-

ernment view with distrust, all pledges on the part of the United States, in preserving her neutrality.

By accounts from Campeachy, it appears the report, which it has been circulated, that there were vessels fitting out there, against Texas, is false. We hear also by accounts from Tampico, that the state of Tamaulipas, and particularly Tampico and vicinity, is in a state of very great excitement against Santa Anna and his advisers; it is feared that another revolution is on the eve of breaking out, so much so, that a body of 600 troops, ordered from Tampico to Texas, were detained and more men were ordered from Mexico, to co-operate with them in maintaining the present government. By private letters from Cheluahua, the dissatisfaction throughout that state is very great against the despot, and that measures were taken in the different states to overthrow his power, by drawing him out of Mexico towards Texas. "God speed," that the despot may fall, and never raise his head again on the continent of America. That Santa Anna must fall is inevitable; we see through the mist, the dawn of light and liberty glimmering in every quarter, and that Mexico and Texas must be free.

The Lexington (Kentucky) Gazette, of Feb. 20, says—We have received the following intelligence from a gentleman direct from Texas.

The volunteers from Huntsville, Alabama, Lexington and Louisville, Ky., arrived safe at Washington which is now the Capitol of this new Republic, and head quarters for the Army. No fighting has been done since the surrender of St. Antonio nor is there a single Spaniard bearing arms in Texas. Three mails were anticipated on their way to Gen. Cos, from which information was obtained that Santa Anna was unable to send Cos any assistance until April or May. The Texans are therefore preparing to give him a reception and in all probability such a one as will prevent him from paying his visits too often.—They are enlisting the volunteers and forming a regular army, which is to be not less than 5000 strong, this number they can muster before the first day of May, as volunteers are pouring in from all quarters, the bounty is \$24, and \$8 per month pay with a title to obtain 200 acres of land for 2 years services, or until the war terminates.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—Taylor the water-poet, who lived in the time of Charles I. gives the following line as reading the same backwards and forwards:

"Lewd did I live & evil I did dwell; and adds, 'I will give any man five shillings for as many as he can make in English.' We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

DISTRICT JUDGE.—We have been informed, that the appointment of Jesse L. Holman, to this office, has been rejected by the senate of the United States. No cause has been assigned for this rejection; but we are satisfied that it was not for the want of legal talents.

Weekly Messenger.

DIED.

At his residence in Logan township, county of Dearborn, on the — ult. Solomon Manwaring, Esq. one of the first settlers of that part of our county. He was in the 65th year of his age. Judge Manwaring emigrated from the state of Delaware to this county in the year 1803; in the year 1810, (as well as memory serves the writer of this article,) he was appointed one of the members of the Legislative council of the Indiana Territory; then in the second grade of Government; in which capacity he served, having been appointed at the expiration of his first term of service, until the change of government—with the universal approbation of his immediate constituents and the Territory generally. In 1816, Judge Manwaring, was elected a member of the Convention from this county, which formed our State Constitution, after the change of Government he was elected an associate Judge of the Dearborn Circuit Court, for two successive periods of seven years each—which station he filled with punctuality, and to the universal satisfaction of those who placed him in that situation. Judge Manwaring was hospitable, charitable, and in habits of kindness with all his acquaintance, punctual, and honest, in all his dealings, sincere in his friendships; he may be truly pronounced one amongst "the noblest works of God," an honest man. This little tribute of respect is paid to his memory by one who has been intimate with him for thirty three years, and who from lack of memory feels convinced, he is unable to portray half his excellent qualities. He died universally regretted by all who knew him.

Indiana Palladium.