

## THE TIMES.

A. E. GLENN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON—No. 7.

GADSBY'S, March 12, 1836.

Dear Glenn: I have just time to tell you that we have had some excellent debating this week in the House of Representatives, on the fire bill, as it was termed. It is a bill to grant relief to the sufferers by fire in New York, and if I had have judged of its portentous danger by the vociferous opposition it met with from some honorable members, I would have expected it to contain an appropriation to drain the Treasury of the last dollar; and behold! when we understand it, nothing more is done for these sufferers than to grant them a further credit on their bonds for money due to the government for duties on goods imported into the U. States. Poor relief this, you will say.

You must know that members of Congress may, with all due respect to their high stations, be divided as the stock raisers on our western prairies divide their cattle, viz: into *yearlings* and *two years old*. Most of them class according to age, or rather experience, for some men live long before they learn much. When men are elected and arrive here, after ascertaining the exact size and shape of a Congressman's *hat, coat, and boot*, and are trimmed out and roamed for the winter, they, the *yearlings*, first attempt at distinction by introducing innumerable resolutions for *post roads, harbors, surveys of roads from Dan to Birsheba, &c. &c.* Two years old make calls on the Departments, speak of *frauds, wink, nod, and look wise*. They say, raise me a committee or furnish me with an answer to my resolution, and I will develop such frauds as will *astonish the natives!* Some will move to strike out the salary of a most necessary officer, without knowing its effect; others move to stop the surveys of the public lands; abolish the Military Academy at West Point; or refuse an appropriation for a ship, a fort, or harbour—make a flaming speech, have it printed and sent home; and see the country editors lauding their talents and great eloquence. It is almost enough to make one smile to see them puff, puff, puff themselves. Of the one year old class, is the Hon. Mr — and for a two year old take Mr —. See their actions. The people will see them, and understand them too.

A large proportion of the present House of Representatives are new members, strangers to each other; amongst them are many men of fine talents. An acquaintance with each other, and with their business, will no doubt facilitate business, and add much to the dignity of that honorable body. The Senate has spent much of the week in debating the motion of Mr. Buchanan, that an abolition memorial be not received. It was decided in the negative by a large majority. This vote of the Senate (and most of the speakers) affirms the right of the people to petition. On yesterday a memorial was laid on the table in the Senate. Most of the speakers contend that it is improper to legislate on the subject at this time. There surely can be no good reason to deny the right to petition; but the people in exercising that right in one section of our country should take care not to interfere with the rights of the people in any other section of the Republic. We of the North entered into the confederation with the slaveholding States of the South, when we knew that they were so; and we have no more right to ask Congress to abolish slavery in the South than the Southern slaveholding States have to petition Congress to admit slavery in the North. What would the people of Indiana say if Kentucky, or any other State, were to petition Congress to admit slaves amongst us? We who choose a free State for a residence for ourselves and our children, would not, we could not consent to it; nor should we petition for the abolition of slavery in the South. The slaves are the property of our brothers and friends. Why incense them and endanger their lives by stirring up a servile war among them? We should not even discuss it, because it cannot do either the slaves or ourselves any good, and may do harm, by causing an insurrection amongst the poor blacks that would cost many lives, and rivet more strongly their chains of bondage.

The resignation of Mr. Senator Tyler, and the refusal of Mr. Leigh to obey or resign, has offered a theme for much speculation. Mr. Benton, it is expected, will offer his expunging resolutions in a day or two. Their fate is doubtful. News has just reached us that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will probably instruct Senators Buchanan and McKean to vote against expunging. The present Legislature of

Pennsylvania you know is anti-masonic, elected by the division of the republican party. The real friends of Gen. Jackson would prefer that instructions should be sent to the Pennsylvania Senators. Gen. McKean is a stubborn old democrat—is for Jackson but against Van Buren; he is considered doubtful, and is becoming more so every day. He, it is thought, will go against expunging with or without instructions. If instructed, Mr. Buchanan must obey or resign. Of course he will obey by giving the vote as instructed, but say that he has been instructed to a minority Legislature.

This week the New York fire bill has been disposed of by both Houses. In the Senate, the bill establishing the North boundary of Ohio, passed that body. The Cumberland road bill has been engrossed for a third reading. This bill, as it now stands, appropriates \$200,000 for the continuation of the road in Ohio; \$250,000 for the road in Indiana; and a bridge over the Wabash river; and \$150,000 for the road in Illinois. This bill was strongly opposed by Messrs. Clay and Crittenden of Kentucky, Black of Mississippi, and Porter of Louisiana. It was debated three days, but is now safe. I noticed that Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, voted for the bill, as did Talmadge and Wright of New York, and Grundy of Tennessee; but Judge White is dead set against it.

Yours truly.

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The following nominations, which have been for some time before the Senate of the United States, were on Tuesday confirmed by that body, viz:

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Phillip P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be an Associate Judge of the United States.

Amos Kendall, to be Postmaster General of the United States.

Through the attention of our Reporter, we are enabled to give the votes from the Journals, which are as follows:

The question being first put—"will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Roger B. Taney, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, it was decided as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Ga., Leigh, Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, White, Wright.—29.

Nay—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Ewing of Ohio, Leigh, Maudain, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, White, Wright.—30.

Nay—Messrs. Black, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Webster—11. Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight and Moore, declining to vote.

The nomination of Amos Kendall, to be Post Master General, being then taken up,

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate adjourn, which was decided as follows:

Yea 15—Nay 25.

The question was then put—"will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Amos Kendall?" and decided as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing of Ill., Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King of Ga., Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright.—25.

Nay—Messrs. Black, Ewing of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Preston, Southard, Swift, White—8. Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Moore, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Tomlinson and Webster declining to vote.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT DAYS SLEAVING.—The Hudson Gazette of Tuesday, says, "This day makes 108 days that the ground has been covered with snow; a thing, we may venture to say, unknown in the history of America since its first settlement. We may reasonably expect, from present appearances, that the snow will last at least twenty days longer.—*N. Y. Times.*

### CONGRESS.

#### OHIO AND MICHIGAN BOUNDARY.

THURSDAY, March 10.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, the preceding orders were then postponed and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio.

The question being on the engrossment of the bill, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, the decision was as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Benton, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing of Illinois, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Morris, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robins, Robinson, Southard, Talmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, White—36.

Nay—Messrs. Niles, Ruggles, Shepley—3.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the following form:

A Bill to settle and establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted, &c. That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extended to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay; thence northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence with said line, to the Pennsylvania line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the boundary line surveyed, marked and designated agreeably to "An act to authorize the President of the United States to ascertain and designate the northern boundary of the State of Indiana," approved March the second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, shall be deemed and taken as the east and west line mentioned in the Constitution of the State of Indiana, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and shall be and forever remain the northern boundary of said State.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the northern boundary line ascertained, surveyed, and marked, agreeably to a law of Congress, entitled "An act to ascertain and mark the line between the State of Alabama and the Territory of Florida, and the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, shall be deemed and taken as the line west from the middle of Lake Michigan, in north latitude forty-two degrees thirty minutes, to the middle of the Mississippi river, as defined in the act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved eighteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and shall be and forever remain the northern boundary line of said State.

BURNING OF THE STEAM-BOAT RANDOLPH.

NASHVILLE, March 14.

Our town has seldom, if ever, been visited with such a disaster as that which occurred yesterday. The Steam-boat Randolph, the largest boat on our waters, and the pride of our port, is now a smoking unsightly mass.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, as she came within sight of town, loaded with a heavy freight, and springing gaily along as if rejoicing that her goal was so nearly attained, it was discovered that she was on fire. The flame, which broke out through the boiler deck, was small, and at first created but little alarm. The Captain (Miller) thought he had extinguished it, when a puff of wind rekindled it, and in a few moments it became unmanageable. The wind was high, and all hopes of extinguishing the flames being abandoned, the only effort now made, was to run her to shore. This was accomplished by the presence of mind and exertions of the Captain, the Clerk, (Baldwin,) and the Pilot, a colored man, by the name of David Crafts. The negro stood firm at the helm, while the flames were raging around him, and actually until the ropes of his wheel were burnt in two. Mr. Baldwin manifested the utmost coolness and deliberation. As the boat was nearing the shore, he was seen to issue from the midst of the flames, bearing a trunk, and when he had attained the edge, he tossed it into the water, and then running his hand into his pocket, as if to secure something, he deliberately drew his coat around him, and plunged in after it, and succeeded in reaching the shore.

The boat was at length secured, a great mass of flame, at the landing opposite the old Magazine, and our fire companies and hundreds of other citi-

zens were on the spot immediately. Every assistance was rendered, and by extraordinary exertions, the fire was subdued by nightfall, but not until the boat was burnt to the water's edge.

Until the Randolph arrived at Clarksville she was crowded with passengers. Here fortunately all of the cabin passengers went on board the Shoalwater, which brought up upwards of a hundred tons of the Randolph's freight on Tuesday. Thus fifteen or twenty of our fellow creatures, in all probability, were saved from a watery or a fiery grave.

As far as we can ascertain this morning from the most diligent enquiry, three lives were lost, all of whom were slaves. Two were drowned, a male, and female, and the other, a male, died, after being brought on shore, in consequence of the bruises he had received by striking against the boat, after he had plunged into the water.

The amount of the loss of property it is impossible to tell. The bills of lading, and most of the books and other papers were destroyed. After being lightened by the Shoalwater, she still had a freight of upwards of four hundred tons; not more than a sixth part of which, in our opinion, will be made available. The loss cannot fall much short of \$200,000!—*Republican.*

### FROM FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15.

The news from Florida, received yesterday, is, we are sorry to say, anything but agreeable.

There is said to be a want of good understanding, which was but too justly apprehended, between the two General Officers, Maj. Gen. Scott, who was ordered to take command of that military ground, and Maj. Gen. Gaines, who repaired thither, by way of Tampa Bay, from New Orleans, on learning the state of things in Florida. The old question concerning the relative rank of these distinguished officers seems to have unfortunately led to practical results, already unfortunate, and which may in the end be disastrous. We know nothing of the merits of this question, nor do we mean to censure any one for what has taken place. The collision of the authority of these officers has been accidental. We trust that there may be in the end no reason to deplore it. Our business at present is only with facts, as we understand them.

Letters have been received in this city from authentic sources in Florida, which state that General Gaines had not, on his reaching the military stations at which he aimed on marching from Tampa Bay, joined General Scott, but, with the troops under his command, had marched in a different direction, in pursuit of the Indian force. On the 28th of February, in reconnoitering on the Wythlacochee, about two miles west of General Clinch's battle-ground, he was fired upon by the Indians, who met him in considerable force; and the conflict which then took place resulted in the death of two Louisiana volunteers, and ten regulars and volunteers wounded. On the next day, (the 29th,) while preparing a small work to command the ford across the river, he was attacked at 10 o'clock A. M. on three sides of his camp. The attack lasted two hours. The Indians were repulsed eventually with considerable loss, there being of the United States troops one sergeant killed, and one officer and twenty privates wounded.

The Indian force was supposed by General Gaines to amount to 1,500, his own command numbering more than a thousand. It was understood that Gen. Gaines would not move from the position in which he had entrenched himself, until he heard from Gen. Clinch, to whom he had written, requesting supplies and mounted force.—*Nat. Intell.*

### DEATH.

On the 7th February, on the Seneca Reservation, in Pennsylvania the celebrated Chief, GAR-YAN-WAH-GAH, or Cornplanter, aged about 100 years.

This noble Indian, at an early period of the Revolutionary war, took an active part on the side of the Americans in that glorious struggle, and has ever since manifested the utmost friendship for the whites. When solicited by Washington to send some of his young men to Philadelphia, for the purpose of being educated, he sent at the head of the band his son, Henry O'Bail—an evidence of a strong mind overcoming deep-rooted and long existing prejudices.

He, with his associate Red Jacket, was, for many years, the counsellor and protector of the interests of his nation; and we regret that our sources of information are too limited to furnish the particulars more fully of the eventful life of this "Nature's Nobleman."

*Buffalo Journal.*

FATAL CASUALTY.—Richard D. Andrews of this vicinity, left this place on Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock, on horseback, for his residence near the mouth of Blue Creek, and has not been seen since. His horse was found by a neighbor the same evening with saddle and bridle on, and the horse very wet, it is supposed that he either rode into some deep place in the river, or fell from his horse in crossing the river, (which he had to do in reaching home) and was drowned. The river has been searched, for his body, but unsuccessful. *Brookville American.*

### VIEW OF RELIGIONS.

The following table, compiled from the official publications of the several sects, is supposed to afford a fair view of the comparative strength of the different religious denominations in the United States. The figures do not of course indicate members in full communion, but the whole number of people who manifest a preference for this or that persuasion.

Baptist	4,300,000
Methodist	3,000,000
Presbyterians	2,175,000
Congregationalists	1,400,000
Roman Catholics	800,000
Episcopalians	600,000
Universalists	600,000
Lutherans	540,000
Dutch Reformed	450,000
Christians	300,000
Friends	220,000
Unitarians	180,000
Mormonites	12,000
Tunkers	30,000
Shakers	6,000
Moravians	5,575
Swedenborgians	4,000

COLONIZATION.—The accounts from the American colonies in Africa, (says the Baltimore American,) are of a highly gratifying character. Their condition is one of growing prosperity and strength. From the Maryland colony at cape Palmas, the advices are especially satisfactory. Capt. Lulin, of the brig Susan Elizabeth, who visited it, is represented as giving the most cheering account of it. The Maryland plan he pronounces superior to all others. It is growing finely. All is health, activity, and prosperity." The Pennsylvania colony, according to letters from that settlement, is also in a flourishing condition.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.—The brig Luna, Capt. Bears, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed from Norfolk on the 3d ult. with eighty emigrants and two recaptured African children, and a full supply of provisions, implements of husbandry, and trade goods. The Luna will touch at one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in order to receive ten or twelve good mules, for the use of the farmers in the Colony.

The Society propose to send out to their Colony in the ensuing spring a vessel from New Orleans, to carry out a number of emigrants ready to depart from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

A man was found floating on the Ohio river at Utica, on the 19th inst., he was about five feet nine inches high, had black hair and blue eyes, and appeared to be about 24 or 25 years old. He had on a blue and white striped jeans vest, one pair of pantaloons, three shirts, one white domestic, one check, and one of cotton fustling; one pair of domestic drawers, a pair of coarse boots, one pair of white yarn socks. In his pocket was found two one dollar bills, one on the bank of Chillicothe, and the other on the Sciota bank, a three bladed pocket knife, and 2 breast pins. It was supposed that his death was occasioned by a blow on his forehead.

*Charlestown Comet, March 24.*

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—The convention for the formation of a constitution for the State of Arkansas, finished its labors on the 20th day of January and adjourned. No provision is made for a decision by the people upon the instrument for their government. It will therefore be immediately submitted for the approbation of Congress. Elections are to be held on the first Monday in August for state officers and a representative in Congress. The general assembly is to meet on the first Monday of September next.

The New Orleans Bee of the 1st instant says:

"We are informed that the United States district attorney, Mr. Carleton, has instituted a suit against Gen. Jose Antonio Mexia, (pronounced Mechia,) for fitting out and forwarding an expedition from this port to Tampico against the Mexican Government; and that the latter has been for the present liberated, on giving \$5,000 bail for his appearance in the Federal District Court here on the 3d Monday in May next."