

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.
The schooner Oscar, arrived at Charleston from St. Augustine, brings a ship from the St. Augustine Herald containing the following intelligence, being the latest from the Floridian:

St. Augustine, Jan. 20, 1837.
A letter from an officer of the Army, dated Camp Dade 10th Jan. 1837, states: "To-day General Jessup arrived from Tampa Bay. A scouting party captured 15 negroes near Wahoo Swamp, who state that Powell was then in the swamp, with a few of the Micassky Indians, the rest having left him. That, in the several actions of Gov. CALL, a great number of Indians were killed. That in the affair when the whites destroyed a boat on the Withlacoochee, 17th Jan. ten hostiles were killed, and 20 wounded. That Jimenez, Micassky, and Abram were at A-ha-pop-ka, and were willing to make terms, if they will be treated well. That the Indians have but a small quantity of ammunition left. The letter goes on to state: 'To-morrow we shall march against Powell or against Phillip, at Top-ka-ka, or both, and that circumstances indicate an early termination of the war.'

"An express arrived last night to Colonel CRANE, from which we learn that Gen. Jessup had ordered home the Georgia and Alabama militia. There was a regular force sufficient in the field.

"It is reported that the mail rider between this and Tallahassee has been killed by the Indians.

"Col. CRANE has been ordered to Gary's Ferry, where he will have his headquarters."

On Sunday night last, the sentinels stationed at the gates and bridge heard distinctly the report of three muskets at Hanson's plantation, and early next morning it was ascertained that some Indians or negroes had made their appearance there, and had attempted to steal some horses. They had broken off a board from the stable and taken a candle, when the sentinel, hearing the noise, fired. He was instantly fired upon by the intruders, who immediately fled. Captain Hanson followed the trail for several miles, and discovered signs, which accumulated as he went, when he judged it prudent to return. On the next day he started with a large force and followed them to Williams's plantation, 30 miles from this, and discovered their fires about 10 o'clock at night, and a number from 8 to 12 around it. The party crept up and fired a volley which killed three, and the remainder fled, leaving every thing, rifles, muskets, packs and blankets. There were two rifles and six muskets, which were brought to town. The whole gang were principally negroes. Not more than two Indians were supposed to be among them. Those killed were negroes. One of them was a free negro, whose name was Jon MEXAMER, who had gone off with another, about six weeks since. The others were Indian negroes. Trails of blood were seen on the ground. They had with them powder, buckshot, calico, tobacco, needles and thread, which had been bought in town but a few days since. There is no doubt a communication between them and the negroes in town. A package of tobacco was taken, which had not yet been opened. These negroes have, no doubt, been prowling around for some days.

Strong suspicions are now entertained that these supplies have been furnished by some free negroes, who reside on Anastasia Island, and a warrant is now out for their apprehension, they will be brought to town for examination this afternoon. It is ascertained at what store the articles were bought.

TEXAS FINANCES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of 28th ult. states that a gentleman recently from New Orleans, declared on Friday to a merchant of Philadelphia, that he was in a well-known great commercial house in New Orleans, at the time a draft was presented by a respectable looking man in the military dress of an officer. The applicant inquired of the chief of the firm whether the draft was good. The merchant replied in the affirmative, and accepted it accordingly. After the military gentleman had gone out, the acceptor told the informant of the Inquirer that it was a draft from General Santa Anna, in favor of Texas, for five hundred thousand dollars!

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser says: We are informed by a gentleman from Southfield, Oakland county, that at the late sham election in that town, for delegates to the illegal Ann Arbor Convention, only eight votes were polled; but that the unofficial inspectors returned sixty. This corresponds with other proofs that the alterations touching the number of votes given for that assenting convention are not entitled to the least.

THE DEPARTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

It is announced, in such a manner as to leave not the least doubt of the fact, that SANTA ANNA is to be conveyed to Vera Cruz, in the Pioneer, one of the armed vessels of the United States. We understand, in addition, that the President tendered him the use of a vessel of a superior class, if he could spare time to wait for it—but that he deemed it a matter of so much importance to reach Mexico, before the first of March, that he was content to take passage on board the Pioneer. We confess that we are at a loss to understand this movement of the Executive. Our country is almost in a belligerent position with regard to Mexico—the diplomatic intercourse between the countries has ceased, and the

minister of each has withdrawn from the other, in no disguised pleasure. Santa Anna, the nominal head of the Mexican government, denounced and outlawed by the actual government of his country—exiled—and utterly without any real authority and power—avows his design to return, for the purpose of disputing his right to the supreme Executive function—and is, by authority of the President of the United States, sent home to the nation that has repudiated him, in a public armed ship of the United States. When that vessel displays her flag in the Port of Vera Cruz, and announces that she has on board the lately captive President of the Republic, she will be required either to deliver him into the hands of the authorities of the place, or to refuse to allow him to land, which alternative will be adopted? Will the gallant officers of that ship surrender the doomed and denounced exile a prisoner to those whose first act will be to execute his pretensions upon the scaffold, or by assassination? Is it to pander to this degrading sacrifice that the officers of the Navy of the United States have been deputed upon this unusual service? If, on the other hand, they are formally warned not to land their passengers, will they not, by persisting, subject themselves to the just hostility of the authorities of the place, and even compromise the neutrality of our own government? Under all the circumstances, we cannot but regard the course of the Executive, in this matter, as most extraordinary and unaccountable. We have already ample evidence of the disposition of Mexico to a rupture with us, and any appearance of a leaning, on our part, in favor of the pretensions of SANTA ANNA, cannot but tend to widen the breach. Without further developments, the act of sending him home in a national vessel must be regarded in that light, and will, beyond doubt, give umbrage to the Mexican authorities.

A minister at Vienna stole two children, a boy and a girl of very tender ages, from their parents, and shut them in a cellar remote from all human habitation,—gave them only raw meat to eat, never spoke to them in human accents, and allowed them to hear only his own voice, when he tried to make it imitative of the sounds of wild animals. His object was to bring these unfortunate up as savages, and then exhibit them for money. By some accident, however, the poor prisoners were discovered, and the wretched miserant has been delivered over to the law.—*Alex. Gaz.*

MICHIGAN.—This State, not having been successful in slipping into the Union its own way, has retrograded from its first positions, and taken another; but the Michigan Journal arrives here so irregularly of late, that we cannot tell our readers how it was done. The authentic news, however, that he reached us was via Washington, where it seems messengers are commissioned to bear terms of Michigan's acceptance. A convention, it seems, has been held at Ann Harbour, which favored a unanimous vote of unconditional assent to the proposal of Congress for the advance of Michigan into the Union. Generals Williams and Stewart were chosen messengers to bear this news to Washington.

The Agency Committee at Detroit, says the Cleveland Journal, issues a proclamation fixing a time and place for holding elections to a convention and Presidential Electors. In eleven out of twenty-two counties the Van Buren party assembled as directed, and vote as directed, no vote being taken on the opposite side. In three of the remaining counties, the so-called "Unpledged ticket" had a majority. Mackinaw county did not vote. In Hillsdale county but seven voters turned out. In the remaining seven counties, where the two tickets ran, we are informed both were considered Van Buren, though one was headed "Unpledged." What a mockery!—will Congress, the Union, or any person except a member of the party, countenance such an outrage upon constitutional property.

From the National Intelligencer.
From the feeling exhibited in the incidental discussion of this day in the Senate touching the Michigan question, we infer, that the question presented by the President's Message on that subject will excite a deeper interest than any other likely to be seriously entertained at the present session of Congress.

THE COUNTY SEAT.—The Supreme Court of this State has disposed of the appeal taken from the decision of Judge EGLESTON, in regard to our County Seat. His decision is sustained; and of course Wilmington is declared to be the Seat of Justice of Dearborn county—a decision perfectly correct and just. We shall now see if the county records will be taken to Wilmington, or if they will be kept away through stubbornness and malice.—*Rising Sun Times.*

The Dedham Patriot says there is a boy in Neehamso very cross eyed that he can look around his own head. He must be rather a hard subject for backbiters.

TRIAL FOR ADULTERY.

A writer in the Boston Merchants Journal gives the following account of a trial for adultery before the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Bangor, Maine:
STATE vs. BARTLETT.—This was an indictment for adultery. The defendant is a physician, and resided about fifty miles up the river, in the town of Lincoln. A poor man in a neighboring town went for him to visit his daughter, a girl of 18 years of age. He came and prescribed for her, saying that he must wait for the operation of the medicine, and that it would be necessary and best for him to watch with the girl. During the night he worked on her fears by telling her she would certainly die unless she would make a great sacrifice; that there was but one thing which would save her. Although she resisted his heinous designs for a long while, he at last accomplished

his ruin. The girl was her herself on the stand, and related the whole. She was very much overcome at times and fainted entirely away. Much evidence was offered in behalf of the prisoner, some of which went to show that the girl was of bad character, and not to be believed. The jury thought otherwise, and returned a verdict of guilty. A more wicked attempt, to make use of professional duty for so vile a purpose, was never, I think, known. It is due to the culprit, however, to say that he has constantly asserted his innocence.—
Exceptions have been taken to the charge of the Judge, which will be heard by the full court next June. Meanwhile the prisoner was ordered to recognize with two sureties in the sum of 3,000 dollars, which failing to do he was committed.

BACHELOR'S FARE.

Funny and free are a bachelor's revelries,
Cherily, merrily passes his life;
Nothing knows he of connubial devilities.
Troublesome children and clamorous wife.
Free from satiety, care and anxiety,
Charms in variety fall to his share,
Bachelor's blisses, and Venus's kisses,
This boys, this is the bachelors fare.

A wife, like a cannister, chattering, clattering,
Tied to a dog, for his torment and dread,
All bawling, bumping, battering,
Hurries and worries him till he is dead,
Old ones are two d—ls haunted with blue d—ls,
Young ones are new d—ls—raising despair,
Doctors and nurses combining their curses,
Adieu to full purses and bachelor's fare.

Through such folly, days, once sweet holy days,
Soon are embittered by wrangling and strife,
Wives turn jolly days to melancholy days,
All perplexing and vexing ones life;
Children are riotous, maid servants fly at us,
Mummy, to quiet us, growls like a bear,
Polly is squalling, and Molly is bawling,
While dad is recalling his bachelor's fare.

When they are older grown, then they are bolder grown,
Turning your temper and spurning your rule,
Girls, too, foolishness, passion or mulishness,
Parry your wishes, and marry a fool.
Boys will anticipate, lavish, and dissipate,
All that your busy pate hoarded with care;
Then, tell me what jolity, fun or frivolity,
Equal in quality, bachelor's fare?

THE MARRIED MAN'S FARE.

Happy and free are a married man's revelries,
Cherily, merrily passes his life;
He is exempt from the bachelor's devilities.
Grieved by and blessed by his children and wife,
From lassitude free too, sweet home still to flee to,
A pet on his knee too his kindness to share;
A fire-side so cheery, the smiles of his deary,
O, this boys, this is the married man's fare.

Wife, kind as an angel, sees things never range ill,
Busy promoting his comfort around.
Dispelling dejection with smiles of affection,
Sympathising, advising, when fortune has frowned,
Old ones relating droll tales, never stating;
Little one's prating, all strangers to care;
Some romping some jumping, some tease him,
all please him;
What joys, then, can equal the married man's fare?

That is each jolly day, one lively holiday;
Not so the bachelor's; lonely, depressed;
No gentle one near him, at home, to endear him;
In sorrow to cheer him, no friend if no guest;
No children to climb up—'twould fill all my rhyme up,
And take too much time up, to tell his despair;
Cross housekeeper meeting him, cheating him beating him;
Bills pouring, maids scouring, devouring his fare.

He has no one to put on a sleeve or neck but ton,
Shirts mangled to rags, drawers stringless at knee,
The cook, to his grief, too, spoils pudding and beef too,
With overdone, underdone, undone is he,
No son, still a treasure, in business or leisure,
No daughter, with pleasure new joys to prepare;
But old maids and cousins, kind souls! rush in dozens,
Relieving him soon of his bachelor's fare.

He calls children apes sir—(the fox and the grapes sir)
And fain would he wed when his locks are like snow,
But widows throw scorn out, and tell him he's worn out,
And maidens, deriding, cry "Not my love, no!"
Old age comes with sorrow, with wrinkle with furrow,
No hope in to-morrow, none sympathy shows,
And when unfit to rise up, he looks to the skies up—
None closes his old eyes up,—he dies—and who cares?

THOMAS PAINE'S BONES.—The bones of Thomas Paine, says an English paper, which were

brought over from America by the late William Cobbett, now lie at Normandy farm, where they have been seized by the landlord on distress for rent.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1837.

Mr. WALKER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State of Texas having established and maintained an independent government capable of performing these duties, foreign and domestic which appertain to independent governments; and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war with Mexico against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State shall be acknowledged by the government of the United States.

Mr. WALKER did not ask the consideration of this resolution now, but would merely express his belief that it was in perfect concurrence with the opinions of the President. The Executive has said that our course should depend on the result of the new expedition which was making against Texas. Now (said Mr. W.) I have this morning received information that the Mexican army which was advancing against Texas has been broken up, and that the few who remain have neither arms nor provisions—the commanding General had sent in his resignation, and the danger had passed away. Therefore he believed there could be no objection to the resolution.

It is stated that in the case of White, charged with burning the Treasury, eleven of the jurors were for his conviction. The twelfth held out and in consequence of non-garrement a new trial will take place.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Dec. 20.

Col. CARNEY, majors BOON and SMITH, of the U. S. Army, have been for some days at Fort Gibson, and in the West, their business is the selection of the new site, nearer to our boundary, for the station of the Government troops.

JOHN ROSS, the celebrated Indian Chief, has been, for several weeks past, among the western Cherokees, for the purpose, it is said of getting up a delegation from them to join the delegations from Georgia, to proceed to Washington city, for the purpose of inducing the Government to renounce Schermerhorn's Treaty, to which, it is averred, they never gave their consent.

Tuck-e-batch-i-had-jo, with his body of Creeks, two or three thousand strong, has stopped above Pott's, it is said, and will go no farther, until it suits him. He says he is west of the Mississippi and there is no power to compel him to proceed.

THE SURPLUS ON THE 1st JANUARY.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public Money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

States.	No. Elec. votes.	Amount to be deposited during the year, 1837.
Maine	10	\$1,274,451 02
New Hampshire	7	892,115 71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,831 43
Rhode Island	4	509,780 41
Vermont	7	892,115 71
Connecticut	8	1,019,560 81
New York	42	5,352,634 28
New Jersey	8	1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania	30	3,823,363 06
Delaware	3	382,335 31
Maryland	10	1,274,451 02
Virginia	23	2,931,237 34
North Carolina	15	1,911,678 43
South Carolina	11	1,401,896 12
Georgia	11	1,401,896 12
Alabama	7	892,115 71
Mississippi	4	509,780 41
Louisiana	5	637,224 51
Missouri	4	509,780 41
Kentucky	15	1,911,678 43
Tennessee	15	1,911,678 43
Ohio	21	2,676,347 12
Indiana	9	1,147,005 91
Illinois	5	637,224 51
Arkansas	3	382,335 31
Michigan	5	637,224 51
		\$37,468,859 27

LAFAYETTE, La. Dec. 10.

On Monday evening last, a rencontre took place at the store of Messrs. J. & J. Woods in this town, between Mr. John Woods, merchant on this place, and John H. W. Frank, junior editor of the Mercury. Mr. Woods was stabbed—We understand the fifth rib on the left side was entirely off, and the instrument entered the cavity of the heart through the right ventricle, he fell dead almost instantly.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A LIZARD.

The facts, in the following case, were related to us by a respectable and intelligent gentleman from Georgetown, in this vicinity.

The unfortunate subject was a girl about 12 years of age, the daughter of Captain Rowe, of Georgetown.

While at play last autumn, a little distance from the house, being barefooted, she felt something biting the bottom of her right foot, which she described as a little four-footed spotted animal, 5 or 6 inches long. It clung so fast, that she was obliged to wrap her gown around it to pull it off, and it brought the skin with it, from the place where it fastened.

The foot soon after became numb, and in about 8 days began to swell. Severe pain and swelling continued up the limb, and from that over the whole right side. On the 12th day delirium commenced, and the pain and other symptoms were so violent that they sent for Dr. Cushman, of Boothbay, about the 14th, who immediately warned the family of the fatal symptoms of the child. She was bled freely and every active remedy applied which a skilful, well educated physician could apply, but the case was too far advanced.—The whole body became spotted, she lingered along several days, and expired in great agony.

We have been thus minute, in the facts detailed to us, because it has been doubted whether the common spotted lizard, we believe one out of 80 species, is a venomous reptile, and every such well authenticated fact may throw some light on natural history. [Lincoln Telegraph.]

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

There is a complaint frequently made by those who purchase their garden and other seeds, that they do not grow; and hence it is inferred that native and inferior seeds are put up, to increase the sales, and consequently the profits of the gardener, and the seedsmen. This inference may in some few cases possibly be correct, but that it is so in all cases where seeds do not grow is evidently wrong; for no fact is more clearly ascertained, than that good seeds do not always germinate.—Two things are indispensable to the germination of seeds—heat and moisture; if either of these it is absent, the process must be suspended. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that seed planted so deep that the rays of the sun cannot influence them remain in a state unfavorable to their growth; and if planted in a soil where there is warmth but no moisture, the same results will ensue. Some seeds have a coating so hard that they rarely grow under ordinary circumstances. The man who should condemn his best seed because they did not grow, when planted without preparation, would only manifest his ignorance; by pouring boiling water upon them and allowing them to stand 48 hours, he would find that most of them would germinate. The germination of beet seed is much accelerated, and rendered more certain, by the application of water nearly at the scalding heat and allowing them to remain in it for twelve hours.

A somewhat laughable circumstance occurred in Flea Street, N. Y. a lady had purchased a quarter of a pound of tea at a grocer's, and having put it in her pocket, left the shop, before she had got many paces from the door she imagined there was something living in her pocket, from a very perceptible agitation within. She screamed out, but her alarm quickly subsided into the utmost confusion, on finding that she was dragging no less than 30 or 40 yards of twine, one end of which was attached to the parcel of tea in her pocket, the other end being snug in the twine box on the grocer's counter. The shopman had, after trying on the parcel neglected to snap off the end, as usual.

DEATH OF CHARLES X.

On Monday, Nov. 14th, the Parisian public were made acquainted with the death of the ex-king, of France, which took place at Goritz, in Illyria, on the 6th inst. The ex-king had been in good health two days before, and there assisted his family in celebrating St. Charles's day. On the 5th, he was taken ill with a violent inflammation of the bowels (some say it was the cholera) and died next day. He was a sinner as Count d'Artois, and became a Saint as Charles Dix. In his age he paid the penalty—by remorse of mind and affliction of penance on his body—of his youth's misdoings—he died with a shirt of hair cloth on him. He was calculated for any thing rather than to be a king—for which, by the way, his successor is not qualified either.

ON HORROR'S HEAD LET HORROR'S ACCUMULATE.—We have been informed that the slave William, who murdered his master some weeks since, (Huskey) and several negroes, was taken by a party a few days since from the Sheriff at Hot Springs, and brand alive! yes, tied up to the limb of a tree, a fire built under him, and consumed in slow and lingering torture! We have mentioned this disgraceful and barbarous outrage, that the ministers of the law may take steps to bring those implicated in the guilt of so black a crime to punishment.

The circumstances of this criminal outrage are aggravated by the fact, that the evidence against the negro was of such a character, that there was no chance of escape from a just retribution of his crime by law—his condemnation was next to certain.—*Arkansas Gazette Dec. 29.*

A quaint anecdote in regard to accident has just fallen under our eye for which we are indebted to Paulson's Daily Advertiser. The king of Prussia found that his dragons were getting falls from their horses and breaking their limbs, often more than he thought was necessary. He therefore issued an order, declaring that if any man was hurt by a fall from his horse, he should be whipped. No excuse was to be received. It is a fact, that from the moment the order began to be put in force these accidents became very rare.

TALENT.—What we want in natural abilities may generally and easily be made up by industry, as a dwarf may keep pace with a giant, if he will but move his legs a little faster. "Mother," said the Spartan boy going to battle, "my sword is too short." "Add a step to it," was the reply!

A country schoolmaster thus describes a money lender: "He serves you in the present tense—he binds you in the conditional mood—keeps you in the subjunctive, and runs you into the future."

It is stated that the Plague has cured the death of upwards of a thousand persons in Turkey.