POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

A CHILD AT PLAY.

I love thy glad and restless glee,
My little cherub child,
And fain would I be merry would be like thee—
As lamb-like and as wild!
Laugh on! laugh on! thou hast no fears,
Of wisdom's cup brimm'd up with tears,
Which thou must taste in Manhood's years
My little cherub child!

'Tis sad to see thee what thou art,
And think what thou may'st be;
How worldly woes may turn thy heart,
And taint thy purity!
Ah, no!—than that, I'd rather see,
Death crush thee in thy boyhood's glee,
As rude winds nip the expiring tree—
My little cherub child!

To thy young thoughts, how good and fair
Seems all around thy gaze;
All bright with hope—as man's dark care,
Which comes in after days
Sing on! sing on! o'er thy glad hours
No cloud of grief at present lowrs,
And ever be thy way 'mid flow'rs
My little cherub child!

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

DEFERRED DEBATE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Friday, Jan. 20.*

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.—[*Continued.*]

Mr. RIVES said, it had become so much the fashion in certain quarters of the House, to seize with marked avidity, upon every occasion of this sort, to gratify the impatient promptings of an extravagant party zeal, and to prosecute its harsh, and illiberal purposes of crimination and detraction, that it was now, verily, a matter of common expectation, that no appointment, however humble or exalted, could be *here* made, without evolving a degree of party excitement and wrangling, alike outraging the dignity and the ordinary courtesies of legislative proceedings. It would seem, said Mr. R., that in the estimation of certain gentlemen, no more fit occasion than that presented by the exercise in any instance of our electoral functions, can be found for launching on the wide ocean of political discussion, and dragging up from its turbid waters, the bitter, though prolific themes of partizan warfare and invective. No sooner is it announced, that an appointment has to be made by this body, than it becomes the signal for the champions of party strife to repair, with all their vaunted chivalry, to this floor—to couch their lances, and tilt away at such bare phantoms of *caucus* management and dictation, as start up before their imaginations—disordered as they are, by the certain prospect of their defeat—and thus "*fright them from their propriety.*"

If this were the case alone of the "*young Hotspurs*" of the House,—emulous of forensic fame, Mr. R could pardon much to the generous impulses of their impetuous blood. But when he saw the veteran leaders of the party, opposed to him, with perfect disregard of the true character of the occasion, and of the subjects legitimately connected with the duty of the General Assembly in the election of public officers, wander without the sphere of appropriate discussion, to urge forward this attack upon the conduct, and this gratuitous aspersion of the motives of other members, Mr. R., with all his deference for their experience and sagacity, must be permitted to suggest, that they were carried away by their intemperate zeal into a course, which prostrates the dignity, and forbids the calm deliberation, that should always characterize the proceedings of this body. Sir, said Mr. R., my heart sickens and revolts within me, when I contemplate the frequent scenes which have of late been enacted in this Hall upon Legislative appointments to office, and recur to the premeditated invective which has served to lash up the flagging spirit of party strife and vituperation, and to impart zest to the severity of political diatribes. The limits of parliamentary courtesy have been transgressed in the extraordinary eagerness with which this impertinent warfare has been, and is still, waged against the course which members of this body have chosen to pursue, under all the weighty responsibilities of their station, in order to redeem the just expectations of their constituents, which imperiously demand of them harmony of opinion and concert of action.

With this estimate of the inappropriateness of this discussion, Mr. R. would gladly refrain from any participation in it; but the comments which had been so freely and harshly made on the course of the party to which he was proud to belong, equally implicated himself as other members of that party, and called for some reply. He desired to justify himself, and to say something in defence of the much-decried mode that had been pursued here to ensure harmonious co-operation among those, who, composing the majority of this body, were truly responsible to the people for their appointments and measures.

In the first place, it occurred to Mr. R., that it was a matter of notable surprise and amusement, that all this industrious effort to create embarrassments and difficulties upon the bestowal of this office, originated with a Party, who, from their outeries against all *office-holding*, and *office-seeking*, might be naturally supposed to avoid the remotest connection with this odious business of conferring *office*, as "an abomination and offence" in their eyes. It would seem, that, if they really entertained such a holy horror of this business as they clamorously profess, they would, at least, disconnect themselves from it as far as possible, and refrain from dabbling in a stream which they affect to believe so impure and unhallowed. With all their boasted disgust for the corrupting gifts of office, the least to be expected of them, was, that they would quietly and silently perform their unavailing part in this election, and instinctively shrink from the discussion of any such question. But, on the contrary, they are the swiftest, and the foremost, to give factitious importance to this election; and to display, on every occasion, a lurking and ill-concealed passion and sensitiveness on the subject of *office*. Let it be so arranged, as to deprive them of the chance of influencing its bestowal; and instead of congratulating themselves for being saved from a contamination, which they pretend to deprecate, they actually resent it as an insult, and visit it on innocent heads the blame of consequences which by no means attach to them.

Our opponents, said Mr. R, are deceived by a strange hallucination, if they attribute their powerless situation in this Hall, and upon this election, to any effect of party management on our part. It springs from a higher source, and one of more imposing authority. Why make us, the mere representatives of the people, the scape-goats of their fury? Why aim the shafts of their censure against us? We are but their unoffending brethren; it is *the people*, who have consigned them to their impotency here; it is *the people*, whose edict, recorded at the Polls, has denied to them the coveted predominance in the councils of the State; it is *the people*, whose will demands of us *concerted* action, and imposes upon them the ordinary lot of all minorities. Let them, then, turn away their unjust wrath from us, and direct it against those who are far better able to bear it—our serene and imperturbable *sovereigns* and *principals*. Disguise it as they may, it is clear that all these complaints and invectives have their origin in the defeated hopes and disappointments of those who charge dictation upon the Republican Party here, and not in the acts or motives of action of that party. The decree of *the people* by which a Republican majority was returned to this House, is the true secret of all this empty railing and discontent. Mr. R. said, he knew it was the fashion to revile those, who spoke of *the people;* he knew it was not a courtly phrase, and that it sounded so disagreeably upon the ears of certain gentlemen, as to provoke them to ring *sneering* changes upon it, and to subject him who used it to the flippant charge of *demagogueism*. But, wholly contemning denunciation of this sort from any quarter whatever, he could conscientiously say, that he had endeavoured in the part which he took in the conference, to which allusion had been made, to govern his course by the best indications, which he could discern of the popular will, and he felt that in doing so, he was most faithfully promoting the cause which he espoused.

We have heard to-day, said Mr. R, a repetition of the stale reproaches, which have been visited upon the majority here, for having met in a caucus, for consultation upon the merits of the several candidates—reproaches, which, he must be permitted to say, came with a very bad grace from the Whig party; for they had just been reminded, and it was well known, that they had frequently resorted to similar means for concentrating their strength:—Yes!—that they had availed themselves of caucus arrangements, as often as any party in this country. And when Mr. R. saw the grave gentleman from Richmond, rise, to launch his solemn denunciations at a course of the Republican party, exactly similar to that pursued under like circumstances by his own party, and remembered the distinction, which his intolerance gave him in all the councils, both secret and public, of that party—if, indeed, this thing be the crying offence which he is seduced by the ardor of his eloquence to represent it, Mr. R. awarded to him the credit of having most faithfully enacted before this House, the admirable scene of "*Satan rebuking sin.*"

Looking to the indications of public sentiment, and emulating each other in the desire to give it greatest effect, it behooved the representatives here, who had the weight of popular opinion on their side, to stand true, and to resist every effort to sow dissensions and alienations among themselves, which might, either presently, or in future, undermine their proper strength. Would it not be a recreancy to their duty, an abandonment of their trust, to suffer division in their ranks, by which the wishes of their constituents might be shorn of any portion of their full and legitimate effect, while conciliatory means were at hand to prevent it? From all that he knew of the temper of the people, he felt warranted in saying, that after the victory which they had achieved in their late struggles, nothing could come with a more destructive blight upon their fair hopes of its results, than the intelligence that their representatives were obstinately sticking for their individual preferences, and by refusing to yield any thing to each other, or to enter into any friendly conference, and comparison of views, were encouraging feelings of estrangement, which necessarily impairs the efficiency of their action, and exposes them to the laughing jibes of their opponents—For his part, Mr. R. was bold to avow, that he was, at all times, and on all occasions, ready to consult with his Republican brethren, and that he felt it a duty which those who had sent him here had a perfect right to require of him—that in the selection of public officers, where no insuperable objection was in exposed, he should yield his individual preferences to such a choice of the majority of his friends, as was calculated to unite all of them. He knew, and it was not at all surprising to him, that the other party in this House were displeased and disturbed by this concert among the majority—it effectually baffled their hopes of divisions which might redound to their profit and advantage.

It was, however, most manifestly unjust, and wrongful to impute to this perfectly legitimate conference among ourselves—a *disfranchisement* of the minority—No person can deny to any member, or any set of members, the privilege of consulting with others, and agreeing upon a common course. This infringed upon the rights of none; they were left free to act for themselves; and, if the unanimity, thus produced, was decisive of the Legislative voice, the inability of the minority to prevent it, was, at once, a shield to them from the responsibility of the appointment, and a consequence—not of discreditable party management—but plainly of the *original sin of the people* in leaving them to that helpless situation. He would kindly invoke their Philosophy, to enable them to bear with greater fortitude, what they, doubtless, regard as the hard and cruel necessities of their lot, and appeal to their charity to spare us their reproaches, because at their bidding, we cannot foment dissensions, which will leave them to decide that, for which we are the *responsible* party.

Mr. R took this occasion to declare the principles which actuated his course. On all elections here, he considered it his paramount duty to follow the most unerring index that he could find of the popular voice. And what, he asked, under the present circumstances of party, was the best indication that the man they should elect, was the most agreeable to the majority of the people?—Could there be better evidence that he was so, than the fact, that he was most agreeable to a majority of those who, being here placed in the ascendant, are more directly amenable to the people? Mr. R. thought not. He had, therefore, on every occasion like the present, willingly acquiesced in the nomination of him, who, he was satisfied, he st united the suffrages of those with whom he acted. Hence, he had seen no objection to entering into a full, fair, and cordial conference with his brethren here—to canvassing with perfect unreserve, the merits of the different candidates, and being guided in his course by the impressions thus acquired, as to the popular wish—Where in all this, exclaimed Mr. R, can be discerned, save to the jaundiced vision of discomforted partizans, the evidence of that decay of the high and ancient spirit of this Commonwealth—of that outrage of parliamentary usages, which have been so unnecessarily bewailed on this occasion, with the *pompous* semblance of despondent sensibility? Mr. R would have felt degraded in his own estimation, if he could have been diverted from the course pointed out to him by his sense of representative fidelity, by any paltry fear of the stale charges, that he was thus subjecting himself to party trammels, and acting under party dictation. Such reproaches might have their terrors for others; they had none for him. He had witnessed with composure—certainly without passion—the extreme excitement into which some had been betrayed, because, forsooth, their opponents thought proper to act against them, upon full understanding and with perfect harmony; and did not esteem it wise to bring on the contest, just in the way that they desired. He would not condescend to deprecate this unscrupulous vituperation. He would barely in a passing remark, call attention to the singular inelicity, with which certain gentlemen had "*played their fantastic tricks before high Heaven!*"

But our opponents, said Mr. R., ask the privilege of making a selection for themselves among the men of our own party. They have it, Sir, wholly independent of our grant; and, at this very moment, they have in nomination the distinguished men, whose claims were canvassed in our private consultations. But this is not what they so eagerly desire: They complain—with what *modesty* the public would decide—of the *concentration* of the majority, and demand of us so to divide our forces, as virtually to devolve the choice upon them.—Now, Sir, if we should ever be so lost to our obligations to the people, as to gratify them in this particular, I pray you, what would be the inevitable result? Why, surely, that they—united with a small fragment of our own party—would elect that man least acceptable to the largest portion of that majority. Was it not palpable, that under such circumstances, they would have it in their power to foist into office the man most obnoxious to the majority of the people? It would not be doubted, from the principles on which the Whig party universally acted, that, according to the index of public sentiment, which Mr R. had pointed out, they would, if the power were thus allowed them, elect the very man least likely to be agreeable to the vast body of the people. This they could do, were it in their power to seduce fifteen or twenty members of the Republican party to vote for the man whom they should select. And Mr. R. appealed to them to say, whether such an *unnatural* concert would be more fair than that of the majority. Their objections to the course of the latter were strangely unreasonable. It had never seemed objectionable to Mr. R. to meet the members on fair grounds, as to individual preferences—and to say to them, that the man who was their favorite and was not peculiarly objectionable to him, should receive his cordial support, when it was evident that the strength of the party could be concentrated upon him.

In regard, however, to the principle itself, it was one, on which, not only the representatives of the people must act, but, on which the people themselves must act, in all their elections. In this country, where the people were widely diffused over an extensive surface without the opportunity of a general inter-communication of opinions, and with many obstacles to the union of their efforts, resort was necessarily had to *caucuses* and *conventions*, to create among them, community of action. Mr R. well knew, that they, who so vehemently condemned them, could easily dispense with their use, as they were wont with implicit faith to submit themselves to the lead of their public men in the high places of the nation; but for the bulk of the people, who were too independent to be coupled in a leash, and managed at will, by any man or set of men, they found it absolutely necessary to employ these agencies in shaping, and directing their action, and never hesitated to make such compromises, and concessions of individual feeling, whenever rendered at all expedient by the exigencies of their cause. And, perhaps, it is very well understood in a *certain quarter*, that, if by the unsparing denunciations of these modes of reconciling minor differences among the same party, among a common ends, they could be brought into public odium, and placed under the ban of public sentiment, the people—shorn of their strength by their divisions, and labouring under all the disadvantages of separate, and conflicting action—would be easily circumvented by their artful antagonists, and bound, hand and foot, for a sacrifice to their haughty spirit of domination. A clear foresight of this inevitable result, may, perchance, exert some unconscious influence over that impetuous zeal, which has exhausted its full quiver of every shaft of censure, and opprobrium, that could have been level d against this *precedent*, which the people have often set, for the observance of their representatives. Should Mr. R. ever belong to a party, in which he was deprived of the privilege of conferring in a common cause, with common friends, he would impatiently feel that he was at the mercy of the popular leader, if such there should be. In small city cabals, where the whole direction was entrusted to a few, such conferences might be even deemed unnecessary and obtrusive; but to the people of the country, their convenience and utility had been proved. What ought to be said of a party, representing the majority of the people, who, in regard to a measure of great public interest, which, they held the power of deciding according to the popular wish, should, by wrangling among themselves, enable their enemies to frustrate their wishes? Were Mr. R instrumental in the slightest degree in producing such a result, he would scarcely dare to return to his constituents, and acknowledge that he contributed thus to scatter his party to the four winds of Heaven. He freely confessed that he should not press his own opinions in these unimportant respects at the imminent hazard of the division, and prostration of the party, with which he acted. On the contrary, he should deem it his duty to do all in his power to concentrate that party, and conduce to its harmonious action. Mr R. felt well assured that whenever a grave and reflecting public should come to consider the discursive and irregular range of this most singular debate, it would seem to them a subject of extreme ridicule, that such a tragico comic scene had been gotten up here on this occasion for mere *stage effect;* and that all these embittered denunciations would be viewed by them as themes of derision. Without doubt, the people would decide that their wishes and interests had been most effectually consulted in these proceedings.

Mr R. said, that he would never advocate a system which should have the effect to place improper shackles on any portion of the people of the State or their Representatives. If he knew his own heart, he would scorn to be the supporter of any measure which would deprive a single citizen of his privileges. Far from it. On every subject, which did not involve his faith to his principles, he would do all in his power to give to every portion of the Commonwealth its due weight, and to harmonize the views and consult the wishes of all parties. But, as he had before shown, it was a most wrongful allegation to say, that the measures of party arrangement—so often alluded to—were either intended, or had the effect, to ostracise any portion of the members of this House, or to deprive them of their just influence here. He repeated, that if such could be conceived to be the result, it evidently arose from the voice of the people alone, which they were obeying.

Mr. R. also observed, that he was a member of this House in the year alluded to, when the warning voice of the gentleman from King George, was raised with lofty and impassioned eloquence against party violence and proscription. But the gentleman from Accomack was mistaken when he said that his efforts, brilliant as they were, were crowned with *success* on those occasions.—Mr. R. distinctly remembered, that his friend from King George, with all his touching appeals, and prophetic denunciations of the wrath to come, could not, in a solitary instance, save the appointed victim from the knife.—*Then* his impressive remonstrance was *well-timed*, and *then* was an occasion presented worthy of his genius, and fit to elicit its striking powers. But *now*, he must be permitted to say to the gentleman from King George, that he had, in this instance, sadly mistaken his occasion—there was no theme here, at all fit to inspire his eloquence—his tongue refuses the office of urging the Republican Party into a base recreancy to their representative obligations, and his speech, lacking its racy food, has been prudently diffused over certain convenient and irrelevant generalities.

It was amusing to observe the remarkable degree of violence and agitation into which the gentleman from Accomack had permitted himself to be wrought. Although the Republican party had received the greater portion of his invective, his own friends had not escaped his indiscriminate fury. It seemed that neither party here could suit him. For, while dealing with liberal hand his blows at us, he insinuates that some members of his own party are so base as to barter their convictions of duty for the ignoble purpose of conciliating support to certain petty and favorite schemes of their own. Mr R. hoped the gentleman was mistaken. He hoped that every member of the House was above such considerations, and would scorn such a course of conduct.

The gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. R. said, had appeared on this occasion in a posture, which Mr. R. was sorry to see him occupy. Coming, as it were, from our own household, it was scarcely to be expected, that *he* would have swelled the torrent of censure, which has been poured out with such unrelenting injustice, upon the Republican party, or that *he* would have countenanced the course of the Whig members, by so readily joining in their railings against party trammels and party dictation. Mr. R. asked that gentleman, whether he intended to charge the party, with whom he *professed* to be associated, with attempting to carry this election by dictation? Whether he believes that the members of that party have not acted freely, and conscientiously? Mr R. might safely venture to anticipate his reply; for, he could scarcely conceive it possible for that member, under all the circumstances of his political connections, to meditate, and accomplish the injustice of charging upon other members, the guilt of being governed in their course here, by the improper, and degrading constraints of party discipline. Mr R. willingly believed, that that gentleman would not seek by indirection to ascribe unworthy motives to any member of the caucus, who thought proper to surrender his individual preferences to secure a desirable unanimity of opinion upon this election.

It had not been his intention, Mr. R. said, to detain the House so long—but the strong feelings, which he naturally experienced, from the violent tirades, with which he and every member of the party had been so causelessly assailed, irresistibly impelled him to the task. Before he resumed his seat, he would repeat, that his rule of action was simply this: that the individual, who was the favorite candidate for office, with the people, as shewn by his concentrating the favor of a majority of their republican representatives, was the candidate, for whom, under ordinary circumstances, he held it his duty to give his vote—and he should consequently vote for the first nominee.

Could it be necessary, Mr. R. asked, that he should say any thing in recommendation of General Campbell? He had been a member of the higher branch of the Assembly, and there were those, who *then* served with him, *now* here—ready to bear their willing testimony to his private, and public virtues, and his entire fitness, from the active, and business habits of his plain, though strong mind, for all the varied duties of this responsible office. Mr. R might also, appeal in his behalf to the military honors, which had been bestowed upon him in stirring times, when they were alone given as the meed of the past, and the earnest of future, service in the battle-field; and not as now—in "these piping times of peace"—granted with such amusing facility, by the way of mere civic compliments. But why, multiply the proofs of his qualifications for the station, when the damning offence, alleged against him, is only, that a majority of the republican party, had fixed on him as their candidate? This was, for the most part, as he understood, the ground, on which opposition to General Campbell, was based. Let a sagacious people, true to their principles, decide, whether the objection—coming from the quarter it does—does not, in fact, constitute a material, and satisfactory recommendation.

(Debate to be continued.)

POETICAL.

FLORIDA.

We have been furnished with a copy of a communication just received at the War Office from Major General Jesup, at Tampa Bay, dated Jan. 1st. In addition to the force then with him, and serving in other parts of Florida, two companies of Artillery, and six of the second regiment of Dragoons, amounting to about 700, besides 100 recruits, all from the sea board, must have reached the seat of war before this date.—*Globe.*

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH.
Tampa Bay, January 1st, 1837.

EXTRACT.

"The principal Indian chief of the regiment of Indian warriors in the service of the United States came in yesterday, and brought me reports from Brigadier General Armistead, commanding on the Wythlacoochie, and Major Morris commanding the Indian force. Occupied as every one about me is in active preparation for the field, I cannot send copies of the reports; but no Indians were found in that part of the country, and all the information which I have been able to obtain, leads me to the belief, that the body of the nation are South and Southeast. The troops in the interior are actively engaged, and I shall join them immediately. Commodore Dallas has sent sixty sailors to garrison Fort Foster, twenty-five miles East of this place. He despatched a garrison yesterday to Fort Clinch, and has promised a garrison for this place. This will increase the active force for the field. There is so much sickness, however, among the volunteers and regular troops that I shall not have more more than nine hundred or a thousand of them altogether for active service, and at least a hundred of them will be required for convoys. The Indians are entirely broken down; most of them are sick, and I expect no further service from them. They will go home the last of this month. Such of them as are fit for service, I will prevail upon, if possible, to accompany me on an expedition against the principal chief of the Seminoles, Micanopy. He is said to be within four days' march of me. I have the honor to be, &c.

TH S. JESUP,
Major-General

Brigadier-Gen. R. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER,
Jacksonville, Jan. 18.

THE ARMY.—Mr. Kerr, who arrived at this place last Tuesday from Fort Drane, gives us the following information:

On Thursday of last week, he met an express from Gen. Jesup, bearing orders for all the wagons at Black Creek to be sent with provisions to Fort Drane. The express left the army under Gen. Jesup, not far from Dade's battle-ground, on the march from Tampa to Fort Drane, where the army has arrived before this.

The hostile Indians had not been fallen in with by the army. Jim Boy, of the Creeks, has, however, been successful in taking *sixty* negro prisoners, near the Ocklawaha. These negroes, said to be Indian negroes, were armed and made resistance, but were so completely surprised, that they were secured with only two wounded of the friendly Creeks. But few Indians were with the negroes. Of these few two or three, it is said, were killed. Among the negroes taken, is *Primus*, who belonged to the unfortunate Rogers, killed last winter at the same time with General Thompson. It will be recollected that this Primus was sent twice to the hostiles, by General Gaines. The first time he returned, but being sent a second time, he joined the Seminoles, instead of having been killed by them, as was supposed. Primus is now in no enviable situation. He must turn traitor to the Indians now, or he must die. It is said, that General Jesup demands of him to point out to him where the hostile Indians and their families are, and told him that he has till next Saturday to give the information required; but that, if he then refused to give it and do as required, he should die the death of a traitor—that he should be hung. Valuable information respecting the location of the hostiles will, it is quite probable, nay, almost certain, be drawn from the negro prisoners. The next move of Gen Jesup will, of course, we should think, be upon that point where he shall be informed the Indians are collected—perhaps their last strong hold.

In addition to the above, we learn from a passenger that Capt. Gardner arrived at Jacksonville on the 18th inst. from Tallahassee, who stated that the Indians had killed a Mr. Jesse Bandy, and wounded a Mr. Seetrunk, residing about twenty miles from Suwanee Spring, and had also fired into the house of a Mr. Wells, without doing any damage.—*Charleston Mercury.*

FLORIDA.—The Legislative Council of this Territory met at Tallahassee on the 2d inst. On the following day Gov. Call transmitted his message. He regrets the frequent changes of the officers charged with the management of the Seminole War, ascribing its protraction in no inconsiderable degree to that cause. He mentions the defeats sustained by the enemy on the 17th, 18th, and 21st of November, and the abandonment of their strong-holds on the Withlacoochee. He anticipated their speedy destruction. He recommends that the Council address a memorial to Government, praying for indemnity for the loss sustained by the citizens of Florida in the war, the war being of a public nature, and excited by the public policy of the country in removing the Indians.—*Nat Int.*

(From the National Intelligencer.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1837.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: I have this moment observed in your paper of this morning an extract from the Philadelphia Gazette, well calculated to have an injurious effect on the interests and character of Texas, and therefore requiring *at my hands* an immediate correction. It seems that the extract alluded to originally appeared in the New Orleans Standard, and "furnishes," as the Editor says, "a curious account of the action of the different branches of the Texan Government in relation to the release of Santa Ana." It happens, however, that this "*curious account*" is more *curious* than *true*. I was a member of the Senate of Texas at the time spoken of, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge. A resolution (as is correctly stated) was passed by the Senate, requiring that the President should not release Gen. Santa Ana and Col. Almonte, without the consent of that body; which resolution was immediately vetoed by President Houston—Thus far the newspaper account is true; but here a total perversion of the real state of the case takes place, in representing President Houston as releasing Santa Ana in violation of law. When the President returned the resolution, with his objections, the Senate did not attempt to re-pass it with the constitutional majority of two thirds, but without a dissenting voice, acquiesced in the views of the President, and admitted his right to release the prisoners without the consent of either House of Congress.

The House of Representatives also passed a special resolution, in which they stated that the custody and release of the prisoners belonged exclusively to the President. It is due to truth to state, that many in both Houses disapproved the policy of the measure.

The "extract" which has called forth this communication, also conveys the idea that the President used the army for the purpose of overawing Congress. Now, the truth is, the army was not within one hundred and fifty miles of the seat of Government, nor was the transaction known at Head Quarters for a fortnight afterwards.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. H. WHARTON.

GEN. SANTA ANA is said to be highly pleased with the respectful and courteous manner in which he had been received by the President. From what has been heretofore said since his arrival in this country, he was rather inclined to "keep dark;" but, latterly, he has been much encouraged to come out and show himself. Many in Washington are anxious to take advantage of this desire to see and be seen, that they may make "a lion" of him. There are always people enough willing, as has been already remarked, to be "bobs to any great man's kite"—and, we presume, Santa Ana's kite can fly as high and carry as many bobs as any other kite now at the metropolis. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the nature or results of the interviews which the Mexican President has had with Gen. Jackson. Possibly the news just received from Mexico, may make a difference in the anticipated arrangements. Can Mexico be, in reality, foolish enough to desire a WAR with the United States? We can hardly think so. And yet it is certain she is very much incensed, and that affairs look quite belligerent. A war with Mexico is not desirable on any account—but a "wilfu' mon maun hae his way"—and we feel quite certain that if she does declare war, she will get *well trounced*—our failure to whip the Seminoles to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

THE CASE OF THE WHITES.

In the case of Richard H. White, after hearing able arguments of counsel on both sides, the Circuit Court for Washington county adjourned to this day, when the decision of the Court is expected in regard to the verdict in this case.

We understood the point made by the District Attorney, in regard to the validity of the verdict, to be as follows:

First: That the verdict is argumentative, and therefore void.

Second: It has found a matter not in issue, to wit, the bar of limitations, by reason of more than two years having elapsed from the burning of the Treasury to the finding of the indictment.

Third: The verdict has not responded to the matter in issue, in not finding whether the traverser was a fugitive from justice or not.

In answer to which objections, it was contended by the Messrs. Brent,

First: That the jury have *directly* found the bar of limitations, and whatever words are argumentative (if any) may be rejected as surplusage. The jury did not arrive at their conclusion by any process of deduction; the argument, if any, follows the positive finding.

Second: The jury have found a full and complete bar to the prosecution, which was available to the prisoner without the necessity of pleading it specially—the verdict—is in itself perfect, and judgment of acquittal must be entered.

Third: The "fleeing from justice" is not in issue upon the record, and the Court will not consider anything in issue which is not so in the pleadings; and, therefore, the jury were not bound to *negative* the fleeing from justice.

Fourth: A *venire facias de novo* cannot be granted except for a matter apparent on the record, or where the jury have found something they ought not; and this case does not come within either of the exceptions.

[*Metropolitan.*

In Harry White's case the reasons for the arrest of judgment have been already published. The Court have also to decide upon this case to day.—*Nat. Int*

BRILLIANT PHENOMENON.—No Laplander was ever treated with a more brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis than that which last night attracted the attention of our whole city. About half past six o'clock, corruscations of light tinged with red began to illuminate the Northwestern horizon—which gradually ascending and spreading, at length took possession of one half the firmament, presenting an appearance similar to that occasioned by the reflection of an immense conflagration.—So strong was this resemblance, that the cry of fire was raised, and some of the engines, with their unvarying alacrity, started for the supposed scene of destruction.

About half after seven o'clock this splendid phenomenon gradually began to disappear, and by eight, the heavens had assumed their usual livery. At a later hour in the evening it again appeared, in all its original splendour.—*Baltimore Chronicle, Jan 26.*

OUR GREAT RAIL ROAD.—We understand that the surveys which have just been completed, of the entire distance between Harper's Ferry and Wheeling, have resulted in rendering it certain that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road may be extended to the latter place, without a resort to a single inclined plane. It is understood, also, that the ground turns out, upon examination, to be more favorable than was supposed. The estimates of the expense are not yet made out, and of course, are not to be spoken of, with confidence; although we are inclined to think, that, basing them upon data which cannot fail to render them certain of being within the expenditure to be incurred, the cost of constructing the road to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, will not exceed the calculations heretofore made and relied upon, by the friends of the gigantic enterprise.—*Ib.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—*Another Trifle!*—Colonel Hampton, of South Carolina, is the fortunate owner of a filly, "full sister to the renowned Trifle." At the last races at Columbia, S. C., she won the two mile purse in handsome style in two heats. She is called "Charlotte Russe."

Rodolph, "The Conqueror of the West."—The owners of Rodolph have sold him to some gentlemen of Mississippi, for $15,000. He is matched to run a four mile race with Hinda, the Champion of Mississippi, over Natchez course, on the 28th of April next, for $10,000 aside.

John Bascombe has been withdrawn from the turf.—He showed lameness about the 1st of the month, which continued to increase, and eventually proved to be the curb. Col. Crowell has substituted Hickory John in his place, and proposes to run him against Rodolph, for $20,000 aside, on any course north of Washington.

[*Balt. Chronicle.*

The Roanoke, Danville and Junction Rail-road Company was organised on the 23d instant, at a meeting of the Stockholders held at Powell's Hotel in this town, by the election of Vincent Witcher, Esq., *President;* and George Townes, Wm Linn, B. W. S. Cabell, John Foster, and Wright Southgate, as Directors for the ensuing twelve months. We regret our utter inability to give a place to the proceedings of the Meeting at large this morning.—*Petersburg Constellation.*

NORRISTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.—This Institution is located on an eminence, about one-fourth of a mile below the flourishing borough of Norristown, near the Ridge Road turnpike, 16 miles from Philadelphia.

The situation is retired and healthy, commanding one of the most picturesque views on the Schuylkill.

Connected with the Seminary are several acres of pleasantly shaded land, to which the physical exercises of the pupils will be limited, as no pupil will be allowed to leave the premises, without permission from the principal. The pupils will be permitted to make frequent excursions with either the principal or one of the teachers. The principal will devote every attention to the health, morals, manners and literary progress of those placed under his care. The course of study is thorough; the discipline parental in its nature; and no effort will be spared to render the Institution worthy of the confidence and patronage of the community.

Instruction will be carefully given in all the common English branches—in Geography, with the use of Globes; the projection of Maps; the Mathematics; and the Latin, Greek, French and German languages, and also in Mineralogy, Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

During the winter session a course of familiar Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry will be given, which will be illustrated by appropriate experiments, for which purpose the school is provided with the requisite apparatus.

Instruction in the Modern Languages will be given by Mons. J. M. C. Merillat, who will also during the floral seasons give a course of Lectures on Botany. Mr. M. is a graduate from the University of Berne, (Switz.) was some time a member of Fellenberg's Institution at Hofwyl, and from his *practical* knowledge of teaching is eminently qualified to be useful in a literary institution.

TERMS.

Including board, washing, mending, fuel, lights and tuition in the English branches, - -	$150 per annum.
For the above with the Languages and Mathematics, - - - - - - -	$170 do do

Payments quarterly in advance.

No extra charges will be made excepting for class books and stationary, which will, probably, be from five to ten dollars per annum.

Pupils can remain in the family during the vacations.

Norristown, 1836. WM. M. HOUGH, *Principal.*

REFERENCES.

Norristown, Pa.—Mr. Saml. Jamison, Mr. John. Hamill, Mr. Jas. Hooven, Rev. Robt. Adair, Jas. M. Pawling, Esq., Danl. H. Malvany, Esq.

Upper Merion, Pa.—Jonathan Roberts, Esq.

Bethlehem, Pa.—Dr. Stout.

Swamptown, Pa.—Mr. Daniel Jacoby.

New Hope, Pa.—Hon. Saml. D. Ingham, Rich. D. Corson, M. D.

Hatboroughs, Pa.—Nat. B. Boileau, Esq., Geo. H. Pawling, Esq., John H. Hill, M. D.

Philadelphia.—C. C. Cuyler, D. D., Alex. Henry, Esq., Ambrose White, Esq., Nat. Chapman, M. D., Nathan R. Potts, Esq., Chas. R. Demme, D. D., John K. Mitchell, M. D., and Wm. Gibson, M. D.

July 15. 29—w6m

$200 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living at Charlotte Court-house, Virginia, about the 1st of August last, a negro man named ROBIN, about thirty years of age, of a dark complexion, with broad fore teeth, with a small space between them, about five feet eight or ten inches high, and very strong built. I purchased him of Mr. William Beach, of Prince Edward. He may be lurking about in that neighborhood, or he may be making his way to some free State—though I think it more probable, that he will make an effort to get to James River, he having once been employed on that river as a boatman.—I will give the above reward, if he is taken out of the State; or twenty-five dollars, if taken and confined in any jail in the State, so that I get him again.

THOMAS CARDWELL.

Oct 25 49—wtf

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA.—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Nottoway, on the 6th day of December, 1836:

Sally Fowlkes, Opie Fowlkes, and Nancy C., Sally, Thomas C., and Pamelia Fowlkes, children of Pamelia Fowlkes, dec'd, and infants, by their next friend, Opie Fowlkes; and Wm A. Fowlkes, Wm. E Fowlkes and Nancy B., his wife; and John Keaton and Martha E., his wife, Plaintiffs,

against

Edward B. Fowlkes and Wm. C. Fowlkes, Executors of Wm. Fowlkes, dec'd, and in their own rights; Ransom Fowlkes, Kennon Fowlkes, Edward T. Fowlkes, Sam'l H. Fowlkes, Edward Pettus, —— Buchanan and Martha C., his wife; John P. Harrison, and —— Harrison, who is son of Martha Harrison, formerly Fowlkes, by his guardian, *ad litem*, John P. Fowlkes, Defts.

The defendants, Ransom Fowlkes, Kennon Fowlkes, Edward T. Fowlkes, Samuel H. Fowlkes, Edward Pettus, —— Buchannan and Martha C. his wife, John P. Harrison, and —— Harrison, son of Martha Harrison, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants appear here on the first day of the next March term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond or town of Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

F. FITZGERALD, c. c.

Dec 22 68—w2w*

Importation of Genuine WINES.

THE subscriber having, on a former occasion, announced to the public, of his having made arrangements with one of the most extensive Wine Dealers in London, (Messrs Smith, Woodhouse & Co.) to be supplied regularly with genuine and superior Wines, he would inform his friends and the public generally, that his stock of Wines at this time, are very good—but by the spring he will receive an additional supply, which will render his assortment inferior to none in this place, and will be sold, at a very small advance, for cash, or to punctual customers. Country Merchants, Farmers and Dealers generally, are invited to call and examine his Stock. In addition to his Wines, he always has on hand Old Liquors, of every description, (warranted genuine,) and selected by one of the best judges in the Boston market.—Orders from all parts of the country, will receive prompt attention; and every article put up in the neatest style,—consisting of the following kinds:

Choice Old L. P. Madeira	WINES.
Superior do. do. do.	
Do. Straw Colored Sherry	
Do. Gold do. do.	
Do. Sicily Madeira	
Do. Old Port	
50 baskets Champaigne	
Old Champaigne	BRANDY.
Do. London Dock	
Do Holland Gin,	
Do. Jamaica	RUM.
Do. Antigua	

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

RICHARD S. MASSIE.

Dec. 13 64—w8w

MR GEORGE W. CRUMP, in his own right and as administrator of his deceased wife, Ann Crump, John W. Nash, adm'r. of George T. Crump, dec'd., Allen Wilson, and Daniel A. Allen, ex'rs of Sally Macon, dec'd., John R. Palmore, Daniel A. Wilson, Joseph W. Michaux, Richard V. Michaux, Peter Hamblin, and Virginia his wife, and Thomas T. Swann and Sally his wife: Take notice, I shall, at the house of Richard Michaux, in the county of Pittsylvania, State of Virginia, on Friday, the 3d day of February, 1837, take the deposition of said Richard Michaux and others, to be read as evidence in a chancery suit now depending in the circuit superior court of law and chancery for the county of Henrico, State of Virginia, in which you are defendants, and Thomas J. Woodson, adm'r. of Rebecca Redd, dec'd, George Swann, Charles Galloway and Sally his wife, late Sally Michaux, Hugh Raine, Richard Raine and Elizab