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United States Bank.—Never has an event caused a greater sensation in a particular quarter than the anticipated charter of a Bank to be called the United States Bank, by the State of Pennsylvania. The excitement of the Palace is, of course, communicated to its adjacent, the Globe office, and the newspaper from that department of "the Government" teems with articles inflammatory and denunciatory. It would almost seem so zealously to they labor, that the Globe writers imagine the fate of their salaries, and contracts, and jobs, depends upon this matter. They roar, fume, fret, threaten, vilify and abuse. "The cause, the cause, it is the cause, my soul!" Orders have been issued to the "States" to do three things:—1st—to suppress all agencies of the Bank; 2d—to suppress the circulation of its paper;—and 3d, to suppress its "convulsions." The exchanges. Probably after this, "SUPPRESS" may take the place of "EXPRESS." We are correct when we say that the States have been ordered to make those "suppressions." The States are the authority, "The States are the authority, "The States are the authority."

FROM FLORIDA. The following is an extract from a letter dated St. Augustine, February 2. "It appears, from all accounts, that there are no Indians at present within about 40 miles of St. Augustine, and it is supposed that the main body of the tribe is at a much greater distance, somewhere above Camp King, or between that place and Camp Bay. U. S. forces under the command of Gen. Clinch, is now on his way from Tampa Bay to Camp King, with provisions, accompanied by an escort of about 100 mounted militia. Great apprehensions are entertained for their safety, as it is believed that the Indians, under Powell, intend to surprise and massacre them on the way. Powell wrote a letter of defiance to General Clinch, about ten days since, stating that if the General would only give him a few days for defence, he would be prepared to carry on a five years war. The letter is written in a style very concise, and quite characteristic of his daring and intrepid author. I presume it has been published, ere this, in the Charleston papers, but let me give you the concluding part as near as I can recollect. It says—"You have guns, and so have we—you have powder and lead, and so have we—you men will fight, and so will ours, till the last drop of the Seminole's blood has moistened the dust of his hunting ground." Whether we are to remain in this place, or march into the woods with the U. S. troops, I cannot at present say, but it is the wish of nearly all the volunteers to go in pursuit of the red skins and black scalps. The police of the barracks is very strict; no man is allowed to leave quarters without permission from the officer of the day, and then only for a short time. Revells beats at day-break, when the roll is called, and the company dismissed for 30 minutes, at the expiration of which, the drum beats for drill; the signal for breakfast is sounded. The retreat sounds at half past 8 o'clock, for supper, when we are to eat something, and go to bed, that is, lie down on the floor, and wrap ourselves up in a blanket."

RICHMOND, FEB. 15, 1836. The Rail Road Excursion. In conformity with previous arrangements, the first branch of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railway was opened on Saturday last as far as the South Anna River, a distance, we believe, of twenty-two miles. Notwithstanding the heavy snow and the winter of the locomotive and six passenger cars were ready at the appointed time, and at a quarter before eleven left the depot on H street, in gallant style. The guests consisted of members of the Assembly, judges, public officers, members of the Richmond corporation, and gentlemen from distant and different parts of the State. Two flags were flying, and thrilling music was given by the colored band. Notwithstanding several stoppages for fuel and water, the trip to the South Anna was performed in less than two hours; part of it at the rate of twenty miles an hour. At the Depot, a sumptuous entertainment was provided by the committee of arrangements, and the company enjoyed a scene of great hilarity for several hours, the weather brightening up, as if ominous of great and cheering results to the enterprise. Awhile before three, the train set out on its return, and in one hour and forty minutes the delighted passengers were put out at the depot. A little time was again lost, in consequence of the difficulty of keeping up an active fire with green wood, but certain it is that the supply of steam was more abundant in the homeward than the outward passage. Every body was gratified, and not a single accident occurred to interrupt the general round of pleasure throughout the day. We but speak the universal sentiment, when we say that unmingled delight was experienced by the guests. Those who managed the entertainment, engineers, directors, and all, deserved great credit for their efforts, and we are sure they feel as just pride in the reflection that they afforded so good a specimen of their ability to minister to the public convenience. The members of the Legislature who were of the party, had an opportunity of inspecting the work to which the state funds have been applied, and seem convinced of the propriety and advantage of the expenditure. They will carry home with them new zeal in behalf of the cause of internal improvement, and we trust will infuse into the great body of the people an enthusiasm which will surmount all obstacles, and ensure a hearty co-operation in all schemes calculated to draw together and cement the distant portions of our Union. The trip to South Anna is one of prodigious distance and attraction to draw crowds during the pleasant portion of the year, and we doubt not that almost every citizen and visitor will take occasion to make many excursions. [Complet.] It was reported in Washington, a few days since, that Col. Crockett had died in Texas, a short time after his arrival there.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. We have received no intelligence from the Legislature later than Wednesday of last week. On that day the bill altering the terms of the Superior Court of this Circuit was, as we understand by a letter from a member of the House to a gentleman in this place, passed, during the terms as follows:—
Wagon—6th April and 6th September.
Hamshire—10th April and 10th September.
Berkeley—1st May and 1st October.
Frederick—14th May and 14th October.
Jefferson—8th June and 8th November.
In the Richmond papers we do not see much of interest. From the proceedings of the 16th inst. we make the following extracts:—
TUESDAY, FEB. 16.
The following joint resolution was submitted by Mr. Williams, and adopted:—
Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the Board of public Works be requested to employ a competent engineer to survey a route for a railroad from Falmouth, in the county of Stafford, to Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, and from Warren some point of intersection and union with the route from Falmouth to Alexandria, provided the point of union be not nearer than twelve miles south of Falmouth, and eighteen miles north of Alexandria, and that said engineer report to the next Legislature the practicability, the advantage to the community, and the probable costs of such improvement. On motion of Mr. Smith the resolution of the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, which was submitted yesterday, relating to dividing the county of Frederick, and establishing a new county, was taken up and agreed to.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. From the Southern Literary Messenger. LIBERIAN LITERATURE. We are perfectly serious in speaking of *Liberian Literature*. Yes—in Liberia, a province on the coast of Africa, where, thirteen years ago and a half ago, the tangled and pathless forest frowned in a silence unbroken save by the roar of wild beasts, the fury of the tornado, the whoop of the marauder, or the agonizing shrieks of his victims on being torn from their homes to brave the horrors of the Middle Passage and of the West Indies—in Liberia, the English language is now spoken; the English spirit is breathed; English Literature exists; and with it, exist those comforts, virtues, and pleasures, which the existence of Literature necessarily implies. Plantations, farm-houses—villages, built of brick, stone, and wood—glass windows, carpeted floors, papered walls, and neat or elegant furniture—well-supplied tables—stores, filled with various merchandise—churches, where neatly dressed throngs devoutly send up the note of praise—bands of infantry, and artillery, properly organized, armed, and trained—schools, in which hundreds are inducted into the pleasant pathway of knowledge—and the most expressive sign of all—a newspaper, filled with instructive and entertaining matter—all these, small an industrious and thriving population of three or four thousand, have taken place of the savage forest and the wilderness of Africa. What heightens indeed what constitutes the wonder—is, that the main operatives in this great change are not white men. The printer and the editor of the newspaper—the merchants—most of the teachers and all the pupils—the owners and cultivators of the farms—the officers and soldiers in the military companies—the throng in the churches—are all colored people, except some score of whites, whom the climate, generally fatal to white men, spares yet awhile, as if in gratitude for their benefactions to Africa. What we especially had in view, however, when we began this article, was neither rhapsody nor dissertation upon the march of Liberia to prosperity and civilization—unparalleled as that march is, in the annals of colonization—but a notice (a critical notice, if the reader please) of the *afforementioned newspaper*; by way of instancing the literary condition of the settlement. Cougher calls a newspaper, "a map of busy life—its fluctuations, and its vast contents;" and indeed we can imagine no surer index to the moral and intellectual character of a people, than the folio of four pages, which periodically ministers to, and constantly takes its tone from, their prevailing tastes, tempers, and opinions.—We have before us half a dozen numbers of the "Liberian Herald," coming down to No. 4, of the sixth volume, dated October 14, 1835, whence we learn that it has existed for more than five years. It is printed on a sheet as large as many of our village papers, and larger than several, which we occasionally see. Its contents (considering where, and by whom they are selected, composed, and printed) are in the highest degree curious and interesting. The shipping list for August, exhibits its eleven arrivals, and six departures; that for April, five arrivals, and three departures—for February, 1835, six arrivals, and four departures. In the August number, are four distinct paragraphs, each mentioning a ship arrived with emigrants to the colony. A striking feature in the Herald, is the great quantity of original matter which it contains—either editorial, or communicated. The number whence the above quotation is made, has four columns of editorial articles; and three sensible communications from correspondents—one of them detailing the murderous attack of the natives, in June last, upon the new settlement at Edin. Another tells of an excursion, on which we dare say it will please our readers to accompany the "peregrinator." If he does twaddle, he twaddles to the full as agreeably, as many correspondents of American newspapers, and more usefully.

FOREIGN. LATER FROM ENGLAND. The ship New Jersey, Captain Birstow, arrived at Boston on Tuesday evening from Liverpool, which port she left on the 10th of January. Two days later than our previous advices. The Times of the 9th January says that it was generally understood in Paris that the French ministry had officially intimated to Lord Granville, that President Jackson's message was satisfactory, and that the instalment due out of the 35,000,000 francs would be paid without delay. A page of the Times is occupied entirely with extracts from New York and Washington papers. The Brussels correspondent of the London Chronicle, under date of Jan. 5, observes "that the portion of the American President's speech relating to this country, has been received with great satisfaction. sanguine hopes are entertained that Congress will revise the law of 1825, and at all events give rational results upon the subject." Under the first commercial regulation, all the pet banks would be involved in one extensive ruin. He gave a historical sketch of the character and conduct of General Jackson, recognizing in him, some great qualities, which could never be found in his nominee. The present Executive has something in him of the soldier and the man, bold, decided, audacious. But his nominee has nothing of the lion or the tiger. He belongs to the species of the fox or the weasel. Mr. Ewing also made some explanatory reply to Mr. Wright. Mr. Wall, in a maiden speech, assailed the remarks of Mr. Calhoun as discourteous and ungentlemanly in manner. Mr. Preston replied briefly, advocating the right of every Senator to assert his opinions as to the conduct of the President, and deprecating every effort to check the liberty of speech. Mr. Wall made a reply to Mr. Preston, in which he denied any disposition to bridge the freedom of speech. But he asked the same liberty for himself, when he expressed his surprise at the course of the gentleman from South Carolina. Mr. Niles commenced some remarks, when this packet was closed. In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. R. M. Johnson, a portion of the day, for to-morrow, was set apart for taking up the "bill to provide for the payment of Volunteers and Militia corps, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes." Some reports of private bills were received. At one o'clock, the House proceeded to the consideration of the New York Relief Bill in the Committee of the whole. Mr. Connor in the Chair. Mr. Graves, of Ky. spoke, at great length, in opposition to the bill. Mr. Brown, of New York, supported the bill in every particular, with the exception of the provision dispensing with interest on the bonds. Mr. Cushman opposed the proviso, and intimated that, if the motion to strike it out should prevail, he would vote for the bill. Mr. Parker advocated the bill, and declared his willingness to still further, not for its purposes, any of the bills then before the House. The subject of the abolition of slavery was postponed on account of the indisposition of Mr. Black. The Senate then proceeded to dispose of the numerous resolutions and reports lying on the table. In the House of Representatives, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Smith for printing the letter of the late Postmaster General, (Mr. Barry), presented to the House at the close of the late session. Mr. Everett opposed the resolution. Mr. Hawes followed in opposition to the resolution, and, in the course of his remarks, adverted to a letter published by the member from Maine, (Mr. Smith), during the recess of Congress, impugning the correctness of the Report of the Committee of the House on the Post Office, which letter Mr. Hawes pronounced to be "grossly false." The Chair called the gentleman to order, deciding that the words were irrelevant and personal, and, therefore, out of order. Mr. Thompson, of S. C. appealed from this decision. The question being "shall the decision of the Speaker stand?" After a long debate it was taken by yeas and nays, and determined in the affirmative. So the decision of the Chair was affirmed by the House. Mr. Hawes apologized to the House for the words and, by vote of the House had leave to proceed to-morrow. NEW YORK RELIEF BILL. The House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union on the special order of the day, the bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire—the late fire in the city of New York—(Mr. Connor in the Chair). The question being on the motion of Mr. Hardin to strike out the provision the first section, Mr. Phillips took the floor and proceeded to speak at length in support of the bill. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17. IN SENATE. MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTIONS. This subject was again taken up, and Mr. Wright spoke for about an hour in defence of the resolutions. He stated his belief that the differences between France and the United States were now finally adjusted. On this account he declined going so far into the subject as he had intended, and called to the Treasury to ascertain the actual condition of the revenue. The amount of revenue of the 1st of January 1835, was \$3,950,000. The Secretary calculated the amount of the revenue for the three first quarters of 1835 collected was \$3,450,000. The amount actually present collected of the 4th quarter is \$1,019,000, and about \$230,000 were estimated as yet to be collected. Taking out the expenditures of the year estimated at \$17,426,141, and taking other deductions, he estimated the available surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of January at \$16,601,000. He deplored the administration of the President, and said that with the most talented and active opposition which our history presents, he had kept with him the confidence of the people. "Mr. Calhoun made a very powerful reply to Mr. Wright in which he repeated that gentleman and the party with which he acted, that they had, for the last twenty years, been opposing that system of defence by fortifications, which he had recommended so long ago, and expressed his pride that the returning tide of truth had brought those gentlemen to more correct views of things. He predicted that there would be an equal change of opinion, in the course of the year, as in the case of the other party, and that the tide would flow in favour of the policy he recommended."

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