A DREW JACKSON, Jr . his Pri-

To the House of Representatives U. S. During the last session information was given to Congress by the Executive. that political, military, and civil condition of Tex- a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. " I now submit, for your consideration. appointed to collect it, relative to the as suspended; and were there nothing peculiextracts from the report of the agent who had

lition of that country. steps have been taken by the Executive escknowledgment of the Indepenas; and the whole subject would without further remark, on the ow given to Congress, were it wo Houses, at their last session, ately, passed resolutions what dence of Texas ought to be acby the United States, whenever information should be received successful operation a civil govpendence of Texas, and indication of Congress, make it proper that mewhat in detail, present the conthat have governed the Executive ing to occupy the ground previously e contest between Mexico and Tex-

knowledgment of a new State as int and entitled to a place in the famtions, is at all times an act of great and responsibility; but more especially such State has forcibly separated another, of which it had formed an part, and which still claims dominion A premature recognition, under these ances, if not looked upon as justifiae of war, is always liable to be regardproof of an unfriendly spirit to one of ending parties. All questions relathe government of foreing nations, of the old or the new world, have ested by the United states as questions only, and our predecessors have cautiebstained from deciding upon them until rest evidence was in their possession. le them, not only to decide correctly, hield their decisions from every unworputation. In all the contests that have out of the Revolutions of France, out of outes relating to the crowns of Portu-Spain, out of the revolutionary moves in those kingdoms, out of the separaof the American possessions of both from European Governments, and out of the nuous and constantly occurring struggles for inion in Spanish America, so wisely conon with our just principles has been the the most c. itical circumstance , avoided all sure, and encountered no other evil than produced by a transient estrangement of ad will in those against whom we have been, force of evidence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been known to the world that uniform policy and practice of the Umted ates is, to avoid all interference in disputes sich men ly relate to the internal government other nations, and eventually to recognise authority of the prevailing party without eference to our particular interest and views, to the merits of the original controver-Public opinion here is so firmly estabsolier, that no serious disagrement has evarisen among ourselves in relation to it, sthough brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation topics purely domestic in their character. Mor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legist stire bodies, as to whom belonged the power the exercise of which is equivalent, under the exercise of which is a declaration of war power, nowhere expressly delegated, and property property is a second of the exercise to cessarily involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign

in the preamble to the resolution of the Monae of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognising the Independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constituor in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no fuof recognition. It will always be considered millions of dollars. consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its parils must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the People of the United to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certain, so conjectural, and so very erroneous sonally, without pledge or plighted faith, as floor and that of the other House, all herecertainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our had been the reports from that Department for far as that act was concerned. He clearly tofore have united in stamping upon it that own country, and a perfect gharanty to all two or three years last past, that he could not foresaw, at the time that bill passed, that there character. Strictly speaking, he was aware other nations, of the justice and prudence of be considered as risking much in taking such would be a surplus of revenue in the Treasu- that Congress possessed the power to repeal the measures which might be adopted,

In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the respon-ibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented, in relative actual result, as now ascertained from the time that the reduction bill had not been made to take place as fast the act, to provide for it by the introduction bill had not been made to take place as fast the act, to provide for it by the introduction tion to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other Powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impar-

at least, an immense disparity of physical its forces under a new leader, and menacing Upon the issue of this threatened invasion

ar in the relative situation of the Un.ted States and Texas, our acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act. on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claumed as a part of our property, and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to pable of performing the duties, and abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the reunion of the territory to this country. A large proportion abandon that claim, cannot but regard with of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the U. S., speak the same language with ourselves; cherish the same principles, political and religious; and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of iriendship and kindred blood: and, more than all, it is known that the People of that country have instituted the same form of government with our own; and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgement by the income of the year would be \$24,000, us of their independence, to seek admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. the Administration, with such an iucome, This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us, considerations of the moneys they had received. No Adminthe gravest character. The title of Texas to istration would venture the call, except in the territory she claims is identified with her the case of a foreign war, in which case independence; she asksus to acknowledge these deposites would prove a timely and that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us howestablish the claim of our neighbors to a terri- them around him, who were here at the facturing interest thought it was safer and ever unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to tory, with a view to its susequent acquisition commencement of the last war, would well by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign ment. Powers, shall recognise the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time, or the course of events, shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of Mr. C. would not now attempt to argue.the People of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Goverument constituted by them. Neither of the to himself a more limited object, which was to however, but a suggestion. contending parties can justly complain of this state the points connected with this subject, course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying which he considered as established; and to short session of Congress, he should have out the long established policy of our Govern ment-a policy, which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired con-

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting with simplicity and directness the banks, but should be deposited with the States of the session left, if something were not efviews which after much reflection, I have been It was not only the most safe, but the most feeted in the mean time, a large surplus might led to take of this important subject, I have on- just, that the States should have the use of be left in the Treasury, or rather in the depoif Congress shall differ with me upon it, their in fact, was the great and leading principle the currency of the country; to cherish and judgment will be the result of dispassion, which lay at the foundation of the act of last foster a spirit of wild and boundless speculate, prudent and wise deliberation; with session—an act that would forever distinguish tion, and to be wielded for electioneering purthe assurmee that, during the short time I the 24th Congress—an act which will go down poses. A standidg surplus in the deposite shall continue connected with the Govern- with honor to posterity, as it had obtained the banks was almost universally condemned .ment, I shall promptly and cordially unite with almost unanimous approbation of the present | The President himself had announced it in you in such measures as may be deemed best day. Its passage had inspired the country his message, and Mr. C. heartily agreed fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetus with new hopes. It had been beheld abroad with him in every word he had said on that ate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1836.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21. Mr. CALHOUN, agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce the follow-

A BILL to extend the provisions of certain the 1st January, 1838.

shall be in the Treasury of the United States done; and Mr. C. hoped he was correct in on the first day of January, 1838, reserving that opinion. If it be practicable, then, bethe sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several States, on the terms, and according to the provisions of the 13th, impression that he had moved to refer this 14th and 15th sections of the act to regulate part of the President's message to the Comthe deposites of the public money, approved mitt e on Finance. He not only considered the 23d day of June, 1836.

Mr. CALHOUN, in introducing the bill, observed that he had not asked leave to introduce this bill without satisfying himself that there would be a large surplus of the public tional right of the Executive, either apart from revenue remaining in the Treasury at the termination of the next year, after allowing for very liberal appropriations on all proper subture occasion will a d spute arise, as none has jects of expenditure. From the calculations heretofore occurr d, between the Executive he had mode, he was convinced that the amount and Legislature, in the exercise of the power of this surplus would not fall short of eight He was fully aware that the Secretary of the

Treasury, in the report submitted by that officer to Congress, had taken a very different view, yet Mr. C. thought he hazarded little when he said that on this subject the Secretary was certainly mistaken. He knew, indeed, that formerly such an assertion from a to reduce, she will certainly not complain. member of Congress in relation to the highest fiscal officer of the Government would have define with exactness the position he occupied the Secretary of the Treasury; the declabeen deemed adventurous; but so vague, so un- in regard to the compromise. He stood, per- rations of members of Congress, upon this a position. That in this remark he did no in ry. He knew that result to be unavoidable, or modify the act, but in his opinion it justice to the Secretary of the Treasury, (to- unless by a reduction so sudden as to over- could not be done, without something like ward whom he cherished no personal hostility throw our manufacturing establishments—a a violation of the public faith. He had or unkind feeling whatsoever,) he would take catastrophe which he sincerely desired to foreseen, at the period of the passage of the liberty of presenting to the Senate the es- avoid. Whatever might be thought to the the act, the probability of a large surplus. timates made by that officer for the present contrary, he had always been the friend of beyond the wants of the Government, ecoyear, in December last, and comparing with it those establishments. He thought at the nomically administered, and he had endeathe actual result, as now ascertained from the time that the reduction provided for in the vored, simultaneously with the passage of sch. His estimate of the receipts from all as it might have been. But the terms of the of the land bill. That bill had passed Consources, including the public lands and every bill formed the only ground on which the op- gress, but unfortunately had encountered the other branch of the revenue, amounted to \$19, 750,000, whereas the report stated those recipts to have amounted to \$47,691,898, presenting a difference in the estimate, for a single year, of \$27,941,898. Thus the excess of the actual receipts had exceeded the estimate by more than onesthird of the whole to make hy more than onesthird of the whole the collection of the whole the collection of the whole the proceeds of the proce

putes growing out of the septration into distinct governments of these Spanish American States who began or carried a the cont strict the parent country, united under one form rate independence of New Greeneds, or was not longer a safe or zuella, and of Ecuador, only after their personally pueded to simply the septembers of septembers of the septembers of septembers of the septembers of

will toward the Secretary, but with emotions the independenc of Texas may be considered

would they look to posterity? But he was not yet done. The Secretary estimates the expenditures of the year at \$23,-103,444, whereas they turned out to be \$31,-435.032, making a difference of \$8,331,588.admits that it will equal \$43,005,669, making an error of \$28,505,669, and this notwithstanding he had made an under estimate of the expenditure of more than eight millions, which, if added, as it ought to be, would make a mistake of nearly thirty-seven millions.

the errors of last year. The estimates in the present report were somewhat nearer to the truth, but were still far removed from it. And had profited, that he had risked an opinion that the expenditure would exceed the income, so that, of the sum which had been deposited with the States, a portion, amounting to between two and three millions, would have to the Sou h. If it be the wish of other sections be refunded. The Secretary held out language to reduce, she will cheerfully follow, but I of this kind, when he acknowledges that trust she will be the last to disturb the pre-000. Mr. C. said he would be glad to see venture to call upon the States to pay back precious resource. With proper management, they would enable the Government to avoid the necessity at the commencement of a den reduction in the years '41 and '42. He war of resorting to war taxes and loans .- doubted the wisdom of this provision at the All those gentlemen, and he saw several of time; but those who represented the manus remember the difficulty and embarrassment rapidly at the termination of the term, in orwhich attended the operation of raising the der to avoid the possibility of a shock at the revenue from a peace to a war establish-

Assum ng, then, that there would be a surplus, the question presented itself as to what should be done with it. That question The discussion of it at this time would be premature and out of place. He proposed point out what was the real issue at present. as a matter of wonder; a phenomenon in the fiscal world; such as could have sprung out of no institutions but ours, and which went in a the genius of our Government.

He considered it no less fully established that there ought to be no surplus, if it could be avoided. The money belonged to those who made it, and Government had no right to exact it unless necessary. What, then, was the true question at issue ? It was this: sections therein named of the act of the Can you reduce the revenue to the wants of 23d June, 1836, regulating the deposites of the People?—he meant in a large political the money that may be in the Treasury on sense. Could the reduction be made without an injury that would more than countervail the Be it enacted, &c. That the money which benefit ? The President thought it could be yond all question, it was the proper and natural course to be adopted. It was under this that as the appropriate committee; but there were other reasons that governed him in making the reference. A majority of that committee were known to be hostile to the deposite bill, and would therefore, do all in their power to avoid the possibility of having a surplus .-If, then, that committee could not effect a reduction, then it might be safely assumed as impracticable. If they could agree on a reduction, the Senate no doubt would readily concur with them.

There was one point on which the committee need have no apprehension, that any re- to be lightly touched. In faith of adherence duction they might propose to make would be considered by the South as a breach of the ments have been made, and under its benecompromise act. Her interest in that act is ficient operation every interest has prospernot against the reduction, but the increase of ed, the manufacturing not less than other duties. If it be the pleasure of other sect ions great interests. The whole country has

herence be principle.

In the tentest between Spain and here every receipts had exceeded the estimate to most only until the abriley as the same policy was observed in all them, were the resoluted as entirely passed away. Them and not till them, were the resoluted as entirely passed as way. Them and not till them, were they recomized. Seeing this has exceeded the estimate by millions of dollars.

The amount of the estimate for the best arrangement which could be effect the best arrangement which could be effect the best arrangement which could be effect themselves we stood aloof, and water much of a prophetic spirit) that these were the ready to collect the simulate by more than one-third of the whole anount of the estimate by millions of the serious and the responsibility on those who supported the bill. Serious the collect the single period of a prophetic spirit) that there were the ready to collect the politic lands that the surplus arose. If the public lands that the surplus arose. If the public lands that the point of the stimate anount of the estimate to the prophetic spirit) that there were the ready to collect the public lands that the surplus arose. If the public lands that the surplus arose. If the public lands that the point of the bayonet, rather than anount of the estimate the point of the bayonet, rather than anount of the estimate the point of the bayonet, rather than the properties that the point of the surplus arose. If the public lands that the surplus arose. If the public lands that the surplus arose. If the public lands that the point of the Senate had become a law, it will be deposited anount of the estimate the proposition of provisions by campaign and there conspired to render to conspired to render to r

from invading army defeated, and the Chief of the last year, had estimated the avail ble means ment greatly. Few, he believed, were fully the Parsing T of the United States by Republic himself captured, and all present of the current year at \$37,- aware of the extent to which it had operated. not unsettle all the great business of the power to control the newly organized Govern- 797,598; they were now ascertained to have It was a fact, which the documents would country. ment of Texus annihilated within its confines. been \$74,441,701, exhibiting the small error show, that the act of 1828 arrested at the But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance of \$46,644,104. We might search the fiscal custom-house one half in value of the amount records of all civilized nations, and would not of the imports. The imports at that time, force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican find in the compass of history an error so mon deducting reshipments, were about sixty-five Republic, under another Executive, is rallying strous. He stated this with no feelings of ill millions of dollars in value, out of which the Government collected about thirty-two milof shame and mortification for the honor of lions in the gross. The imports of the last the country. How must errors like these ap- year, deducting reshipments, amounted to pear in the eyes of foreign nations? How \$120,000,000, which, if the tariff of 1828 had not been reduced, would have given an increase of \$60,000,000, instead of something upwards of \$21,000.000. He claimed not the whole difference for the compromise, but upwards of \$20,000,000 may be fairly carried He estimates the balance in the Treasury at to its credit. Under this great reduction, we the end of this year at \$14,500,000. He now of the South began to revive. Our business began to thrive and to look up. But the compromise act had not yet fully discharged its functions. Its operation would continue until the revenue should be brought down till no duty should exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem, and the revenue be reduced to the actual The Secretary, however, had profited by wants of the Government. But, while he claimed for the South all these very important advantages, Mr. C. trusted he was too honest as well as too proud, while he claimed those indeed, so small was the amount in which he benefits on her part, to withhold whatever advantage the North may derive from the compromise. His position then, on the question of reduction, was to follow, and not to lead and such he believed to be the true position of

> sent state of things. Having thus clearly defined his own position, Mr. C. said he would venture a suggestion. If the manufacturing interests would listen to the voice of one who had never been their enemy, he would venture to advise them to a course which he should consider as wise

> on all sides. It is well known (said Mr. C.) that the cor promise act makes a very great and sudbetter to reduce more slowly at first and more commencement of the term. He thought experience had clearly shown that there could be no hazard in accelerating the rate of reduction now, in order to avoid the great and rapid descent of '41 and '42; and in this view it seemed to him that it would be wise to distribute the remaining reduction equally on the six remaining years of the act. It was,

Mr. C. observed, that had not this been the postponed the introduction of the present bill, to the General Assembly. One point was perfectly established by the and awaited the action of the Committee on proceedings of the last session-that, when Finance. But it was possible that committee there was an unavoidable surplus, it ought not might had it impracticable to reduce the reveto be left in the Treasury, or in the deposite nue, and as there were but about two months the money in preference to the banks. This, site banks-left there to disturb and disorder

Before sending the bill to the Chair he would take the liberty of expressing his hope powerful and impressive manner to illustrate that the subject would be discussed in the same spirit of moderation as had characterized the debates upon it last year. It was a noble example, and he hoped it would be followed. Let the subject be argued on great public grounds, and let all party spirit be sacrificed on this great question to the good of the country. Yet, he would say to the friends of the Administratian, that it was not from any fear, on party ground, that he uttered this sentiment; for he believed there was no subject which, in the hands of a skilful opposition,

would be more fatal to power. The bill was, by consent, read twice; whe Mr. Calhoun moved that it be made the order of the day for Monday next. He saw no necessiry for its commitment.

Mr. CLAY was extremely unwilling to interrupt for a moment (and he would only interrupt for a moment) the progress of the debate expected to proceed to-day. But, from the numerous indications which had been giv en of a purpose to disturb the compromise act and from the direct allusion to the subject which had just been made, he felt himself call ed upon to say one word. Considering the circumstances under which that act passed, the manner through this body, the acclamation with which it ran through the House, the cordial reception with which it was greeted by every part and every interest in the country, he did not think that it ought looked to the inviolability of the act; the Mr. C. said he would take this occasion to messages of the President; the reports from

with whom they had been previously united. of the Secretary in second to we calculable advantage from that act; and, as for miniscri, steadily oppose any materiary of the provisions of the pro to the very last letter. That that efficacious and complete remedy for a sur- amination of the witness, and explained the spiciou.

upon some other competent remedy which will

The bill was, after further cebate, referred to the committee on Finance.

MR. LEIGH'S RESIGNATION. On resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, Mr. LEIGH addressed the following communication to Lieut. Gov. ROBERT-

"RICHMOND, Dec. 5th, 1836. "SIR-In the letter I addressed to the

Speakers of the two houses of the General Assembly, under the date of the 2nd March last, I announced my purpose to resign my office of Senator of the U. States at the commencement of the present session; and I now hereby resign that office.

"I should have confined this letter to the single purpose of making this resignation, if the obligations of truth and candor, the care I owe to my own reputation, and, in my sense of things, my duty to my country and its institutions, did not impose upon me the necessity of correcting some mtsapprehensions, which I have discovered to exist, as to my motives for resigning. "I shall, therefore, avail myself of this

opportunity to declare, in the most explicit and solemn manner, what I thought I had intimated very distinctly in my letter of the 2d March, above referred to, that my sole reason and motive for resigning my seat in the Senate, consist in the imperious necessity I am under of giving my whole attention to my private affairs, or rather in my sense of the duty which I owe to my family, and to all my personal relations in society. I could not retain my seat in the Senate, if I would; and I must ask leave to say further, that so far from being in the slightest degree influenced to resign by the instructions which the General Assembly gave me at its last session, and the resolution it thought proper to adopt, that I was bound to obey those instructions or resign-so far, too, from being moved by any apprehension of the censure of the General Assembly, or even of any public odium I might incur by retaining my office, I placed my whole hope of the lasting approbation of my country upon my resistance to the principles and doctrines asserted in the reso'utions of the last session; principles and doctrines, as novel, in my opinion, as they are erroneous and dangerous, tending to an entire subversion of the Constitution of the Senate, to an alteration of the whole frame of the Federal Government, and to the destruction of all the balances wisely provided by the Constitution, as well in respect to the relations of the several departments of the Government to wards each other, as the relation of the whole towards the State Governments.

"I request you to communicate this letter

I have the honor to be, Sir, With all respect, Your obedient servant, B. W. LEIGH. To the Hon. WYNDHAM ROBERTSON. Lieut Governor of Virginia."

THE MILITARY COURT AT FREDE

RICK. The Baltimore Patriot says-"The officers who are now in attendance, besides those composing the Court, are Major Gen. Scott, Gen. Sanford, of Georgia, Col. Bankhead, Capt. Depeyster, Capt. Green, U. S. A., and Capt Thistle, of the Louisiana Volunteers. About 15 witnesses, on the part of Gen, Scott, who have not, as yet, arrived, are to be examined. The feeling here runs high in favor of Scott. and the indignation of the people strongly expressed against Gen, Jesup, the Quarter-Master-General."

EXAMINATION OF COLONEL BANKHEAD. From the Baltimore Patriot.

By the Court .- What station did you hold in the army which operated in Florida, between February and May?

Answer.-I was Commandant of Artillery

and Commander of the Post of Picolata. until about the 9th of March, when I received instructions from Gen. Scott to proceed immediately to Fort Drane, in order to give succour to Gen. Gaines, whom report said was surrounded by the Indians, and in a starving condition, on the Withlacoochee. The bad state of the roads rendered my progress slow; and when within a few miles of Micanopy, I heard that Gen. Gaines had transferred his command to General Clinch, and had arrived at Fort Drane. Gen. Scott then directed me to send the mounted men where they could get corn for their horses, while the foot proceeded slowly towards Fort Drane. When I arrived at Fort Drane, Gen. Clinch assigned me to the command of all the troops in that quarter; and when the right wing took up the march from Fort Drane, I was appointed to the command of the left column of the right wing, which station I held during the campaign.

By the Court .- In what state did you find the Ordinance and Quarter-Master's Department ?

Answer .- There were 2 six-pounders and howitzer at Picolata, but no ammunition prepared for them. I was compelled to use the men's flannel dresses for bags. Gen. Scott tendered his flannel. I cut up the bars of lead, as a substitute for cannister shot. The howitzer we had to leave, for the want of horses to

By the Court .- Were you in the confidence of Gen. Scott ?-did he make you acquainted with his plans, and were they, in your opinion,

calculated to produce a favorable result ? Answer .- I lived with Gen. Scott, and was familiar with his plans and objects; and, but for a combination of uncontrolable circumstances, I believe that he would have succeeded in effecting his purposes.

By the Court .- What, in your opinion, was the cause of the failure of the expedition conducted by Gen. Scott ?

Answer.-The lateness of the season when bad state of the roads; absence of transportation; the defective state of the ordinance department; the want of suitable clothing for the troops; the want of good and wholesome troops are troops. troops; the want of good and wholesome past tions such an enemy can erect, must be swept er; but the most important cause is the unaway, and they either slain or forced to seek

But further: the Secretary, in his report act had reduced the income of the Govern- | plus which is to be found in the land bill, or | object of certain of his interrogations, coupling them with the attempts which have been made "by a certain General and his staff" to defame his reputation by publications in every part of the United States. He said he had refrained replying to them on account of his peculiar situation, but that now the time had arrived when he should claim the justice due to him. His addsions to Gen. Jessup were indignantly expressed, and not less so were they when he spoke of certain publications which animadverted with severity upon his official character in conducting the cam-

> Capt. Thistle being recalled, Gen. Scott questioned him on several unimportant points. He asked him if he or his troops expressed any dissatisfaction to go into the field under the command of another officer beside Gen.

Capt. Thistle, in a plain and simple manner, said that for his part, he never heard of such a man as Gen. Gaines until he saw him in Florida,-that he thought he was to be commanded by Col. Smith and Col. Lawson. (This is a strange assertion on the part of Capt. Thistle, when the troops were mustered into service by Gen. Gaines and reviewed by himself in person.) The captain went into a pretty full account of the sufferings the men endured for the want of shoes and other articles of clothing, as well as provisions said that he found a few gallons of whiskey at Tampa Bay, which sold for 15 or 20 dollars a gallon-that many of the men were worth 20,000 dollars, and yet could not get a pair of shoes to wear.

THE STEAM PACKET DOLPHIN BLOWN UP. FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

The pilot boat Charleston, Capt. DENT, arrived at this port yesterday, from Savannah, bringing the Georgian of that city, of Wednesday morning, from which we copy the following particulars of the entire destruction of the Steam Packet Dolphin.

We understand that the Dolphin was under contract of sale for \$30,000 and that she was in the U.S. Government employ at \$4000 per month. We further learn that \$5000 was insured on her.

SAVANNAME, Dec. 20. LOSS OF THE STEAM PACKET DOLPHIN

We deeply regret to learn, by Capt. Brooks, of the steamer Santee, who arrived yesterday morning from Volusia, that on Monday last,. 19th inst. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the steam packet Dolphin, Capt. Rudolph, off St ... John's Bar, stopped to take a pilot on board and in the act of starting the engine, the boiler burst, and unfortunately killed fifteen persons. The Santee was lying at anchor nside of the bar, and saw the explosion take place, whereupon she raised steam and proceeded for the wreak. When within shout half a mile of the wreak met's pilot boat of St. John's harber, having on board Col. Brown, lady, three children and servant, Mrs. Gibbs and son and Capt. Rudoiph; at the same time picked up one of the Dolphin's boats, with three men belonging to her, and one of the St. John's pilots. On the arrival of the Santee at the wrock, she took off Dr. Martin of the U.S. Army, and Messes. Waldron and Donadson. The small beat of the Santee was then sent to a man who had drifted about! a mile on a piece of timber from the wrecks. and while getting him on board the boat; another person was discovered about one humdred and fifty yards from them with his head! just above water, who proved to be Col. Dell, of Jacksonville, hightly wounded, and much exhausted, and succeeded in saving him. Its bar, with the following persons, saved from the wreck, viz:—Col. Brown, lady, and two children, Mrs. Gibbs and son: Dr. Martin, U. S. A.; Messrs. Waldron and Cole Bellislightly! wounded, and one person, (whose name we could not ascertain,) Captain Radolph, the stewardess, a colored woman, and four hands, one of whom is badly scalded.

The following are the names of the killed :-Col. Brooks, Lieut, Alexander Machy, U. S. A.; Miss Brown, daughter of Col. Brown (... Barnabus Luce, mate; Burie and Aldree, Engineers ; Kennedy, pilot ; two deck hande.

three stewards, and three blacks. We learn that Barnahus Luce, the mate,

was a native of Rochester, (Mass.) About thirty persons were supposed to have been on board of the Dolphin at the time of the disaster:

ne disaster:
The survivors were conveyed to St. Augustine by the Steam boat John Stoney, with the exception of Col. Dell, who was taken to. Jacksonville. We understand that the Dokphin sunk in four fathoms water.

It is worthy of remark that Dr. MARTIN. of the army, after the explosion took place. gave up his place in the scow to a Lady, and clung to a log until the steam boat Santee came up.

No news from the army since they left: Volusia, for the Wahoo Swamp.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 15.

The army under command of Gen. Jessup, left Volusia on the 12th inst. with ten days provisions. The march is upon Wahoo. Swamp where it is supposed the hostile Indians, or a part, at least, of them, are determined to make a last and desperate stand. If the information obtained from the Indian prisoner, taken by Gen. Jessup can be relied on. the Wahoo Swamp is Oseola's fortress-his last strong hold-which he with his men, 180 in number, are determined to defend or die in the attempt. His fortress is impenetrable, says the Indian prisoner, except in two places -one of which will require rafts, the other crube forded-and both of them are very difficult and dargerous passes. These Oscola intends to deend and he has erected fortifications for your defence. Gen. Jessup proceeds to these wo points, where there will probably be have fighting before the passes are forced. Hupsow long can such a handful of men hold

refuge in the everglades