yet the untutored savage had learned the arts, a man-may this not be given in evidence ! the frauds, the rapacity of the white man, which they first taught him !- Now, when ty of the savage, their sympathies are not with their own brethren, circumstanced as their fathers were. - Their philanthropy and their selfish interests are never opposed, however, impunity because the guilt of accessory conthere may be such opposition to the interests of others. I like not your courtesan turned prude, after ability to be vicious has ceased, and trust her nothing the more that he claims to be of the "unco quia, the rigidly religious," and is seen at church meetings and christenings, sanctified and demore to a proverb.

Are gentlemen ignorant that mainly on New Eugland rests the responsibility of the great importation of slaves to this country !-that tion leads to that. The gentleman puts the the colonial Legislature of Virginia passed twenty-two acts against it and that it was through the power and influence of the New England colonies that the trade was not stopped! It was a business in which they he can, the case is not parallel, and the gencould turn a penny, and their humanity slept. tleman knows it. If, however, it can answer When gentlemen are daily regaling the House with their pathetic jeremilads on the horror porvert my argument. and atrocity of slavers, are they not disturbbelieved in spirits, as they once did, they would expect the ghosts of their fathers to rise up and accuse them. In our own times, being does. let me ask, how long has it been since the people of a State, now the head quarters of the abolitionists by way of showing their abhorrence of slavery and the slave trade, placed the sovereignty of that State in another branch of Congress in the hands of a convicted a notorious (notorious in all the mean-

hearts seem to have two subdivisions—one for law. poor African, they are in paroxysms of cha-rity—of the poor Indian, and their philanthro py is almost spasmodic; a most rare benevo-lence, which uses as it means murder and rapine; a cheap charity, which does its alms with money rifled from the pockets of others. What think you, sir, of Indian chiefs, aye, and women too, taken prisoners in war, and shot or sold as slaves in the West Indies! House, the rights of the Southern States, and What think you of wars of which the histo- unfriend'y to the Union," having been rejected rian thus speaks with truly Spartan brevity— on the 9th inst., and being reconsidered, the "the whole tribe was exterminated?" The following was offered as a substitute for it, Narragansetts, Mohegans, Pequads, Wapano- viz. "The Honorable John Q. Adams having age where are they? Exterminated! It is inquired of the Speaker whether it would be fitting there is a beautiful propriety in the in order for him to present a petition purportsons of those who exterminated them, setting ing to be from slaves, and the Speaker having for philanthropists !- as the exclusive friends appealed to the House for instructions, Reof the Indians! What think you, sir, of a solved, That the House cannot receive the civilized and most religious soldiery, made said petition without disregarding its own digup of men who had left their native land to nity, the right of a large class of the citizens peace, love, and charity, firing into the wig-wams of squaws and children—enriching their also offered: "Resolved, That slaves do not sterile soil with the blood of women and in-fants! What, sir, of rewards being offered people of the United States by the constituby law for Indian scalps, indifferent (of course, tion."
for it could not be known) whether torn from the heads of warriors or women, of decrepid age or sleeping infancy? We of the South, who boast not of our humanity, have never gone farther than to offer rewards for the scales of wolves-never for human scales. The heart sickens, and human nature shudders at the picture. And from what history, I am asked, are these elegant extracts? From the history of the immediate descendants of the Pilgrims; and what may be deemed even a higher honor than that, they were thus descended, the ancestors of our present philanthropists as Cornelia boasted more of being their honor by participating in proceedings, the mother of the Gracchi than the daughter of Scipio. It is no excuse to say that these colonies were then subject to Great Britain. The form of their government may have been in some particulars different, but these were

the acts of the colonists themselves. I repeat, sir, that I congratulate the gentleman on the return of these humane feelings. slaves had a right to petition this House. I would, in all deference, recommend his people to beware lest the reaction may lead, as debate by the leading speakers who opposed reactions are apt to do, to extremes. This the resolution. They had taken the responspire of philanthropy these good people may sibility of committing a wound upon the conbe unaccustomed to. Let them not drink too deeply at first. I take no special pleasure in these topics, but I am tired, sir, of defending, and I know no better way of defending than to attack.

I commend the chalice to the lips of gentlemes themselves, and desire that they should realize, by actual experience, how p. easant it is. If there is any thing which is calculated to wound gentlemen, it is the truth of his ory which offends, and not I who have referre.

Mr. Adams enquired whether Mr. THOMP. son still adhered to the opinions heretofore expressed by him, which follow:

that it includes slaves? If he does not, he has of it. wilfully violated the rules of the House and the feelings of its members. Does that gentleman know that there are laws in all the that there are such things as grand juries; I doubt not they have, proper intelligence and diary brought to condign punishment."

Mr. T. replied, as to the first : When these remarks were made, I did not believe that there could be any man who entertained tioning. The gentleman has since avowed made. 'An opinion so extraordinary that I cient evidence of correspondence and conspi- volcano, I desire to know it, by looking at the racy with slaves to incur the penalties of the smoke. laws against those who excite insurrection.— I believe the recorded vote on the rejected Not for the act done in the House, but for resolution to be the sentiment of a majority of the laws of his Creator-What stronger in as they can do, if they choose. But I will billity be with them.

sisted in words spoker in debate, though not the less clearly the guilt of an accessory? What is the object of the provision of the constitution? The great privilege of the freedom of debate-surely not impun ty for crimes .-Surely nothing could be more revolting than to contend that the criminal laws of the land may be violate i, if done by a member of Congress in his seat. And the denial of my posi case of a member being brought before a grand jury for denouncing the President .-Will the gentleman say that would be a violation of any criminal law of the land? Unless him any purpose, he is perfectly at liberty to

I shall continue as I have done, to denounce ing the bones of their father? Are they not the many flagrant and atrocious usurpations guilty of that worst of parricide, the murder of this Government without fear of criminal of a father's fame. I should think that if they prosecution; and I venture to say that if the honorable member from Massachussetts regards the cases as parallel, no other human

But, sir, what scorn would he not deserve and receive who should attempt to screen himself behind his privilege from the penalties of the criminal laws of the land? To interpose the privilege of a member of Congress between a felon and the gibbet-a privilege intended to secure perfect freedom of thought and of speech, claimed as an immuings of the word slave-dealer and kidnapper! thought and of speech, claimed as an immunity for crimes? The moral guilt would be these philanthropists are most sensitive—the the same, and the same I trust would also be treatment of the poor Indians-for their the infamy of the act and the penalties of the

> UNITED STATES CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 11 THE RIGHT OF SLAVES TO PETITION

Remarks of Mr. Pickens (of So. Ca.) The following resolution, "That any member who shall hereafter present any petition from the slaves of this Union ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the here, without restraint, a religion of of the South and West, and the constitution

The above being under consideration-Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, said it was not his intention to enter now iniputely into any argument touching the great and delicate questions involved in the subjects before the House, but he rose merely to put himself right before the country. He had refused to vote on the motion for reconsideration, and would now refuse to vote on all the propositions made. He did so under a solemn and profound conviction that, as a representative from a slaveholding people, he could not and would not compromise their rights or stain where by the rejection of the first resolution, they had received a deep wound, and which were now calculated to mislead and deceive his country. Those who had rejected the first resolution the day before yesterday had thereby created, politically speaking, a negative pregnant, and indirectly declared that And this right was openly maintained in the stitution and the Union, and had done so by a deliberate vote; and he (Mr. Pickens) was for letting them now take the responsibility of healing that wound themselves. As long as that resolution remained negatived, he felt it to be an outrage and insult to his constituents; and he, as their representative, had refused to vote for reconsidering, as he asked no favors and begged no mercy. He called upon gentlemen from the slaveholding States to beware how they moved in this matter. It involved consequences of the despest and n'ost delicate importance. We stand upon a precipice at whose base the waves of anarchy and discord dash their foaming surges. Let no man be deceived. If blood is to come of which he gives to the right of petition, think these transactions, I desire to clear my skirts to the third and fourth generation: a people

The substitutes proposed are calculated to delude and lull into false security the South. They change the issue made upon the odious slave States, and here, for the punishment of and offensive resolution now proposed to be those who excite insurrection? I can tell him reconsidered. They are calculated to produce a false impression. Many claim the right for and if sir, the juries of this District have, as slaves to petition as a natural inherent right, above the constitut on, and will vote the subspirit, he may yet be made amenable to an- stitutes; not because slaves have no right to peother trinunal, and we may yet see an incentition, but because they have no right as "sccured to the people of the U. States by the constitution." Let the original odious resolution which is now reconsidered be directly voted upon, and it gentleman have changed their the spinion that slaves have the right of peti- opinions, let it be adopted. If you intend to save the country, come up to the mark like that most extraordinary opinion. He had not, men. We profess to be outraged by the however, done so before my remarks were rejection of that resolution, and we should be satisfied now with nothing less than its adopcould not have supposed the entertained it on tion. This is due to us-it is the issue you any other authority then his own declaration. have made. No, sir; you cannot adopt that As to the second, I have only to say, that resolution. I believe the votes then given to when I spoke of the liability of the gentle. be the deliberate sentiments of this House. man to a criminal presecution, I understood And if gentlemen, like fawns, now tremble at-(and it was the fault of the gentleman himself their own shadows in the brook, if under that I so understood it.) that it was an abe. party discipline and party screws, they come lition petition. As it was not, the remarks forward and pretend to give pistice, let them have no application to him. If it had been, do it openly. But let no man expect me to the expressions used by me were just, and well aid him in support of substitutes by which my deserved; and I repeat the opinion, as broadly country shall be deceived and deluded on the as it is there expressed, that the presentation vital questions involved. I desire my constiof a petition for abolition may furnish suffic tuents to know the truth. If I stand on a

the evidence which the act in the House fur- this House, and I believe that they represennishes of a crime committed out of the House; tid their constituents; that that vote is a a crime perfected before the member takes correct exponent of the sentiment of the nonmy slaves to sign a petition denouncing me this be not true, and I am mistaken, (in which ins seat. I find a man in my kitchen urging slaveholding States in this confederacy. If as an expressor and tyrand, and asserting that I hope most sincerely I may be,) then let I felt on this prinful occasion. I leave others shavery is a riolation of the rights of man and these gentlemen reverse the vote then given, to pursue their own course, and the responsi-

this country, or of centive to insurrection? Would the fact of not aid them in producing a false result beaborigines at the England? That as long impunity? Suppose he acknowledges on the last few days, and particularly on aborigines at the slave transport was profitable and tolerated, floor that he had done this with the purpose he does course by which I may be drawn under the as the stave tract was promisible and colerated, their sight? That they of exciting insurrection; or suppose he does had no sympathies with the poor Indians until some equivalent act or uses words which majority of this House, and forced into a they had hterally exterminated all the tribes, equally establish it—may it not be used as position which I cannot control, and which by whom their fathers, flying from another evidence ! Suppose a member voluntarily may mislead and deceive the South as to the land, were kindly and hospitably received—ere to acknowledge on the floor that he had killed real feelings that exist in other portions of the Union towards them and their institutions. Suppose a member to denounce another in Mr. Speaker, I may be mistaken, but this debate as a traitor, and to say that he will give course is from a solemn sense of my duty. they are no longer incommoded by the vicinis five hundred dollars to any one who will as- I trust, on this subject at least, I have no facsassinate him-the member thus denounced is tious feelings towards any man or set of men; assassinated by a brave in the Rotundo, who but I feel pained and deeply wounded at the demands the reward-is this act to pass with foreboding state of things. I have seen enough in the last few days to force upon me the melancholy conviction that there is not spirit or courage enough in the country to save our rights and our institutions. I have said that I believe the vote upon the

original resolution to be a correct exponent of the feeling and the sentiments of the nonslaveholding States of this Confederacy. Look at Pennsylvania; and while we are discussing these topics and witnessing these scenes in this House, what do we see there? A State convention of 200 delegates from different parts of the State, assembled at Harrisburg, to devise ways and means by which to abolish slavery throughout this land. They appeal to the laborers of the North against slave labor, on the ground that it comes into competition with them. Look at their Governor, appealing to them to put down "the dark spirit of slavery," in his public message to the Legislature. Do you suppose that the Pennsylvania Representatives did not represent the sentiments of their State on the resolution rejected? Sir, it is a yast mistake. They knew well what they were doing. Look to a recent letter, published from a distinguished divine, distinguished for his extensive influence over the intellect and learning of his country, and what do you see ! You see him soiling the mantle of christian charity by wrapping under its broad folds those who are loathsome from the leprosy, and whose foul embrace is death. You see him holding up to the world these men as the peculiar and chosen defenders of the liberty of speech, of writing, and of thinking. He has the effrontery to say that "he is not even sure that he would have the privilege he then enjoyed, of writing at his desk, if it were not for the abolitionists." Sir, it is such men as Dr. Channing who are now moving down upon public sentiment, and make the ground upon which your northern fanatics are to fight their battles. Tell us not the miserable stuff that we give them ground by making issue here. We must make the issues you choose to tender, or give up our country to plunder and murder. Charge not us with these things. We are false to our peop e if we remain here silent, and beg mercy and forbearance at your hands. Do you suppose that the Representatives from Massachusetts did not vote as their constituents would have done if they had been here? If you intended to produce any such impression upon the country by now seen the lightning flash, and let us not close our eyes from its glare. When I came on, at the first of this session,

I inquired of a gentleman, a member of this House, in whose veracity and judgement I have the highest confidence, as to the state of public feeling then existing at the North on the subject of abolition. He informed me that he thought it was running out, and in all probability, from what he could then see, that in a few years it would be lost. This was his deliberate opinion at that time. It made an impression upon me, and I began to think things had been exaggerated. I was silent, and said but little connected with this subject until within the last few days. But, sir, yesterday morning after the decided vote on the past week by no means has abated. rejection of that resolution, which created such intense excitement, the same gentleman came to me and said, with much anxiety, that he felt bound to explain to me what he com- anomaly in their respective characters; on the municated at the first of the session; he says one hand there is and has been every demonnow he was mistaken entirely as to the stration of reckless buoyancy, totally incomstrength of the abolitionists, and was afraid patible with the true state of our Money Marhe had led me into some error on that point. ket; whilst on the other hand, a pressure for the most active and influential citizens of his generally understood that the Directors of the smoothness, the defect of the latter a great of the signers usually are, and that he believed tor of that establishment to Manchester, in -Nat. Intelligencer. their cause was increasing and powerful. order to effect the necessary legal arrange-This was from the State of New York. And, ments with the Northern and Central Bank, in justice to the gentleman, I will say, that he had returned, after having completed every communicated these facts because he thought portion of the terms to their satisfaction. To he ought to do so, as he had made a different impression upon me at the first of the session, when I inquired of him on that subject for information. These are the facts which we all know to be passing before our eyes every

day, and it is treason in us to cry "all's well." Mr. Speaker we must meet these things. cannot say what the people of the entire slaveholding region will do. I am not authorized to speak for them, and, knowing what I do, I tremble for the future. But there is one State that I feel in some sort justified in speaking for; a State with whose people it is my pride to have the name I bear identified of my ancestors has been shed over every battle field, from the sea coast to the mountains. I know not what course others may pursue, but the people of that State, which I have the honor in part to represent, I know are ready, if need be, to sleep in an entrenched encampment; they are ready to kindle their beacon fires over a thousand hills; and, if the worst is to be forced upon them, they can, in the last resort throw around themselves a rampart; beneath whole battlements many a gallant son can find at least a soldier's grave and transmit to posterity the rich inheritance of a glo-

rious name. Sir, I desire to trammel no individual, and now declare on this trying occasion, that i From the London Morning Herald of Jan. 5] utter the instinctive feeling of my own heart, without concert or consultation with any man. I work in no party ties or party trammels, for the personal aggrandizement of any human being living. I look not beyond the confines of my own State. I have no earthly ambition but to be identified with her interests and her

As long as the vote on the original resolution remains unreversed, I feel bound, from the most solemn convictions of my judgement, to refrain from participation in proceedings which I fear are too well calculated to delude the country. Let those who have insulted us, and wounded the constitution, now withdraw the insult, and heal the wound. I shall refuse to rote, either for or against the substitutes. I feel bound to do so, and shall wait in silence your decision-a decision upon which the future fate of this country depends. Upon this subject I can never make a compromise.

In what I have said I desire to offend no man. I attribute no improper motives to any gentleman. Others may differ from me. I

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. Boston, Feb. 21.

By the ship Nantasket, which arived in our narbour on Sunday morning from Liverpool, but did not come up to town until yesterday morning, we have received our files of London papers to Jan. 9.

The following extracts embrace the principal articles of news furnished by these pa-

Parliament was to meet Jan. 31, and the Ministerial members had been summoned by Lord John Russell, to be punctual in their attendance on that day. The pressure in the money market continued, apparently with little change. The Cotton market continued steady, and the sales extensive, with no material change in prices. The common and middle quality of America had been most in demand, and they have established a slight advance. The queen and the Dutchess of Gloucester were suffering from illness. The former was convalescent.

The news from Erance was to the 6th .-The assassin Menuier had made some recent disclosures which led to a number of ar-

The British Revenue returns during the quarter ending 5th of January, show an increase, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, of £ 16,231; and during the whole year as compared with the previous an increase of £2,570,957. During the quarter there was a decrease of £450,407 on the customs, and an increase on excise of £ 456,0011

Letters from Toulon of the 30th Dec:mber, mention that the preparations for the new expedition against Constantine continued, and with renewed activity-2000 men were to be embarked immediately.

The Carlist offical journal, the Gazette d'Onate, says that Don Charles is confined to his bed by an indisposition of a nature so serious, as to cause much uneasiness.

The Switzerland Gazette Universal says, on authority which is respected, that at the commencement of 1837, the German powers were to commence a blockade of the Swiss cantons, on account of the alleged non-execution of the convention.

The Portuguese government have issued a decree, prohibiting the importation or exportation of slaves, by sea or land, in all the Portuguese dominions without exception, under very severe penalties.

The Mexican Minister at Madrid has offically comunicated to the Spanish Government, that held as slaves therein, he or they shall be conthe ports of Mexico are open to the admission sidered guilty of piracy, and upon conviction of Spanish vessels.

The Queen elect of Naples set out from of the same, shall suffer death without ben-fit Vienna for Naples on the 28th of Dec. accom- of clergy. panied by several of the Archdukes and Archduchesses. She was to arrive at Trenton on the 5th Jan., where she would meet the King of Republic of Texas any Africans, or any slave, Naples; and where the Marriage ceremony or slaves, from the United States of America, was to take place on the 7th.

Theatre being reduced to two shillings for the changing the issues through substitutes, it will boxes-one shilling for the pit, and sixpence Government, he or they shall be deemed guilty be delusion and falsehood. No, sir, we have for the gallery-18,000 people visited the thea- of piracy, and upon conviction thereof, before

> From the Morning Herald, of Jan. 7.] London Money Market .- Friday Evening. The state of the Commercial Money Market has not undergone any change for the better to-day, the rate of interest for advances still remaining very high. The Exchanges this afternoon have undergone no improvement the tendency, in fact being rather the other way. We cannot, however, quote any of the rates ower than on last post day.

> City.-Saturday Evening.-A considerable degree of anxiety still continues to pervade the whole of the commercial Money Market, and the pressure which has prevalled during the

> The Commercial Money Market and that of the public Securities not included under the head of the floating debt, presents a singular this fact, but why or wherefore does not appear, the stimulus which was given to the Consel Market has been attributed.

Russia and Spain.-Private letters from St. Petersburg say that the Cabinet is seriousy engaged in respect to the affairs of Spain. interviews with the President and Directors It was said to be in contemplation to send an eminent Diplomatist to London, to negotiate of the Directors, resident in Columbia, - a plan on the means of putting a stop to the bloodshed in that kingdom. Mr. Von Tatischeff, Russian Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, was Chief Engineer will forthwith organize such spoken of as the person likely to be entrusted Brigades of Engineers as may be necessary with this mission. M. de Tatischeff was for- for the purpose, of entering at once upon the merly Ambassador at Madrid. Though this surveys of all the lines of road indicated by account certainly requires confirmation, it the Company, at their late meeting in Knoxwas observed that M. de Tatischeff had frequent conferences with Count Nesselrode, at which the British Ambassador, Lord Durnam. was often present.

The cold has been so severe on the banks of the Rhine, that that river was suddenly for that purpose) in procuring the requisite covered, in almost the whole of its course, by supply of Instruments of the best description. inasses of ice, which stopped the navigation. As soon as the necessary arrangements can Cologno, Coblentz, and Dasselford, have been and the several Brigades of Engineers will at drawn towards the bank, that they may not once take the field, and commence their opebe exposed to the breaking up of the ice, ations. which will be terrible, if it comes on suddenly, because the accumulations of the ice are con-Ederable. German paper.

A great deal of whispering and some open speaking are going on, in various quarters, upon the subject of a new alliance, or union, ca or perhaps in the world, is most fortunate or something of that kind, between the Minis- for the Company, and augurs well for the terial party, and those who call themselves, success of the enterprize. We are informed by way of eminence, "the Philosophical Radi- that he enters with great zeal into this undertacals." So far as we can make out the meaning of the rather obscure and verbose sayings and writings on this subject, which have come within our reach, it amounts to this-that the Ministers are to become actively and desperately radical, instead of being sluggishly and shufflingly radical; and in return for this, they are to receive the support of all the Philosophical Republicans, Free thinkers, and Infidels in the country. Whether any such compact as this has been made, expressly or impliedly, it is, of course, not in our power to say; but it seems to be relied upon, in some quarters of extreme Radicalism; and the in-

creased violence and indecorum of some

Ministerial organs lead to a belief that they have got a hint to go even further than they were wont. Stocks to day are up—the Banks discount the Club-and the Treasurer and committee of the compromise, & not to been altered by any NEW-YORK, FEB. 22.-City News .much more freely within a day or two.

Spring. The rivers we learn however are as mid winter; and the sleighing beautiful, on the North River, from the Highlands to Albany.

An attempt was made to-day to sell another lot of wheat by auction, but withdrawn. such sporting papers as advertise the annual sales in Liverpool. This is good tidings to the American merchant.

From the U.S. Telegraph TEXAS-ABOLITION.

The fanatics, in their mad zeal, seem to have forgotten not only the constitution of their own country, and the rights of their fellow-citizens, but every thing else save their lows : own passions. They have gone beyond the limits of their own country, and have set themselves up to regulate the affairs of foreign nations. Very recently petitions were presented by them to Congress protesting against the recognition of the independence of Texas, but upon an express condition that slavery should be abolished in that Republic! And why not proceed, and take under their cognizance the domestic institutions of Great Britain. France, Russia, Italy, and other countries? Why not call on Congress to denationalize these communities unless they consent to abide the wise instructions of these the one case as in the other, and we commend the subject to the consideration of these mad-

But folly is not the only peculiarity of this canting sect. Ignorance, gross and palpable, marks their opinions and declarations. In a late petition of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society of Philadelphia, the world is informed that Texas is setting up itself, purposely and avowedly, to foster the African slave trade. These wiseacres have probably neverseen the constitution of Texas. One of its clauses expressly declares the slave trade piracy; and Congress, acting upon the principle, passed a law, at its last session, prescribing the punishment. The following are the first and second sectionsof the act:

SEC. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons shall introduce any African negro or negroes, contrary to the true intent provisions of the constitution, declaring the introduction of African negroes into this Republic to be piracy, except such as are from the United States of America, and had been thereof, before any court having cognizance

SEC. 2nd. Be it further enacted. That any person or persons shall introduce into the except such slave or claves as were previous-The prices of admission to Drury Lane ly introduced and held in slavery in that Republic in conformity with the laws of that any court having cognizance of the same, shall suffer death."

So much for the knowledge of these madnen who have set themselves up to regulate he affairs of the world.

week had an opportunity of seeing some beautiful specimens of Sewing Silk, from the incorporated establishment of SAMUEL WHITon Connecticut river. He has, we are in- allowed free ingress and egress. formed, just commenced the manufacture of fabrics. Three hundred acres of ground are attached to the company's works, and about one hundred thousand Chinese mulberry trees are now growing there, and another season they will be multiplied to half a million .-They then will be able to feed about f ur milmost extensive and well-regulated silk com-

From the Charleston Mercury.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road. Major McNEILL, the Chief engineer of this Road, arrived here a few days since in the Steam Boat from Nortolk, and having previously signified his acceptance of appointment, entered promptly upon the important duties of his office. We understand that after frequent in this place,-aided by Col. ELMORE. one of operation was adopted which Major Mc-NEILL will carry immediately into effect. The ville, and such other lines as may appear 'o possess peculiar advantages. Major McNEILL assist Mr. DRAYTON. (who had already been despatched to New York and Philadelphia

It is hoped that the surveys and estimates will be completed in time to enable the Company at their meeting in October next, to establish the route and commence the work .-The acquisition of such a man as Major Mc-NEILL, who has constructed more Rail Road. and with more success than any man in Ameriking, and is confident of success.

From the Charleston Courier.

The following resolutions were adopted at late meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club, and ordered to be printed. Proceeding had before adduced at such great length, in from a Jockey Club, they certainly indicate favor of making salt free of duty. that a very great moral influence, is happily The debate now took an extended range pervading our community at present.

Resolved, That the Treasurer and committee on Finance be instructed to have the leases Washington Course.

Finance, be authorized to lease the same to temporary advantage into throwing the ques-

The weather is as mild and beautiful as | proper persons on the 1st Monday in January next, in whole or in part as they may determine best for the interest of the Club.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Gazettees of this City, and in The cotton market had improved, and large races of the South-Carolina Jockey Club. From the Minutes,

JOHN B IRVING, Secretary.

Highway Robbery and attempt to Murder .-Mr. NELSON ALEXANDER, from Winsborough, (S. C.) was waylaid near the Eight Mile House, early on Saturday morning, and robbed of \$3800. The particlars, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as fol-

Mr. ALEXANDER, on Thursday last, was accosted, near the Race Course, by a man calling himself Wm GRANGER, who had with him two boys for sale, saying that he had two more at his plantation, near the Eight Mile-House, and that if he would meet him there on Friday, he would shew the others. Accordingly, Mr. A. went to the place designated, but not meeting G., he remained during the night. He started early on Saturday morning for town, and after proceeding a short distance, fell in with thee men among whom he recognized GRANGER. They prevailed on him to dismount, and after doing so, GRANGER threw people ? Surely there is as much reason in his arms around him, and one of his accomplices, filling his mouth and eyes with substance pronounce by the now attending physician of a poisonious nature, dragged him in the woods, kieked and bruised him dread-

fully and robbed him of all his money, Mr. Alexander now lays dangerously ill at: the 8 Mile House, but he has all the attendance from his friends in town that can be possibly bestowed upon him.

From the Charleston Courier, March 1st

Important From Florida.-The schooner Polly, Captain Felker, arrived vesterday from Jacksonville. We learn from Capt. F. that Gen. Jesup had sent to Garey's Ferry for 400 horses to renew the campaign, the Chiefs having not come in according to agreement, and that the steamer Forrester, had been despatched to Savanah on Sunday last. We learn also by a passenger in the schr.

S. S. Mills, from St. Augustine, that inand meaning of the 9th section of the general telligence had been received at that place. stating that hostillities were to have commended on Saturday last, 25th ult.

We further learn from Capt Southwest of the schr. S. S. Mills, that two of General's Hernadez's negroes that were captured about twelve months ago by the Indians, had made their escape and arrived at St. Augustice on Saturday last, 25th ult, who state that about 400 Indian wa-riors were concentrated near Pilatkakaha of Phillip's gang, and that: Abia. ham had gone in to Gen. JESSUP and given himself up, where he intended to remain; and there were a large number of Indians about. Musquitto.

In addition to the above, we have received the following from our correspondent at St.

Herald Office, ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 27, 1837. THE WAR NOT ENDED YET!

On Saturday last, information was received from Gen. Jesup's Camp at Dade's Battle Ground, and we regret to state, that it is far from cheering. It is stated that the Indians AMERICAN SILE .- We have within this have held no talk, nor have the chiefs returned as they agreed to. Gen. Jesup was to wait. until Saturday, when he would re-commence hostilities. About one hundred Indians had MARSH, Esq. of Northampton, Massachusetts, been in the Camp, and Abram and others were

On Saturday night last, Gen. Hernandez's Sewing Silk, Silk Vestings, and other Silk two negroes Aleck and Stephen, who were taken by the Indians in May last, returned. having effected their escape on horseback. We have not seen them but we learn that they state that there is a great dea! of dissention in the nation. The Chiefs are willing to give up but the young warriors are averse to it : that they ions of worms. It is said to be already the have plenty of ammunition; that Phillip's tribe at Top-koliky have not been disturbed, and pany in the Union, and in the course of two that they have a force of more than 400 fights years will manufacture silk fabrics to the ing men! That in the attack upon the breast amount of \$100,000 annually from the raw work at Lake Monroe they lost one killed and He was now satisfied there was more excite- an immediate advance of the circulating me- material, most of that raw material created three wounded, and that the party did not ment that he had any idea of at first; that he dium has existed, at once incompatible with from worms on the spot. The texture of the know of the annistice. At report prevails had just received twelve petitions on that commercial prosperity and permanency of silk is equal to the Italian, and the ladies among them that Gen. Jessup in holding out subject, signed by more than a thousand of marketable value. This afternoon it was pronounce it not inferior in heaviness and the offer of a talk, intends to get them, hand district, who were men, not wemen. (as most Bank of England, who accompanied the solici-Negroes are to be examined in relation to the corespondence which has been carried on with the Negroes in town and much interesting information is expected to be obtained from them. They are in prison.

IN SENATE: - Thursday, Feb. 23.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the duties on certain imports, and the question being on the motion of Mr. Davis to strike from the bill the article of common salt, the effect of which is to retain the protecting duty now levied on that article-

A debate enemed, of which it is impossible now to present more than a very brief outline, and which cocapied the Senate till near seven o'clock, at which time the question remained still undec ded.

Mr. Davis supported his motion by a speech of considerable length, in which he went into has proceeded accordingly to the North, to a detailed history of the salt duty from its first imposition down to the present time .-He then dwelt upon the magnitude of the interests involved in this manufacture, and considered the influence of the duty not only on the manufacturer of sait, but also upon the The steam boats and all the craft at Mayence, be made, Major McNeill will return here, fisheries. He scouted the idea that this reduction would be an important boon to the poor, and insisted on the policy of cherishing a nursery for our seamen. He admitted the low rate at which salt was sold in some parts of Europe, but reminded Mr. Benton, who had urged this argument, that, by the existingcourse of trade, ionr fifths of all the imported salt was brought into this country from Eng. land and her dependencies, where the price. was much higher. It appeared magnanimous in a Senator from New York to propose to take off the protecting duty from an article so. extensively manufactured in that State; but he reminded the Senate that New York laid a toll of six cents a bushel on all foreign salt passing her canal, which of itself operated as a complete protection.

Mr. Benton went at considerable length

and went into general politics.

Mr. Calhoun took the floor in a very animated speech, in which he discussed the whole of the Booths, in future, so drawn as to prevent history of the policy of protection, and inveighall viololations of the laws of the State, on the ed with much severity against the manner in which the South had been treated in the cit-Resolved, that the lessees of Booths, on the cumstances which led to the tariff of 1888, Washington Course, be hereby not fied to remove their respective buildings in sixty days; and in default of their removal in that time, the same shall become the property of of the Southern States strictly to adhere to