

IN SENATE.  
TUESDAY, May 3, 1836.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, the Clerk, informing the Senate of the death of the Hon. RICHARD I. MANNING, a representative from South Carolina, and that the House had adopted a resolution to go into the usual mourning, by wearing crape on the left arm, as a testimony of respect for the deceased.

Mr. Preston rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: The message just read imposes upon me the customary duty of moving for the usual testimony of respect to the memory of my deceased colleague, the Hon. RICHARD I. MANNING, of the House of Representatives, and never, sir, has such an official act been performed with deeper emotions, than those under whose melancholy influence I rise on this occasion.

It is not fit that I should obtrude my private griefs upon the Senate, although I am well assured that its kindness would extend some indulgence to a friendship of a most intimate character, which, commencing in college companionship, has been unimpaired by the chances and changes of life, and undiminished even by party spirit, whose repulsive energy so often breaks asunder the strongest bonds of affection. For although, sir, it has so happened that we have been much and long opposed in politics, and although I have had much occasion to feel the adverse influence of his high character, there is no man who loved him, living, or mourned him, dead, more than I do.

He was indeed, Mr. President, of a very noble nature, endowed with all high and generous qualities—cool, bold, just, patient, and resolute, magnanimous in his whole tone of feeling, and turn of thought; utterly exempt from all sordid or selfish propensities; of that prompt and patient benevolence, to do or to suffer, which comes of natural impulse, educated into principle; unflinching in the performance of duty, but too kind in his nature to be stern; scrupulous in self-regulation, but generously indulgent to others. His father, who was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution deeply marked upon his son's character the impress of that heroic period; courage and devotion to his country were hereditary and native to him. And these many virtues were softened and made amiable by the kindest affections of the heart; while over his whole character presided an exalted and fervent piety.

For many years, in various ways, he received distinguished testimonies of the affection and confidence of his native State. He served frequently in either branch of the Legislature; was Governor; and, at length, Representative in Congress.

In the prime of life, and in the vigor of manhood, he died as he lived—in the midst of his duties. Never, Mr. President, have the honors of the Senate been more worthily bestowed, than upon the memory of RICHARD I. MANNING, for which I invoke them by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the Senate would go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

After which, on motion of Mr. Preston, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
TUESDAY, May 3, 1836.

The House, pursuant to previous resolution, assembled at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Immediately after the reading of the journal of last Friday,

Mr. Pinckney rose and addressed the House to the following effect:

Mr. Speaker: Often as Death has already been amongst us this session, he has again entered within these walls, and taken another, and one of the most excellent members of this honorable body. Yes, sir, Death has again been amongst us—and it is in consequence of one of those sudden and awful dispensations of Divine Providence, to which, however painfully we may feel them, it is our duty to submit, that I now rise to announce to this House the decease of my late colleague, RICHARD I. MANNING. He left this city on Friday last on a visit to Philadelphia, and died as I am informed, at that place, on Sunday evening, of a hemorrhage produced by the rupture of a blood vessel in his lungs. Surely, if ever there was an event which could teach us, "what poor shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue," this is one which should impress that lesson deeply on our minds. But a few days ago, he was here, in his place, upon this floor, in the pride of intellect and vigor of manhood, mingling freely with his fellow members, partaking the cares and honors of legislation, and discharging the high duties of a representative of the people in the councils of the nation. Now he is numbered with the silent dead. I know that it is customary, upon occasions of this kind, to deliver eulogies upon the character of departed members. But I shall make no such attempt upon the present occasion, as I could not do justice to such a character as his. To say that he was a man of sound judgment and extensive information—a gentleman in the strictest significance of the term—a man of sterling honor and integrity—a devoted husband, and most tender parent—were an unapproachable in all the relations of life—all this is perfectly true—and yet it conveys

but a poor idea of the beautiful cluster of noble and estimable qualities that were concentrated in him. He was more than all this: He was, emphatically, a patriot, who discharged all his duties to his country with ardor and fidelity; and he was a sincere and consistent Christian, who adorned the doctrine of his Lord and Saviour. He died like a patriot in the service of his country—and his life, as a Christian, assures me that he is now residing in the bosom of his God. As an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held, by the people of his native State it will suffice to observe, that he was repeatedly elected to the Legislature of South Carolina, once unanimously, chosen Governor of that State, and twice elevated to a seat in Congress. In times of the bitterest party contention in South Carolina, he retained the unqualified respect of his political opponents, nor do I believe that he had a personal enemy. But all his talent, all his virtues, all his noble qualities of head and heart, could not save him from the grasp of the destroyer. He is gone—gone from me, whom he honored with his friendship—gone from this house, which he adorned by his virtues. His place here will know him no more. He cannot listen to the poor tribute I now throw upon his tomb. He cannot witness the deep and respectful sympathy manifested by this honorable body. No, sir; he is gone, and all that we can do, is to lament his loss, and imitate his virtues, and pay to his memory the unavailing honors of the dead.

I now beg leave to offer the following resolutions for adoption by the House.

1. Resolved unanimously, That this House has received with deep regret, the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. RICHARD I. MANNING, a representative from the State of South Carolina.

2. Resolved unanimously, That this House tender the expression of their sympathy to the relatives of the deceased, upon this mournful event and that in testimony of their regret for his loss, and respect for his memory, the members will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The resolutions were agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Pinckney moved that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body of the death of the Hon. RICHARD I. MANNING.

The CHAIR remarked that such a message would be sent to the Senate as a matter of course.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, The House then adjourned.

DOMESTIC.

From the Tallahassee Floridian, 30th ult.  
GENERAL SCOTT BAFLED—  
THE VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED—  
The Indians in possession of the Country East of the Savannah, and the Frontier completely at THEIR MERCY!!!

The Battalion of Florida Volunteers, under command of Colonel Reed has arrived from Tampa, and has been discharged. They suffered much from sickness, produced by the measles but are now mostly convalescent. One death only has occurred, during the campaign. Though they had no opportunity to distinguish themselves, we learn from various quarters, that their conduct met with the unqualified approbation of their superior officers. Such was their discipline and watchfulness when employed as guards and flankers, that the savages did not surprise them in a single instance; consequently, they suffered no loss from those sudden attacks which were continually made on the army during its march. We were mistaken last week, in stating, that Col. Reed had been ordered to the Withlacoochee, to relieve the garrison at the block-house established by Major Lemore. He did not even know of its existence. It was, indeed his wish to assail the enemy in their strong holds there, but was not allowed to do so, by General Scott, but was ordered to confine his operations, strictly to making observations, as to the depth of water on the bar, at the entrance of the river, which duty was performed by him in person, with a small detachment in boats. While here, he discovered a flat boat on one of the keys, which corresponds with the one belonging to the garrison, at the Withlacoochee block-house. It had been cut in two, by an awkward hand, with a null axe. He also found a list of a portion of the Jefferson Militia. These circumstances have created the most painful apprehensions, that the garrison has been surprised and cut to pieces. Had he known at the time, that forty men were thus posted, in the heart of the enemies' country, nothing would have prevented this gallant officer from landing, and cutting his way through, to their relief, with the handful of men under his command. We fear, that another bloody tragedy has been enacted, which will be another monument of the imbecility, imprudence and indecision which has characterized the late campaign.

At the time Gen. Clinch was superseded by Gen. Scott, we were without apprehension of a disastrous result. Gen. Clinch is an able officer, well acquainted with the enemy he had to contend with, and has always had the confidence of the men under his command. The only impression that has yet been made on the enemy, was on the 21st Dec., when they were met by Gen. Clinch, with two hundred regulars and five hundred Volunteers, under Gen. Call. This was really to those who had an opportunity of being present, a brilliant affair. A desperately

fought battle. Instead of giving the officers already in the field, the means of continuing the contest on equal terms, heavy unwieldy masses of men have assembled, without regular depots of provisions, without transports, infantry without cavalry, and cavalry without infantry, and all acting without concert. The boasted combined movement that was to have been effected on the Withlacoochee came to nothing, and it is a ridiculous fact, that the three armies arrived at Tampa within 24 hours, without one of them having seen the other. Colonel Lindsay, was wholly without men—consequently, he was attended through most of his march, by a body of Indians on ponies, as a guard of honor, ready to avail themselves of the slightest disorder or lack of caution.

The spirit of enterprise, on the part of the young officers, has been repressed to an unreasonable degree. No effort has been made to meet the enemy, in their own way, by partizan warfare, except in a few instances, and even then, we believe, without the sanction of the higher officers. The result is, that the Indians, from impunity, have grown daring in their desultory attacks, to a degree hardly conceivable. Our army in the late campaign can be compared to nothing but a prize ox, stung to death by hornets, without the ability to fly from, or catch his annoyers. Gen. Scott has used means altogether disproportionate to the object. He has marched through the enemies' country, and back again, with five thousand men, and of course they ought, according to civilized warfare, consider themselves conquered.

Gen. Scott, at our latest dates was not far from the scene of Maj. Dale's massacre, on his way to Volusia. He had just lost four of his men in an ambuscade. On his arrival at Volusia, he intended to discharge the South Carolina Volunteers. Whether this measure will be carried into effect, it is impossible to say, after he finds the state of affairs in his rear. The Indians are in possession of many of the abandoned houses in Alachua, which, like prudent conquerors, they have not destroyed, and we presume, they will avail themselves of the extensive plantations, to raise a large crop of corn. In the meantime, they are continuing their depredations on every side. The East Florida Militia, were disbanded by Gen. Scott, two months ago, it is said, to save expense, which cogent reason, it is also presumed, induced General Macomb to discharge the four hundred and fifty men, from the upper counties in Georgia, who were as gulf-lant a band as ever showed front to the foe and would have effectually rid the country of the predatory bands of Indians, had they been so employed. There is no truth whatever, in the report that the Indians, have retired to the ever-glade. Their main body is, and always has been, in the hammocks, extending from the Withlacoochee to the Vaccassassa Bay. Col. Reed saw their fire on the whole extent of this coast.

The executive, we are glad to learn, has determined to act with vigor in this emergency. Orders will be immediately given, to organize the militia of Alachua, and measures taken to afford subsistence to the woman and children. Should it be necessary, a sufficient force will be sent from this district, at least, to keep the war on the other side of the Suwanee. We trust, that should General Scott consider their services unnecessary, and attempt again to disband them, any order to that effect, will be disregarded. We omitted to mention, in the proper place, that the Volunteers who have just returned, were discharged a month before their term of service had expired. We also omitted to state, that General Scott, seriously contemplated dismantling Fort King, a post better calculated than any other, to overawe and annoy enemy!!—This measure is strenuously opposed by General Clinch.

As matters are now conducted, there is no prospect of a termination of the war. Our only hope is that Gen. Scott has had enough of glory, and will retire, and leave the affair to Gen. Clinch—that military posts will be established at every commanding position on the coast and frontier to be garrisoned by regular troops, and to be supplied with ample stores, of arms and ammunition—that Congress will pass a law to raise a thousand riflemen, half of them to be mounted, to serve during the war, and to be allowed one half a section of land, to be located in Florida. Let them be offered by ambitious and enterprising young men, who have yet to earn their laurels, and ten to one Oseola comes off second best the next campaign.

It is vain to ask men to serve in the army for any length of time, without adequate compensation. The price of labor in this country is from one to three dollars per day. Does the soldier deserve less than any other employment will afford? A liberal bounty in land is the only practical mode by which an adequate compensation can be extended to the soldier. It is the only means by which the right kind of men can be obtained. Both policy and justice unite in recommending the adoption of the measure by Congress.

Major Watson, of Columbus, (Ga) arrived last evening from the seat of war. He left Gen. Scott on the Withlacoochee, near the scene of Major Dale's massacre, on his way to Volusia, where the Carolina troops will be discharged, and the General will retire to repose on his laurels. Major Watson and another gentleman came through alone, having been deserted by the brave guards appointed to conduct

them. Our worst fears as to the state of affairs in that quarter, are confirmed. The inhabitants are again leaving their homes, the women and children for places of safety, and the men to battle it, as they best may, with the enemy. The Indians are preparing to plant corn within six miles of Fort King!! The Governor will not hesitate to take such measures as are imperiously required. The whole male population of the conquered district will be organized and received into the public service, and the militia of this district held ready to act at a moments warning.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24. TEXAS.

By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian Government schr. Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend, that Gen. Houston's effective force was 2300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat.—Houston had despatched Major Behen, with 400 men against 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain!!!! all was joy and confidence at the Seat of Government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado, and Brasos, is already defeated.

Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

DREADFUL MASSACRE.

We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants that left this city in the William and Francis, for Codano, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessels, the schooner escaped to Matagorda.

The Pennsylvania is expected up to night with further information. The Brutus was to sail the day after the Invincible with women and children.

We also learn, that Dr. Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, of North Bend, Ohio, was, while travelling with three American gentlemen, taken by the Mexicans his body cut down, and his bowels torn out, and left in that situation before life was extinct! The wife of Gen. Harrison came passenger in the Invincible.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Texian armed schooner Invincible Captain Brown, fell in with the Mexican schooner Montezuma, at anchor off the Brasos Santiago. An action immediately took place, of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the Montezuma before she reached the shore to which she was running. When last seen her yards were under water. She was preparing to convey to Galveston Bay about 2000 men: the expedition is now destroyed. The Invincible was somewhat cut in her sails and rigging, but had not a man wounded. The fate of the Montezuma's crew is not known.

Col. Crockett not dead yet.—We are much gratified in being able to inform our readers that Col. Crockett, the hero and patriot, it is said is not yet dead. This cheering news is brought by a gentleman now in this city, directly from Texas, and who left the Colonel, as he states, three weeks ago, at the house of his brother-in-law in Texas, where the Colonel was lying quite ill, but gradually though slowly recovering from his wounds.

The gentleman who brings this news is known to a number of our citizens, who believe him to be a man of veracity. He states that Crockett was left upon the battle ground at St. Antonio covered with wounds, and as the Mexicans supposed dead. That after the Mexicans had abandoned the place, Crockett was discovered by some of his acquaintance to be lying among the slain, still exhibiting signs of life. He was immediately taken care of, and conveyed to comfortable lodgings, (as before stated) where his wounds were dressed, and every attention necessary to his recovery paid him. He had received a severe gash with a tomahawk on the upper part of the forehead, a ball in his left arm, and another through one of his thighs, besides several other minor wounds. When the gentleman who brings this intelligence left his brother-in-law's house, Crockett was doing well.

Candor compels us to say that there are many improbabilities in relation to the truth of this report, but the respectable character of the gentleman who says he saw him with his own eyes in the condition and under the circumstances above stated induces us to give it credit. We have nevertheless, some doubts of its truth. We give the story, however, as the gentleman represented it, and we sincerely hope it may prove authentic. It is either true, or the man who has detailed to numerous persons in this city the above statements, is a lying villain. It is due to him to say, however, that those persons here who personally know him give entire credit to his statements.

Cincinnati Whig.

Wisconsin Territory.—This territory is fast gaining on public attention. The following notice of it is from the Genesee (Le Roy) Gazette, of the 17th ult. Two years ago nearly, (says the Albany Argus,) we heard a person, who was well acquainted with the west, speak of Rock River country in terms of as decided praise as those we now copy. The Editor of the Gazette says— "We have in our possession a letter

written by a young gentleman, formerly from Livingston county, in this State, and who has spent considerable time in travelling in Michigan, Illinois, and the Wisconsin Territory. He speaks well of this latter territory. The Rock River country is the finest country he ever saw for farming purposes. He says—I thought Grand River surpassed any thing in this western world, but it will not compare with the Rock River country. Rock River is navigable for steam-boats to Rockport, where there is water-power equal to the Genesee River at Rochester. There are two steam-boats now making at Pittsburg, to ply on this river the coming season, as far up as the Rapids at Rockport. The land directly west from Milwaukee on the Rock River, is very heavily timbered with prickly ash. It is so thick that it is almost impenetrable—and it is here where Black Hawk and his tribe hid themselves in the war with the Whites Milwaukee, which is the most important point in the territory, is attracting the attention of emigrants from all parts of the United States. We received a letter from an individual, resident there, dated February 26, which states that 200 families from Virginia are coming in there early in the spring. One of the capitalists of the place is now building a large three story public house, which will be finished about the 1st of June. It is expected that a rail-road or canal will be constructed from the Milwaukee to Cassville, on the Mississippi. Their harbor will be improved, and a light-house built this season. The land between the lake and Rock River will be in the market this summer.

Ash Gbo Ma, the murderer of Mr Burnett.—This individual a few days since, in the presence of a number of officers of Fort Howard, and citizens, made a full and explicit confession of his participation in the murder of Mr. Burnett. He stated that his son did not aid or assist him, but that he alone did the act. Mr. Burnett was stooping down over the fire, which he was then making, when he fired: the ball not taking effect, he rushed in and despatched him with a tomahawk. He said it was his intention to have killed both, but was prevented from doing so by Mr. Clyman's absence in search of wood. A desire to revenge the death of the Indian, (a relation of his,) who was killed last summer by a soldier at Fort Winnebago, instigated him to perpetrate the deed. The body was left upon the banks of Rock River: they took nothing except a double-barrelled gun, which he hid in a hollow log. His statement in every respect affirms the correctness of Mr. Clyman's evidence on the examination. He appeared to treat the whole matter in a light trifling manner, and seems wholly indifferent to the fate that awaits him.

Green Bay Intelligencer.

We learn from good authority, that the Potawatamies have been murdering several whites on Rock River, the place where Mr. Burnett of Milwaukee, was massacred.—Wisconsin Free Press.

THE QUEEN AND THE QUAKERS.

In the autumn of 1818, her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, visit both accompanied by the Princess Elizabeth. The waters soon effected such a respite from pain in the royal patient that she proposed an excursion to a park of some celebrity in the neighborhood, then the estate of a rich widow, belonging to the Society of Friends. Notice was given of the Queen's intention, a message returned she should be welcome. Our illustrious traveller had perhaps, never before held any personal intercourse with a member of the persuasion whose votaries never voluntarily paid taxes to "the man George called King by the vain ones." The lady and gentleman who were to attend the august visitants had but feeble ideas of the reception to be expected. It was supposed that the Quaker would say thy majesty thy highness or madam. The royal carriage arrived at the lodge of the park, punctual to the appointed hour. No preparations appeared to have been made, no hostess or domestics stood ready to greet the guests. The porter's bell was rang; he stepped forth, deliberately, with his broad brimmed bower on, and unbendingly accosted the lord in waiting, with "What's thy will, friend?" This was almost unanswerable. "Surely," said the nobleman "your lady is aware that her Majesty—G—your mistress and say the Queen is here." "No truly," answered the man, "it needs not, I have no mistress nor lady; but friend Rachael Mills expecteth thee; walk in."

Queen and princess were landed out, and walked up the avenue. At the door of the house stood the plainly attired Rachael, who, without even a curtsy, but with a cheerful nod, said, "How's thee do, friend! I am glad to see thee and thy daughter. I wish thee well! Rest and refresh thee and thy people, before I show thee my grounds." What could be said to such a person! Some concessions were attempted, implying that her Majesty came, not only to view the park, but to testify her esteem for the society to which Mistress Mills belonged. Cool and unawed, "Yes, you are right there. The friends are well thought of by most folks; but they heed not to the praise of the world; for the rest, many strangers gratify their curiosity by going over this place; and it is my custom to conduct them myself; therefore, I shall do the like by thee, friend Charlotte! Moreover, I think well of thee, as a most dutiful wife and mother. Thou hast had thy trials and so had thy good partner. I wish thy grand-child