

Domestic News.

DEBATE IN SENATE.

Saturday, March 10, 1838.
Extracts from the Speech of Mr. CAL-
HOUN, (of S. C.) in reply to Mr. Clay,
on Mr. J. H. Rives' Bill.

I rise to fulfil a promise I made some time since to notice at my leisure the reply of the Senator from Kentucky farthest from me (Mr. Clay) to my remarks, when I first addressed the Senate on the subject now under discussion.

On comparing with care the reply with the remarks, I am at a loss to determine whether it is the most remarkable for its omissions or mis-statements. Instead of leaving not a hair in the head of my arguments, as the Senator threatened (to use his not very dignified expression,) he has not even attempted to answer a large, and not the least weighty portion; and of that which he has, there is not one fairly stated, or fairly answered. I speak literally, and without exaggeration, nor would it be difficult to establish to the letter what I assert, if I could reconcile it to myself to consume the time of the Senate in establishing a long series of negative propositions, in which they could take but little interest, however important they may be regarded by the Senator and myself. To avoid so idle a consumption of the time, I propose to present a few instances of his mis-statements, from which the rest may be inferred; and, that I may not be suspected of having selected them, I shall take them in the order in which they stand in his reply.

The Senate will recollect that when the Senator from Virginia farthest from me (Mr. Rives) introduced his substitute, he accompanied it with the remark, that it was his first choice, and the second choice of those who are allied with him on this occasion. In noticing this remark, I stated, that if I might judge from appearances, which could scarcely deceive one, the Senator might have said, not only the second, but under existing circumstances, it was their first choice, and that, despairing of a bank for the present, they would support his substitute. Assuming this inference to be correct, I stated that the question was narrowed down, in fact, to the bill and substitute, of which one or the other must be selected.

The Senator from Kentucky, in his reply, omitted all these qualifications, and represented me as making the absolute assertion that, in the nature of the case, there was no other alternative but the bill or the substitute, and then gravely pointed out two others; to do nothing, or adopt a national bank, as if I could possibly be ignorant of what was so obvious. After he had thus replied to what I really said, but his own misstatement of it, as if to make compensation, he proceeded in the same breath to confirm the truth of what I did say by giving his support to the substitute, which he called a half-way house, where he could spend some pleasant hours. Nothing is more easy than to win such victories.

Having inferred, as has turned out to be the fact, that there was no other alternative at present but the bill and substitute, I next showed the embarrassment to which the gentlemen opposed to me would be involved from having, four years ago, on the question of the removal of the deposits, denounced a league of State banks, similar to that proposed to be revived by the substitute. After enlarging on this point, I remarked that, if I might be permitted to state my opinion, the gentlemen had taken a course unfortunate for themselves and the country; unfortunate for them, for let what would come they would be responsible. If the bill was lost, there would be the responsibility; if the substitute was carried, and if nothing was done, they would be held responsible; and unfortunate for the country, because it had prevented the decision of the question at the extra session, which could not have failed to put an early termination to the present commercial and pecuniary embarrassment. This the Senator, in his reply, met by stating that I had called on him and his friends to follow my lead, and thus regarding it, he made it the pretext of some ill-natured personal remarks, which I shall notice hereafter. I never dreamed of making such a call; and what I said cannot be tortured, by the force of construction, to bear a meaning having the least semblance to it.

After making these preliminary remarks, I took up the substitute, and showed that it proposed to make a bargain with the banks. I then stated the particulars and the conditions of the proposed bargain; that its object was to enable the banks to pay their debts, and for that purpose it proposed to confer important privileges; to give them the use of the public funds from the time of deposit to disbursement, and to have their notes received as cash in the dues of Government. I then asked, if we had a right to make such a bargain? The Senator, leaving out all these particulars, represented me as saying that the Government had no right to make a bargain with the banks; and then undertakes to involve me in an inconsistency, in supporting the bill because it proposes to bargain with the banks for the use of their vaults, as a place of safe-keeping for the public money, as if there was a possible analogy between the two cases. Nothing is more easy than to refute the most demonstrative argument in this way. Drop an essential part of the premises, and the most irresistible conclusion of course fails.

In the same summary and easy mode of replying to my arguments, the Senator perverted my denial that the government had a right to receive bank notes as cash, into the assertion that it had no right to receive anything but cash; and then accused me with inconsistency, because I voted at the extra session, for the bill authorizing the receipt of Treasury notes in the dues of the Government; as if any one ever doubted that it could receive its own paper, or securities in pay of its debts. Such are the mis-statements of the Senator, taken in their regular order, as they stand in his reply, and they present a fair specimen of what he chooses to consider an answer to my argument. There is not one less unfairly stated; or unfairly met, than the instances I have cited.

But, in so promediated and indiscriminate an attack, it could not be expected that my motives would entirely escape, and we accordingly find the Senator very charitably leaving it to time to disclose my mo-

tive for going over. Leave it to time to disclose my motive for going over. I, who have changed no opinion, abandoned no principle, and deserted no party; I, who have stood still, and maintained my ground against every difficulty, to be told that it is left to time to disclose my motive! The imputation sinks to the earth with the groundless charge on which it rests. I stamp it with scorn in the dust. I pick up the dart which fell harmless at my feet. I hurl it back. What the Senator charges on me unjustly, he has actually done. He went over on a memorable occasion, and did not leave it to time to disclose his motive.

The Senator next tells us that I bore a character for stern fidelity, which he accompanied with remarks implying that I had forfeited it by my course on the present occasion. If he means by stern fidelity a devoted attachment to duty and principle, which nothing can overcome, the character is indeed a high one, and I trust, not entirely unmerited. I have, at least, the authority of the Senator himself for saying that it belonged to me before the present occasion, and it is, of course, incumbent on him to show that I have since forfeited it. He will find the task a Herculean one. It would be by far more easy to show the opposite, that, instead of forfeiting I have strengthened my title to the character; instead of abandoning any principles, I have firmly adhered to them, and that, too, under the most appalling difficulties. If I were to select an instance in the whole course of my life on which, above all others, to rest my claim to the character which the Senator attributed to me, it would be this very one, which he has selected to prove that I have forfeited it. I acted with the full knowledge of the difficulties I had to encounter, and the responsibility I must incur. I saw a great and powerful party, probably the most powerful in the country, eagerly seizing upon the catastrophe which had befallen the currency, and the consequent embarrassments that followed, to displace those in power, against whom they had been long contending. I saw that, to stand between them and their objects, I must necessarily incur their deep and lasting displeasure. I also saw that, to maintain the Administration in the position they had taken, to separate the Government from the banks, I would draw down on me, with the exception of some of the Southern banks, the whole weight of that extensive, concentrated and powerful interest—the most powerful by far of any in the whole community—and thus I would unite against me a combination of political and monied influence almost irresistible. Nor was this all. I could not but see that however pure and disinterested my motives, and however consistent my course with all I had ever said or done, I would be exposed to the very charges and aspersions which I am now repelling. The case with which they could be made, and the temptation to make them, I saw were too great to be resisted by the party morality of the day, as groundless as I have demonstrated them to be. But there was another consequence that I could not but foresee, far more painful to me than all others. I but too clearly saw, in so sudden and complex a juncture, called on as I was to decide on my course instantly, as it were, on the field of battle, without consultation, or explaining my reasons, I would estrange for a time many of my political friends, who had passed through with me so many trials and difficulties, and for whom I feel a brother's love. But I saw before me the path of duty, and, though rugged and hedged on all sides with these and many other difficulties, I did not hesitate a moment to take it.

After I had made up my mind as to my course, in a conversation with a friend about the responsibility I would assume, he remarked that my own State might desert me. I replied that it was not impossible but the result has proved that I underestimated the intelligence and patriotism of my virtuous and noble State. I ask her pardon for the distrust implied in my answer, but I ask with assurance that it will be granted on the grounds I shall put it—that in being prepared to sacrifice her confidence, as dear to me as light and life, rather than disobey, on this great question, the dictates of my judgment and conscience, I proved myself worthy of being her representative.

But, if the Senator, in attributing to me stern fidelity meant, not devotion to principle, but to party, and especially the party of which he is so prominent a member, my answer is, that I never belonged to his party, or owed it any fidelity; and of course could forfeit, in reference to it, no character for fidelity. It is true, we acted in concert against what we believed to be the usurpations of the Executive; and it is true, that during the time, I saw much to esteem in those with whom I acted, and contracted friendly relations with many which I shall not be the first to forget. It is also true that a common party designation was applied to the Opposition in the aggregate, not, however, with my approbation; but it is no less true that it was universally known that it consisted of two distinct parties, dissimilar in principle and policy, except in relation to the object for which they had united; the National Republican party, and the portion of the State Rights party which had separated from the Administration, on the ground that it had departed from the true principles of the original party. That I belonged exclusively to that detached portion, and to neither the Opposition nor Administration party, I prove by my explicit declaration, contained in one of the extracts read from my speech on the currency in 1834. That the party generally, and the State which I represent in part, stood aloof from both of the parties, may be established from the fact that they refused to mingle in the party and political contests of the day. My State withheld her electoral vote in two successive Presidential Elections; and rather than to bestow it on either the Senator from Ky., or the distinguished citizen whom he opposed, in the first of those elections, she threw her vote on a patriotic citizen of Virginia, since deceased, of her own politics, but who was not a candidate; and in the last, she refused to give it to the worthy Senator from Tennessee near me, (Judge White) though his principles and views of policy approached so much nearer to hers than that of the party to which the Senator from Kentucky belongs. But suppose the fact was otherwise, and that the two parties had blended so as to form one, and that I owed to the United party as much fidelity as I do to that to which I exclusively belonged, even on that supposition, no con-

ception of party fidelity could have controlled my course on the present occasion. I am not among those who pay no regard to party obligations on the contrary, I place fidelity to party among the political virtues, but I assign to it a limited sphere. I confine it to matters of detail and arrangement, and to minor questions of policy. Beyond that, on all questions involving principles, or measures calculated to effect materially the permanent interest of the country, I look only to God and country.

But the Senator did not confine his attack to my conduct and motives in reference to the present question. In his eagerness to weaken the cause I support, by destroying confidence in me, he made an indiscriminate attack on my intellectual faculties, which he characterised as metaphysical, eccentric, too much of genius, and too little common sense, of course wanting a sound and practical judgment.

Mr. President, according to my opinion, there is nothing of which those who are endowed with superior mental faculties ought to be more cautious than to reproach those with their deficiency to whom Providence has not been so liberal. The faculties of our mind are the immediate gift of our Creator, for which we are no farther responsible than for their proper cultivation, according to our opportunities, and their proper application to control and regulate our actions. Thus thinking, I trust I shall be the last to assume superiority on my part, or reproach any one with inferiority on his; but those who do not regard the rule, when applied to others, cannot expect it to be observed when applied to themselves. The critic must expect to be criticized, and he who points out the faults of others, to have his own pointed out.

I cannot retort on the Senator the charge of being metaphysical. I cannot accuse him of possessing the powers of analysis and generalization, those higher faculties of the mind (called metaphysical by those who do not possess them,) which decompose & resolve into their elements the complex masses of ideas that exist in a world of mind as in the material world; and without which those deep and hidden causes which are in constant action, and producing such mighty changes in the condition of society, would operate unseen and undetected. The absence of these higher qualities of the mind is conspicuous throughout the whole course of the Senator's public life. To this it may be traced that he prefers the specious to the solid and the plausible to the true.

To the same cause, combined with an ardent temperament, it is owing that we ever find him mounted on some popular and favorite measures which he whips along, cheered by the shouts of the multitude, and never dismounts till he has rode it down. Thus, at one time we find him mounted on the protective system, which he rode down; at another, on internal improvement, and now he is mounted on a bank, which will share the same fate, unless those who are immediately interested shall stop him in his headlong career. It is the fault of his mind, to seize on a few prominent and striking advantages and to pursue them eagerly without looking to consequences. Thus in the case of the protective system, he was struck with the advantages of manufactures, and believing that high duties was "a proper mode of protecting them, he" sailed forward the system, without seeing that he was enriching one portion of the country at the expense of the other; corrupting the one and alienating the other; and finally, dividing the community into two great hostile interests, which terminated in the overthrow of the system itself. So, now, he looks only to a uniform currency, and a bank as the means of securing it, without once reflecting how far the banking system has progressed, and the difficulties that impede its farther progress; that banking and politics are running together to their mutual destruction; and that the only possible mode of saving his favorite system is to separate it from the Government.

To the defects of understanding, which the Senator attributes to me, I make no reply. It is for others, and not for me, to determine the portion of understanding which it has pleased the author of my being to bestow on me. It is, however, fortunate for me; that the standard by which I shall be judged, is not the false, prejudiced, and, as I have shown, unfounded opinion which the Senator has expressed; but my acts.—They furnish materials, neither few nor scant, to form a just estimate of my mental faculties. I have now been more than 26 years continuously in the service of this Government, in various stations, and have taken part in almost all the great questions which have agitated this country during this long and important period. Throughout the whole, I have never followed events, but have taken my stand in advance, openly and freely avowing my opinions on all questions, and leaving it to time and experience to condemn or approve my course.—Thus acting, I have often and on great questions, separated from those with whom I usually acted, and if I am really so defective in sound and practical judgment as the Senator represents, the proof, if it be found any where, must be found in such instances, or where I have acted on my sole responsibility. Now, I ask, in which of the many instances of the kind is such proof to be found? It is not my intention to call to the recollection of the Senate all such; but that you, Senators, may judge for yourselves, it is in justice due to myself, that I should suggest a few of the most prominent, which at the time were regarded as the Senator now considers the present; and then, as now, because where duty is involved I would not submit to party trammels.

COLUMBIA, APRIL 6.
MURDER.—Our town has again been the scene of deadly violence. A young man named Nazareth Allen, an apprentice to the carpenter's business, on Sunday last, in a fit of intoxication, stabbed a negro boy belonging to Col. J. J. Chappell, with a dirk knife, immediately through the heart.—It does not appear from the evidence given before the inquest that the boy gave him any provocation. Not the least aggravating feature in this heinous transaction is, that the crime was perpetrated on the Sabbath, in front of the Methodist Church, and during divine service.—*Times & Gazette.*

The amount of specie in the Middlesex Bank, Mass., as returned by its officers, is one dollar and ninety-three cents.

IN THE ARGENTINE CONSTITUTIONAL.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled in our city yesterday at 12 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. The Convention was organized, by calling Ker Boyce, Esq., of Charleston, to the Chair, and the appointment of N. W. Cocks, Esq., of Augusta, as Secretary. After taking the Chair, the Chairman called on the delegates from different States to come forward and register their names, commencing with North Carolina, when one hundred and thirty-four delegates came forward.

When the delegates had all given in their names, Gen. McDuffie rose and nominated Thomas Butler King, of Glynn, as President of the Convention, which nomination was unanimously agreed to, and a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. King and inform him of his nomination. On taking the chair, Mr. K. made a neat and appropriate address, in which he explained the object of the convention, and the benefits to be derived from unanimity among its members.

After the President took his seat, N. W. Cocks, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The Convention being thus organized, Gen. Hayne of Charleston, rose and delivered a short address, and concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one be appointed by the chair to consider and report on the measures proper to be adopted by the convention.

On motion of Gen. McDuffie, the convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, so as to enable the President to appoint the committee of twenty-one.

FIVE O'CLOCK.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The President requested such delegates as had arrived since the morning adjournment, to come forward and register their names.

The President then announced the following gentlemen as composing the committee of 21, viz:

Gen. R. Y. HAYNE, Chairman.
Gen. J. Owen, Wilmington, N. C.; W. Dearing, Esq., Athens, Ga.; Gen. George McDuffie, Charleston, Gen. Scott, Montgomery, Ala.; Col. R. H. Long, Florida; Jos. Cumming, Esq., Savannah, Col. Bland, Columbia, S. C.; G. B. Lamar, Esq., Savannah, Col. A. P. Hayne, Charleston, Col. H. H. Cumming, Augusta, Hon. J. P. King, do., A. McDowell, Charleston, J. K. Douglas, Camden, Dr. R. Collins, Macon, Ker Boyce, Charleston, W. W. Starke, Hamburg, A. Black, Charleston, Col. N. McGehee, Milledgeville, E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C.; Hon. P. Noble, Abbeville.

A motion was made and adopted, allowing the President the discretionary power of increasing the committee, should other delegates arrive; whereupon, the President added the following gentlemen to the above committee, viz:

J. T. Soutter, Esq., of Norfolk, Va.; L. M. Wiley, Esq., Charleston, C. G. Memminger, Esq., do., A. Mitchell Esq., Darien. A letter was then read from a committee appointed by the Mobile Board of Trade for the purpose, approving of the object of the Convention, which was ordered to be recorded.

Ker Boyce, Esq., of Charleston, then handed in a circular from the Charleston Banks, to be read for the information of the Convention. The object of this circular is to get up a Bank Convention, in Charleston, in May next, to be composed of delegates from the different banks in South Carolina, Georgia, and other States, to take into consideration measures for the simultaneous resumption of specie payments, should that measure be deemed expedient by them.

The South Carolina Committee, appointed at the last Convention to memorialize the Legislature of that State in relation to Limited Partnerships, made their report through Alex. Black, Esq., which was read and ordered to be recorded.

WEDNESDAY, April 6th.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Gen. Hayne of Charleston, Chairman of the Select Committee, rose and read in a clear and distinct manner, the able report, which was listened to with breathless silence. After he had finished reading the report, (which we hope to be able to lay before our readers in our next paper,) he requested Col. Memminger to read the resolutions reported by the committee, which, with some additions and amendments made by the Convention, were as follows, all of which were adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That a direct trade is the natural channel of communication between nations, which offer to each other the best market for their mutual productions; and that the intervention of a third party must operate as a tax upon the exchanges between them.

2. *Resolved*, That the Southern and South-western States of this union afford those staples with which are purchased nearly the whole foreign imports of the country; that they are the consumers of a large portion of these imports, and ought naturally themselves to furnish the channel through which the exchange is made; that on no occasion have their citizens been found incapable of maintaining themselves in fair competition with other sections; and that the diversion of their trade from its natural channels, must have been brought about by the unequal action of the federal government, or by the abstraction of our people towards other pursuits.

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention such a state of things should no longer continue; that the present condition of the commercial relations of the country, and the disruption of the existing channels of trade, afford an opportunity of breaking down the trammels which have so long fettered our commerce, and of restoring to it its South its natural advantages; and that it is incumbent upon every man, who has at heart the good of his country, to lend his best exertions to the promotion of these objects and to establish our trade upon a sound and permanent basis.

4. *Resolved*, That this Convention is fully aware of the difficulties to be overcome in the prosecution of their enterprise; but nothing daunted thereby, and fully relying upon the public spirit and zealous co-operation of their fellow citizens, they are determined to advance with untiring perseverance; and with that view, do earnestly recommend the adoption of the following measures.

1. That an effort should be made to afford to the importers and purchasers at

Southern seaports, the same facilities which are offered elsewhere, and with this view it is recommended that the banks in the seaports should immediately apply a portion of their respective capitals to the purchase of foreign exchange, and to the procurement of credits or funds in Europe; and that they should afford the use of the same to the importing merchant upon a discount or collateral pledge of such good paper as he may take from the merchants of the interior; and that this accommodation be afforded as well upon paper having more than six months to run, as upon that having less; and that the Banks of the interior co-operate by collecting and remitting the proceeds of such paper to the banks on the seacoast; that they maintain the credit of their bills, and keep down the exchanges by redeeming their own paper at the seaports; and that on the other hand the banks in the Southern Atlantic cities make arrangements by which the notes of all of them shall be affixed in each.

2. That with a view to the important subject of equalizing the exchanges between Southern and South-Western States and Territories, this Convention earnestly recommend to the various banks of the principal cities of those States, or such as may be conveniently located, to receive the Bills of each other in their general business, and to adopt such arrangements for settlements, at short periods, as they may deem suitable and proper; the Banks against whom the balance should fall, to furnish funds for settling the same, or to pay an interest of six per cent, from the period of settlement, and that a committee of five be appointed to take such measures as, in their judgment, will carry fully into effect the preceding recommendations.

3. That the Merchants of the South and South West, be earnestly recommended to give preference to the importers of their own markets, and they afford them an opportunity of fair competition with other sections, by making their first calls for purchases at Southern and South-Western seaports; and on the other hand, that the Merchants at the sea ports shall, forthwith, set about importing such stocks of goods, as will ensure, at fair rates, a supply to the demand from the merchants of the interior.

4. That an earnest and united effort should be made to draw home the capital invested by the South in Banks and Companies abroad; and to employ the same, together with such surplus capital as exists at home, in mercantile operations; and that with this view men of influence and character be earnestly invited to afford the benefit of their example, by entering into Limited Partnerships, under the laws lately passed by the States of Virginia, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida.

5. That this Convention cannot but view with deep regret, the neglect of all commercial pursuits which has hitherto prevailed among the youth of our country, and which has necessarily thrown its most important interests into the hands of those who by feeling and habit are led into commercial connexions elsewhere. This Convention, therefore, cannot too earnestly recommend the speedy adoption by all their fellow citizens of measures to introduce commercial education among our youth; to train them up to habits of business, and thereby to establish a body of merchants whose very interest and feeling shall be centered in the country which has reared and sustain them.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention is of opinion that the establishment by manufacturers in foreign countries of agencies in the chief southern ports, for the sale of the various articles exported by them to the U. States, would conduce to the restoration of the direct foreign trade of the South; and that similar establishments, for the sale of domestic articles would be very acceptable.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern and South Western States, urging upon them the expediency of giving their hearty co-operation, in the accomplishment of the great object of this Convention.

7. *Resolved*, That when this Convention adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet in August on the 3rd Monday in Oct. next; & that a committee of correspondence be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take the proper measures to enlist the feelings of the people, and secure a cordial co-operation on the part of the States interested in the objects of this Convention, and to secure a full representation from every part of those States.

8. *Resolved*, That it is recommended to the members of this Convention, to assemble the citizens of their counties or districts, and place before them their proceedings, and urge upon them the expediency of promoting the measures recommended by this Convention, and particularly of forming Limited Partnerships, under the laws passed by the Southern States, as aforesaid.

Whereas, the completion of the lines connecting the Southern Atlantic cities with the great valley of the Mississippi is the most prominent and efficient measure to promote the useful and patriotic object which has called this Convention together, therefore

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention is deeply and solemnly impressed with the transcendent importance of the great works of Internal Improvement, which is intended to effect this intercommunication, and most earnestly invoke the people of the South and South-western States to bring all their energies and resources to bear upon this vital point, not doubting that such efforts will crown with brilliant success the noble enterprise.

10. *Resolved*, That the members of this convention in recommending the aforesaid resolutions to their constituents, of the Southern and South-Western States, will afford to them the most undoubted pledge of their sincerity, by adopting them as a rule for their own conduct, hereby declaring in the most solemn manner, in the temple of the Most High, that in all commercial dealings they will give preference to the *Direct Importer*, and zealously endeavor in all cases, to carry out the views and recommendations of this convention.

Previous to any questions being taken on the resolutions, Col. Memminger rose and addressed the Convention at length, in a very able speech, in which he touched on the effects of the Tariff, the U. S. Bank, the Deposite Banks, and Mr. Wright's ware-

house system, on the commerce of the south. We have been promised a copy of this speech and hope to be able shortly to give it to our readers.

Resolutions were then unanimously adopted, returning thanks to the Chairman of the Committee, and the President and Secretary of the Convention, for the able manner in which they had discharged their various duties; to the Trustees of the Church for the use of their building, and to the citizens of Augusta for their hospitality. After which it was moved and carried, on motion of Ker Boyce, Esq., of Charleston, that the Charleston delegation have the proceedings of this convention printed and distributed under their supervision and at their expense. It was also resolved that the President appoint the committee under the above resolutions at his leisure. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

From the Savannah Georgian, March 31.
FROM FLORIDA.

From a passenger in the steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. King, arrived at this port from Garey's Ferry and St. Augustine, and from other sources, we learn the following: A letter from Tampa, dated March 24th (last Saturday) says—"Between five and six hundred Indians and negroes are on their way to Tampa from Fort Jupiter, under the escort of the Tennessee volunteers, and a portion of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons."

Another letter confirms the above, adding that—"We have no other news by express."

It is stated Major Loemis, of the 1st Infantry, had captured two Indian women, who say that Sam Jones had gone to the south, and Alligator to the west, and that they were both willing to surrender if they were invited. Maj. L. had circumnavigated Lake Oke-cho-bee in boats.

On Saturday last, we are also informed, Capt. Howson, in command of 2 companies of dragoons, arrived at Fort Melon. About three days' march from that fort, he states, that while crossing a large cypress swamp, he struck a trail of Indians, pursued & overtook them. They were in number 20 to 25. Capt. H. lost four of his men in the attack, and was wounded himself in the abdomen, but not dangerously. He took four prisoners and killed, as is supposed, several of the Indians—the balance escaped. It is reported that Concochee or Wild Cat is one of the prisoners.

The news of the capture of 500 Indians, &c., by General Jesup, is said to be confirmed by letters received at Fort Melon, which our informant left last Sunday, touching at Garey's Ferry on Wednesday.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 22.
The War.—The President has promptly and nobly discharged his duty to the country. Gen. Jesup's aid has returned from Washington, bearing the President's answer to the Commanding General's MORAL TRAXES against the inhabitants of Florida. The Government refuses to listen to any compromise of the existing Treaty for the immediate and indiscriminate removal of the Indians. Any other policy must have depopulated Florida.

It is but justice to concede the patriotism and firmness of the President in our Indian relations. His perseverance in the footsteps of his predecessors, in this particular, entitles him to the commendation and gratitude of every resident and friend of suffering Florida.

The steam boat Charleston arrived on Tuesday from Indian river. We learn very little from the Army. Gen. Jesup was still at Jupiter River, waiting the return of Lieut. Linnard from Washington. Lieut. Linnard had arrived at Fort Pierce, and immediately proceeded to Jupiter river, some days previously to the sailing of the Charleston. There had been no information from the army at Ft. Pierce since Lieut. L. left.

By letters from Washington, we learn that Lieut. Linnard was the bearer of a Treaty with the Seminoles, ceding to them a portion of the Territory, which was sent on by Gen. Jesup to be ratified at Washington.

We further learn that a decided negative was given to this Treaty, and orders were given to Gen. Jesup to take possession of those Indians which were represented to be in his power, with a hint that he would be recalled, if he allowed them to escape.

From the Charleston Mercury.
The shape in which the Treasury Bill has passed the Senate, is far from meeting the views which the people of this State have expressed with such signal unanimity in favour of the Divorce of Bank and State. Mr. Calhoun has therefore represented his State by voting against the Bill—and we trust that in its present shape it will not pass the House. Our representatives there will, we hope, refuse to vote for it. It opens wide the door to executive corruption—and for the most corrupt leagues with the money power—and increases immensely the field of executive discretion—to which the Southern people have always been in principle opposed; and to which their representatives have professed violent opposition. Our people therefore will be surprised to find any of their servants leaguings with the *nationals* for a measure so odious to our State.—South Carolinians have tried their delegation in Congress with generous delicacy, on the question of the currency—leaving them untrammelled save by the expression of *South Carolinians' wish*. They expect some return. They have a right to expect that neither partisan nor personal feelings will make any of them active and instrumental in thwarting their wishes—even if they do make them backward in advancing them. They were not sent there to elevate or put down men—to gratify or thwart political friends or opponents—but to sustain the principles of their State.

GEN. SCOTT.—It is stated in the New York Express, that Gen. Scott has been ordered to the Cheokee country, to take command of the forces, consisting of six regiments of regulars, that are to be stationed there to ensure the removal of Indians without disturbance.

It would seem that after six ineffectual attempts to obtain a commander for the Exploring Squadron, the seventh has at length proved successful. Lieutenant Wilkes has been selected to command it, and has accepted the appointment.