MR. CALHOUN AND HIS FALSE FACTS.

When Mr. Calhoun made his French speech in the Senate, we said, in publishing it, that "*not a statement in it gives the facts, referred to, truly.*" Mr. Calhoun through the Opposition prints in this city, has been calling on us to point out his fallacies, but we have not had room or time to attend to him. We now, however, notice some of his aberrations and his suppressions of truths.

He says, first, that the French ministers expressed strong apprehensions to Mr. Rives, on several occasions, that the Chambers might not be willing to make the appropriation to carry the treaty into effect, and particularly, in the last stage of the negotiations, that they "begged Mr. Rives to wait until the Chambers could be consulted, before concluding the treaty. But to this request Mr. Rives refused to accede." He then puts it "to every man of honor, whether, in accepting the treaty under these circumstances, we did not take it, with the *condition* that the Chambers would make the appropriation," and, of course, that the obligation, and validity of the arrangement depended altogether on the concurrence of the Chambers. Now as the apprehensions and difficulties expressed by the French ministers, it is obvious to remark, and the whole transaction proves it, that they were used as a *diplomatic argument* only, to reduce the amount of the indemnity, while the matter was under negotiation. As to the idea which Mr. Calhoun deduces from the proposition to postpone the conclusion of the treaty till the Chambers could be consulted, that the *obligation* of the arrangement was to be dependent on the *concurrence* of those bodies, it is conclusively repelled by the very terms of the conversation to which he refers. By looking at the documents, it will be seen that in the despatch of the 29th May, 1831, where Mr. Rives speaks of the proposition to await the meeting of the Chambers, the following account is given of what passed: "Mr. Rives replied, that after the long delays to which we had been subjected, such a proposition never could be assented to, and could not be viewed otherwise than as wanting in respect to the United States; that the King, by his ministers, was the organ and representative of the nation towards foreign powers; *that the charter had given him full power to conclude treaties with other States;* that foreign ministers were accredited to him alone, and could not be turned over, directly or indirectly, to any other department of the Government.—He added, too, with emphasis, that in the tender sensibility which existed on this subject in the United States, a prompt termination of the discussion had become indispensable to a continued harmony between the two countries." "He (the French minister) *acknowledged the justness* of these observations; said he *had not intended, formally,* to *propose* an adjournment of the question till the meeting of the Chambers, but had only suggested it in the way of inquiry; and, in concluding the interview, promised distinctly that the subject should be again brought before the Council at a very early moment, with a view to a *definite* argument," &c.

So far then from the treaty, being considered as a sort of *provisional* arrangement, dependent for its *obligation* on the *condition* of the Chambers concurrence, *as Mr. Calhoun alleges*, it was agreed that Mr. Rives contended, in the name of France, for the *full power* of the King to conclude treaties with foreign States, that the French Minister acquiesced in the *justness* of this construction of their fundamental law, and promised his efforts with the Council to bring about, at an early moment, a *definitive* arrangement on that footing.

Mr. Calhoun's second allegation is, that the publication of Mr. Rives's letter, announcing the conclusion of the treaty, was the principal obstacle to obtaining from the Chambers, the appropriation for carrying it into effect, and that in fact, the rejection of the appropriation bill, on the first trial, is to be accounted for by the publication of that letter. How then, will Mr Calhoun explain the fact, which was clearly demonstrated in an article published in the Richmond Enquirer, of 10th January last, that the debates of the Chamber of Deputies, on that occasion, prove that every member, who was shown to have read the correspondence, voted in favor of the appropriation, while, of those who voted against it, it did not appear that a single one had ever seen or heard of the correspondence? And further, how will he explain the fact, (utterly inexplicable on his hypothesis,) that in 1835, when Mr. Rives's correspondence was hardly known at all in France, the appropriation should have been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, and yet in 1835, when that correspondence had become universally known there, under all the disadvantages, too, in which the disingenuous sophistry of Mr. Caly's report, and the incessant clamour of the opposition press in this country could prevent it, the appropriation was carried in the Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of two to one. Finally, can Mr Calhoun's, not merely unsupported, but, as above shown, *disproved assertion* weigh for a moment, against the *positive testimony* of an enlightened and, distinguished member of the Chamber of Deputies, Chairman of the Committee, who made the Report on our claims on the occasion referred to, who, in the following letter addressed to an American citizen, residing in Paris, on the 24th January last, put what ought to have been the *final* seal of reprobation on this suggestion of party malevolence.

Extract of a letter from Monsieur Jay to Mr. Gibbes dated 24th January 1836.

"It is asserted in the American prints that the rejection of the American treaty by the Chamber of Deputies, at their last session, was chiefly owing to the publication of a letter from Mr. Rives to his own Government. This is an error, which justice to that distinguished statesman, and a sense of his unremitting exertions to promote the interests of his Government while here induce me formally to contradict. No such evidence appears in the debates; and in none of my conversations with the members have I ever heard his letter alleged as a motive for disputing the amount due. I much question, indeed, if any other Deputy than myself ever read the letter alluded to."

We hear that the Veterans General Thomas and Major Morgan of Baton Rogue, have advised the Governor of their readiness to proceed to Florida Bay, with a force of fifty volunteers, in order to oppose the Indians. We have not learned whether his Excellency has accepted the offer, or intends doing so. Our Baton Rogue friends are composed of good stuff, and should it be their fate to face the savages, they will show we are not mistaken. We know them of old.—

[N. O. Paper.

The Mahometans suppose that falling stars are the fire-brands wherewith the good angels drive away the bad, when they approach too near the empyrean verge of the heavens.

SMALL NOTES—GOLD DOLLARS.

We are confidently of the opinion, that nothing would have a greater tendency to assist the people in the several States in suppressing the circulation of small notes, than an act of Congress requiring the mints to cast *one dollar Gold pieces*. It is; we believe, one of the most important measures that the present Congress could bring before them. It is a measure which the Whig party themselves would scarcely venture to oppose, notwithstanding their hostility to a hard money circulation.—*Columbus Hemisphere.*

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we see public attention called to the subject alluded to in the extract above. It is well known that before the passage by Congress of the "Gold Bill" of 1834, the Bank of the United States had been in the habit for years, of seizing the golden *Eagles* and *half Eagles*, as they dropped from the Mint in Philadelphia, and shipping them to foreign ports at a premium of more than 6 per cent. for the double purpose of making money and of pushing their bills into circulation in lieu of it—thereby violating its charter—depriving the *people* of this country of the most precious metal in the world, produced from our own mines, at the [illegible] *or three millions a year*—and [illegible] Mint of the United States a perfect [illegible]. But owing to the persevering in[illegible] Col. Benton, Senator from Missouri, the eyes of the people have been opened, and the knavery of the Bankites exposed—and hence the passage of the GOLD BILL, by which act, the same value is now stamped upon Gold in this country that it bears all over the world. The effect of this law has been to restore to this country, at a rapid rate, the immense quantity of Gold shipped out of it by the cupidity of the Bank. It is a fact well known, that Silver, owing to its great *weight* compared to its *value*, cannot compete successfully with bank bills as a circulating medium, and it is equally well known that Gold can. Hence the efforts of the United States Bank, for forty years past, to degrade and destroy *Gold coin*.

The Gold Bill as it passed the House of Representatives, where the Democrats had a majority, was perfect. Those who have read the Bill, as it was there passed, will remember that it contained a clause providing for the coinage of *Gold Dollars pieces*, which was struck out of the Bill in the Senate, by Daniel Webster. This attempt to cheat the Democracy out of a measure which was peculiarly theirs was successful for the time, but we trust that the *people*—those who earn their daily bread by their daily labor—will arouse themselves and express their feelings upon this subject in a manner and with an effect that shall make the factious members of the Senate yield and restore to the workingmen—those who prefer the *real thing* to its representative—the Gold Dollar coin as it was originally reported in the Gold Bill.—*Patriot and Democrat.*

Note by the Globe.—It might be added, that this same subject has been twice urged on the attention of Congress.

Every incident connected with the recent transactions in Florida is interesting—those which are mentioned in the following extract are worthy of being recorded, they occurred in the first battle between the Indians and the troops under General CLINCH. Withlacousa, or Wythlacoochee, as some write the name—has become more terribly famous by a subsequent battle.

"Withlacousa is destined to [illegible] a famous spot in Florida, it was the scene of a hard fought battle, and has elevated the character of the Florida Indians. They fought like devils! Powell, their Chief, in the hottest of the fight, came out 40 yards into the plain, jumped behind a tree and there remained separate from his men and close to the whites, until he had discharged his rifle six times. A section was ordered to charge and take him, but he escaped by his presence of mind, falling down as though wounded at the order to fire. After the fire he jumped forward, and giving a whoop of triumph joined the main body of his men. The victory is doubtful, as neither party retreated more than 1-8th of a mile, but both retired from the spot where the fight commenced. One third of the whites were wounded—there is not perhaps a man among them whose persons or clothes were not struck."

BATTLE OF WYTHELACOOCHE.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Army to his friend in Washington, dated January 19, 1836.

"I have just returned, after an absence of 2 months, six weeks of which time I was a volunteer under Gen. CLINCH; and perceiving that a strange mistake exists in regard to the force under his command, I drop you a hasty letter, that you may be correctly informed upon the subject.

"Subsequent events satisfied Gen. CLINCH that a commanding force would be necessary to repress the evident feeling of dissatisfaction among the Indians, and induce them quietly to remove; and I am informed that he made another requisition of 1000 men, but instead of sending this force to his immediate relief, a letter was despatched to him somewhere in his extensive district, authorizing him, if he thought advisable, to write to certain companies somewhere on the Mississippi, and require them to proceed the best way they could to Tampa Bay, and thence 100 miles through the Indian country, to Fort King. Not one man, however, had reached him when I left him, on the 5th inst. I am well satisfied that Gen. Clinch kept the Government well and fully apprized of the true state of things here. Why more attention was not paid to his recommendations is a mystery to me, and remain for others to explain.

"You will see from Gen. Clinch's official letter, giving an account of the battle, that he says nothing of himself. I was in this battle, and allow me to say to you respecting him what I saw and know to be true. Throughout the engagement he was in the hottest of the fight. His horse was shot under him in two places; neck and hip. A ball passed through his cap, entering the front and passing out at the back part of the top. Another ball passed through the sleeve of the bridle arm of his coat. This was my first battle, and I may not be the best judge, but I do not believe that any man ever displayed more intrepid courage than Gen. Clinch did on this occasion. At one moment a little confusion occurred among the troops, consequence of some soldiers giving the word RAVINE! The General immediately threw himself in front of the men, and his horse staggering under him, he dismounted, advanced to the front, and, amidst a shower of bullets from the Indians, said that before he would show his back to the enemy he would die upon the field. The high and chivalric bearing of the General kindled among the men an enthusiasm which I believe was never surpassed. A gallant charge followed, which routed and drove the enemy from the field, and they did not again show themselves. We kept the field about 3 hours, and then re-crossed the river in good order, and without disturbance."

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

By the accounts from the seat of war in Florida, it appears the Creek Indians have manifested a hostile disposition towards us, and have cut off supplies intended for the American forces. A combination between the Seminoles and Creeks will be a formidable opposition, and one that calls loudly upon the surrounding States to use every exertion promptly and decisively, to suppress.

There has been no business of importance transacted in the Legislature since our last.

An express left [illegible] on the 20th with despatches [illegible] DUFFIE, [illegible] ing upon him for [illegible] Men, for [illegible] months service in F[illegible] against the Semi[illegible] Indians.

FIRE IN NATCHEZ.

Twenty-eight houses were destroyed by fire on the 11th January, supposed to have been the act of an incendiary. Great excitement prevailed in supposition that there were some "black hearts under white skins" concerned in this reckless act.

NOMINATION.

The Intelligencer of the 2d. inst. publishes the following:—

"It is reported that ANDREW STEVENSON has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate for the station of Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and JOHN H. EATON for that of Minister to Spain."

FRENCH FLEET OF OBSERVATION.

From the Baltimore Gazette of the 2d we extract the following paragraph:

It is reported on the Philadelphia Exchange Books, by a Passenger just arrived from [illegible] Danish Brig Zodiakus, that 10 Sail of the Line, French Ships of War, had arrived at Gaudaloupe.

REPORTED BURNING OF TALLAHASSEE, AND MASSACRE OF [illegible]

The Editor of the Georgia Courier says—"We have seen the postscript of a letter dated Columbus, Jan. 19th, to a gentleman here, stating the arrival of a rumor there, that *Tallahassee had been taken by the Indians, burnt and most of its inhabitants massacred.* The writer does not himself believe the report, but says the citizens of Columbus were about meeting to adopt measures for the safety of that place."

A letter from Mobile, dated the 14th inst. says:—"The Boat which was expected yesterday from New Orleans with Col. Twiggs and the U. S. Troops, arrived last night, but without troops or any further information than that Col. T. did not consider the danger sufficiently great to induce him to move without orders."

TALLAHASSEE.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer of the 2d January contradicts the report of the burning of Tallahassee by the Indians.

"And I say if the proposition was now before us, and the guns of the enemy were battering against the walls of the Capitol, I WOULD NOT AGREE TO IT."

These are the words used by DANIEL WEBSTER a few days since in reference to the three million appropriation for the defence of our country. Can they excite any other feeling than that of deep regret, at a Senator in his place, to hold, deliberately and emphatically, such language.

If we are to judge a man by his words and deeds, it requires but little discernment to place Mr. Webster [illegible] light. However strong his objection[illegible] however honest his motives in opposing the specified appropriation, they should not justify such sentiments as he has expressed; for they illy comport as we conceive with the dignity of an American Senator representing in part a brave and confiding people, and whose rights he professes so much to reverence. Has the "sword of France" struck *him* with terror. That sword which Mons. de Rance said had struck down all before it from Lisbon to Moscow, and which our cupidity would never suffer us to tamper with! Meaning in effect we would dishonorably accept our money before we would hazard our lives! How true his assertions, let the acts of the opposition in the Senate show. Let the sentiments of Calhoun and Webster speak: "To arm on our part would be a declaration of war!"—says the former—and the latter would withhold the means asked for last Session, under the same circumstances, "though the cannon of the enemy be battering the walls of the Capitol!" If they speak like honest men pray God they prove so.

One would have supposed the scenes of 1812 would have satiated Mr. Webster, and that he would not now be found slow to act in a measure of common defence. Especially, at a time like this, when France, in the teeth of a violated treaty, has ordered upon our coast a fleet of sixty sail. Is this "fleet of observation" sent to examine the delapidated state of our fortifications;—to take further steps to complete the charts of our coast which they have already commenced, and exultingly crown its expedition with the sentiments and acts of men who stand high in the councils of their country? It requires but a small exertion of common sagacity to determine its intent if we but refer to the taunting words that were spoken in the Chamber of Deputies, that the heroes of Navarino and Algiers will teach us that France knows the way to Washington as well as England.

If Daniel Webster really love his country let him stand beside *her*; if he honors the great voice of the people let him subdue his overreaching ambition, and like a Cato of old live but for her glory and welfare!

We hope the day is far distant before a Cataline shall appear to strike at the liberties of his country, or a Burr disturb the tranquility of a contented people. We hope Mr. Webster was actuated by no other motives than those of violent party hatred to the venerable Chief Magistrate and disappointed hopes in not being the regular candidate for the same high station.

With much anxiety we awaited the arrival of the Northern mail yesterday, by which we expected our Baltimore and Western papers, but one came only to hand of later date than the 2d inst. The route via Annapolis is closed by ice for some time to come; and until that time does come, it would be a great accommodation to us *ice*-olated folks hereabouts to receive our papers by any route—so that they come in season.

There is nothing of importance from Washington by last advices; Congress is doing but little of an exciting nature.

From Annapolis we have nothing of interest.

The Editor of the Reformer in Baltimore is for reforming the boys—a good idea; they caused him to loose his gravitation and *seated* him on the pavement.

A volunteer company in New York have evinced a desire to fight the French! Query—can they fight the Seminoles?

GENERAL HARRISON IN DELAWARE.

We had supposed that General Harrison, if nominated, would receive the electoral vote of Delaware, but from the subjoined notice from the Wilmington Gazette, we now are disposed to think to the contrary, and believe from this "sign" that he is not the man for Delaware. Out of a population of 12,000 a meagre assemblage of forty or fifty collected after great effect to incite the people to attend, and a portion of them mere lookers on!"

For a week, or two past, an attempt has been made to get up a Harrison meeting in this city—such an one, as would give a tone [illegible] spared in circu[illegible] and sent [illegible] ing to the neighboring hundreds for assistance. But it was "no go."—On Tuesday evening the time appointed for the assembling at the city Hall of this large concourse of the followers of the military hero of the *wigs*, forty or fifty individuals only, as we are informed appeared. Of these ten or twelve, were Van Buren men attracted from curiosity. This is all the gathering, that could be effected, from a population in this city and vicinity of about 12,000. The truth is Harrison has no popularity in Delaware. We have not a population to be gulled by any such military hero, and as certain as he is taken up and run as the opposing candidate.—Mr. Van Buren will get the vote of the state by a decided majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

This state has sealed the fate of the Whigs in the Senate—the people are triumphant! Every man who loves the principles of the Democratic Republican party must rejoice in the result of this contest. The power of the factious opposition in that body, has passed away by the command of the people.

Extract from a letter dated,

JACKSON, January, 11, 1836.

The cause of democracy has gloriously triumphed over the combined elements of the opposition in this State. Walker is elected to the Senate of the United States, as you will see from the following statement of the ballots had pending the election:

Number of ballots,	1	2	3	4	5
R. J. Walker,	36	38	39	41	44
F. E. Plummer,	13	19	19	20	18
George Poindexter,	23	18	9	8	13
J. [illegible]ilkins,		7	15	12	8
Sc[illegible],	7	2	2	3	1

The contest for victory between the contending parties was characterized by great animation, and I have never witnessed on any former occasion so much excitement in the Legislature. The populace at large partook of the same feeling. A large concourse of people had assembled from the adjoining counties to witness the result of an election, upon which depended the vindication of the honor of the State, and perhaps the future tranquility of the country. They felt as if they had been betrayed and insulted by their late Senator, and their outraged feelings could only be appeased by his indignant dismissal from the public service. When the fact of the election of Walker was ascertained, the crowded lobby of the House of Representatives, when the election took place, resounded with the joyful acclamations of the people. The electric spark communicated itself to the dense mass of anxious citizens around the State House, and the long and loud acclaim *the people are triumphant* rocked the old building to its very centre. The presiding officers of both Houses could no more have silenced that manifestation of public feeling, than they could have turned the heavy and irresistible flood of the Mississippi to its source; every expedient was resorted to in order to defeat the regularly nominated candidate of the Jackson Van Buren party; but it was all in vain.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 21 inst Contains the following, and latest, news from Florida:

It appears by the Tallahassee *Floridan*, of the 16th inst., that Governor EATON has ordered a draft of 600 of the militia of that Territory to serve for six months, it necessary, although the hope is expressed that their services may not be required for [illegible] than sixty days.

A letter from Fort George Island, in the neighborhood of St. Augustine, dated on the 19th inst., mentions, as an evidence of the daring of the Indians, that four of their number way-laid and fired upon the whole body of Florida militia, nearly 600 strong, as they were passing through the Alachua country;—they were however, pursued, and all four of them killed. The same letter adds, that a great number of inhabitants from the main had taken refuge at Fort George Island.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 16.

Seminole War.—Since the engagement on the Withlacoochee, no intelligence has been had of the main body of the Indians. The situation of the inhabitants east of the St. John's and south of St. Augustine, is truly deplorable. New Smyrna has been burnt and all the fine plantations in that neighborhood are broken up. Many of the negroes have been carried off, or have joined the savages. The Indians are dispersed in small parties, and when pursued they take refuge in the thickets which abound every where, and fight with desperation, until they are dead, no matter by what numbers they may be assailed. It is literally a war of extermination, and no hope is entertained of putting an end to it, but by the most vigorous measures. In the mean time, the number of the enemy is daily increasing by desperadoes from other tribes, and absconding slaves. The Mickasooky tribe is considered the leading of the Seminoles—They have always been noted as the most determined and ruthless of the savage race.

Private letters received in Baltimore from Tallahassee of 21st Jan. two days later than our accounts of yesterday, make no mention of the reported massacre, though they state that the inhabitants both of St. Marks and Tallahassee were in dread of an attack.

INDIAN MASSACRE IN INDIAN KEY.

INDIAN KEY, 14th Jan. 1836.

We are in a state of consternation and dismay. The indians have broken in upon the settlements at New River and Cape Florida, and plundered, destroyed and laid waste every thing that came in their way. We have been expecting an attack here for the last ten days, and have made the best preparation that we could to receive the enemy—by throwing up breastworks which will protect us so long as we can prevent them from landing—but our feeble force will be nothing if they succed in effecting a landing. We are nearly worn out and exhausted from having been compelled to keep watch every night.

Among the sufferers were Mrs. Rigby, her two daughters and one son. They were compelled to run 12 miles through the woods, and when they reached Cape Florida they had scarcely any clothes on their backs (they having been torn off by the bushes) and no shoes. So completely were they exhausted that they could not walk for several days. All of those who were compelled to fly from the main land took refuge at Cape Florida light, Key Biscayne, being about sixty in number. Here it was proposed to make a stand—and these individuals accompanied by Mr. Dubose the keeper of the light, retreated into the Light House for safety. But not having a sufficient supply of provisions and water for so [illegible] they have in sight—they hoisted signals of distress and she took them off and brought them to this place on the 10th inst. The Light at Cape Florida is therefore of necessity abandoned for the present.

By a boat which passed the Cape a day or two afterwards, we learn that the Indians were there in considerable numbers, and also that they had plundered every house on New River.

All the inhabitants of the Keys have quit and gone to Key West, as well as those who came to this place from the Cape, and we were left almost alone to contend against the savage foe. Truly the scene is distressing, and the prospect alarming. There is a large body of Indians at Cape Sable, a little back from the sea shore, a distance of not more than 30 miles from us, and the well known fact that the Island has but few inhabitants, and that much plunder is to be had, I anticipate that it will be the next place attacked.

It is of importance that Troops should be sent to Cape Sable and New River, as it will cut off the supply of arrow root which is the principal food of the Indians, and which is manufactured by their women. These places abound in that article, and it is said that they can cross the River Glades from Cape Sable and New River in a day.

You can form no adequate idea of the distress which prevails along the coast. Several families have but recently settled, and had just got themselves comfortably situated when they were obliged to fly for their lives, leaving every thing they possessed in the world behind them, arriving almost naked at a place of safety. What is to become of so many distressed families I know not. Can nothing be done for their relief? They have gone to Key West for safety. The troops stationed at Key West were sent to Tampa Bay, but I understand that the United States frigate Constellation is now at that place for the protection of the inhabitants.

The Seminoles, who are opposed to emigration have expressed their determination to die before they leave the country. So that we may anticipate a fierce and determined resistance in any effort made to subdue them.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

AUGUSTA, Jan. 21.

Since a few days our City has been quite in a state of excitement concerning the Indian hostilities in Florida. A Company of 100 Volunteers has been raised, who leave here on Sunday morning in the John D. Mangin, under the command of Captain Roberston. It is expected the Governor will raise men by draft next week, to go against the Creek Indians on the borders of Georgia, who have joined with the Seminoles of Florida.

ANOTHER BATTLE AND SUCCESS OF THE INDIANS.

The Savannah Georgian of the 25th January received at our office this morning contains the following extract from the Jacksonville Courier of the 21st inst. detailing the particulars of another engagement with the Indians, with further unpleasant intelligence from the Seat of War.

Mr. Hatch was barbarously murdered by the Indians at 300 yards from the outpost of the Garrison Picolata on the 18th inst., while employed in getting wood for the Steam Boat Florida.

From the Jacksonville Courier 21st inst.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Another Battle.—Mr Dexter with the Mail from St. Augustine has this moment arrived. 10 o'clock, A. M. bringing the following melancholy and alarming intelligence.

On Monday, the 18th inst. Major Putnam who was at the head of the Independent Company, styled the St. Augustine Guards, stationed at Musquito, proceeded to Mrs. Anderson's plantation on the Hallifax River to see in what condition the Indians who some time ago visited it with fire and devastation, had left it, and to take away what privisions had not been destroyed. While there this company composed of the generous and spirited young men of St. Augustine, joined by a few from Musquito, making in number about 40 men, was attacked by a party of it is supposed 150. Messrs. Geo. Anderson, and Douglas Dummitt, standing on guard saw two Indians approaching, upon whom they fired, killing one and wounding the other. Mr. Dummitt ran towards the fallen Indian and while stooping over him received a wound in the back of the neck. At this moment, the Indians rushed out of a scrub, distant little more than musket shot, and commenced a furious attack upon Maj. Putman's company, who from behind the fragments and broken walls of the burned buildings, gave the advancing Indians a warm reception.

The Indians were in the open field, exposed to the fire of this gallant band, who although so inferior in numbers to their enemy from their advantageous position, kept the Indians at bay the space of an hour—an hour of sharp and desperate fighting! The Indians flanking their position and about to surround them, they retreated for their boats. The Indians pursuing, poured on them a destructive fire, while embarking on board the boats. In the hurry, all the guns but one, were rendered useless by being wet. With this one, the Indians were kept back from rushing into the river, the water being quite shoal for some distance, which had they done, they would in all probability have seized the boats, and murdered all in them.—They succeeded in pushing out into the river, beyond the reach of the Indians' shot, and proceeded to Bulow's, Mr. Dummitt was the only man wounded, till the retreat to the boats, during which 17 were wounded, several mortally, it is supposed. Two negroes were killed. It is supposed that, 16 Indians were killed.

We have a partial list of those said to be wounded but lest we should give erroneous information in this particular, and thereby create unpleasant sensations we withhold it till we receive more full information.

If ever Florida needed immediate aid from the General Government, and from our friends in our sister States, it is now!

POSCRIPT.—We delay our paper again, now 7 o'clock, P. M. to give the following extract from a letter just received from Major Hart, dated.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Black Creek, Jan 19, 1836.

"I have just seen Mr. Ward, who reports that not long since, Col. Parish of Middle Florida, with about 100 men, saw a smoke to the direction of Wetumka, and marched for that place as fast as possible. Just before he arrived there he was fired on by about 100 Indians. After an engagement of one hour, the Indians retreated leaving 7 killed.—Two white men were wounded."

THE BRITISH MEDIATION.

We noticed in our last the arrival of despatches from England relative to the misunderstanding between France and the United States. By yesterday's mail we received papers of the 2nd inst., from which we extract the following:

From the Globe.

The Mediation.—We understand that the British sloop of war Pantaloon, brought despatches to Mr. Bankhead, authorizing him to tender the good offices of the British Government as a mediator, in adjusting the difficulties now existing between the United States and France. Whether any decision has been made upon this offer, or if so, what it is we have not been advised; but we cannot but hope, that the good offices of Great Britain, in the character of a mediator, equally friendly to both parties, may be so employed as to restore that amicable intercourse which has so long existed between the people and the Governments of the two countries, without any abandonment or prejudice to the principle on which our Government has taken its stand, and in a manner satisfactory to France.

In the event, however, as a considerable period of time must elapse before the result of this mediation can be known, it must be obvious that the necessity for adopting the measures of defence recommended by the President in his special message remains unchanged.

From the Intelligencer.

Our Relations with France.—No doubt now exists that Mediation has been offered between the United States and France by the Government of Great Britain. We have reason to believe that the Executive of the United States, without consulting the Senate—we do not know that it was necessary that it should do so—has acted on this proposition, and that despatches announcing its determination are already on the way to the seaboard.

We do not know any thing of the particulars of either the proposition or the reply. Perhaps this morning's official journal may furnish some information respecting both.—Meanwhile, lest, for diplomatic reasons, a studious silence should be observed in that quarter, we think it proper, for the information of our readers, to state our impression that the proferred Mediation by Great Britain, as a common friend, has been accepted by the Executive of the United States. Such an offer could not indeed well be declined by any Nation not disposed to place itself out of the pale of the Law of Nations.

The reader must, however, bear in mind that, between Nations, Mediation and Arbitration are not the same thing. *Arbitration*, accepted by both parties, would, to a certain extent, be obligatory on both. The acceptance of *Mediation* concludes nothing between the parties; but only leaves the door open for conciliation and adjustment, through the medium of a common friend, interested, with all the rest of the world, in preventing wanton or unnecessary disturbance of the peace of Nations.

It is much, however, that intercourse between the two countries has been thus reopened, through a channel so respectable as to furnish a reasonable security that nothing that is not respectful and conciliatory will be attempted to be transmitted through it from either side; nothing that is not worthy of the generous spirit in which this mediation has been offered by the British Government.—Whilst, therefore, in the new course which things have taken, we discover no certainty of amicable adjustment of our disputes with France, we see, with the greatest satisfaction, that all apprehensions are dissipated of a precipitated quarrel between the two countries.

The Baltimore American of the first inst says:

We have seen a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman of this city, dated at Washington on the 28th, which says—"The

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